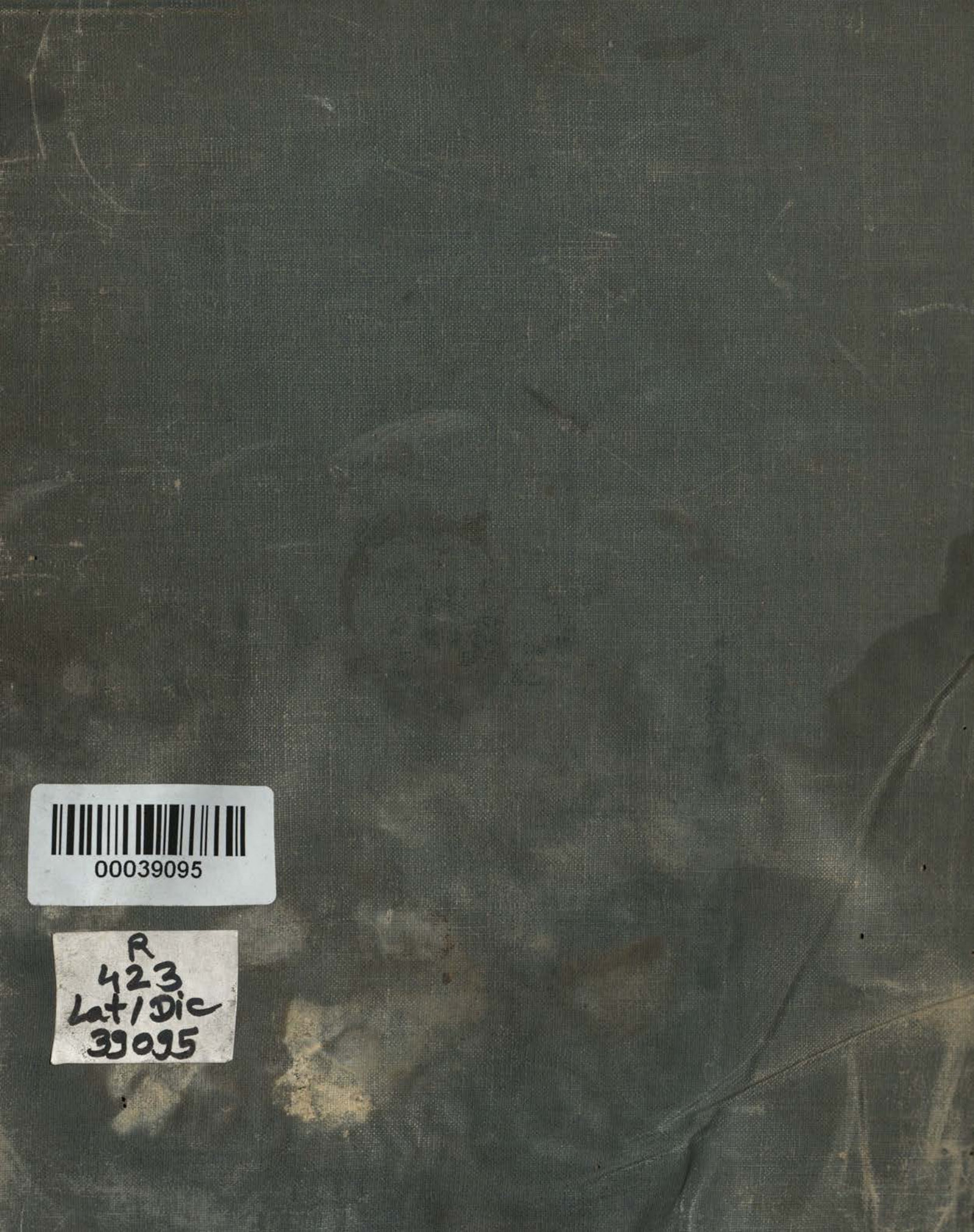
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A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOLUME II.—PART II.

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A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY

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3. Assign in an account.
To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, but of debt.—*Romans*, iv. 4.

Réckon. *v. n.*
1. Compute; calculate.
We may fairly *reckon* that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century.—*Addison.*
2. State an account: (it has *with* before the other party).
We shall not spend a large expence of time,
Before we *reckon with* your several loves,
And make us even with you.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.
3. Charge to account: (with *on*).
I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon on* her head. *B. Jonson.*
4. Give an account; assign reasons of action.
All flesh shall rise and *reckon*. — *Archbishop Sandys, Sermons*, fol. 173.
5. Pay a penalty: (with *for*). *Rare.*
If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day.—*Bishop Sanderson.*
6. Call to punishment: (with *with*).
God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
7. Lay stress or dependence upon anything; calculate; take into calculation: (with *on*; in French *compter sur* = count on).
You *reckon upon* losing your friends' kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*
The Mayor went up to London in a fury, and told the King that the Dissenters were all knaves and rebels, and that in the whole corporation the government could not *reckon on* more than four votes. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Réckoner. *s.* One who, that which, reckons, computes, or calculates.
Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. —*Camden.*

Réckoning. *verbal abs.*
1. Computation; calculation.
2. Account of time.
Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time compute?
When their swoln bellies shall enlarge their fruit.
Sandys.
3. Account of debtor and creditor.
They that know how their own *reckoning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they lose.
Daniel.
It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often.—*South, Sermons.*
4. Money charged by an host.
His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room.—*Id., As you like it*, iii. 3.
A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*.—*Addison.*
5. Account taken.
There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand.—2 *Kings*, xxii. 7.
6. Esteem; account; estimation.
Beauty, though in a great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Were they all of as great account as the best among them, with us notwithstanding they ought not to be of such *reckoning*, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Reclaím. *v. a.* [Fr. *reclamer*; Lat. *reclamo*, from *clamo* = I cry out; pass. part. *reclamatus*; *reclamatio, -onis.*]
1. Reform; correct.
He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but shewed sharp judgment on them for ensample sake, that all the meaner sort which were infected with that evil might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and saved.—*Spenser.*
Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down
To all assizes. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*
'Tis the intention of Providence in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience.—*Rogers, Sermons.*
The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors.—*Swift.*
2. Recall; cry out against.
The headstrong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them.—*Dryden.*
3. Reduce to the state desired.
It was for him to hasten to let his people see, that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and fit also to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy.—*Bacon.*
Much labour is required in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 85.
Minds she the dangers of the Lycian coast? ...
Or is her towering flight *reclaim'd*,
By seas from Icarus's downfal named?
Vain is the call, and useless the advice.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the year 1700.
4. Tame.
Upon his fist he bore, for his delight,
An eagle well *reclaim'd*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 88.
Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers, and bears *reclaimed* by good usage?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
5. Recover.
So shall the Briton-blood their crowne agayn *reclaim*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 3, 48.
All who were banished for their crimes, or who went away to escape from trial, all runaway slaves, all ruined debtors, found a place of safety in Alexandria; and by enrolling themselves in the Egyptian army, they joined in bonds of fellowship with thousands like themselves, who made it a point of honour to screen one another from being overtaken by justice or *reclaimed* by their masters.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Reclaím. *v. n.* Raise a voice of remonstrance.
O, tyrant Love! ...
Wisdom and Wit in vain *reclaim*;
And arts but soften as to feel the flame.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Reclaím. *s.*
1. Reformation. *Obsolete.*
The concealing of Solomon's *reclaim* hath occasioned some, upon acknowledgement of the necessity of repentance, to suppose that Solomon past away without it.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 93.
2. Recovery. *Obsolete.*
The loving couple neede no reskew feare,
But leasure had and liberty to frame
Their purpost flight, free from all man's *reclame*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 10, 16.

Reclaímable. *adj.* Capable of being reclaimed.
He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*; that this was his first fault.—*Dr. Cockburn, Remarks on Burnet*, p. 41.

Reclaímant. *s.* One who remonstrates.
In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proscribed and anathematized in the famous Council of Nice, consisting of three hundred and eighteen bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Reclaímless. *adj.* Not to be reclaimed.
And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* rebel.
Dryden and Lee, Duke of Guise.

Reclamátion. *s.*
1. Recovery.
I shall willingly frame myself to all companies, not for a partnership in their vice, but for their *reclamation* from evil, or encouragement in good.—*Bishop Hall, Tempter Repelled*, iii. 5.
These, out of many such irregular practices, I write for his *reclamation*.—*Tatler*, no. 71.
2. Remonstrance.
Innocent was compelled to return: he passed by Narni, and again he was received with outward demonstrations of joy; but now secret murmurs and even violent *reclamations* were heard that the Pope owed the people of Rome great sums for the losses sustained by his long absence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

Recline. *v. a.* [Lat. *reclino.*] Lean back; lean sidewise.
The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*
While thus she rested, on her arm *reclined*,
The purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

Recline. *v. n.* Rest; repose; lean.
She ceased, and on a lily'd bank *reclined*;
Her flowing robe waved wanton with the wind.
Shenstone.

Recline. *adj.* [Lat. *reclinis.*] Having a leaning posture
They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flowers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 333.

Reclóse. *v. a.* Close again.
The silver ring she pull'd, the door *reclosed*;
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staple's inmost depth restored,
Secured the valves.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 552.

Reclúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *recludo* = unbar, unlock, open; pass. part. *reclusus*; mistaken for *shut up afresh*; *shut up*, as in Recluse.] Set free.
The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *recludo* oppilations, and mundify the blood.—*Harvey.*

Reclúse. *s.* [see Recluse; Fr. *reclus.*] One shut up; retired person.
Recluses, according to the true meaning of the word, signify those which are set wide open, or left at liberty; though that barbarous age mistook the sense of the word for such as were shut up, and might not stirre out of their cloyster.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 28: 1648.
It seems you have not lived such an obstinate *recluse* from the disputes and transactions of men. —*Hammond.*
This must be the inference of a *recluse*, that converses only with his own meditations.—*Dr. H More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
His [Hutcheson's] views, for instance, respecting the nature and objects of legislation, criminal, as well as civil, might have been written by a *recluse* who had never quitted his hermitage, and whose purity was still unsoiled by the realities of the world.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Reclúse. *adj.* Shut up; retired. *Rare.*
The nymphs,
Melissan, sacred and *recluse*, to Ceres,
Pour streams select, and purity of waters.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.
I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 366.

Reclúse. *v. a.* Shut up. *Rare.*
She sees at once the virgin mother stay
Reclused at home, publick at Golgotha.
Donne, Divine Poems, p. 333.

Reclúsed. *part. adj.* Shut up.
The *reclused* orders, and other regulars excepted. —*Howell, Letters*, iv. 7.

Reclúseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Recluse.
He may live most at ease that has least to do in the world. A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the overlaboured man; but a multitude is not pleasing.—*Fellitham, On Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.
The precepts of speculative piety are natural in the element of contemplation, which is *recluseness* and solitude. — *Bishop Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 47.

Reclúsive. *adj.* Affording concealment. *Rare.*
You may conceal her
In some *reclusive* and religious life.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Recoagulátion. *s.* Second coagulation.
This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals.—*Boyle.*

Recóct. *v. a.* [Lat. *recoctus*, pass. part. of *recoquo* = I cook afresh.] Vamp up.
Old women and men too ... seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 71.

Recognisable. *adj.* Capable of being recognized.
The disguise was sufficient.... They would scarcely have been *recognisable* by their oldest acquaintances. —*H. Smith, Brambletye House.*

Recógnisance. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Acknowledgement of person or thing.
2. Badge.
Apparent it is, that all men are either Christians or not; if by external profession they be Christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ; and Christians by external profession they are all, whose mark of *recognizance* hath in it those things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked hereticks.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her; an handkerchief.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.
3. In *Law*. See second extract.
The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by *recognizance* with sureties to continue loyal.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

A bond of record testifying the *recognisor* to owe unto the *recognisee* a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record; and those that are mere *recognizances* are not sealed but enrolled: it is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an assize.—*Cowell.*

The question whether a peer could be required to enter into *recognisances* on a charge of libel was argued at great length, and decided by a majority of the judges in favour of the crown. The prisoners then pleaded Not Guilty. That day fortnight, the twenty-ninth of June, was fixed for their trial. In the meantime they were allowed to be at large on their own *recognisances*. The crown lawyers acted prudently in not requiring sureties.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Récognise. *v. a.* [Lat. *recognitus*, from *cognosco* = know; *cognitio, -onis.*]

1. Acknowledge; recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

He brought several of them, even under their own hands, to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Starting from his oozy bed,
The asserted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and *recognise* his ancient lord.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 513.

Then first he *recognised* the ethereal guest,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 415.

Speak, vassal, *recognize* thy sov'reign queen:
Hast thou ne'er seen me? know'st thou not me seen?
Harte.

2. Review; re-examine; take cognizance of afresh. *Rare.*

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will *recognize* them at a greater.—*South, Sermons.*

Recognisée. *s.* In *Law.* One in whose favour the bond is drawn.

(For example see under Recognisance.)

Recógnisor. *s.* In *Law.* One who gives the recognisance.

(For example see under Recognisance.)

Recognition. *s.*

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of some being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of public reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Knowledge confessed.

Every species of fancy hath three modes; *recognition* of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as to come.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Acknowledgement; memorial.

If the *recognition* or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by justice of assize, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the *recognition* and value signed with the handwriting of that justice.—*Bacon.*

The Israelites, in Moses' days, were redeemed out of Egypt; in memory and *recognition* whereof they were commanded to observe the weekly sabbath.—*White.*

Recoíl. *v. n.* [Fr. *reculer*, from *cul* = rump, posteriors.]

1. Rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.

The very thought of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me; in himself too mighty.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Amazement seized
All the host of heaven; back they *recoil'd*, afraid
At first.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 758.

Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils.*
Ibid., ix. 171.

Evil on itself shall back *recoil.*
Id., Comus, 593.

Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharged, breaks, misses, or *recoils.*
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

My hand's so soft, his heart so hard,
The blow *recoils*, and hurts me while I strike!
Dryden, Cleomenes, v. 1.

Whatever violence may be offered to nature by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still *recoil*, and at last return to itself.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Fall back.

Ye both forewearied be; therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers *recoil.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ten paces huge
He back *recoil'd*; the tenth on bended knee
His massy spear upstay'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 193.

3. Fail; shrink.

A good and virtuous nature may *recoil*
In an imperial charge. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Recoíl. *v. a.* Drive back; cause to recoil. *Obsolete.*

But neither toil nor travel might her back *recoil.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Recoíl. *s.* Falling back.

Against mountains dashes,
And in *recoil* makes meadows standing splashes.
Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

On a sudden open fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
The infernal doors. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 879.

Recoíler. *s.* One who recoils; one who shrinks, who falls back from his promise or profession; revolter. *Rare.*

As if this *recoiler* had told him no news, he spake but little, and dismissed him.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 98.

Recoíling. *verbal abs.* Act of shrinking back; revolt.

As long as these *recoilings* of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor and short.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 171.

Recoín. *v. a.* Coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often *recoined* by a succeeding emperor.—*Addison.*

Recoínage. *s.* Act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half-groats, now twelvepences and sixpences.—*Bacon.*

Meanwhile strenuous exertions were making to hasten the *recoinage.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Recolléct. *v. a.*

1. Recover to memory.

Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your understanding.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Recover reason or resolution.

The Tyrian queen . . .
Admired his fortunes, more admired the man;
Then *recollected* stood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 866.

3. Gather what is scattered; gather again.

If I were but mere dust and ashes, I might speak unto the Lord; for the Lord's hand made me of this dust, and the Lord's hand shall *recollect* these ashes.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 9: 1624.

God will one day raise the dead, *recollecting* our scattered dust, and rearing our dissolved frame.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. ii.

Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may *recollect* those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal.—*Boyle.*

Recolléction. *s.* Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Let us take care that we sleep not without such a *recollection* of the actions of the day, as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Recollection is when an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view.—*Locke.*

Finding the *recollection* of his thoughts disturb his sleep, he remitted the particular care of the composition.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

The last image of that troubled heap,
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,
Though past the recollection of the thought,
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought.
Pope.

Recombíne. *v. a.* Combine, arrange, collect, join together again.

. . . That fair hand . . .
When first it joyn'd her virgin snow to thine,
Which when to-day the priest shall *recombine*,
From the mysterious holy touch such charms
Will flow, as shall unlock her wreathed arms.
Carew, Poems, p. 113.

Recómfort. *v. a.*

1. Comfort or console again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to *recomfort?*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tides,
As the *recomforted* through th' gates.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 4.

As one from sad dismay
Recomforted, and, after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 917.

2. Give new strength.

In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practised.—*Bacon.*

Recómfortless. *adj.* Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restless, *recomfortless.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 6, 24.

Recommence. *v. a.* Begin anew.

Recommend. *v. a.*

1. Praise to another; advance by praise to the kindness of another.

Mæcenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity.—*Dryden.*

2. Make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. Commit with prayers.

They had been *recommended* to the grace of God.—*Acts*, xiv. 26.

Recommendable. *adj.* Capable of being, fit to be, recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise.

A right *recommendable* thing in heven and in erthe is a true tunge.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, A. vii.: 1477.

Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are *recommendable.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*, preface.

Recommendableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Recommendable; quality of being recommendable.

The last rule to try opinions by, is the *recommendableness* of our religion to strangers, or those that are without.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, b. x. ch. iii.: 1660.

Recommendation. *s.*

1. Act of recommending.

2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*; and where want itself was a powerful mediator.—*Dryden.*

Recommendatory. *adj.* Having the character of a recommendation.

Verses *recommendatory* they have commanded me to prefix before my book.—*Swift.*

He was received, on the presentation of *recommendatory* letters from his bishop, with condescending welcome.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. v.

Recommender. *s.* One who recommends.

St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be no proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Recommít. *v. a.* Commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Recompáct. *v. a.* Join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body. *Donne.*

Récompense. *v. a.* [Fr. *récompenser.*]

1. Repay; requite.

Continue faithful, and we will *recompense* you.—1 *Maccabees*, x. 27.

Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by *recompensing* his way upon his own head.—2 *Chronicles*, vi. 23.

2. Give in requital.

Thou wast begotten of them, and how canst thou *recompense* them the things they have done for thee?—*Ecclesiasticus*, viii. 28.

Recompense to no man evil for evil.—*Romans*, xii. 17.

3. Compensate; make up for by something equivalent.

French wheat, which is bearded, requireth the best soil, *recompensing* the same with a profitable plenty.—*Carew.*

Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, said, that he would in short time find occasion for them to *recompense* that disgrace, and again to shew their approved valour.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the compliment thereof, *recompenseth* the slowness of his maturation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. Redeem; pay for.

If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto, let the trespass be *recompensed* unto the Lord.—*Numbers*, v. 8.

Récompense. *s.* [Fr. *récompense.* An

ciently, *recompence* was the spelling of the substantive; and many now write it so; distinguishing, as in *practise* the verb, and *practice* the substantive.]

1. Reward; something given as an acknowledgement of merit.

Thou'rt so far before,
That swiftest wing of *recompense* is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 4.

2. Equivalent; compensation.

Wise men thought the vast advantage from their learning and integrity an ample *recompense* for any inconvenience from their passion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Your mother's wrongs a *recompense* shall meet,
I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Récompensive. *adj.* Constituted by, consisting in, having the character of, a recompense.

Reduce the seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and *recompensive* justice in the next.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.* (Ord MS.)

Recompílement. *s.* New, or fresh, compilement.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside. —*Bacon.*

Recompóse. *v. a.*

1 Settle or quiet anew.

Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by music he was *recomposed.—Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Form or adjust anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure, by severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Recomposition. *s.* Composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Reconcílable. *adj.*

1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own conscience; and consequently never makes that act *reconcilable* with a regenerate estate, which otherwise would not be so.—*Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable*, by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports.—*Arbuthnot.*

The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to have been as light as was *reconcilable* with sufficient strength.—*Cheyne.*

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our attendance upon the worship of God, and are not *reconcilable* with solemn assemblies.—*Nelson.*

Reconcílableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reconcilable.

1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is a lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the *reconcilableness* of fate with choice.—*Hammond.*

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance.—*Boyle.*

2. Disposition to renew love.

Réconcile. *v. a.*

1. Make to like again.

This noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wiped the black scruples, *reconciled* my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Submit to Cæsar;
And *reconcile* thy mighty soul to life.
Addison, Cato.

With *self.* Bring one's self to be satisfied with anything; get over one's dislike to, or disapproval of, anything.

Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling himself* to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never *reconcile himself* to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their more retired secrets.—*Locke.*

2. Make anything consistent.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of state. —*Locke.*

Questions of right and wrong
Which though our consciences have *reconciled*,
My learning cannot answer.
Southern, Spartan Dame.

Some figures monstrous and mishaped appear,
Considered singly, or beheld too near;
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 171.

3. Restore to favour.

So thou shalt do . . . for every one that erreth and for him that is simple; so shall ye *reconcile* the house.—*Ezekiel*, xlv. 20.

Let him live before thee *reconciled.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 39.

4. Reconsecrate a church.

Not consecrating and *reconciling* churchyards with so many ceremonies, and opinion of efficacy and necessity, as in the church of Rome.—*Fuller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 327.

5. Re-establish. *Latinism.*

She them besought, during their quiet treague,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile
To rest themselves, and grace to *reconcile.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 2. 33.

Réconcile. *v. n.* Become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 104.

Reconcílement. *s.*

1. Renewal of kindness; favour restored; reconciliation: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

Injury went beyond all degree of *reconcilement.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Creature so fair! his *reconcilement* seeking,
His counsel whom she had displeased.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 943.

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all *reconcilement* impracticable.—*Swift.*

2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain; but peace assured
And *reconcilement. Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 262.

Reconcíler. *s.* One who reconciles.

a. By renewing friendship between others.

He not only attained his purpose of uniting distant parties unto each other, but, contrary to the usual fate of *reconcilers*, gained them to himself.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Thus the clergy stood between the two hostile races in the new constitution of society—the *reconcilers*, the pacifiers, the harmonisers of the hostile elements.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. v.

b. By discovering the consistence between propositions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul better than some late *reconcilers.—Norris.*

Reconciliátion. *s.*

1. Renewal of friendship.

2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture, with respect to this affection.—*Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.

He might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make *reconciliation* for the sins of the people.—*Hebrews*, ii. 17.

Reconcíliatory. *adj.* Able, having the tendency to, reconcile.

These *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

Recondénse. *v. a.* Condense anew.

In the heads of stills and necks of eolipiles, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold *recondensed* into water.—*Boyle.*

Récondite. *adj.* [Lat. *reconditus.*] Hidden; secret; profound; abstruse.

Doubtless there will be great plenty of unctuous spirituous matter, when the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences, and scattered into the air. —*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

He asserts that this was the *recondite* sense of Moses his words.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 1168.

A disagreement between thought and expression seldom happens, but among men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning.—*Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.*

Recondúct. *v. a.* Conduct again.

Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,
To *reconduct* thy steps?
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

Reconfírm. *v. a.* Establish again.

And so being *reconfirmed*, upon the thirtieth of August in the year 1667, he sent Secretary Maurice, &c.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 835.

Reconjoín. *v. a.* Join anew.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when *reconjoined* into a liquor.—*Boyle.*

Recónnaissance. *s.* [Fr.] In *Strategy.* Exploration; view of field.

A day or two were necessarily devoted by the generals and admirals to a personal examination of the Bay of Bomarsund, and the fortifications to be attacked. They all went in in the Lightning, and the *reconnaissance* resulted in their cordial adoption of the plans previously proposed by the admirals.—*Yonge, Naval History of Great Britain.*

Reconnoíter. *v. a.* [Fr. *reconnaître*, pres. part. *reconnaissant.*] Examine; view.

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our vernacular idiom. I do not find, in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third *reconnoitered* the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them.—*Addison.*

She *reconnoitres* fancy's airy band.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Porus had stationed posts at various points up and down the river to watch the enemy's motions, and Alexander spent some time *reconnoitring* the country on the right bank.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

Recónquer. *v. a.* Conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to *reconquer* Ogier.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Recónsecrate. *v. a.* Consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated.—Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Reconsíder. *v. a.* Turn in the mind over and over.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Reconsíderation. *s.* Consideration afresh.

If an induction conflicts with stronger inductions, or with conclusions capable of being correctly deduced from them, then, unless on *re-consideration* it should appear that some of the stronger inductions have been expressed with greater universality than their evidence warrants, the weaker one must give way.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 3.

Recónsolate. *v. a.* Comfort again, or afresh. *Rare.*

I should think myself unworthy for ever of that love she bare me, if in this case I were fit to comfort you. But it is that only God who can *reconsolate* us both; who, when he hath called now one and then another of his own creatures unto himself, will unclasp the final book of his decrees, and dissolve the whole.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 439.

Reconstrúct. *v. a.* Build up, constitute, construct, afresh.

He had to *reconstruct* what he had been so successful in demolishing.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Reconstrúction. *s.* Reconstitution.

He had pulled a government down. The far harder task of *reconstruction* was now to be performed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Reconvéne. *v. n.* Assemble anew.

A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses *reconvening*, which made a wonderful impression.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Reconvérsion. *s.* Second conversion.

Pope Gregory the first, being zealously moved for the *reconversion* of this English nation, sent hither Austin the monke with other his associates.—*Weever.*

That he did return to the communion of the Church of Rome is certain. The date of his *reconversion*, as far as we know, has never been mentioned by any biographer. We believe that, if we place it at this time, we do no injustice to the character either of Wycherley or James.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Reconvért. *v. a.* Convert again.

The East-Saxons, who had expelled their bishop Mellitus and renounced the faith, were by the means of Oswi *reconverted.*—*Milton, History of England*, b. iv.

Reconvéy. *v. a.* Convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Récord. *v. a.* [Fr. *recorder*; Lat. *recordor.*]

1. Register anything so that its memory may not be lost.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death.—*Deuteronomy*, xx. 19.

Those things that are *recorded* of him, and of his uncleanness and impiety, are written in the chronicles of the kings.—1 *Esdras*, i. 42.

I made him my book, where my soul *recorded*
The history of all my secret thoughts.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

He shall *record* a gift
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more easily *record* and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in.—*Locke.*

2. Celebrate; cause to be remembered solemnly.

So even and morn *recorded* the third day.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 338.

3. Recite; repeat; tune. *Obsolete.*

If his ditties bene so trimly dight,
I pray thee, Hobbinol, *record* some one.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest.
Fairfax.

4. Call to mind. *Latinism.*

Being returned to his mother's bowre,
In solitary silence far from wight,
He gan *record* the miserable stowre,
In which his wretched love lay day and night
For his deare sake.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 12, 19.

Recórd. *v. n.* Sing a tune; play a tune.

To the lute
She sung, and made the night-bird mute,
That still *records* with moan.
Shakespear, Pericles, iv. Gower.

Ye may *record* a little, or ye may whistle,
As time shall minister: but for main singing,
Pray ye satisfy yourselves; away, be careful.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

O sweet, sweet; how the birds *record* too!
Id., Pilgrim.

Récord. *s.* [the accent of the verb is *always* on the last syllable; of the noun it is, theoretically, on the first; the legal pronunciation, however, is *recórd.*] Register; authentic memorial.

The king made a *record* of these things, and Mardocheus also wrote thereof. — *Esther*, xii. 4, apocrypha.

Is it upon *record?* or else reported
Successively, from age to age?
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

It cannot be
The Volscians dare break with us.—
We have *record* that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been.
Id., Coriolanus, iv. 6.

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,
The *records* of his covenant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 251.

Of such a goddess no time leaves *record*,
Who burn'd the temple where she was adored.
Dryden.

If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what *records* he has it from.—*—Locke.*

Though the attested copy of a *record* be good proof, yet the copy of a copy, never so well attested, will not be admitted as a proof in judicature.—*Id.*

Thy elder look, great Janus! cast
Into the long *records* of ages past;
Review the years in fairest action drest.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the year 1700.

Recórdance. *s.* Remembrance. *Rare.*

The state of Israel, Judah, and their kings,
This booke againe againe *recordance* brings.
Howell, Familiar Epistles: 1656. (Nares by H. and W.)

Recordátion. *s.* [Lat. *recordatio, -onis.*] Remembrance. *Rare.*

I never shall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and sprout as high as heaven
For *recordation* to my noble husband.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I have inserted as a due *recordation* of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. —*Sir H. Wotton.*

Recórder. *s.* One who records.

1. As one whose business is to register any events.

I but your *recorder* am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse.
Donne, Poems, p. 167.

2. Judicial officer in a city or borough who kept the rolls, and sat in minor causes.

I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?
His answer was, the people were not used
To be spoke to except by the *recorder.*
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

The office of *recorder* to this city being vacant, five or six persons are soliciting to succeed him.—*Swift.*

3. Kind of flute; wind instrument.

The shepherds went among them and sang an eclogue, while the other shepherds, pulling out *recorders*, which possest the place of pipes, accorded their musick to the other's voice.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In a *recorder*, the three uppermost holes yield one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of the first three.—*Bacon.*

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes, are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore, and a greater above and below.—*Id.*

Recoúch. *v. n.* Lie down again.

Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day:
Then lions' whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all *recouch* again;
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain.
Sir H. Wotton.

Recoúnt. *v. a.* [Fr. *raconter.*] Relate in detail; tell distinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-recited practices.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

How I have thought of these times,
I shall *recount* hereafter.
Id., Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian priest, who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood universal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The talk of worldly affairs hindereth much, although *recounted* with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom return to silence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.
Dryden.

Recoúntment. *s.* Relation; recital.

When from the first to last, betwixt us two,
Tears our *recountments* had most finely bathed;
As how I came into that desart place.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

Recoúp. *v. a.* [Fr. *recouper*, from *coup* = blow, stroke.] Make good.

Why should the manager be grudged his ten per cent. when . . . it would be the means of securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would *recoup* their whole capital?—*Saturday Review*, p. 151, August 1, 1868.

Recoúrse. *s.* [Lat. *recursus*; Fr. *recours.*]

1. Frequent passage.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

2. Return; new attack.

Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Return; recurrence.

The course and *recourse* of times and accidents.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, Ee. 2, b.: 1606.

How necessary, or how convenient at least, the certain *recourses* of seasons made by the heavenly bodies are!—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

4. Application as for help or protection.

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourse* unto him and dependance upon him, the house and town full of servants and suitors.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

The council of Trent commends the making *recourse* not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at first conferred upon the church of Rome, and the Christians in all ages had constant *recourse* to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss where to find it?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

All other means have fail'd to move her heart,
Our last *recourse* is therefore to your art.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

5. Access.

The doors be lockt,
That no man hath *recourse* to her by night.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Recoúrse. *v. n.* Return.

For a little pause, he stood without flame; the flame departing and *recoursing* thrice ere the wood tooke strength to be the sharper to consume him.—*Fox, Acts and Monuments of the Church. Thomas Bilney.*

Recoúrseful. *adj.* Moving alternately.

In that *recourseful* deep.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song i.

Recóver. *v. a.* [Fr. *recouvrer*; Lat. *recupero.*]

1. Restore from sickness or disorder.

Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria; for he would *recover* him of his leprosy. —2 *Kings*, v. 3.

The clouds dispell'd, the sky resumed her light,
And nature stood *recover'd* of her fright.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 336.

2. Repair.

Should we apply this precept only to those who are concerned to *recover* time they have lost, it would extend to the whole race of mankind.—*Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and *recover.*—*Id.*

3. Regain; get again.

Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to *recover* him, while he rather daily sent us companions of our deceit, than ever returned in any sound and faithful manner.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Stay a while; and we'll debate,
By what safe means the crown may be *recovered.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor . . . and *recovering* of sight to the blind.—*Luke*, iv. 18.

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that casteth his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to *recover* it to the church.—*Bacon.*

These Italians, in despight of what could be done, *recovered* Tilliaventum. —*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

I who erewhile the happy garden sung,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 1.

Any other person may join with him that is injured, and assist him in *recovering* from the offender so much as may make satisfaction.—*Locke.*

4. Release.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him at his will.—2 *Timothy*, ii. 26.

5. Attain; reach; come up to.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

Recóver. *v. n.* Grow well from a disease, or any evil.

Isaiah said, Take a lump of figs. And they took and laid it on the boil, and he *recovered.*—2 *Kings*, xx. 7.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 293.

Recóver. *s.* Recovery. *Rare.*

I'le witness when I had recovered him,
The prince's head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover.*
Tragedy of Hoffman: 1631. (Nares by H. and W.)

Recóverable. *adj.* [Fr. *recouvrable.*] Capable of being recovered.

1. Possible to be restored from sickness.

2. Possible to be regained.

A prodigal's course
Is like the sun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I fear.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not *recoverable.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Recóvery. *s.*

1. Restoration from sickness.

Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in temporal affairs; such as are deliverance from enemies, and *recovery* from sickness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The sweat sometimes acid, is a sign of *recovery* after acute distempers.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What should move me to undertake the *recovery* of this drum, being not ignorant of the impossibility?—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 1.

These counties were the keys of Normandy:
But wherefore weeps Warwick, my valiant son?—
For grief that they are past *recovery.*
Id., Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land. —*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Act of cutting off an entail.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and *recovery.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Récreant. *adj.* [N.Fr. from Lat. *re* + *credo* = believe again; give up a creed or claim; retract.]

1. Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued.

Let be that lady debonaire,
Thou *recreant* knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Dost
Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those *recreant* limbs.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found false and *recreant*,
Id., Richard II. i. 3.

The knight, whom fate and happy chance
Shall with his friends to victory advance,
And grace his arms so far in equal fight
From out the bars to force his opposite,
Or kill, or make him *recreant* on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 411.

2. Apostate; false.

Like a *recreant* Jew, he calls for stones.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Who for so many benefits received,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false,
And so of all true good himself despoil'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 137.

Recreáte. *v. a.* Create anew.

Father of heaven! . . .
Thou mad'st, and govern'st ever; come,
And *re-create* me, now grown ruinous.
Donne, Poems, p. 336.

Récreate. *v. a.* [Lat. *recreatus*, pass. part. of *recreo*, from *creo* = I create; *recreatio*, *-onis*; Fr. *récréer*.]

1. Refresh after toil; amuse or divert in weariness.

He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever: common pleasures,
To walk abroad and *recreate* yourselves.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

Necessity and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying and paining the sight more than any.—*Dryden.*

2. Delight; gratify.

These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatick scent.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

He walked abroad, which he did not so much to *recreate* himself, as to obey the prescripts of his physician.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

3. Relieve; revive.

Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which inspired fresh doth exceedingly *recreate* the lungs, heart, and vital spirits.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Récreate. *v. n.* Take recreation.

They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate*.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 121.

Recreáted. *part. adj.* Created anew.

Where then are the regenerated thrones and dominions? where are the *re-created* principalities and powers?—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Recreátion. *s.*

1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.

The chief *recreation* she could find in her anguish, was sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I'll visit
The chapel where they lie; and tears, shed there,
Shall be my *recreation*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

The great men among the antients understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no lessening to their dignity to make the one the *recreation* to the other.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.

You may have the *recreation* of surprizing those with admiration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatsoever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports and *recreations*: for all these things, as they refresh a man when weary, so they weary him when refreshed.—*South, Sermons.*

Récreative. *adj.* Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music be *recreative*, and with some strange changes.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Masques and Triumphs.*

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but chuse such as are healthful, *recreative*, and apt to refresh you: but at no hand dwell upon them.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies, seem to promise such easy and *recreative* experiments, which require but little time or charge.—*Boyle.*

Récrement. *s.* [Lat. *recrementum*.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

Of all the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light; it discovers all the foulness of the most earthly *recrements*, it mixeth with none of them.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 41.

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a yielding nature, to receive the superfluous serosities and other *recrements* of the blood.—*Boyle.*

Recrementítious. *adj.* Drossy.

As sensation will be the consequence of the ideal aliment to the mind, so muscular motion will be the expulsion of the *recrementitious* part of it.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind.*

Recríminate. *v. n.* Return one accusation with another.

It is not my business to *recriminate*, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

How shall such hypocrites reform the state,
On whom the brothels can *recriminate*?
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, ii. 51.

Recríminate. *v. a.* Accuse in return.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet.—*South, Sermons.*

Recrimináton. *s.* Return of one accusation with another.

Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the quarrel is carried on with mutual *recriminations*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Occupied in that way, an august National Assembly becomes for us little other than a Sanhedrim of Pedants, . . . and its loud debatings and *recriminations* about Rights of Man, Right of Peace and War, Veto suspensif, Veto absolu, what are they but so many Pedant's-curses, 'May God confound you for your Theory of Irregular Verbs!'—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vi. ch. v.

Recríminatory. *adj.* Retorting accusation.

They [the opposition] seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding *recriminatory* precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence.—*Burke on the French Revolution*, letter iii.

Recrúdency. *s.* State of becoming sore again; relapse.

If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a *recrudency* by new foreign succours, I think that no physician will go on much with letting blood 'in declinatione morbi.'—*Bacon, Letter to Secretary Cecil*, p. 15: 1657.

Recruít. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *recroistre*; Mod. Fr. *recroître* = grow afresh; past. part. *recrû*.]

1. Repair by new supplies anything wasted.

He was longer in *recruiting* his flesh than was usual; but by a milk diet he recovered it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs *recruit* their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 363.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour;
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour.
Granville.

This sun is set, but see in bright array
What hosts of heavenly lights *recruit* the day!
Love in a shining galaxy appears
Triumphant still. *Id.*

Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conserving and *recruiting* it by active principles; such as are the cause of gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Supply an army with new men.

He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be *recruited* and assisted.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Recruít. *v. n.* Raise new soldiers.

The French have only Switzerland besides their own country to *recruit* in; and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a single regiment.—*Addison.*

Recruít. *s.*

1. Supply of anything wasted: (in the extract from Pope as a substitute for something wanting).

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 205.

The endeavour to raise new men for the *recruit* of the army found opposition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. New soldiers.

The powers of Troy
With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain:
Not theirs a raw and unexperienced train,
But a firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

Recruíter. *s.* One who recruits; one who supplies a company with new members.

After this he [Christopher Love] was made minister of St. Ann's church near to Aldersgate, a *recruiter* of the assembly of divines, and at length minister of the church of St. Lawrence.—*A. Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, ii. 74, 1st ed.

Recruíting. *part. adj.* Enlisting recruits: ('The *Recruiting* Officer' is the name of a play by Farquhar; see also next entry).

Recruíting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who recruits.

'I go with you in all you say on our vile system of *recruiting*. From what I see at Netley I should say that we are now tapping the lowest strata of the population for recruits. Not above one in five of the men sent here for medical examination previous to enlistment can be accepted. The shilling of the *recruiting* serjeant appears in most cases to have been the last resource against absolute want.' This, then, is the result of our costly and utterly discreditable and indefensible system of *recruiting*.—*Times Newspaper, August*, 1868.

Rectángle. *s.* Figure having four sides, of which the opposite ones are equal, and all its angles right angles.

The mathematician considers the truth and properties belonging to a *rectangle* only as it is in idea in his own mind.—*Locke.*

Rectángle. *adj.* Having a right angle.

If all Athens should decree that in *rectangle* triangles the square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, geometricians would not receive satisfaction without demonstration.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Rectángular. *adj.* Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary *rectangular* form, if they shall be laid one by another in a level row between any supporters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will necessarily sink.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Rectángularly. *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with right angles.

At the equator, the needle will stand *rectangularly*; but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the stone obliquely.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Réctifiable. *adj.* Capable of being set right.

The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect and thorough digestion, the errors of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Rectificátion. *s.*

1. Act of setting right what is wrong.

To the cure of melancholy the *rectification* of air is necessarily required.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 257.

It behoved the Deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the renewal and *rectification*, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed.—*Forbes.*

2. In *Chemistry*. Drawing anything over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

At the first *rectification* of some spirit of salt in a retort, a single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm.—*Boyle.*

Réctified. *part. adj.* Improved by redistillation.

The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fifteen years, by being included with *rectified* spirit of wine in a cylindrical glass.—*Grew, Museum.*

Réctifier. *s.* One who rectifies.

1. One who sets right what is wrong.

I fly for justice and relief into the hands of that great *rectifier* of saddles, and lover of mankind, Dr. B.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 10.

2. One employed in the process of rectifying by distillation.

One Casper von Roen is understood to have passed the whole Heldenbuch through his alembic in the fifteenth century; but, like other *rectifiers*, instead of purifying it, to have drugged it only with fiercer ingredients to suit the sick appetite of the time.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Nibelungen Lied.*

3. Instrument that shows the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.

Réctify. *v. a.*

1. Make right; reform; redress.

That wherein unsounder times have done amiss, the better ages ensuing must *rectify* as they may.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It shall be bootless
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to *rectify*
What is unsettled in the king.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Where a long course of piety has purged the heart and *rectified* the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul, like the sun shining in his full might.—*South, Sermons.*

If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to *rectify* and amend it, they needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame.—*Addison.*

2. Exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

Rectilínear. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, right lines.

This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two *rectilinear* and parallel sides and two semicircular ends.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies projected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return into the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident.—*Ibid.*

Rectilíneous. *adj.* Same as preceding.

There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures, which can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must have been not only less elegant, but unequal.—*Ray.*

Réctitude. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *rectitudo*, from *rectus* = right.]

1. Straightness; not curvity.

2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the *rectitude* of their present engagement, would fully prepare them for a better life.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wisdom, equity, and absolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Right judgment; due deliberation and decision.

They perceive a result, but they think little of the multitude of concurrences and *rectitudes* which go to form it.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix. § 6.

As the agreement in a scientific opinion among competent judges widens its area, the chances of *rectitude* increase, and the chances of error diminish, in a perpetually accelerated ratio.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Réctor. *s.* [Fr. *recteur*; Lat. *rector*.]

1. Ruler; lord; governor.

God is the supreme *rector* of the world, and of all those subordinate parts thereof.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

When a *rector* of an university of scholars is chosen by the corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed by the superior of such university.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

A parson is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church.... He is sometimes called the *rector*, or governor, of the church.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Réctoress. *s.* Rector's wife. *Rare.*

In this way the worthy *rectoress* consoled herself.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Rectórial. *adj.* Belonging to the rector of a parish.

Wood is in some countries a *rectorial*, and in some a vicarial tithe.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Réctorship. *s.* Rank or office of rector.

Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgement?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Réctory. *s.* See extract.

A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governour or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

Réctress. *s.* Female ruler. *Rare.*

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate,
To whom all sway, all power, all empire bows,
Be present and propitious to our vows!
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Réctrix. *s.*

1. Rectress, of which it is the Latin form. *Rare; not naturalised.*

A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded, &c.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

2. In *Ornithology* (plural, *rectrices*). Chief feathers in the tails of birds, which act as rudders in regulating the direction of their flight.

Recubátion. *s.* [Lat., from *cumbo* = I lie down; pret. *cubui*.] Act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or *recubation*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Recúle. *v. n.* [Fr. *reculer*.] Recoil, of which it is the older form.

When Hector and the Trojans would have set fire on the Greek ships, Teucer with his bow made them *recule* back again.—*Ascham, Toxophilus.*

[They] forced them, however strong and stout
They were, as well approved in many a doubt,
Back to *recule*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 11, 47.

Recúmb. *v. n.* [Lat. *recumbo*.] Lean; repose.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will *recumb*, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son.—*Barrow, Exposition of the Creed*, serm. iv.

What shall we think of the loud and repeated cries... of a faith justifying the most hardened sinners in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye? Of a faith which so justifies, that the justified can fall no more? Of a faith which consists in lolling, rolling, and *recumbing* on Christ?—*Allen, No Acceptance with God by Faith only*, p. 23: 1761.

Recúmbence. *s.* Act of reposing, or resting in confidence.

Instead of this πληροφορία, some of our divines bring in a *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation, which is not exposed to the former dilemma, and may stand for justifying faith, if it may properly be called faith at all; whereof there may be some doubt.—*Lord North, Light to Paradise*, p. 54: 1682.

Recúmbency. *s.*

1. Posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable shew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of musick, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of festival *recumbency*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretch'd limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days.
Cowper, Task, The Sofa.

We know, again, that long-continued *recumbency*, even with wakefulness (providing the wakefulness is not the result of disorder), is followed by a certain renewal of strength; though a renewal less than that which would have followed the greater inactivity of slumber.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there.—*Locke.*

Recúmbent. *adj.* [Lat. *recumbens, -entis*.]

1. Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punick war.—*Arbuthnot.*

Aloft *recumbent* o'er the hanging ridge
The brown woods waved, while ever-trickling springs
Wash'd from the naked roots of oak and pine
The crumbling soil.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

2. Reposing; inactive; listless.

Shall Heaven, which gave us ardour, and has shewn
Her own for man so strongly, not disdain
What smooth emollients in theology,
Recumbent virtue's downy doctors preach?
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Recuperátion. *s.* [Lat. *recuperatio, -onis*.] Recovery of a thing lost.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 225: 1660.

Recúr. *v. n.* [Lat. *recurro*; Fr. *recourir*.]

1. Come back to the thought; revive in the mind.

The idea I have once had will be unchangeably the same, as long as it *recurs* the same in my memory.—*Locke.*

In this life the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and, when expelled, *recur* again.—*Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans *recurring* on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice.—*Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard.—*Id.*

2. Have recourse to; take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration.—*Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to *recur* to the first.—*Archbishop Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Recúre. *v. a.*

1. Recover; regain.

You shall *recure* my right.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Recover from sickness or labour; find a remedy or cure for.

Pleaseth you ponder your suppliant's plaint,
Caused of wrong and cruel constraint,
Which I your poor vassal daily endure;
And but your goodness the same *recure*,
Am like for desperate doole to die.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Through wise handling and fair governance,
I him *recured* to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Ibid.*

This noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her face defaced with scars of infamy:...
Which to *recure* we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

These my observations, and collections in my reading, accept, gentle reader; and the slips pass over with a gentle eye, as slips of youth; which more mature years may *recure*, if God prosper and second.—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 203: 1629.

Thy death's wound
Which he who comes thy Saviour shall *recure*,
Not by destroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy seed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 392.

Recúre. *s.* Recovery; remedy.

Pale malady was placed
Sore sick in bed, her colour all forgone;...
Her breath corrupt; her keepers every one
Abhorring her; her sickness past *recure*.
Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.

Whatsoever fell into the enemies' hands, was lost without *recure*: the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Recúreless. *adj.* Incapable of remedy. *Rare.*

Whether ill tendment, or *recureless* pain,
Procure his death; the neighbours all complain,
The unskilful leech murder'd his patient
By poison of some foul ingredient!
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 4.

Recúrrence. *s.* Return (often periodical).

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, from some strings of tradition and fruitful *recurrence* of error, it may revive in the next generation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Recúrrent. *adj.* [Lat. *recurrens, -entis*, pres. part. of *recurro* = I run back; pass. part. *recursus*.]

1. Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto consumptions.—*Harvey.*

2. Returning in place: (as, 'the *recurrent* nerve,' in *Anatomy*).

Recúrsion. *s.* Return.

One of the assistants told the *recursions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air.—*Boyle.*

Recúrvate. *v. a.* [Lat. *recurvatus*.] Bend back.

Recúrvated. *part. adj.* Bent back.

The upper mandible of the saury is slightly *recurvated*.—*Pennant.*

Recurvátion. *s.* Flexure backwards.

Ascending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Recúrvous. *adj.* [Lat. *recurvus.*] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies.—*Derham.*

Recúsancy. *s.* Tenets of a recusant; nonconformity.

The penalty or sanction for *recusancy* was not loss of life or limb, or whole state, but only a pecuniary mulct and penalty; and that also, until they would submit and conform themselves.—*Sir E. Coke, Proceedings against Garnett*, H. 2, b.: 1606.

The penalties of *recusancy* were particularly hard upon women, who, as I have observed in another place, adhered longer to the old religion than the other sex; and still more so upon those who had to pay for their scruples. It was proposed in parliament, but with the usual fate of humane suggestions, that husbands going to church should not be liable for their wives' *recusancy*. But they had the alternative afterwards of letting their wives lie in prison or paying 10*l.* a month.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. vii. note.

The banishments and contact with Geneva under Queen Mary; the papal bulls which engendered *recusancy* under Queen Elizabeth; the association of Puritanism in the seventeenth century with the movement in favour of popular freedom; the political influences of the Revolution of 1688.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Recúsant. *s.* [Lat. *recusans, -antis*, pres. part. of *recuso* = refuse, reject.] One who refuses to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion; non-conformist; one who refuses any terms of communion or society.

But sith our Church him disciplined so sore,
He, rank *recusant*, comes to church no more.
Sir J. Davies, Wit's Bedlam: 1615.

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of *recusants* should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience!—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The catholics were disappointed by an act inflicting new penalties on *recusants*, and especially debarring them from educating their children according to their consciences.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. vii.

Recúsant. *adj.* Refusing to conform; refusing to take certain oaths.

They demand of the lords, that no *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Recusátion. *s.* In *Law.* Act of requiring a judge not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.

Recúsative. *adj.* Opposed; refusing.

The act of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective or *recusative* and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 442. (Ord MS.)

Recúse. *v. a.* [Fr. *récuser*; Lat. *recuso.*] Refuse.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recused* as judges.—*Sir K. Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Red. *adj.* [A.S. *rǽd.*] Having the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

His eyes shall be *red* with wine, and his teeth white with milk.—*Genesis*, xlix. 12.

Look I so pale?—
Ay, and no man in the presence,
But his *red* colour hath forsook his cheeks.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
To prove whose blood is *reddest.*
Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

His eyes dart forth *red* flames which scare the night,
And with worse fires the trembling ghosts affright.
Cowley.

The thunder,
Wing'd with *red* lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shaft, and ceases now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 174.

The angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery *red.* *Ibid.* iv. 977.

If *red* lead and white paper be placed in the *red* light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the *red* lead, and therefore reflects the *red*-making rays more copiously than *red* lead doth.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Red. *s.* Red colour.

The sixth *red* was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the *reds.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The George and garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty *red.*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 303.

Redáct. *v. a.* [Lat. *redactus*, pass. part. of *redago* = I bring back; *redactio, -onis.*] Force; reduce or shape into form. *Obsolete.*

He cursed Petrarch for *redacting* verses into sonnets; which, he said, was like that tyrant's bed, where some who were too short were racked, and others too long cut short.—*Drummond, Conversations of B. Jonson.*

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them into any form for instruments of work, were yet, till Tubal-Cain, to seek.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon on Man.*

Redáctor. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *rédacteur.*] One who puts anything into shape.

The primeval Mythus, were it at first philosophical truth, or were it historical incident, floats too vaguely on the breath of men; each successive singer and *redactor* furnishes it with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience; each has the privilege of inventing and the far wider privilege of borrowing and new modelling from all that have preceded him.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Nibelungen Lied.*

Redán. *s.* [Fr.] Fortification with two faces, forming a salient angle.

Redárgue. *v. a.* [Fr. *rédarguer*; Lat. *redarguo.*] Refute; convict.

The last wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Augustus Cæsar, in the American mines.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Whosoever he is, that mourns merely upon the account of the party deceased, doth necessarily *redargue* himself of unbelief.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 200.

Redargútion. *s.* Refutation. *Obsolete.*

My purpose is at this time to note only omissions and deficiencies, and not to make any *redargution* of errors.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

A *redargution* and check to impudent and daring inquirers.—*Bishop Rust, Discovery of Truth*, § 16.

Rédbreast. *s.* Native bird of the genus Rubecula; so called from the colour of its breast; Robin; Robin-redbreast; ruddock.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin *redbreast* painfully
Did cover him with leaves.
Old Ballad, The Children in the Wood.

The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods . . .
In joyless fields and thorny thickets leaves
His shivering mates, and pays to trusted man
His annual visit. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter.*

Rédcoat. *s.* Name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,
Charged with the carriage of a paltry plate,
Shakes at the moonshine shadow of a rush,
And sees a *redcoat* rise from every bush.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 29.

If the capitalists will give up their *redcoats*, I would be a moral force man to-morrow.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. iii.

Rédden. *v. a.* Make red.

In a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear,
Redd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The temper'd metals clash.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Rédden. *v. n.* Grow, blush, become, turn red.

With shame they *redden'd*, and with spite grew pale. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they *redden*, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak,
And stares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry.
Id., Essay on Criticism.

Réddening. *part. adj.* Becoming red.

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The *redd'ning* orange and the swelling grain.
Addison, Letter to Lord Halifax from Italy.

Réddish. *adj.* Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white, and somewhat *reddish.*—*Leviticus*, xiii. 19.

Réddishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reddish; redness.

Two parts of copper, and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the *reddishness* of the copper.—*Boyle.*

Reddítion. *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *reddo* = I give back; with two *d*'s, from *do* = I give, as opposed to Redition.]

1. Restitution.

She [Ireland] is reduced to a perfect obedience, . . . partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

2. Explanation; representation.

This hipshot grammarian cannot set [it] into right frame of construction, neither here in the similitude, nor in the following *reddition* thereof.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 4.

In most interpreters you have, in this place, a deficiency in the *reddition* of the sense.—*Knatchbull, Translation of Annotations on the New Testament*, p. 159.

Réddítive. *adj.* [Lat. *redditivus.*] Answering to an interrogative.

Conjunctions discretive, *redditive*, conditional, . . . are more elegantly used.—*Instructions for Oratory.* p. 20: Oxford, 1682.

Réddle. *s.* See extract: (*raddle* and *ruddle* are common forms).

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: in England we have the finest in the world.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Rede. *s.* [A.S. *rǽd.*] Counsel; advice.

Such mercy He, by his most holy *reede*,
Unto us taught. *Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

Rede. *v. a.*

1. Advise.

This is the wandering wood, this Errour's den,
A monster vile, whom God and man does hate,
Therefore I *rede* beware.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 13.

2. Explain; interpret: (chiefly used with *riddle*).

Come *read* me my riddle, come list to my tale,
And tell me the craft of bold Allan-a-Dale.
Sir W. Scott, Rokeby.

Her mother Ute, to whom she relates the vision, soon *redes* it for her.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Nibelungen Lied.*

Redeém. *v. a.* [Lat. *redimo* = buy back; from *emo* = I buy; pass. part. *redemptus*; *redemptio, -onis.*]

1. Ransom; relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot *redeem* it for myself, lest I mar mine inheritance.—*Ruth*, iv. 6.

2. Rescue; recover.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.—*Psalms*, xxv. 22.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Thy father
Levied an army, weeping to *redeem*
And reinstal me in the diadem.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 498.

3. Recompense; compensate; make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to *redeem* these.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This feather stirs, she lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate
You can secure the constancy of fate,
Whose kindness sent what does your malice seem
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem.* *Dryden.*

4. Free by paying an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse,
Which twain have brought her to.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

5. Pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 214.

6. Perform the work of universal redemption; confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law.—*Galatians*, iii. 13.

Redeémable. *adj.* Capable of being redeemed; capable of redemption.

A rent-charge on the whole lands, *redeemable* on the crown's paying twenty thousand pounds.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*: 1726.

Redeémer. *s.* One who redeems.

1. Ransomer.

She inflamed him so,
That he would algates with Pyrocles fight,
And his *redeemer* challenged for his foe,
Because he had not well maintain'd his right.
Spenser.

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an embassage
From my *Redeemer* to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my soul shall part to heaven.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd
Both ransom and *Redeemer* voluntary.
Milton, Paradise Lost. x. 60.

When saw we thee any way distressed, and relieved thee? will be the question of those to whom heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as having ministered to their *Redeemer.—Boyle.*

Redeémless. *adj.* Incapable of redemption.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe,
Will change his pleasures into wretched and
Redeemless misery. *Tragedy of Hoffman*: 1631.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Redelíver. *v. a.*

1. Deliver back; return to the sender.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to *redeliver.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Instruments judicially exhibited are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered*, on the demand of the person that exhibited them.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Deliver a second time; return to the same person.

Redelívery. *s.* Act of delivering back.

Did ye not take one another upon the terms of *redelivery*, when you should be called for?—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

They did at last procure a sentence for the *redelivery* of what had been taken from them.—*Lord Clarendon, Life,* iii. 546.

Redemánd. *v. a.* Demand back.

Threescore attacked the place where they were kept in custody, and rescued them: the duke *redemands* his prisoners, but receiving excuses, resolved to do himself justice.—*Addison.*

Redémption. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *redémptio.*]

1. Ransom; release.

Utter darkness his place,
Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 614.

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*,
That you depart, and lay no hands on me.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

The Saviour Son be glorified,
Who for lost man's *redemption* died.
Dryden, Veni Creator Spiritus.

The salvation of our souls may be advanced, by firmly believing the mysteries of our *redemption*; and by imitating the example of those primitive patterns of piety.—*Nelson.*

Redémptionary. *s.* ? In the extract, one who gives his services in return for his passage.

None other than such as have adventured in the first voyage, or shall become adventurers, in this supply, at any time hereafter, are to be admitted in the said society but as *redemptionaries*, which will be very chargeable.—*Hackluyt, Voyages,* vol. iii. p. 176. (Rich.)

Redémptory. *adj.* Paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptory* price.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Redemptúre. *s.* Redeemer; source of redemption.

And thou most mylde mother, and vyrgyn most pure,
That barest sweet Jesus the world's *redempture*;
That shinest and floryshest as flowre moost sure.
Fabyan, A. D. 1326. (Rich.)

Redescénd. *v. n.* Descend again.

To thee, sweet spirit, I return
That love wherewith my heart doth burn;
And these bless'd notions of my brain
I now breathe up to thee again:
O, let them *redescend*, and still
My soul with holy raptures fill!
Howell, Letters, iv. 52.

Rédeye. *s.* In *Icthyology.* Rudd.

The species belonging to the second division of the genus Leuciscus of Klein have the dorsal fin placed so far behind the line of the ventrals as to bring it over the space between the ventral and anal fins. To this second division belong four British species, the largest of which, the *rudd*, or *redeye*, is a very common fish in Europe, as well as in various localities in this country.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Rédgum. *s.* [A.S. *gund* = matter, corruption, pus.] Disease of children newly born: (*etymologically*, without any connection with the teeth or gums).

Rédhot. *adj.* Heated to redness.

Iron *redhot* burneth and consumeth not.—*Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously? for what else is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what else is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? —*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The *redhot* metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

Redíntegrate. *v. a.* Restore; make new.

Redintegrate the fame, first, of your house.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

The same relation is an excellent security to *redintegrate* and to call that love back, which folly and trifling accidents would disturb.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, The Marriage Ring.*

Redíntegrate. *adj.* Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being *redintegrate* in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after dissevered: so as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Redintegrátion. *s.*

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leaven of malice, and absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. In *Chemistry.* See extracts.

Redintegration chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. —*Quincy.*

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philosophical *redintegration* of it.—*Boyle.*

Redisboúrse. *v. a.* Repay.

Then backe againe,
His borrow'd waters forst to *redisbourse*,
He sends the sea his own with double gaine.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 27.

Redispóse. *v. a.* Adjust or dispose anew.

It hath been shewn that spirit hath no parts; and therefore it stands in need of no reparation, or *redisposing* its parts, as the body doth.—*A. Baxter, On the Soul,* i. 339.

Redistríbute. *v. a.* Distribute, deal out, or apportion afresh.

This was settled by *redistributing* the tickets.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Redítion. *s.* [Lat. *reditio, -onis*; with one *d*, from *re* + *eo* = I go, as opposed to Reddition.] Return.

Address suite to my mother; that her meane
May make the day of your *reditions* seene.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, b. vi.
(Rich.)

Redivíved. *adj.* [Lat. *redivivus*; *vivus* = alive.] Made to live again. *Rare.*

I had rather spend my time and breath in exhorting all good christians to keep close to their old tenets, or to beware of all either new-devised or *redivived* errours of opinion.—*Bishop Hall, Revelation Unrevealed,* s. 31. (Rich.)

Rédness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Red.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lips.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

In the Red Sea most apprehend a material *redness*, from whence they derive its common denomination.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Rédolence. *s.* Sweet scent.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars.—*Boyle.*

Rédolency. *s.* Redolence.

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency.* —*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rédolent. *adj.* [Lat. *redolens, -entis*, pres. part. of *redoleo* (*oleo* = I smell) = I emit a scent.] Sweet of scent.

Alas, this flourishing flouré will fade, this *redolent* rose will be gone.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries,* b. i. fol. 90.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent!* *Sandys.*

Redoúble. *v. a.* [Fr. *redoubler.*]

1. Repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her *redoubled* that her undersong. *Spenser.*

2. Repeat often.

They were
As cannons overcharged with double cracks,
So they *redoubled* strokes upon the foe.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

3. Increase by the addition of the same quantity over and over.

Mimas and Parnassus sweat,
And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

Redoúble. *v. n.* Become double, or twice as much.

If we consider that our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Redoúbt. *s.* [Fr. *redoute.*] Outwork of a fortification; fortress.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our safe and commodious ports are as *redoubts* to secure them.—*Bacon.*

Redoúbtable. *adj.* [Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me.—*Pope.*

Redoúbted. *adj.* [Fr. *redouté.*] Dread; awful; formidable.

His kingdom's seat Cleopolis is read,
There to obtain some such *redoubted* knight,
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

So far be mine, my most *redoubted* lord,
As my true service shall deserve your love.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii 3.

Redoúnd. *v. n.* [Lat. *redundo.*]

1. Be sent back by reaction.

The evil, soon
Driv'n back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 56.

Nor hope to be myself less miserable
By what I seek, but others to make such
As I, though thereby worse to me *redound.*
Ibid. ix. 126.

2. Conduce in the consequence.

As the care of our national commerce *redounds* more to the riches and prosperity of the publick, than any other act of government, the state of it should be marked out in every particular reign with greater distinction.—*Addison.*

He had drawn many observations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince.— *Id.*

The honour done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

3. Proceed in the consequence.

As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Rédpoll. *s.* Native song-bird, with some red feathers on the head, of the genus Linota (canescens, linaria).

The mealy *redpole* . . . has been considered to be merely a larger variety of the lesser *redpole*. . . . The lesser, or more common *redpole*, is the smallest of the British linnets.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Redréss. *v. a.* [Fr. *redresser.*]

1. Set right; amend.

In yonder spring of roses, intermix'd
With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 218.

2. Relieve; remedy; ease: (sometimes used of *persons*, but more properly of *things*).

She felt with me what I felt of my captivity, and streight laboured to *redress* my pain, which was her pain.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

'Tis thine, O king! the afflicted to *redress.*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 59.

Lighter affronts and injuries Christ commands us not to *redress* by law, but to bear with patience.— *Kettlewell.*

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their subjects in liberty, property, and religion, to receive their petitions, and *redress* their grievances.—*Swift.*

Redréss. *s.*

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right;
No, not a man comes for *redress* to thee.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Such people as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no *redress.—Bacon.*

Griefs . . . finding no *redress*, ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 618.

A few may complain without reason; but there is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 838.

Redrésser. *s.* One who redresses a wrong; one who affords relief.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 25.

Redseár. *v. n.* See extract.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rédshank. *s.*

1. Contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland; nickname given to the highlanders, according to Dr. Jamieson, on account of their bare legs.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redshanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing.—*Spenser.*

By their actions we might rather judge them to be a generation of highland thieves and *redshanks.*—*Milton, Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

2. In *Ornithology.* Native bird of the genus Totanus (species, calidris, fusca, and bartramia; the last two rare).

Redshanks are not uncommon in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire. They still frequent Romney Marsh. . . . The *redshank* is found, as might be expected, in Lincolnshire.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Rédstart. *s.* [*start* = tail.] In *Ornithology.* Native bird of the genus Phœnicurus (ruticilla and tithys; the latter rare).

The *redstart* is a summer visitor that comes to this country from the South.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Rédstreak. *s.*

1. Kind of apple.

Let every tree in every orchard own
The *redstreak* as supreme. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 524.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak*: some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Cider pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chian vine,
Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine.
Smith.

Redúce. *v. a.* [Lat. *reduco*; pass. part. *reductus*; *reductio*, *-onis.*]

1. Bring back. *Obsolete.*

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!
That would *reduce* these bloody days again.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 4.

2. Bring to the former state.

It were but just
And equal to *reduce* me to the dust,
Desirous to resign and render back
All I received. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 747.

3. Reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. Bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass.—*Boyle.*

His ire will quite consume us, and *reduce*
To nothing this essential.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 96.

The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by division would *reduce* them into less fractions.—*Locke.*

5. Degrade; impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

6. Bring into any state of misery or meanness.

The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to desperation.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

7. Subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, princedoms, powers, dominions I *reduce.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 319.

8. Bring into any state more within reach or power.

To have this project *reduced* to practice, there seems to want nothing.—*Spectator.*

9. Reclaim to order.

So these . . . left desert utmost hell
Many a dark league, *reduced* in careful watch
Round their metropolis.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 467.

10. Subject to a rule; bring into a class: (as, 'The insects are *reduced* to tribes;' 'The variations of language are *reduced* to rules').

11. In *Arithmetic, Algebra, Logic.* Bring from a form less fit to one more fit for operation.

(For extract see under **Reduction**, 2.)

Redúcement. *s.* Act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing: (Reduction *commoner*).

The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome.—*Bacon.*

A *reducement* of law to arbitrary power.—*Milton, Eikonoclastes*, § 9.

The *reducement* of a general principle into a particular action.—*Bishop Rust, Discourse on Truth*, § 17.

Redúcer. *s.* One who reduces.

They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to mask their own appetites, should now be the *reducer* of them into order.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Redúcible. *adj.* Capable of being reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power.—*South, Sermons.*

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by our author.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be surmised *reducible* into a species of another genus.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the suffocating or the fulminating.—*Woodward.*

Redúcibleness. *s.* Quality of being reducible.

Spirits of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibleness*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as sulphureous nature.—*Boyle.*

Redúct. *v. a.* [Lat. *reductus*, pass. part. of *reduco.*] Reduce. *Rare.*

To resolve and *reducte* gold into a potable licoure.—*Warde, Secrets of Maister Alexis*, fol. 6, b.: 1561.

Redúct. *s.* In *Building.* Small place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular, or for some other convenience.

Redúction. *s.*

1. Act of reducing; state of being reduced.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve.—*Sir M. Hale.*

To this head we may refer also, though by an improper *reduction*, his conjuring of a phantasm.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Glandules in the body of man that serve either to excretion, to *reduction*, or to nutrition.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 186.

Every thing visibly tended to the reduction of his sacred majesty, and all persons in their several stations began to make way and prepare for it.—*Bishop Fell.*

2. In *Logic.* See extract.

As it is on the dictum above-mentioned, that all reasoning ultimately depends, so all arguments may be in one way or other brought into some one of the four moods of the first-figure: and a syllogism is, in that case, said to be *reduced* (i.e. to the first figure). Ostensive *reduction*. . . . In Darapti

All wits are dreaded;
All wits are admired;
Some who are admired are dreaded,

reduced into Darii, by converting by limitation the minor premiss,

All wits are dreaded;
Some who are admired are wits; therefore
Some who are admired are dreaded.

This kind of *reduction* (indirect *reduction* or *reductio* ad impossibile) . . . is seldom employed but for Baroko and Bokardo.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iii. §§ 5, 6.

Redúctive. *adj.* Having the power of reducing.

Indirect, or *reductive*, or reflected worship.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 352; 1674.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were of a great and perfect grief, and productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and *reductive* of these to act.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying.* (Ord MS.)

Redúctive. *s.* That which has the power of reducing.

Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Redúctively. *adv.* In a reductive manner; by reduction; by consequence.

If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively.*—*Hammond.*

Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet so *reductively*; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Redúndance. *s.* Superfluity; superabundance; exuberance.

I shall show our poet's *redundance* of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions.—*Garth.*

Redúndancy. *s.* Redundance.

The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist, and sanguine, or from plenty of food.—*Bacon.*

Redúndant. *adj.* [Lat. *redundans*, *-antis*, pass. part. of *redundo.*]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

His head,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated *redundant.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 500.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not encrease fat so much as flesh.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages.—*Watts.*

Redúndantly. *adv.* In a redundant manner; superfluously; superabundantly.

The one is still running the same round, in a narrow circle, hearing the same words *redundantly.*—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 17.

Redúplicate. *v. a.* Double.

Embrace that *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour, I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: Fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xii.

Reduplicátion. *s.* Act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Redúplicative. *adj.* Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i.e. because they are men.—*Watts.*

Rédwater. *s.* Disease affecting the kidneys, in sheep, so called from the dark colour of the urine.

The disease commonly called *red-water*, brown-water, black-water, moor-ill, is most prevalent in old foggy pastures.—*R. Thompson*, in *Transactions of the Highland Society*, vol. ix. p. 9.

Rédwing. *s.* Bird so called from the colour of part of its wings, akin to the thrushes, of the genus Turdus (iliacus), a winter visitor in Britain. See also Mavis.

It has been observed that the *redwings* are unable to bear hard weather so well as the fieldfares.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Ree. *v. a.* [see Riddle.] Riddle; sift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed you must then *ree* it over in a sieve.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Reécho. *v. n.* Echo back.

Around we stand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groan *reechoes* from the main. *Pope.*

Reécky. *adj.* [*reek.*] Smoky; sooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses,
Make you to ravel all this matter out.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.
Id., Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Reed. *s.* [A.S. *hreod.*]

1. Aquatic grass of the genus Arundo.

This Derceto, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake.—*Sir W. Ralwigh, History of the World.*

He formed the *reeds*, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large manured cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed.*—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Some of the *reeds* of Brazil, called Taquarussa, are living fountains: they grow from thirty to forty feet high, with a diameter of six inches, form impenetrable thickets, and are exceedingly grateful to hunters; for, on cutting off such a *reed* below a joint, the stem of the younger shoots is found to be full of a cool liquid, which quenches the most burning thirst. *Reeds*, and other coarse species, furnish, in Europe, the materials for thatching. The *reeds* (sometimes sixteen feet long), from which the Indians of Esmeralda form the tubes whence they blow the arrows poisoned with the deadly urari, or woorali, are single internodes of the Arundinaria Schomburgkii.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

2. Small pipe, made anciently of a reed.

Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 132.

Used *adjectivally.*

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

3. Arrow, as made of a reed headed.

When the Parthian turn'd his steed,
And from the hostile camp withdrew;
With cruel skill the backward *reed*
He sent; and as he fled, he slew.
Prior, Odes, To a Lady refusing to dispute with him.

4. In *Weaving.* See extract.

Reed is the well-known implement of the weaver, made of parallel slips of metal or reeds called dents. A thorough knowledge of the adaptation of yarn of a proper degree of firmness to any given measure of *reed*, constitutes one of the principal objects of the manufacture of cloths; as upon this depends entirely the appearance, and, in a great degree, the durability, of the cloth when finished. The art of performing this properly is known by the names of examining, setting, or sleying, which are used indiscriminately, and mean exactly the same thing. The *reed* consists of the two parallel pieces of wood, set a few inches apart, and they are of any given length, as a yard, a yard and a quarter, &c. The division of the yard being into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths; the breadth of a web is generally expressed by a vulgar fraction.... In Scotland, the splits of cane which pass between the longitudinal pieces or ribs of the *reed* are expressed by hundreds, porters, and splits. The porter is 20 splits, or one-fifth of a hundred.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

5. In *Anatomy.* Fourth (true) stomach of ruminants. See Ruminate.

Notwithstanding the difference both of sense and application, the word under notice is, perhaps, a lax equivalent of Psalterium, translated *wind instrument.*

Reed. *v. a.* Cover with reeds; thatch.

Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the reed.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Reédbeer. *s.* [*? beer.*] Reed bed. *Obsolete.*

Arundinetum, Pliny. Lieu où croissent les roseaux. A place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere.*—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Reéden. *adj.* Consisting of reeds. *Archaic.*

Honey in the sickly hive infuse
Through *reeden* pipes.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 385.

Reédify. *v. a.* Rebuild; build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Spenser.*

This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have sumptuously *reedified*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

The Æolians, who repeopled, *reedified* Ilium.—*Sandys.*

The house of God they first *reedify*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 350.

Reédless. *adj.* Destitute of, wanting, reeds.

Youth's tomb'd before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*

Reédy. *adj.* Abounding with reeds.

The sportive flood in two divides,
And forms with erring streams the *reedy* isles.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Beautiful Paris, evil-hearted Paris,
Leading a jet-black goat, white-horned, white-hooved,
Came up from *reedy* Simois all alone.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Reef. *s.* [German, *raufe, rieve, riff* = jagged or irregular outline of anything.] Chain of rocks, lying at or near the surface of the water.

The people told me that the whole island was surrounded by a *reef.*—*Wallis*, in *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

Reef. *s.* [Dutch.] Portion of a sail.

Reef. *v. a.* Reduce the surface of a sail.

We were obliged to take down our small sails, and *reef* our topsails; and haul close to the wind.—*Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

Reek. *s.* [A.S. *reac, rec.*] Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a limekiln.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Melancholy overwhelms the fancy with black *reeks* and vapours, and thereby clouds and darkens the understanding.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iv.

Reek. *s.* See Rick.

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad.
Dryden.

The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Reek. *v. n.* [A.S. *recan.*] Smoke; steam; emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men as if
'Twere a perpetual spoil.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,
They shall be famed; for there the sun shall greet them,
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n.
Id., Henry V. iv. 3.

When the fleshpots *reek*, and the uncovered dishes send forth a nidor and hungry smells.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 211.

Reéking. *part. adj.* Emitting vapour.

I found me laid
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 254.

Reéky. *adj.* Smoky; tanned; black.

Shut me in a charnel house,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reeky* shanks and yellow chapless skulls.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Reel. *s.* Turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

Reel. *v. a.* Gather yarn off the spindle.

Reel. *v. n.* [from the root of *roll.*] Stagger; incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.

Him when his mistress proud perceived to fall,
While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*,
She gan call, Help Orgoglio!
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man.—*Psalms*, cvii. 27.

It is amiss to sit
And keep the turn of tippling with a slave,
To *reel* the streets at noon.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Reel. *s.* Dance (Scotch) so called.

Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this *reill* or daunce upon a small trump.—*Newes from Scotland, &c.*, sign. B. iii.: 1591.

Reeléction. *s.* Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open.—*Swift.*

Reéligible. *adj.* Capable of reelection.

Reéling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who reels or gathers yarn off the spindle.

It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Reéling. *part. adj.* Staggering.

What news in this our tott'ring state?—
It is a *reeling* world, indeed, my lord,
And I believe will never stand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

Reembarkátion. *s.* Second embarkation; embarkation afresh.

Ten days were employed in . . . reviews, *reembarkations*, and councils of war.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. iii. ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Reembáttle. *v. a.* Range again in battle array.

Reembáttled. *part. adj.* Ranged afresh in battle array.

They, harden'd more, . . .
Stood *reembattled* fierce, by force or fraud
Weening to prosper.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 790.

Reenáct. *v. a.* Enact anew.

The construction of ships was forbidden to senators by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of concessions.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Reenfórce. *v. a.* Strengthen with new assistance or support.

The French have *reenforced* their scatter'd men.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 6.

They used the stones to *reenforce* the pier.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The presence of a friend raises fancy, and *reenforces* reason.—*Collier.*

Reenfórcement. *s.*

1. Fresh assistance; new help.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With shunless destiny; aidless came off,
And with a sudden *reenforcement* struck
Corioli like a planet. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope,
If not, what resolution from despair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 190.

2. Iterated enforcement.

The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary.—*Ward.*

Reengáge. *v. a.* Engage afresh.

Reengágement. *s.* Renewed engagement.

Reenjóy. *v. a.* Enjoy anew or a second time.

The calmness of temper Achilles *reenjoyed* is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded.—*Pope.*

Reenkíndle. *v. a.* Enkindle anew.

A taper, when its crown of flames is newly blown off, retains a nature so symbolical to light, that it will with greediness *reenkindle* and snatch a ray from the neighbour fire.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, sect. ii. ch. ii.

Doubtless there are some, who, by striving against the inordinacy of their appetites, may at length get the victory again over their bodies; and so by the assistance of the Divine Spirit, who is always ready to promote and assist good beginnings, may *reenkindle* the higher life.—*Glanville, On the Preexistence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Reénter. *v. a.* Enter again; enter anew.

With opportune excursion, we may chance
Reenter heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 396.

The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *re-enter* again.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Reenthróne. *v. a.* Replace upon a throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southerne.*

Reéntrance. *s.* Act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *reentrance* into life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand *reentrance.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Reeréct. *v. a.* Erect afresh; rebuild.

Being marble mines to *reerect* those walls.
Drayton, Howard to Lady Geraldine.

Reestáblish. *v. a.* Establish anew.

To *reestablish* the right of lineal succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government, which his fathers did enjoy.—*Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been banished the Christian world, will be speedily *reestablished.*—*Bishop Smalridge.*

Reestáblisher. *s.* One who reestablishes.

Restorers of virtue, and *reestablishers* of a happy world.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Reestáblishment. *s.* Act of reestablishing; state of being reestablished; restoration.

The Jews made such a powerful effort for their *reestablishment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.—*Addison.*

Reestáte. *v. a.* Reestablish.

Had there not been a degeneration from what

God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *reestate* us in it.—*Wallis, Two Sermons*, p. 26: 1682.

Reeve. *s.* See Reve and Sheriff.

Reeve. *s.* See Ruff.

Reexámine. *v. a.* Examine anew.

Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cause.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Reézed, or Reized. *adj.* Resty.

Or once a weeke, perhaps for novelty,
Reezed bacon soords shall feaste his family.
Bishop Hall, Satires, b. iv. sat. ii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Refect. *v. a.* [Lat. *refectus.*] Refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue. *Rare.*

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Refection. *s.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of souls, and the richest aliment of grace.—*South, Sermons.*

For sweet *refection* due,
The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope.*

Réfectory. *s.* [Fr. *réfectoire.*] Room of refreshment; eating-room.

They came to a common *refectory*, had nothing of their owne, but both meate and apparell was at the appointment of the mother, which he calleth 'prepositam,' and overseer or maistresse.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith, which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 116: 1565.

When a man dwells in love, then the eyes of his wife are fair as the light of heaven, and he can lay his sorrows down upon her lap, and can retire home as to his sanctuary and *refectory*, and his gardens of sweetness and chaste refreshments. —*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on the Marriage Ring.*

[He] cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large provisions laid of winter fare.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 530.

Refél. *v. a.* [Lat. *refello.*] Refute. *Obsolete.*

A likely or possible case is put, to make a cleane contrary unto it, as though it were then fully *refelled.—Beware of M. Jewel*, fol. 152, b: 1566.

How he *refell'd* me, and how I replied.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Friends, not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a mystery,
Worthy a history. *B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and *refelling* the subtile tricks of sophisters.—*Watts.*

Refér. *v. a.* [Fr. *référer*; Lat. *refero.*]

1. Dismiss for information or judgment.

Those causes the divine historian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Betake to for decision.

The heir of this kingdom hath *referred* herself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

3. Reduce to: (as to the *ultimate end*).

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself.—*Bacon.*

4. Reduce: (as to a *class*).

The salts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate than acid.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Refér. *v. n.*

1. Respect; have relation.

Of those places that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job.—*Burnet.*

2. Appeal.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Suitors.*

Réferable. *adj.* Capable of being considered as in relation to something else. See also Referrible.

This stanza sets out the nature of each Beironite singly considered by himself, which is *referable* to some bird or beast, who are sometime lightly shadowed out even in their very countenances.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 361: 1647.

Refereé. *s.* One to whom anything is referred.

Referees and arbitrators seldom forget themselves. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lord Eskdale ... was a noble Croesus, acquainted with all the gradations of life; a voluptuary who could be a Spartan; clear-sighted, unprejudiced, sagacious; the best judge in the world of a horse or a man; he was the universal *referee*; a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. v.

Réference. *s.*

1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Jupiter was the son of Æther and Dies; so called because the one had *reference* to the celestial conditions, the other discovered his natural virtues.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Dismission to another tribunal.

It passed in England without the least *reference* hither.—*Swift.*

Referéndary. *s.* [Low Lat. *referendarius.*]

1. One to whose decision anything is referred.

In suits that a man doth not well understand it is good to refer to some friend of trust ... but let him chuse well his *referendaries.—Bacon, Essays, Of Suitors.*

2. Officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.

The princes of this world have their *referendaries*, or masters of request. —*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 426: 1587.

Reférment. *s.* Reference for decision.

There was a *referment* made from his majesty to my lord's grace of Canterbury, my lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford, &c. —*Archbishop Laud, Diary*, p. 13.

Refermént. *v. a.* Ferment anew.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the blood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Reférrible. *adj.* Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Refind. *v. a.* Find again; experience again.

Seven autumns past, he in the eighth the same
Refinding, said; If such your power so strange,
Once more I'll try.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

Refíne. *v. a.* [Fr. *raffiner.*]

1. Purify; clear from dross and recrement.

I will *refine* them as silver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried.—*Zechariah*, xiii. 9.

2. Make elegant; polish; make accurate.

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his seat
In reason. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 589.

The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children born from wealthy parents weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits.—*Swift.*

Refíne. *v. n.*

1. Improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines!*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 420.

2. Grow pure.

The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines. Addison.*

Refíned. *part. adj.*

1. Made pure.

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* sugar.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Polished; accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poesy with their pens.—*Peacham.*

Refínedly. *adv.* In a refined manner; with affected elegance.

Will any dog ...
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel. *Dryden, Essay upon Satire.*

Refínedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Refined.

1. State of being purified.

In a middling *refinedness* and quickness it [wine] is best.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 69.

2. Affected purity.

Sincerity keeps us from making a great semblance of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness*, like those Pharisees so often therefore taxed in the Gospel.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xv.

Refínement. *s.*

1. Act of purifying, by clearing anything from dross and recrementitious matter.

2. State of being pure.

The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they.—*Norris.*

3. Improvement in elegance or purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements.—Swift.*

The religion of the Gospel is only the *refinement* and exaltation of our best faculties.—*Law.*

4. Artificial practice.

The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning.—*Rogers.*

5. Affectation of elegant improvement.

The flirts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch, by some of their late *refinements.—Addison, Guardian.*

Refíner. *s.* One who, that which, refines.

1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement.

The *refiners* of iron observe, that that iron stone is hardest to melt which is fullest of metal; and that easiest which hath most dross.—*Bacon, Physical Remains.*

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them.—*Swift.*

3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and over wise in their conceptions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Refíning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who refines.

a. By affecting nicety.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

b. In *Metallurgy.* See extract.

Refining of gold and silver is called also parting. For several uses in the arts, these precious metals are required in an absolutely pure state, in which alone they possess their malleability and peculiar properties in the most eminent degree. Thus for example, neither gold nor silver leaf can be made of the requisite fineness, if the metals contain the smallest portion of copper alloy. Till within these ten or twelve years, the parting of silver from gold was effected every where by nitric acid; and it is still done so in all the establishments of this country, except the Royal Mint; and in the small refining houses abroad.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Refít. *v. a.* [Fr. *refait.*] Repair; restore after damage.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 776.

Refítting. *verbal abs.* Fitting afresh; repairing.

He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge.—*Woodward.*

Reflect. *v. a.* [Lat. *reflectens, -entis; reflexio, -onis.*] Throw back; cast back.

Search thou the records of antiquity,
And on our ancestors *reflect* an eye.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1070.

Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour.—*Dryden.*

Reflect. *v. n.*

1. Throw back light.

Some lay in dead men's skulls, and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

2. Bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse, or by an intrinsick principle of gravity.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

3. Throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.

In every action *reflect* upon the end; and in your undertaking it, consider why you do it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Who saith, 'Who could such ill events expect?'
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect.*
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions.—*Locke.*

It is hard that any part of my land should be settled upon one who has used me so ill; and yet I could not see a sprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should *reflect* upon her and her severity.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Let the king dismiss his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown;
And take the cypress from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.

4. Consider attentively.

Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;
And as I much *reflected*, much I mourn'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 941.

5. Throw reproach or censure.

Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation.—*Swift.*

6. Bring reproach.

Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Reflèctent. *adj.* Bending back; flying back.

The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent*, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Reflèction. *s.*

1. Act of throwing back.

The eye sees not itself,
But by *reflection*, by some other things.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions.—*Cheyne.*

2. Act of bending back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual *reflection*, unless by some external impulse.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

3. That which is reflected.

She shines not upon fools, lest the *reflection* should hurt her.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 3.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there;
So let us view her here, in what she was,
And take her image in this wat'ry glass.
Dryden, Eleonora, 136.

4. Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, on itself.

The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy *reflections*, which the sense of age, infirmity, and death may give them.—*Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age*, preface.

This dreadful image so possess'd her mind ...
She ceased all farther hope; and now began
To make *reflection* on th' unhappy man.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 380.

Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude!—*Rogers, Sermons.*

5. Action of the mind upon itself.

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got.—*Locke.*

6. Attentive consideration.

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*; and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations.—*South, Sermons.*

7. Censure.

He died; and oh! may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 459.

Reflèctive. *adj.*

1. Throwing back images.

When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And so shone still in his *reflective* light. *Dryden.*

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride,
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide
Her pensive head. *Prior*

2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

Forced by *reflective* reason I confess,
That human science is uncertain guess.
Prior, Solomon, i. 739.

Reflèctively. *adv.* In a reflective manner.

Solomon tells us death and life are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but *reflectively* also, in respect of what may rebound to ourselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.* (Ord MS.)

Reflèctly. *adv.* In a reflect manner; in the way of reflection.

The optick masters confesse and prove, that the formes of the starres are comprehended of the sight *reflectly* and not rightly.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, 326. (Ord MS.)

Reflèctor. *s.*

1. Considerer.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

2. Object with a polished surface, to reflect light.

Reflèx. *adj.* [Lat. *reflexus.*]

1. Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent.—*Bentley.*

2. In *Physiology.* The *reflex* action of a nerve is that which, from any stimulus on an afferent nerve, produces motion in a muscle supplied by an efferent one, independent of volition, and often even of consciousness.

Reflèx. *s.* Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to sin, but by *reflex* of their understandings upon themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Reflèx. *v. a.*

1. Reflect. *Obsolete.*

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part 1. v. 4.

2. Bend back; turn back.

A dog lay . . . his head *reflext* upon his tail.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 118: 1640.

Reflexibílity. *s.* Capability of being reflected; quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall; and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Reflèxible. *adj.* Capable of being reflected, or thrown back.

Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that those rays are differently *reflexible* that are differently refrangible.—*Cheyne.*

Reflèxive. *adj.*

1. Having respect to something past.

That assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

2. Having a tendency to reproach or censure.

What man does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word?—*South, Sermons*, x. 174.

Reflèxively. *adv.* In a reflexive manner.

1. In a backward direction.

2. With a tendency to censure or reproach.

He spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 96.

Reflèxiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reflexive.

Although some talk of *reflexiveness* in sense (as to see that they see, or the like) 'tis a fancy of their own.—*Calverwell, White Stones*, 102. (Ord MS.)

Refloát. *s.* Ebb; reflux. *Rare.*

The main float and *refloat* of the sea is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion.—*Bacon.*

Reflorèscence. *s.* Flourishing, coming in flower, bud, or leaf, again.

Nor can we . . . peruse the account of the flowering rod of Aaron without being led to reflect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priesthood to the person of Christ, by the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse.—*Horne, Works*, vol. iii. p. 421. (Rich.)

Refloúrish. *v. n.* Flourish anew.

Virtue, given for lost,
Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most,
When most unactive deem'd.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1703.

Reflów. *v. n.* Flow back.

Why do not now
Thy waves *reflow?* *W. Browne.*

Réfluence. *s.* Quality or state of flowing back.

In the sea betwixt Norway and Scotland there is clearly observed a flow and *refluence*, because it is near to the ocean.—*Summary of Du Bartas*, p. 106: 1621.

Réfluency. *s.* Refluence.

All things sublunary move continually, in an interchangeable flowing and *refluency.*—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 58: 1648.

Réfluent. *adj.* [Lat. *refluens, -entis*, pres. part. of *refluo* = I flow back.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Where now the throng
That press'd the beach, and, hasty to depart,
Look'd to the sea for safety? They are gone,
Gone with the *refluent* wave into the deep—
A prince with half his people!
Cowper, Task, The Time-Piece.

Reflúx. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *refluxus.*] Backward course of water.

Besides
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 737.

The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is incontrovertible.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Refócillate. *v. a.* [Lat. *refocillo*; Italian, *refocillare.*] Strengthen by refreshment. *Latinism.*

His man was to bring him a roll, and a pot of ale, to *refocillate* his wasted spirits.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes of Prynne*, ii. 508.

Refocillátion. *s.* Restoration of strength by refreshment. *Latinism.*

Some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative.—*Middleton, A Mad World, my Masters.*

Refórm. *v. a.* [Lat. *reformo*; Fr. *réformer.*]

1. Form again: (the *primary* meaning).

2. Change from worse to better.

A sect in England, following the same rule of policy, seeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence also dregs of popery.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sent worthier of gods, was built
With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 100.

May no such storm
Fall on our times, where ruin must *reform.*
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Now lowering looks presage approaching storms,
And now prevailing love her face *reforms.*
Dryden.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it.—*Swift.*

Refórm. *v. n.* Pass by change from worse to better.

Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this conflict? or did it give him occasion of *reforming* in this point?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Refórm. *s.* [Fr.] Reformation.

Tinkers bawl'd aloud to settle
Church-discipline, for mending kettle;
No sow-gelder did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd *Reform!*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 535.

The *reforms* in representation, and the bills for shortening the duration of parliaments, he uniformly and steadily opposed for many years together.—*Burke.*

Reformádo. *s.* [Spanish.] *Obsolete, and not naturalised.*

1. Monk adhering to the reformation of his order.

Amongst others, this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformadoes.*—*Weever.*

2. Officer retained in a regiment, when his company is disbanded.

His knights *reformadoes* are wound up as high and insolent as ever they were.—*B. Jonson, Epicene.*

Reformalize. *v. n.* Affect reformation; pretend correctness. *Rare.*

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees.—*Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 25: 1614.

Reformation. *s.*

1. Act of forming anew; renovation; regeneration.

There are but two kinds of creation in the language of the Scriptures; the one literal, the other metaphorical; one old, the other new; one by way of formation, the other by way of *reformation*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

2. Change from worse to better: (commonly used of *human manners*).

Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

Satire lashes vice into *reformation*.—*Dryden.*

The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change which the christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate.—*Addison.*

3. With *the*. Change of religion in England from popery to Protestantism.

The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's shoulders.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Reformatory. *s.* Establishment for the amendment of juvenile offenders.

Reformer. *s.* One who reforms.

1. One who makes a change for the better; amender.

Publick *reformers* had need first practise that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others.—*Eikon Basilike.*

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: Abroad every man would be a *reformer*, how very few at home!—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches reformed; that is, delivered from the *reformers*.—*South, Sermons.*

2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

Our first *reformers* were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world.—*Bacon.*

Reformist. *s.* One who is of the reformed churches.

This comely subordination of degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other *reformists* gave the upper hand.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 36.

Reformly. *adv.* After the manner of a reform. *Rare.*

A fierce reformer once, now rankled with a contrary heat, would send us back very *reformly* indeed to learn reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical promoters.—*Milton, Considerations touching the likeliest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.* (Ord MS.)

Refossion. *s.* [Lat. *refossus*; pass. part. of *fodio* = I dig.] Act of digging up again. *Rare.*

Hence are murders of men, rapes of virgins, mangling of carcasses, *refossion* of graves.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Refound. *v. a.* Found, or cast, anew.

Perhaps they are all antient bells *refounded*.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 8.

Refract. *v. a.* [Lat. *refractus*; pass. part. of *refringo* = I break.] Break, by deflection from the straight line, the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted*.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Refraction. *s.* [Fr.] Deflection of rays, chiefly of light (in *Optics*) and of heat (in *Thermotics*).

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.—*Harris.*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Refractive. *adj.* Having the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their *refractive* densities.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Refractoriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Refractory.

Great complaint was made, by some ministers of the presbyterian gang, of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 160.

Refractory. *adj.* Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-ordered nation,
To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

A rough-hewn seaman, being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, insomuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood; saying it was better to stand where he was, than to go to a worse place.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a *refractory* sullenness.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Refractory mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains.—*Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and sullen; and therefore like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason.—*Bentley.*

Refractory. *s.*

1. Obstinate, or refractory, person.

How sharp hath your censure been of those *refractories* amongst us, that would forego their stations, rather than yield to these harmless impositions!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 306.

2. Obstinate opposition.

Glorying in their scandalous *refractories* to public order and constitutions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 138.

Refragate. *v. n.* Be confuted; break down under examination.

And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Albans, that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and if upon further inquiry any were found to *refragate*, they were to be discharged by a distinction.—*Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing.* (Rich.)

Refrain. *v. a.* [Fr. *refréner*; Lat. *refreno*; *frænum* = bridle.] Hold back; keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; *refrain* not thyself.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxxxiii. 1.

My son, walk not thou in the way with them; *refrain* thy foot from their path.—*Proverbs*, i. 15.

Nor from the Holy One of heaven
Refrain'd his tongue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 359.

Neptune atoned, his wrath shall now *refrain*,
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Refrain. *v. n.* Forbear; abstain; spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be they do it, were it their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger; and for my praise will I *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off.—*Isaiah*, xlviii. 9.

That they feed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they *refrained* therefrom some time after.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Refrain. *s.* [Fr.] Burden of a song, or piece of musick; kind of musical repetition.

Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented *refraine*.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 213.

Reframe. *v. a.* Put together again.

That most exquisite silver sphere ... was unframed and *reframed* in the grand signior's presence.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 274.

Refrangibility. *s.* Capability of being refracted; quality of being refrangible.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Refrangible. *adj.* Capable of being refracted.

As some rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed.—*Locke.*

Refresh. *v. a.* [Fr. *refraichir*; Lat. *refrigero* = I cool.]

1. Recreate; relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.

Service shall with steeled sinews toil;
And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.

Musick was ordain'd to *refresh* the mind of man, After his studies or his usual pain.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to *refresh* his men.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and *refreshing*, neither interrupted with the lashes of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Improve by new touches anything impaired.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 575.

3. Refrigerate; cool.

A dew coming after heat *refresheth*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xliii. 22.

Refresh. *s.* Act of refreshing. *Obsolete.*

My field, of flowers quite bereaven,
Wants *refresh* of better hap. *Daniel, Odes.*
Beauty, sweet love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time, but still the sun doth shew,
And straight 'tis gone as it had never been.
Id., Sonnets.

Refresher. *s.*

1. That which refreshes.

The kind *refresher* of the summer heats.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Mr. Pickwick slept little that night; his memory had received a very disagreeable *refresher* on the subject of Mrs. Bardell's action.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

2. Extra fee to a barrister.

Refreshing. *verbal abs.* Relief after pain, fatigue, or want.

Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength,
And fainting spirits uphold.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 665.

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder *refreshings* and helps that they might receive.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Refreshment. *s.*

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horrour upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the *refreshments* of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples.—*South, Sermons.*

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use.—*Bishop Sprat.*

3. Provisions.

The Admirall Beaugard went and cast anchor at the fort of Sidon, where hee stayed twelve dayes, to take in bisket, flesh, and other necessarie *refreshings*.—*Grimston's Continuation of Knolles.* (Ord MS.)

Refret. *s.* In *Music* and *Prosody*. Refrain: (the *latter* the *commoner* word).

Vers inferé; refrein de ballade. A verse often interlaced: the foote, *refret*, or burden of the dittie.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Refrigerant. *adj.* [Lat. *refrigero*; pres. part. *refrigerans*, *-antis*; pass. part. *refrigeratus*; *refrigeratio*, *-onis*; from *frigus*, *frigoris* = cold.]

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing.—*Bacon.*

Refrigerant. *s.* Cooling medicine.

If it arise from an external cause, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Refrigerate. *v. a.* Cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinatorily or somewhat equinoxically, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Refrigeration. *s.* Act of cooling; state of being cooled.

Divers do stut; the cause may be the *refrige-*

ration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. —*Bacon.*

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Refrígerative. *adj.* [Fr. *réfrigératif.*] Cooling; having the power to cool.

His meats must be but very little nutritive, but rather *refrigerative* and of a cooling quality.—*Ferrand, On Love Melancholy*, p. 242: 1640.

Refrigerátor. *s.* See extract.

Utensils employed for the refrigeration of worts, &c., ... without exposing them to evaporation, ... are generally called *refrigerators*, and are so constructed that a quantity of cold water shall be brought in contact with the vessel which contains the heated fluid. But in every construction of *refrigerator* heretofore used, the quantity of cold water necessarily employed in the operation, greatly exceeded the quantity of the fluid cooled, which in some situations where water cannot be readily obtained, was a serious impediment, and objection to the use of such apparatus.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Refrígeratory. *adj.* [Lat. *refrigeratorius.*] Cooling.

This grateful acid spirit is ... highly *refrigeratory*. —*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 120.

Refrígeratory. *s.* Anything internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. In *Distillation.* See extract.

A *refrigeratory* [is] that part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water.—*Quincy.*

Refrigérium. *s.* [Lat.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals.—*South, Sermons.*

Réfuge. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *refugium*, from *fugio* = I fly.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens, and caves! but I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 118.

The young vipers supposed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Those who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian council to answer for.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppressed; a *refuge* in times of trouble.—*Psalms*, ix. 9.

Fair majesty, the *refuge* and redress
Of those whom fate pursues.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 838.

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,
Loved me above the measure of a father;
Their latest *refuge* was to send him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Réfuge. *v. a.* Shelter; protect; afford refuge. *Rare.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injured lord;
Even by those gods, who *refuged* her, abhorr'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 781.

With the *accent* on the *second syllable.*

Silly beggars,
Who sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have, and others must, sit there.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.

Réfuge. *v. n.* Take refuge. *Rare.*

The duke de Soubise *refuged* hither from France, upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there. —*Sir J. Finett, Observations on Ambassadors*, p. 111: 1656.

Refugeé. *s.* [Fr. *réfugié.*] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;
And soon as denizened they domineer.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 129.

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* settled among them.—*Addison.*

Used *adjectivally.*

So audacious a manifestation of disloyalty was imputed with little justice to the catholics at large, but might more reasonably lie at the door of those active instruments of Rome, the English *refugee* priests and jesuits dispersed over Flanders, and lately established at Douay, who were continually passing into the kingdom, not only to keep alive the precarious faith of the laity, but, as was generally surmised, to excite them against their sovereign.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iii.

Refúlgence. *s.* Splendour; brightness.

The *refulgence* of the eternal light.—*Knatchbull, Translation of Annotations on the New Testament*, p. 259.

Refúlgency. *s.* Refulgence.

He [Moses] was obliged to keep at a more awful distance from the tremendous throne of God, and not come within the circle of its *refulgency*.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iv. ch. ii.

Refúlgent. *adj.* [Lat. *refulgens, -entis*, pres. part. of *refulgeo* = I flash.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might, nor wish'd to know
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*

So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it.—*Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,
When his *refulgent* arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 659.

Refúnd. *v. n.* [Lat. *refundo*; pass. part. *refusus.*]

1. Pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is.—*Ray.*

2. Repay what is received; restore.

A governor, that had pillaged the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Such wise men as himself account all that is past to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts.—*South, Sermons.*

How to Icarius, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dower?
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Swift has somewhere the absurd phrase, 'to *refund* himself,' for 'to *reimburse*.'

Refúnder. *s.* One who repays what is received.

A city usurer turned into a *refunder* of his ill-gotten estate.—*Reasons of New Converts taking the Oaths*, p. 3.: 1691.

Refúrnish. *v. a.* Furnish afresh.

The brutes and birds which were out of that supposed narrow extent of Syria and Mesopotamia where the flood prevailed, might easily *refurnish* the same continent after the subsiding of the flood. —*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.* (Ord MS.)

Refúsable. *adj.* Capable of being refused; fit to be refused.

A *refusable* or little thing in any one's eye.—*Young, Sermons*, ii. 311.

Refúsal. *s.*

1. Act of refusing; denial of anything demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obstinate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day.—*Rogers.*

2. Preemption; right of having anything before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*.—*Swift.*

Refúse. *v. a.* [Fr. *refuser.*]

1. Deny what is solicited or required; not comply with.

If he should chuse the right casket, you should *refuse* to perform your father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Having most affectionately set life and death before them, and conjured them to choose one and avoid the other, he still leaves unto them, as to free and rational agents, a liberty to *refuse* all his calls, to let his talents lie by them unprofitable.—*Hammond.*

Wonder not then what God for you saw good
If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you,
To proper substance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 1016.

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing proposed.—*Locke.*

2. Reject; dismiss without a grant.

I may neither choose whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Refúse. *v. n.* Not accept; not comply.

Women are made as they themselves would choose;
Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

Réfuse. *adj.* Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing that was vile and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly.—1 *Samuel*, xv. 9.

He never had vexatious law-disputes about his dues, but had his tythes fully paid, and not of the most *refuse* parts, but generally the very best.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. —*Spectator.*

Réfuse. *s.* [Fr. *refus.*]

1. That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worthy superiours with offering unto them such *refuse* as we bring unto God himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Many kinds have much *refuse*, which countervails that which they have excellent.—*Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people. —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run,
To raise with joyful news his drooping son.
Dryden.

This humourist keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven.—*Addison.*

2. Refusal: (with the *accent* on the *last syllable*). *Obsolete.*

This spoken, ready with a proud *refuse*
Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scorn.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, b. xii.

Refúser. *s.* One who refuses.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemners of this catholick practice.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Refúsion. *s.* Fusion afresh.

So Titan's lustre, smiting the moon's orb, yields but a faint and feeble reflexion and *refusion* of brightness upon us.—*Plutarch, Morals*, v. 238. (Ord MS.)

It has been objected to me that this doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation*, b. ii. note cc. (Rich.)

Refútable. *adj.* Capable of being proved false or erroneous.

Refútal. *s.* Refutation.

Refutátion. *s.* Act of refuting; act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation*.—*Bentley.*

Refúte. *v. a.* [Lat. *refuto*; Fr. *réfuter.*] Prove false or erroneous.

Self-destruction sought, *refutes*
That excellence thought in thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 972.

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes.—*Addison.*

Refúter. *s.* One who, that which, refutes.

My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit: let him try here the power of his audacity.— *Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 20.

Regaín. *v. a.* [Fr. *regagner.*] Recover; gain anew.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 972.

In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide.
Dryden, King Arthur, i. 1.

As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent. —*Locke.*

Régal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *regalis*, from *rex, regis* = king.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,
Usurps the *regal* title and the seat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Why am I sent for to a king,
Before I have shook off the *regal* thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd? *Id., Richard II.* iv. 1.

With them comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded splendour wan, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 869.

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are

purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love.—*Swift.*

Régal. *s.* [Fr. *régale.*] Musical instrument.

The sounds that produce tones are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. —*Bacon.*

Regále. *v. a.* [Fr. *régaler.*] Refresh; entertain; gratify.

Nothing does so gratify, so *regale* an haughty humour, as this usurped sovereignty over our brethren.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

I . . . with a warming puff,
Regale chill'd fingers. *J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

Regále. *v. n.* Feast; fare sumptuously.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling!* *Shenstone.*

Regálement. *s.* [Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 397.

Regália. *s.* [Lat.; see Regal; the word is the neuter plural of *regalis.*] Ensigns of royalty.

Shew
The mighty potentate, to whom belong
These rich *regalia* pompously display'd.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

The court historians of the day record, that at the first dinner given by the late king (then prince regent) at the Pavilion, . . . the guests were select and admiring: the banquet profuse and admirable; the lights lustrous and oriental; the eye was perfectly dazzled with the display of plate, among which the great gold salt-cellar, brought from the *regalia* in the Tower for this especial purpose, itself a tower! stood conspicuous for its magnitude. —*C. Lamb, On the Productions of Modern Art.*

Regálian. *adj.* Belonging to a king, emperor, or suzerain; sovereign.

Frederic, after the surrender of Milan, in 1158, . . . defined the *regalian* rights, as they were called, in such a manner as to exclude the cities and private proprietors from coining money, and from tolls or territorial dues; which they had for many years possessed.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. iii.

Regálity. *s.* [Lat. *regalis.*]

1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature clothed with fleshly tire,
When raging passion with fierce tyranny
Robs reason of her due *regality.* *Spenser.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality.*—*Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality.*—*Id., History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of *regality.*—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. Ensign or token of royalty.

Kinges in an open and stately place, before all their subjectes, receive their crowne and other *regalities.*—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 145, b.

Régally. *adv.* In a regal manner.

Alfred . . . was buried *regally* at Winchester.—*Milton, History of England*, b. v.

Regárd. *v. a.* [Fr. *regarder.*]

1. Value; attend to as worthy of notice

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virgins of our clime
Have loved. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

He denies
To know their God, or message to *regard.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 174.

2. Observe; remark.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. Mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king and they that were with him marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains.—2 *Maccabees*, vii. 12.

4. Observe religiously.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it.—*Romans*, xiv. 6.

5. Pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall not reap.—*Ecclesiastes*, xi. 4.

6. Respect; have relation to: (as, 'As *regards* that').

7. Look towards.

It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland. —*Sandys.*

Regárd. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

We observe omens, the falling of the salt, a dream of a funeral, an unlucky day or hour, the voice of the screech-owl, odd noises in the night, to command the most solemn *regards* of persons, whose imagination is more busy and active than their reason; heathens, women, young persons, melancholicks, superstitious or infirm persons, the illiterate multitude.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 75: 1665.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgement by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence; attention.

To him they had *regard*, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries.—*Acts*, viii. 11.

With some *regard* to what is just and right,
They'll lead their lives.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 16.

To shew greater *regards* to each other.—*Lord Lyttelton, Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul.*

He has rendered himself worthy of their most favourable *regards.*—*A. Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth nor power.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may
Compose our present evils, with *regard*
Of what we are and were.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 280.

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God.—*Watts.*

6. Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd;
But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 865.

He, surprised with humble joy, survey'd
One sweet *regard*, shot by the royal maid.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 65.

7. Prospect; object of sight. *Rare.*

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct *regard.* *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

8. ? Matter demanding notice.

A sage old sire, . . .
That many high *regards* and reasons 'gainst her read. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 9, 43.

Regárdable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being regarded. *Rare.*

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Worthy of notice. *Rare.*

Tintagel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his present estate, abutteth on the sea. —*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Regárdant. *adj.* [N.Fr. = looking back.]

1. In *Law.* See extract.

A villain *regardant* was called *regardant* to the manor, because he had the charge to do all base services within the same, and to see the same freed of all things that might annoy it. . . . A villain *regardant*, it seems, was rather so called, because annexed to the manor, regarding, or relating to it.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

2. In *Heraldry.* A term applied to any animal whose face is turned towards the tail in an attitude of vigilance.

Regárder. *s.*

1. One who, that which, regards.

The *regarders* of times.—*Judges*, ix. 37, margin.

2. Officer of the king's forest, whose business was to view and inquire into matters respecting it.

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, *regarders*, &c.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 16.

Regárdful. *adj.* Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. —*South, Sermons.*

Regárdfully. *adv.* In a regardful manner; attentively; heedfully; respectfully.

Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world
Voiced so *regardfully?*
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Regárdless. *adj.*

1. Heedless; negligent; inattentive.

He likest is to fall into mischance,
That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*
Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offer'd himself to die
For man's offence. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 408.

We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things, besides the present subject of our meditation. —*Watts.*

2. Not regarded; slighted.

Sounding titles, stately buildings, fine gardens, gilded chariots, rich equipages, what are they? They dazzle every one but the possessor. To him, that is accustomed to them, they are cheap and *regardless* things.—*Spectator*, no. 626.

Yes, traitor, Zara, lost, abandoned Zara,
Is a *regardless* suppliant now to Osmyn.
Congreve, Mourning Bride.

Regárdlessly. *adv.* In a regardless manner; without heed.

If any preciser idiots quarrel at my distaste towards them, I pass by them *regardlessly.*—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 189: 1634.

Regárdlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Regardless; heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

They are too bookish; their *regardlessness* of men and ways of thriving makes them stand in their own light.—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 432.

A wretched *regardlessness* of their eternal salvation.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. iii. ch. i.

Regárdship. *s.* Regard; consideration. *Rare.*

This Lewis [XI.] also was of so dyverse and wanton condycion that he would goo more lyker a yoman or a serving-man than like a prynce; the which was for no *regardshyp* nor sparynge of good, for he was a prynce of moost lyberalite.—*Fabyan*: A.D. 1458. (Rich.)

Regátta. *s.* [Italian *regatta, regata*, from Lat. *remigo*, pass. part. *remigatus*; *remus* = oar.] Originally a race of gondolas, in Venice; now a race of vessels (not always rowing boats) in general.

Though I stayed in this city [Venice] longer than I could have wished, I was extremely well entertained with the sight of a *regatta*, which is a sort of rowing match, with boats of different kinds, not performed in any other part of the world, [in 1744,] and very seldom here, on account, I suppose, of the vast expence to which it subjects the young noblesse. This diversion seems to have taken its rise from a custom introduced by the doge Pietro Landi, in the year 1539.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 84.

Régency. *s.*

1. Authority; government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men.—*Grew.*

2. Vicarious government.

This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. District governed by a vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 748.

4. Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted: (as, 'The *regency* transacted affairs in the king's absence').

Instead of naming the duke of Lancaster sole protector, they constituted a council or *regency*, consisting of twelve persons.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, sect. v.

5. With *the* (and, so combined, a *proper* rather than a *common* name), it generally means that of the eldest son of George III., afterwards George IV.

The glory of Bond Street is no more. . . . Art thou old enough, O reader! to remember the Bond Street Lounger and his incomparable generation? For my

part, I can just recall the decline of the grand era. The ancient 'habitués'—the 'magni nominis umbræ' contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV., in his *regency*—still haunted the spot.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. ii.

Regéneracy. *s.* State of being regenerate.

Called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 686.

Regénerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *regeneratus*, pass. part. of *regenero*.]

1. Reproduce; produce anew.

Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid is composed, will be *regenerated*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Make to be born anew; renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time into another state of existence.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

Regénerate. *adj.*

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up
To reach at victory. *Shakespear, Richard II.* i. 3.

2. Born anew by grace to a Christian life.

For, from the mercy-seat above,
Prevenient grace descending, had removed
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 2.

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Regenerátion. *s.* New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost.—*Titus*, iii. 5.

Régent. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *regens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *rego*.]

1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls ... the *regent* powers
Under him *regent*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 696.

Régent. *s.*

1. Governor; ruler.

Here is the *regent*, sir, of Mitylene.
Shakespear, Pericles, v. 1.

Now, for once beguiled,
Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 689.

Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity.—*Sir M. Hale.*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage-bed. *Dryden.*

2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commission from the king.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

3. One of a certain standing, who taught in our universities: (the word formerly in use for a *professor*; retained in the present academical designation of doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts, whether as necessary *regents*, *regents* ad placitum, or *non-regents*.)

Régentess. *s.* Female regent.

Régentship. *s.*

1. Power of governing.
2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill-demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be denied the *regentship*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. i. 3.

Regerminátion. *s.* Act of sprouting or germination again.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 125: 1684.

Regést. *v. a.* Throw back. *Rare.*

Who can say it is other than righteous, that thou shouldest *regest* one day upon us—Depart from me ye wicked?—*Bishop Hall, Christ among the Gergasenes.* (Ord MS.)

Regést. *s.* [Lat. *regestum*.] Register. See Register.

Others of later time have sought to assert him by old legends and cathedral *regests*.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Regicidal. *adj.* Consisting in, related to, connected with, having the nature of regicide, or king-murder; tending to regicide.

The Mufti justified his *regicidal* Fetva by the authority of the sentence of the law, which says, 'If there be two caliphs, let one of them be put to death.'—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Régicide. *s.* [Lat. *regicida*, from *cædo* = I slay.] Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field
Hunted your sacred life; which that I miss'd
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my soul; my soul's a *regicide*.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

The absurd and almost impious service which is still read in our churches on the thirtieth of January had produced in the minds of the vulgar a strange association of ideas. The sufferings of Charles were confounded with the sufferings of the Redeemer of mankind; and every *regicide* was a Judas, a Caiaphas, or a Herod.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Régicide. *s.* [Lat. *regicidium*, from *cædo* = I slay.] Murder of a king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their saintship?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Régimen. *s.* [Lat.]

1. System of regulations.

Thus, on the natural plan of domestic connections, benevolence erects that artificial *regimen* called civil society.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, serm. iii. (Ord MS.)

2. In *Medicine*. That care in diet and living which is suitable to every particular course of medicine or state of body.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,
Just in the parts where I complain,
How many a message would he send,
With hearty prayers that I should mend;
Enquire what *regimen* I kept,
What gave me ease, and how I slept.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Sydenham first discovered that the cool *regimen* succeeded best in cases of small-pox.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir J. Macintosh's History of the Revolution.*

Régiment. *s.* [N.Fr.]

1. Established government; polity; mode of rule. *Obsolete.*

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*.—*Ibid.*

They utterly damn their own consistorian *regiment*, for the same can neither be proved by any literal texts of holy Scripture, nor yet by necessary inference out of Scripture.—*White.*

2. Rule; authority. *Rare.*

The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive.—*Sir M. Hale.*

3. Body of soldiers under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
In best appointment, all our *regiments*.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his sword.
Waller.

The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked sister are our own. *Id.*

Now thy aid,
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,
Awaits. *A. Philips.*

Regiméntal. *adj.* Belonging to a regiment; military.

He [Johnson] sate, with a patient degree of attention, to observe the proceedings of a *regimental* court-martial.—*Langton*, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Regiméntals. *s. pl.* Uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers.

He now entered, handsomely dressed in his *regimentals*; and without vanity (for I am above it) he appeared as handsome a fellow as ever wore a military dress.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

Région. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *regio*, *-onis*.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

All the *regions*
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

Her eyes in heaven
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below.—*Bacon.*

Thus raged the goddess, and with fury fraught,
The restless *regions* of the storm she sought.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 76.

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.—
Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

Régister. *s.* [Fr. *régistre*; Lat. *registrum*.]

1. Account of anything regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard achievement by you done,
For which inrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Spenser.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account.—*Boyle.*

It was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions.—*Addison.*

2. In *Chemistry*. Sliding plate of iron which, in small chimneys, regulates the heat of the fire: (hence the modern term, a *register-stove*).

Look well to the *register*;
And let your heat still lessen by degrees.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

3. Sliding piece of wood, called a stop, in an organ, perforated with a number of holes answerable to those in a soundboard; which being drawn one way stops them, and the other opens them for the readmission of wind into the pipes.

From Prætorius, whose work was printed so late as 1615, he learns that *registers*, by which only a variety of stops could be formed, were not invented till towards the conclusion of the preceding century.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 40.

4. In *Printing*.

a. One of the inner parts of the mould wherein printing types are cast.

b. Disposition of the formes on the press, so as that the lines and pages printed on one side of the sheet meet exactly against those on the other.

Régister. *s.* [Low Lat. *registrarius*.] Officer whose business is to write and keep the register; registrar: (the *latter* the *more correct* term).

He being able to shew no certificate, save only a ticket from Mr. French, the *register* was refused.—*Archbishop Laud, Remains*, ii. 182.

Régister. *v. a.* [Fr. *registrer*.]

1. Record; preserve from oblivion by authentic accounts.

The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions.—*Addison Travels in Italy.*

The poison-tree,
Beneath whose shade all life is withered up,
And the fair oak, whose leafy dome affords
A temple where the vows of happy love
Are *registered*, are equal in thy sight.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Imagine . . . that these innumerable experiences of relative positions, which have been hourly *registered* in the mind from infancy upwards, and of which the earliest are quite effaced, while intermediate ones continue in various degrees of faintness —imagine these innumerable fading experiences suddenly to revive, and become definitely present to consciousness.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

2. Enrol; set down in a list.

Such follow him, as shall be *register'd*;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scrowl.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 335.

Régistership. *s.* Office of register.

The *registership* of the vice-chancellor's court petitioned for by John George.—*Archbishop Laud, Remains*, ii. 183.

Régistrar. *s.* Officer whose business is to write and keep a register. (Many officers with the title exercise various functions in the Courts of Bankruptcy, Chancery, &c.)

The *registrar* of every ecclesiastical court.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, lxv.

My lord's letter came not till ten houres after his death, when the patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworne before the publick *registrar*.—*Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 136.

Régistrary. *s.* Registrar.

I and my company dined in the open air, in a place called Pente-Cragg, where my *registrary* had his country-house.—*Archbishop Laud, Diary*, p. 24.

Dr. Pinke required the *registrary* to bear witness of this his protestation.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford in* 1628.

Registrátion. *s.* Act of inserting in the register.

In France the stamp duties are not much complained of. Those of *registration*, which they call the contrôle, are.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. v. ch. ii.

Régistry. *s.*

1. Act of inserting in the register.

A little fee was to be paid for the *registry*.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

2. Place where the register is kept.

3. Series of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Régitive. *adj.* [Lat. *rego* = I rule.] Governing. *Rare.*

Their *regitive* power over the world is not so suitable an ingredient for a magnificate of their composing, as the greater dignity of receiving and performing God's commands.—*Gentleman's Calling*, sect. vii. § 5. (Ord MS.)

Régius. *adj.* [Lat. = royal.] Applied to certain professors, whose chairs in the English universities were founded by Henry VIII., in which case it is *masculine*; in connection with *donum* (when it is *neuter*) to an annual ecclesiastical grant to the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.

Regive. *v. a.* Give back; restore.

Bid day stand still,
Bid him drive back his car, and reimport
The period past, *regive* the present hour.
Young, Night Thoughts, night i. (Rich.)

Réglement. *s.* [Fr.] Regulation. *Obsolete.*

To speak now of the reformation and *reglement* of usury . . . by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. —*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

Réglet. *s.* [Fr. *réglette*, from *règle*.] In *Printing.* Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which the lines are separated in pages widely printed.

The *reglet*, in printing, is . . . a sort of furniture of an equal thickness throughout its length, and of quadrat height. The length is three feet, and the thickness that of the various sizes of type.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Régnant. *adj.* [Fr., from Lat. *regnans, -antis.*]

1. Reigning; having regal authority: (*postpositive*).

Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was *regnant*, and confined his thought,
Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote.
Waller.

Regórge. *v. a.*

1. Vomit up; throw back.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Swallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1670.

3. [Fr. *regorger*.] Swallow back.

As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood,
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. *Dryden.*

Regráde. *v. n.* [Lat. *gradior* = I step.] Move back.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored; which they attributed to the miraculous passage of the moon across the sun's disk.—*Dr. Hales, New Analysis of Chronology*, ii. 897.

Regráft. *v. a.* Graft again.

Oft *regrafting* the same cions may make fruit greater.—*Bacon.*

Regránt. *v. a.* Grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church, in Norwich, and *regranted* their lands to them.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Regránt. *s.* Fresh grant.

As soon as it appeared that the Old Company was likely to obtain a *regrant* of the monopoly under the Great Seal, the New Company began to assert with vehemence that no monopoly could be created except by Act of Parliament.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Regráte. *v. a.*

1. Offend; shock.

The clothing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrateth* than pleaseth the eye.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Engross; forestall.

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth that commonly reigneth in England hath been caused.—*Spenser.*

Regráter. *s.* [Fr. *regratter*.] Forestaller; engrosser; originally a seller by retail; huckster.

The people would gladly have the *regrater's* head where his feet are.—*Outred, Translation of Cope on Proverbs*, fol. 192. b.: 1580.

Through the scarcity caused by *regrators* of bread corn, of which starch is made, the ladies, to save charges, have their heads washed at home, and the beaus put out their linen to common laundresses!—*Tatler*, no. 118.

Regrátiatory. *s.* Expression of thankfulness; return for a favour.

Wellnere nothynge there doth remayne
Wherewith to give you my *regratiatory*.
Skelton. (Rich.)

Regráting. *verbal abs.*

1. Forestalling the market.

2. In *Masonry.* Removing the outer surface of an old hewn stone.

Regreét. *v. a.* Resalute; greet a second time.

Hereford, on pain of death,
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
But lead the stranger paths of banishment.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Regreét. *s.* Return or exchange of salutation.

And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet?*
Play fast and loose with faith?
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Regréss. *s.* [Fr. *regrès*; Lat. *regressus*.] Passage back; power of passing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to, and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. —*T. Burnet.*

Regréss. *v. n.* Go back; return; pass back to the former state or place.

All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Regréssion. *s.*

1. Act of returning or going back.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwish their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. In *Astronomy.* See extract.

In astronomy, the *regression* of the moon's nodes is the motion of the line of intersection of the orbit of the moon with the ecliptic, which is retrograde, or contrary to the order of the signs. This motion of the nodes of the lunar orbit takes place with considerable rapidity, the whole revolution being accomplished in about eighteen and a half years. The nodes of the planetary orbits also regress on the ecliptic; but, in the case of the planets, the regression is extremely slow, that of the nodes of Mercury, which is the most rapid, amounting only to about forty-two seconds of a degree in a solar year. —*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Regrét. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the soul, upon the commissions of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Grief; sorrow.

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

That freedom, which all sorrows claim,
She does for thy content resign;
Her piety itself would blame,
If her *regrets* should waken thine.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.

3. Dislike; aversion. *Obsolete.*

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Regrét. *v. a.* [Fr. *regretter*.]

1. Repent; grieve at.

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
From nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd heaven that he had lived, and that he died.
Pope, Epitaph on Mr. E. Fenton.

2. Be uneasy at. *Rare.*

Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Regrétful. *adj.* Full of regret.

Thou art return'd, but nought returns with thée,
Save my lest joys' *regretful* memory,
Sir R. Fanshaw, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 76.

Think not *regretful* I survey the deed.
Shenstone, Elegies, xix.

Regrétfully. *adv.* In a regretful manner; with regret.

He departs out of this world *regretfully*.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 104.

Reguérdon. *s.* Reward; recompense.

Stoop, and set your knee against my foot;
And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Reguérdon. *v. a.* Reward. *Obsolete.*

Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war;
Yet never have you tasted your reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 4.

Régular. *adj.* [Lat. *regularis*; Fr. *régulier*.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.

The common cant of criticks is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece.—*Guardian.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search;
Not seeing with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the *regular* confusion ends.
Addison, Cato.

So when we view some well-proportion'd dome . . .
No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;
The whole at once is bold and *regular*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 247.

2. Governed by strict regulations.

So just thy skill, so *regular* my rage. *Pope.*

3. In *Geometry.* A *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal; of which there are five sorts,

viz.: 1. A pyramid, comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five.

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one.—*Bentley.*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: (as, 'a *regular* doctor'; '*regular* troops').

Monks in holy orders constituted the body of the *regular* clergy, as distinguished from the seculars, or clergy who were not under vows.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

5. Methodical; orderly.

More people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion, by a *regular* kind of sensuality and indulgence, than by gross drunkenness.—*Law.*

Régular. *s.* Regular individual (soldier, churchman, &c., as the case may be). See preceding entry, 4.

In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin stiled *regula*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Regulárity. *s.* [Fr. *régularité*; Lat. *regularitas, -tatis.*]

1. Agreeableness to rule..
2. Method; certain order.

Regularity is certain where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a similitude continued.—*Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Régularly. *adv.* In a regular manner; concordant to rule; exactly.

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleasing.—*Dryden.*

With one judicious stroke,
On the plain ground Apelles drew
A circle *regularly* true.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles, 52.

Such lays that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and *regularly* low.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 239.

Régulate. *v. a.*

1. Adjust by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, *regulated*, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication.—*Locke.*

2. Direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Even goddesses are women; and no wife
Has pow'r to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*

Regulátion. *s.*

1. Act of regulating.

Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of some intelligent being.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Method; effect of being regulated.

I may safely affirm, that nothing is, under due *regulations*, improper to be taught in this place, which is proper for a gentleman to learn.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Regúlative. *adj.* Acting as a regulator.

The *regulative* principle of a genus, or of any other natural group is, that it is, or is supposed to be, natural.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 120: 1858.

Régulator. *s.*

1. One who regulates.

The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine *regulator*.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

The weakest Ministry has great power as a *regulator* of parliamentary proceedings. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. Part of a machine which makes the motion equable and uniform.

The *regulators* most commonly applied are the fly and the governor.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Régulus. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *régule.*] See extracts.

Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting.—*Quincy.*

Regulus is a term, introduced by the alchemists, now nearly obsolete. It means literally a little king, and refers to the metallic state as one of royalty, compared with the native earthy condition. Antimony is the only metal now known by the name of *regulus*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The old chemists designated by the term [*regulus*] several of the brittle or inferior metals when freed from impurities and obtained in their metallic state. Thus they speak of *regulus* of antimony, of bismuth, &c. The term is now often used by metallurgists to denote the metallic button which is found at the bottom of an assay crucible. There is still, however, considerable confusion in the use of this term; thus German assayers use it in the sense just given, whereas in England it usually signifies a mass of sulphides, and especially of copper, such as is got in the concentration of poor copper ores by fusion.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Regúrgitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *regurgitatus*, pass. part. of *regurgito; regurgitatio, -onis.*] Throw back; pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation.—*Bentley.*

Regúrgitate. *v. n.* Be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Regurgitátion. *s.* Resorption; act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Rehabílitate. *v. a.* Restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right; qualify again: (a term both of the *civil* and *canon law*).

The king alone can *rehabilitate* an officer noted, condemned, and degraded; or a gentleman who has derogated from his rank.—*Chambers.*

As to foreign powers, so long as they were conjoined with Great Britain in this contest, so long they were treated as the most abandoned tyrants, and indeed the basest of the human race. The moment any of them quits the cause of this government, and of all governments, he is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged!—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Pope Calixtus *rehabilitated* the memory of Jeanne d'Arc, declaring her by a bull a martyr to her religion, to her country, and to her sovereign.—*Seward, Anecdotes*, iii. 26.

Rehabilitátion. *s.* [Low Lat. *rehabilitatio, -onis.*] Act of restoring to a right or privilege which had been forfeited.

They transmitted to him from his sovereign letters of *rehabilitation*, that established him in his rank of an honest man.—*Stuart, History of Scotland*, ii. 240.

The Colonnas found a hearing with this calm and wise pope. . . . Their restoration by Benedict is described by himself as an act of becoming mercy: he eludes all discussion on the justice of the sentence, or the conduct of his predecessor. But their *rehabilitation* was full and complete, with some slight limitations.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. vi.

Reheár. *v. a.* Hear again.

Every petition for a rehearing, in the court of Chancery, must be signed by two counsel of character, certifying that they apprehend the cause is proper to be *reheard*.—*Chambers.*

Reheáring. *verbal abs.* Second hearing.

My design is to give all persons a *rehearing*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence of the Examiner.—*Addison, Whig Examiner.*

So far, at that *rehearing*, from redress,
They then turn witnesses against themselves.
Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

But our business is not yet quite finished. Mr. Walpole's case must have a *re-hearing*.—*Letters of Junius*, letter x.

He [Lord Mansfield] almost abolished the tedious and costly practice of having the same case argued several times over, restricting such *rehearings* to questions of real difficulty and adequate importance. —*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*

Reheársal. *s.*

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Recital of anything previous to public exhibition.

The chief of Rome,
With gaping mouths to these *rehearsals* come.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 46.

Reheárse. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *reherser* = harrow over again; thence, go over anything a second time.]

1. Repeat; recite.

Rehearse not unto another that which is told unto thee.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xix. 7.

Of modest poets be thou just,
To silent shades repeat thy verse,
Till fame and echo almost burst,
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearse*. *Swift.*

2. Relate; tell.

Great master of the muse! inspired
The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*,
And sound the Maker's work. *Dryden.*

3. Recite previously to public exhibition.

All Rome is pleased, when Statius will *rehearse*,
And longing crowds expect the promised verse.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 107.

Reheárser. *s.* One who rehearses.

The recital of genealogies, which has been considered as very efficacious to the preservation of a true series of ancestry, was anciently made when the heir of the family came of age. This practice has never subsisted within time of memory, nor was much credit due to such *rehearsers*, who might obtrude *fictitious* pedigrees, either to please their masters, or to hide the deficiency of their own memories.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Reif. *s.* [see Rob.] Robbery; plunder.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie.—*Holinshed.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Reífing. *s.* Robbing; plundering.

That many yeares after, all theft and *reifing* were little heard of.—*Holinshed.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Reígle. *s.* [N.Fr. = rule, canon, pattern.] Hollow cut to guide anything.

A flood-gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the side posts.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Reign. *v. n.* [Lat. *regno*; Fr. *regner.*]

1. Enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.

This done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A king shall *reign* in righteousness, and princes rule in judgement.—*Isaiah* xxxi. 1.

Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Did he not first seven years, a life-time, *reign?*
Cowley.

This right arm shall fix
Her seat of empire; and your son shall *reign.*
A. Philips.

2. Be predominant; prevail.

More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn.—*Bacon.*

Now did the sign *reign*, under which Perkin should appear.—*Id., History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Great secrecy *reigns* in their publick councils.—*Addison.*

3. Obtain power or dominion.

That as sin hath *reigned* unto death, even so might grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Romans*, v. 21.

Reign. *s.* [Fr. *règne*; Lat. *regnum.*]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*,
So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

The following licence of a foreign *reign*,
Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 544.

3. Kingdom; dominions.
Saturn's sons received the threefold *reign*
Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.
That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 3.

4. Power; influence.
The year againe
Was turning round; and every season's *raigne*
Renew'd upon us. *Chapman.*

Reimbódy. *v. n.* Embody again.
Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbody.—Boyle.*

Reimbúrse. *v. a.* [Fr. *rembourser.*] Repay; repair loss or expense by an equivalent.
Hath he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of *reimbursing* himself by the destruction of ours?—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Reimbúrsement. *s.* Reparation or repayment.
If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement.—Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Reimplánt. *v. a.* Plant or graft again.
How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant*, on their now more aged heads and brows, the reliques, combings, or cuttings, of their own or others' more youthful hair!—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 45.

Reimprégnate. *v. a.* Impregnate anew.
The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Reimprés. *v. a.* Impress anew.
To be of no church is dangerous. Religion, of which the rewards are distant, and which is animated only by Faith and Hope, will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be invigorated and *reimpressed* by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton.* (Ord MS.)

Reimprés'sion. *s.* Second or repeated impression.
I have caused a *re-impression* of this tract.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

Reimprint. *v. a.* Imprint again: (Reprint *commoner*).
I have been often solicited within these two years to *reimprint* this little treatise.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

Rein. *s.* [N.Fr.]

1. Part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.
Every horse bears his commanding *rein*,
And may direct his course as please himself.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.
Take you the *reins*, while I from cares remove,
And sleep within the chariot which I drove.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.
With hasty hand the ruling *reins* he drew;
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 612.

2. Instrument of government; government. *Rare.*
The hard *rein*, which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.
War wearied hath perform'd what war can do,
And to disorder'd rage let loose the *reins*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 695.

Give the reins. Give license.
When to his lust Ægisthus *gav the rein*,
Did fate or we the adulterous act constrain? *Pope.*

Rein. *v. a.*

1. Govern by a bridle.
He mounts and *reines* his horse. *Chapman.*
He, like a proud steed *rein'd*, went haughty on.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 858
His son, the second Virbius, retain'd
His father's art, and warriour steeds he *rein'd*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1069.

2. Restrain; control.
And where you find a maid
That, ere she sleep, hath thrice her pray'rs said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
Being once chaft, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks
What's in his heart. *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

Reindeer. *s.* Deer, native of the arctic and sub-artic regions, domesticated by the Laplanders, and driven in their sledges; Cervus tarandus: (observe the spelling in the extract).
It is a custom with the northern lovers to divert themselves with a song, whilst they journey through the fenny moors to pay a visit to their mistresses. This is addressed by the lover to his *raindeer*, which is the creature that in that country supplies the want of horses.—*Spectator*, no. 406.

In the previous editions the entry was *raindeer*; the derivation the Anglo-Saxon *hranas*; and the example the one now before us.

A few years back, the question as to the orthography of the word became a nine-day topic of general conversation. A bet had been laid that in Johnson's Dictionary the spelling was with *e*; and it was lost. There was sufficient surprise at this to get the matter talked about and discussed; the result being that nine persons out of ten throughout the kingdom showed that, when left to themselves, they spelt the word with an *e*. And such, beyond doubt, is the ordinary spelling in printed books.

On this ground—practical rather than theoretical—the place of the word in the Dictionary has been changed.

As a matter of orthography, both spellings are so objectionable that there is little to choose between them. In favour of that with *a*, the Anglo-Saxon word *hranas* is the chief fact. It must not, however, be forgotten that the word is not truly Anglo-Saxon. It is in the superadded parts (i.e. the narratives of Wolfstan and Other) of King Alfred's translation of Orosius, that it occurs, and there it is a Scandinavian gloss: 'these beasts they' (the inhabitants of the north of Norway) 'call *hranas*,'—*þa deor hi hataþ hranas*,' the word being plural, and the singular, which was no doubt *hran*, being non-occurrent. *Rhana* and *rhenons* are given by Bosworth as concurrent forms. The Icelandic form is *hreinn*, *hreindyr*.

That the first element of the word has anything to do with *rain*, few have ever held. That it is the *rein* (in driving-*rein*) has been held by many. And the reason of this is plain. The animal is a beast of draught. To guard against this mistake may be one of the reasons in favour of the spelling with *a*. On the other hand, however, if the catachresis has established itself, it may be well not only to recognize it, but to give it due prominence.

A question of more importance than this is that of the *sound* of the word; for it is the opinion of the editor that out of a faulty spelling has originated a faulty pronunciation. To say that, throughout the languages in which the term occurs, the vowel is *always* short, would be an exaggeration; since, not to mention the Icelandic forms, the German provincialisms *rehnthier* and *reiner*, the Danish (provincialism) *reen*, and the Norwegian *hreindyr*, are given by Nemnich. The current forms, however, are uniformly in *e*; German, *renn*, *rennthier*; Danish, *rendyr*; Swedish, *ren*; French, *renne*.

This list shows also that the *ren*, like the *roe* in *roebuck*, is a separate and independent word.

There is nothing that carries the derivation further back than the Latin *rheno* = jacket, also the name of a kind of deer; a connexion between the two being possible on the doctrine that the animal was called after the vestment made from his hide. Concerning *tarandus*, another Latin name, it has been suggested that, word for word, it is the German term *das rennthier*, in an old form, Latinized. (Facciolati *in voce.*) The notion that the word is of Finnish origin is unsupported; the Lap word being *paatzo*, in Tsherimiss and Votiak, *putsche*.

Assuming, then, that the recognition of the form with a *short* vowel, and the consequent elimination of the *i*, is impracticable, the question, as one of pure orthography, reduces itself to that of the relative merits of the combinations *-ane*, *-ain*, and *-ein*, as signs of the sound of the *a* in *fate*; in other terms, whether the word under notice should be spelt like *plane*, *main*, or *vein*. But not one of the three is entirely apposite; inasmuch as the mute *e* suits better for words of French, than of German, origin; and the *i* generally represents a *g* (*hagel* = hail, *segel* = sail, &c.). Such are the reasons for taking the word as we find it, and following common usage in a word which it is scarcely possible to spell in a way that shall be theoretically unobjectionable.

Reingrátiate. *v. a.* Ingratiate again; recommend to favour again.
Fearing his force, and that *probably* he would *reingratiate* himself.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 90.
Turkill, joining now with Canute, as it were now to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, counselled him not to land.—*Milton, History of England*, b. vi.
If he were once *reingratiated* to his majesty's trust.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 152.

Reinhábit. *v. a.* Inhabit again.
It should be such a time, when a commission to cause the people to return and *re-inhabit*, should be seconded with another, to build the wall of Jerusalem, and the plot within the wall.—*Mede, On Daniel*, p. 10.
Towns and cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruined and waste.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Reínless. *adj.* Unchecked.
A wilful prince, a *reinless* raging horse.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 386.

Reins. *s. pl.* [Lat. *renes*, plural of *ren* = kidney.] Kidneys; lower part of the back.
Whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another; though my *reins* be consumed within me.—*Job*, xix. 27.

Reinspíre. *v. a.* Inspire anew.
Time will run
On smoother, till Favonius *reinspire*
The frozen earth, and clothe in fresh attire
The lily and rose.
Milton, Sonnets, To Mr. Lawrence, 6.
The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,
When on a sudden *reinspired* with breath,
Again she rose.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 330.

Reinstáll. *v. a.*

1. Seat again.
That alone can truly *reinstall* thee
In David's royal seat, his true successor.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 372.

2. Put again in possession.
Thy father
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And *reinstal* me in the diadem.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Reinstáte. *v. a.* Put again in possession.
David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life, *reinstated* him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
Modesty *reinstates* the widow in her virginity.—*Addison.*
Rothrad, deposed by Hincmar, deposed by the Council of Senlis, is *reinstated* in his see.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. iv.

Reinstátement. *s.* Restoration to a position, rank, or office, once lost.
He granted a complete amnesty to all his rebellious subjects, the Archbishop of Tarentum and all the bishops and churchmen who had fled the realm; even the *reinstatement* of the insurgent Counts of Celano and Aversa in their lands and domains in Germany, in Italy, in Sicily.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Reinstáting. *verbal abs.* Reinstatement.
The *reinstating* of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged.—*Pope.*

Reíntegrate. *v. a.* Renew with regard to any state or quality; repair; restore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty.—*Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better after some dislikes.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Reinthróne. *v. a.* Place again upon the throne.

These things were acting upon a pretence to *reinthrone* the king.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I.*

Reinthrónize. *v. a.* Reenthrone. *Rare.*

This Mustapha they did *reinthronize*, and place in the Ottoman empire.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 3, 22.

Reinvést. *v. a.* Invest anew.

This day of awaking me, and *reinvesting* my soul in my body, shall present me to the day of judgement.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 359.

Reíssue. *v. n.* Issue, or come out, afresh.

Even then she gain'd
Her bower; whence *reissuing*, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away,
And built herself an everlasting name.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Reit. *s.* [*reed.*] Sedge or sea-weed.

Calling it the sea of weeds, or sedge, of flag or rush, tang, rack or *reet*, in Latin, alga; which reddish weeds in abundance grew in it.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 11: 1655.

Reíter. See Rutter.

Reíterate. *v. a.* [Lat. *re* + *itero* (from *iterum* = again); pass. part. *iteratus*; *iteratio*, *-onis.*] Repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate*, were sin.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to *reiterate* the same requests will not be in vain.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

Reiterátion. *s.* Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena.—*Boyle.*

The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses.—*Ward, Of Infidelity.*

Rejéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *rejectus*, pass. part. of *rejicio* = I cast back (*re* + *jacio* = cast); *rejectio*, *-onis.*]

1. Dismiss without compliance with a proposal or acceptance of an offer.

Barbarossa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Have I *rejected* those that me adored
To be of him, whom I adore, abhorr'd? *Browne.*

2. Cast off; make an abject.

Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king.—1 *Samuel*, xv. 26.

He is despised and *rejected* of men, a man of sorrows.—*Isaiah*, liii. 3.

Give me wisdom . . . and *reject* me not from among thy children.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, ix. 4.

3. Refuse; not accept.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me.—*Hosea*, iv. 6.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident.—*Locke.*

How would such thoughts make him avoid every thing that was sinful and displeasing to God, lest when he prayed for his children, God should *reject* his prayers?—*Law.*

4. Throw aside, as useless or evil.

In the philosophy of human nature, as well as in physicks and mathematics, let principles be examined according to the standard of common sense, and be admitted or *rejected* according as they are found to agree or disagree with it.—*Beattie.*

Rejéctamentum. *s.* [Lat., plural *rejectamenta*, in which form it is usually found.] In *Physiology.* Excremental matter, whether thrown up through the mouth (as by the owls) or voided as fæcal matter.

The ringed plover is entirely a shore bird, residing there the whole year, and picking up its sustenance from the *rejectamenta* of the sea.—*Montague, Ornithological Dictionary.* (Ord MS.)

The lapwings, after fulfilling the purposes of incubation, hasten to the sea-shore, there to spend the winter, and to support themselves by picking up the small crustacea from among the *rejectamenta* of the sea.—*Fleming, Philosophical Zoology.* (Ord MS.)

Sir J. G. Dalyell . . . described it [the hydra tuba] as about five lines long, and with about thirty tentacula, stated that it was very predacious, would gorge young actiniæ, and discharge the *rejectamenta* again by the mouth.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

Rejectáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *rejectaneus.*] Not chosen; rejected.

Taking notice how sacred a thing the Protestant religion is in the sight of God, and how *rejectaneous* that of the church of Rome.—*Dr. H. More, On the Seven Churches*, dedication.

There have been sects of men, who have fancied themselves the special good men, the godly, the saints, the flower of mankind, the choice ones, the darlings of God, the favourites of heaven, the special objects of divine love and care; all others, they think, are impious and profane, *rejectaneous* and reprobate people, to whom God beareth no good will or regard.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xxix.

Rejécter. *s.* One who rejects; refuser.

Bad men without the covenant, or *rejecters* of it.—*Clarke, Letter to Dodwell*, p. 25.

Rejéction. *s.* [Lat. *rejectio*, *-onis.*] Act of casting off or throwing aside.

The *rejection* I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it.—*Bacon.*

Medicines urinative do not work by *rejection* and indigestion, as solutive do.—*Id.*

Rejectítious. *adj.* Rejected or refused.

Persons spurious and *rejectitious*, whom their families and allies have disowned, and who ought to be set at table with servants.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 151: 1653.

They constituted some legitimate and other *rejectitious* days.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 23: 1676.

Rejoíce. *v. n.* [Fr. *rejouir.*] Be glad; joy; exult; receive pleasure for something past.

I will comfort them, and make them *rejoice* from their sorrow.—*Jeremiah*, xxxi. 13.

Let them be ashamed and brought to confusion together, that *rejoice* at mine hurt. — *Psalms*, xxxv. 26.

Jethro *rejoiced* for all the goodness which the Lord had done to Israel.—*Exodus*, xviii. 9.

They *rejoice* each with their kind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 392.

Rejoíce. *v. a.* Exhilarate; gladden; make joyful; glad.

On May-day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walke into the sweete meadowes and greene woods, there to *rejoyce* their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweete flowers.—*Stow, Survey of London*: 1603.

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While she great saint *rejoices* heaven,
And thou sustain'st the orb below.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.

I should give Cain the honour of the invention: were he alive, it would *rejoice* his soul to see what mischief it had made.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Rejoíce. *s.* Act of rejoicing. *Obsolete.*

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 6.

Rejoícer. *s.* One who, that which, rejoices.

Whatsoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Rejoícing. *verbal abs.* Expression of joy; subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever, for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart.—*Psalms*, cxix. 111.

Behold I create Jerusalem a *rejoicing*, and her people a joy.—*Isaiah*, lxv. 18

Thy word was unto me the joy and *rejoicing* of mine heart.—*Jeremiah*, xv. 16.

We should particularly express our *rejoicing* by love and charity to our neighbours.—*Nelson.*

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the king, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* in England were not less enthusiastic or less sincere.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

Rejoícing. *part. adj.* Displaying joy.

This is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt carelessly, that said in her heart, I am, and there is none beside me.—*Zephaniah*, ii. 15.

Rejoícing-ly. *adv.* In a rejoicing manner; with joy; with exultation.

Parsons, *rejoicingly* relateth, out of Walsingham, the answer of king Henry the Third of England to king Lewis of France, called the saint.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 263: 1616.

Rejoín. *v. a.* [Fr. *rejoindre.*]

1. Join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Sues.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive grot.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Rejoín. *v. a.* Answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin*, that a translator has no such right.—*Dryden, Translations from Ovid*, preface.

Rejoínder. *s.*

1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder.*—*Glanville, To Albius.*

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Rejoínder. *v. n.* Rejoin. Rare.

When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a 'Thou art the man!' . . . then their hearts come to the touchstone.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 604.

Rejoínt. *v. a.* Reunite the joints.

Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejointed* and reinspired with life.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed, Resurrection of the Body.*

Rejólt. *s.* Shock; succession. *Rare.*

The sinner at his highest pitch of enjoyment is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor.—*South, Sermons.*

Rejoúrn. *v. a.* [Fr. *réajourner.*] Adjourn to another hearing or inquiry; readjourn.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourn* all such atheistical spirits; as Tully did Atticus, doubting of this point, to Plato's Phædon.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 27.

You *rejourn* a controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Rejúdge. *v. a.* Re-examine; review; recall to a new trial.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

Rejuvenéscence. *s.* State of being young again.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence.*—*Lord Chesterfield, Miscellaneous Works*, iv. 275.

Rejuvenéscency. *s.* Rejuvenescence.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency.*—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 264: 1666.

Rejuvenéscent. *adj.* [Lat. *juvenesco* = I begin to grow young; pres. part. *juvenescens*, *-entis.*] Growing, becoming, young again.

Under her care the Crawley House in Great Gaunt Street was quite *rejuvenescent*, and ready for the reception of Sir Pitt and his family, when the baronet came to London.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Rekíndle. *v. a.* Set on fire again.

These disappearing fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not *rekindled*, and new recruited with heat and light.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 465.

Relápse. *v. n.* [Lat. *relapsus*, pret. part. of *relabor* = slide back.]

1. Slip back; slide or fall back.

2. Fall back into vice or error.

The oftener he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

3. Fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Relápse. *s.*

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.

This would but lead me to a worse *relapse*
And heavier fall. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 100.

We see in too frequent instances the *relapses* of those, who, under the present smart, or the near

apprehension of the divine displeasure, have resolved on a religious reformation.—*Rogers.*

4. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous *relapse?*—*Spenser.*

3. ? Return to any state.

Mark a bounding valour in our English;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in *relapse* of mortality.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

4. Person fallen into an error once forsaken.

Many other priests would defame me, and pursue me as a *relapse.*—*Fox, Acts and Monuments of the Church, Examination of W. Thorpe in* 1407.

Relápser. *s.* One who relapses; one who falls into vice or error once forsaken.

Speculative *relapsers*, that have, out of policy or guiltiness, abandoned a known and received truth. —*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Reláte. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *reluter*; Lat. *latus* = brought, borne.]

1. Tell; recite.

Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd; to *relate* the manner,
Were ... to add the death of you.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Here I could frequent
With worship place by place, where he vouchsafed
Presence divine; and to my sons *relate.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 317.

The drama represents to view what the poem only does *relate.*—*Dryden.*

2. Vent by words. *Rare.*

A man were better *relate* himself to a statute, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother.—*Bacon.*

3. Ally by kindred.

Avails thee not.
To whom *related*, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope,*
Elegy to the Memory of an unfortunate Lady.

4. Bring back; restore. *Latinism.*

Abate
Your zealous haste, till morrow next againe
Both light of heven and strength of men *relate.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 51.

Reláte. *v. n.* Have reference; have respect; have relation.

Certainly had men a deep and lively sense of that eternal misery that Christ has declared the portion of those who *relate* not to him, they would give their eyes no sleep, nor their thoughts any rest, till they had satisfied themselves of that sincerity that alone must stand between them and eternal wrath. —*South, Sermons,* xi. 153.

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas, and signify their absence.—*Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders *relating* to those dead in reason.—*Tatler.*

Reláter. *s.* One who relates; teller; narrator; historian.

We find report a poor *relater.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their *relaters.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Her husband the *relater* she preferr'd
Before the angel. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* viii. 52.

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious *relater* of facts.—*Swift.*

Relátion. *s.*

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity and truth;
Just unto all *relations* known,
A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary *relation* of servants to God.—*South, Sermons.*

Our necessary *relations* to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions.—*Watts.*

Our intercession is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer *relation*: it then becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts.—*Law.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry.—*Dryden.*

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another.—*Locke.*

3. Connection between one thing and another.

Of the eternal *relations* and fitnesses of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve. —*Beattie.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 756.

Be kindred and *relation* laid aside,
And honour's cause by laws of honour tried.
Dryden.

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no *relation* to us? no *relation?* that cannot be: the gospel stiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer *relation* to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their *relation* to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. —*Bishop Sprat.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations.*—*Swift.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an historical *relation*, we use terms that are most proper.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The author of a just fable must please more than the writer of an historical *relation.*—*Dennis, Letters.*

Relátionship. *s.* State of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance.

Herein there is no objection to the succession of a relation of the half-blood; that is, where the *relationship* proceeds not from the same couple of ancestors (which constitutes a kinsman of the whole blood) but from a single ancestor only.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

The only general private relation now remaining to be discussed, is that of guardian and ward, ... In examining this species of *relationship*, I shall first consider the different kinds of guardians.—*Ibid.*

His [Archbishop Becket's] Norman descent is still further confirmed by his claim of *relationship*, or connexion at least, as of common Norman descent, with Archbishop Theobald.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. viii. ch. viii.

Rélatist. *s.* Relative. *Rare.*

It puts so large a distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldom *relatists.*—*Howell, Vocall Forrest,* p. 10. (Ord MS.)

Rélative. *adj.* [Lat. *relativus.*]

1. Having relation; respecting.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist are very often *relative* one to another.—*Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.

Though capable it be not of inherent holiness, yet it is often *relative.*—*Holyday.*

The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil governour, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and *relative* considerations of the persons may differ.—*South, Sermons.*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole.—*Id.*

Wholesome and unwholesome are *relative*, not real qualities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Particular; positive; close in connection.

I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* ii. 2.

4. In *Grammar.* Answering to an antecedent.

Rélative. *s.*

1. Relation; kinsman.

'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and *relatives*, to suffer one to perish without reproof.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives.*—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

And the people, have not they shed their blood in battle, though they may have commanded fleets less often than your lordship's *relatives?*—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. In *Grammar.* Pronoun answering to an antecedent.

Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the *relative* with the antecedent.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

3. Somewhat respecting something else.

When the mind so considers one thing, that it sets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are *relatives.*—*Locke.*

Rélatively. *adv.* In a relative manner; as respecting something else; not absolutely.

All those things that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only *relatively.*—*Dr. H. More.*

These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely so in themselves, or *relatively* so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings.—*Watts.*

Reláx. *v. a.* [Lat. *relaxo.*]

1. Slacken; make less tense.

The sinews, when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Adam, amazed,
Astonied stood, and black, while horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 889.

2. Remit; make less severe or rigorous.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature.—*Swift.*

3. Make less attentive or laborious.

Nor praise *relax*, nor difficulty fright.
Johnson, Imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal.

4. Ease; divert: (as, 'Conversation *relaxes* the student').

5. Open; loose.

It served not to *relax* their serried files.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 599.

Reláx. *v. n.* Become mild; be remiss; be not rigorous.

If in some regards she chose
To curb poor Paulo in too close;
In others she *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Reláx. *s.* Relaxation. *Rare.*

Labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations.—*Fellthan, Resolves,* ii. 58.

Reláxable. *adj.* Capable of being relaxed.

Relaxable to him by some pardon.—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol ii. serm. xxxiv.

Relaxátion. *s.*

1. Diminution of tension; act of loosening.

Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a *relaxation* or forsaking of the spirits.—*Bacon.*

Many who live healthy, in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon *relaxation* in a moist one.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Cessation of restraint.

The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea stood upon a heap higher than the shore; and at the deluge *relaxation* being made, it overflowed the land.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Remission; abatement of rigour.

They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their town seal, a *relaxation* to one Bertelier, whom the eldership had excommunicated.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The *relaxation* of the statute of mortmain is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us.—*Swift.*

4. Remisssion of attention or application.

As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation; so doubtless he indulges the same *relaxation* to our minds.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Reláxative. *s.* That which has power to relax.

You must use *relaxatives.*—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

The Moresco festivals seem ... as *relaxatives* of corporeal labours.—*L. Addison, West Barbary,* p. 217.

Reláy. *v. a.* Lay afresh.

As to damaged pavements, not sufficiently repaired by the proprietors of the waterworks, any justice of the peace in London is vested with power, upon their refusing or delaying to make it good, to cause it to be effectually *relayed* with good materials at their expense.—*Smollett, History of England,* b. iii. ch. xii. (Ord MS.)

Reláy. *s.* [N.Fr. *relais: relayer* = to succeed in the place of the weary; to refresh, relieve, or ease another by undertaking his task. *Relayer coche et chevaux* = to take

new or fresh horses and coach (Cotgrave); from Lat. *relevo* = I relieve.] Hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to follow the deer, when the dogs which have been pursuing are wearied; horses on the road to relieve others in a journey.

What *relays* set you?—None at all; we laid not
In one fresh dog. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*
Their choice *relays*
Of horse and hounds.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, b. i. canto ii.

Releásable. *adj.* Capable of being released.

He discharged all monasteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts: excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *releasable*.—*Selden, on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song xi.

Releáse. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *relaisser* = relinquish; Lat. *relaxo* = I relax.]

1. Set free from confinement or servitude.
   Pilate said, Whom will ye that I *release* unto you?—*Matthew*, xxvii. 17.
   You *released* his courage, and set free
   A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*
   Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to *release* him from her?—*Id.*
2. Set free from pain.
3. Free from obligation or penalty.
   From death *released* some days.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 197.
4. Quit; let go.
   Every creditor that lendeth aught unto his neighbour shall *release* it.—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 2.
   He had been base had he *released* his right;
   For such an empire none but kings should fight.
   Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.
5. Relax; slacken.
   It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Releáse. *s.*

1. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain.
2. Relaxation of a penalty.
   O fatal search, in which the labouring mind,
   Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find
   A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,
   From years of pain, one moment of *release*.
   Prior, Solomon, iii. 218.
3. Remission of a claim.
   The king made a great feast, ... and he made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts.—*Esther*, ii. 18.
   The king would not have one penny abated of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other countries to pray the like *release* or mitigation.—*Bacon.*
4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.
5. Legal method of conveying land.
   Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that has some former estate in possession.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Releáser. *s.* One who releases or sets free from servitude.

Of evils thou the chief and best
Releaser.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 221: 1635.
Passsamont i' the name of all the rest,
Bowing his body as became him best,
'Honour'd *releaser*,' said, 'command what is
'Feasible.'
Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote, p. 125.

Releásement. *s.* Act of discharging; act of dismissing from servitude or pain.

Immediate rest and *releasement* from all evils.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.
If there be any *releasement*, any mitigation.—*Id., Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Rélegate. *v. a.* [Lat. *relegatus*, pass. part. of *relego* = I banish; *relegatio, -onis.*] Banish; exile.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustick villages.—*Burke.*

Relegátion. *s.* Exile; judicial banishment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or *relegation*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Rélent. *v. n.* [Fr. *ralentir*; Lat. *lentus* = slow, viscid.]

1. Soften; grow less rigid or hard; give.
   In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others.—*Bacon.*
   In that soft season when descending showers
   Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flowers;
   When opening buds salute the welcome day,
   And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray.
   Pope, Temple of Fame, 1.
2. Melt; grow moist.
   Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the *relenting* of the air.—*Bacon.*
   Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent*, and have its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein, if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved.—*Boyle.*
   All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in showers,
   Hush'd are the birds, and closed the drooping flowers;
   If Delia smile, the flowers begin to spring,
   The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing.
   Pope, Pastorals, Spring.
3. Grow less intense; soften in temper; grow tender; feel compassion.
   Can you behold
   My tears, and will not once *relent?*
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.
   I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
   To shake the head, *relent*, and sigh, and yield
   To christian intercessors.
   Id., Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.
   Undoubtedly he will *relent*, and turn
   From his displeasure.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1093.
   He sung, and hell consented
   To hear the poet's pray'r;
   Stern Proserpine *relented*,
   And gave him back the fair.
   Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Rélent. *v. a.*

1. Slacken; remit. *Obsolete.*
   Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace,
   And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace,
   That him his foe more fiercely should pursue.
   Spenser.
2. Soften; mollify.
   Air hateth earth, and water hateth fire,
   Till love *relented* their rebellious ire. *Spenser.*
3. Dissolve.
   Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,
   But vinegar made of devotion's tears.
   Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. C. 2.

Rélent. *s.* Remission; stay. *Rare.*

She forward went
To seeke her love where he was to be sought;
Ne rested, till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 7, 24.

Rélenting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, relents; growing less intense.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a slacking of the main career, you had so notably begun, and almost performed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Rélentless. *adj.*

1. Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.
   She's obdurate,
   Flinty, *relentless.*
   Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.
   For this the avenging power employs his darts ...
   Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire,
   Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire.
   Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 143.
   Should the weeping hero now
   Relentless to her wishes prove ...
   Yet ought his sorrows to be check'd.
   Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.
2. ? Cruel.
   Only in destroying I find ease
   To my *relentless* thoughts.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 130

Rélevancy. *s.* State of being relevant.

The matter of the charge, which is there called the *relevancy* of the libel, was to be argued by lawyers, whether the matter, suppose it to be proved, did amount to high treason or not.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

Rélevant. *adj.* [Lat. *levo* = I lighten, make light, ease; pres. part. *levans, -antis.*] Relieving; lending aid; affording something to the purpose: (hence, often coalescing in meaning with having *reference* to).

Having shewed you that we differ about the meaning of Scripture, and are like to do so; certainly there ought to be a rule, or a judge, between us, to determine our differences, or at least to make our probations and arguments *relevant*.—*King Charles, Letter to A. Henderson*: 1649.
A positive regulation respecting marriage, *relevant* to a like regulation of the institution of the theocracy.—*Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 140: 1782.

Reliable. *adj.* This word, commoner in conversation than in writing, is probably more used in America than in Great Britain; though of its having originated in America there is no proof. The ordinary (approximate) substitute for it is *trustworthy*. More useful than correct, the word is faulty in two respects. To be perfectly unobjectionable the form in *-able* (*penetrable* is a typical word) should have the first element Latin, and should be exactly rendered by the words *capable of being*, followed by a *passive* participle. Now *rely* (by *itself*) has no passive participle at all, but requires the preposition (*on*) to complete the sense. But in the word under notice this preposition is wanting; nor would such a word as *relied-on-able* be admitted as an improvement.

Reliance. *s.* [see Rely.] Trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind: (with *on* before the object of trust.)

His days and times are past,
And my *reliances on* his fracted dates
Has smit my credit.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 1.
That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great *reliance* and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution.—*Woodward.*
He secured and encreased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful *reliance on* his providence.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm *reliance on* the promises contained in it.—*Rogers.*
Resignation in death, and *reliance on* the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*
Misfortunes often reduce us to a better *reliance* than that we have been accustomed to fix upon.—*Ibid.*

Rélic. *s.* [Lat. *reliquiæ*; Fr. *relique.*] (The old spelling *relique.*)

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest.
   Up dreary dame of darkness queen,
   Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,
   Or else go them avenge. *Spenser.*
   Shall we go see the *relicks* of this town?
   Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.
   The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy *relicks*
   Of her o'er-eaten faith are bound to Diomede.
   Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.
   Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains,
   But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains;
   The *relicks* of inveterate vice they wear,
   And spots of sin.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 998.
2. The body deserted by the soul.
   What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones,
   The labour of an age in piled stones?
   Or that his hallow'd *reliques* should be hid
   Under a star-ypointing pyramid?
   Milton, Epitaph on Shakespear.
   In peace, ye shades of our great grandsires, rest;
   Eternal spring, and rising flowers adorn
   The *relicks* of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*
   Shall our *relicks* second birth receive?
   Sleep we to wake, and only die to live?
   Prior, Solomon, iii. 591.
   Thy *relicks*, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
   And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust?
   Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
   To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes.
   Pope, Epitaph intended for Mr. Rowe.
3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.
   Cowls, hoods, and habits, ... *reliques*, beads, ...
   The sport of winds. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 489.
   This church is very rich in *relicks*; among the rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treasuries of *relicks* in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
   The pilgrim that journeys all day
   To visit some far-distant shrine,
   If he bear but a *relick* away,
   Is happy, nor heard to repine.
   Shenstone, Pastoral Ballads.

Rélicly. *adv.* In the manner of a relic. *Rare.*

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen stuff,
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer.
Donne, Satires.

Rélict. *s.* Widow; wife desolate by the death of her husband. (So it stands in the preceding editions; in which case its derivation is *relicta*, the feminine of *relictus* = left. But *relictus*, masculine, would give the same form. It is most convenient to treat the word as the term applied to the survivor of a pair of married people, whether male or female, husband or wife; in which case it is a generic name under which *widow* and *widower* are co-ordinates).

If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children cannot be strangers in this household. — *Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Chaste *relict!*
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
Of such a spouse, as now resides above. *Garth.*

Reliéf. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow: (not often found in the *plural.*)

Charitable *reliefs* of the needy.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, sign. P.: ed. 1605.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some *relief* of our extremes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 976.

2. That which frees from pain or sorrow.

He found his designed present would be a *relief*, and then he thought it an impertinence to consider what it would be called besides.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

So should we make our death a glad *relief*
From future shame.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1094.

Nor dared I to presume, that press'd with grief,
My flight should urge you to this dire *relief*;
Stay, stay your steps.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 627.

3. Dismission of a sentinel from his post.

For this *relief* much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.

4. Broken meat, given in alms. *Obsolete.*

Ete of the *releef* that they lefte.—*Liber Festivalis*, fol. 32.

Reliéf. *s.* [N.Fr. from Low Lat. *relevium.*] In the feudal law, a payment made to the lord by the tenant coming into possession of an estate, held under him.

The fines on the succession to an estate, called in the feudal language *reliefs*, were not fixed to any certainty; and were therefore frequently made so excessive that they might rather be considered as redemptions, or new purchases, than acknowledgments of superiority and tenure.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History.*

A *relief* was a sum of money ... due from every one of full age taking a fief by descent. ... *Reliefs* ... certainly appear in the famous edict of Conrad the Salic in 1037, which recognizes the usage of presenting horses and arms to the lord upon a change of tenancy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii.

(See also under Seisin.)

Reliéf. *s.* [N.Fr.] In *Hunting.* Particular note on the bugle, of full and lively character, denoting an advance.

Now, sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *releefe* three times.—*Return from Parnassus.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Reliéf. *s.* [from Italian *rilievo.*] Prominence of a figure in stone or metal; seeming prominence of a picture.

The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern; the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time, it lies almost even with the surface of the medal.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*

Not with such majesty, such bold *relief*,
The form august of kings, or conquering chief,
E'er swell'd on marble, as in verse have shined,
In polish'd verse, the manners and the mind.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Relíer. *s.* One who places reliance.

My friends [are] no *reliers* on my fortune.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Relíévable. *adj.* Capable of being relieved.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Reliéve. *v. a.* [Fr. *relever*; Lat. *relevo.*]

1. Ease pain or sorrow.
2. Succour by assistance.

From thy growing store,
Now lend assistance, and *relieve* the poor;
Come, do a noble act of charity;
A pittance of thy land will set him free.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 72.

3. Set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post.

Honest soldier, who hath *relieved* you?—
Bernardo has my place, give you good night.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Relieve the sentries that have watch'd all night.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

4. Right by law.
5. Recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.

As the great lamp of day
Through different regions, does his course pursue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night
Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome, the poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection.—*Addison, On the Georgicks.*

6. Support; assist; recommend to attention.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they plausible together.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Reliéver. *s.* One who, that which, relieves.

He is the protector of his weakness, and the *reliever* of his wants.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Relievo. *s.* [Italian.] Prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirrour makes the objects in the middle come out from the superficies: the painter must do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his figures, to give them more *relievo* and more strength.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Relíght. *v. a.* Light anew.

His power can heal me, and *relight* my eye.
Pope.

Religion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *religio, -onis.*]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments.

He that is void of fear, may soon be just;
And no *religion* binds men to be traitors.
B. Jonson.

One spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of *religion*, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 666.

By *religion*, I mean that general habit of reverence towards the divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to worship and serve God after such a manner as we conceive most agreeable to his will, so as to procure his favour and blessing.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

If we consider it as directed against God, it is a breach of *religion*; if as to men, it is an offence against morality.—*South, Sermons.*

Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God.—*Watts.*

I never once in my life considered whether I was living as the laws of *religion* direct, or whether my way of life was such as would procure me the mercy of God at this hour.—*Law.*

2. System of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no *religion* ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Religious rites: (in the *plural*).

The Britons were taken up with *religions*, more than feats of arms.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Gay *religions* full of pomp and gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 372.

4. Superstitious reverence. *Latinism.*

Those parts of pleading which in ancient times might perhaps be material, but at this time are become only mere styles and formes, are still continued with much *religion.*—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law.* (Ord MS.)

Religionary. *adj.* Relating to religion; pious.

His [Bishop Sanderson's] *religionary* professions in his last will and testament, contain somewhat like prophetical matter in his mentioning his belief of the happy future state of our church in a conditional manner.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 638.

Religionism. *s.* Appearance, guise of religion.

'Political *Religionism.*'—In Professor Dugald Stewart's first Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy, I find this singular and significant term. It has occasioned me to reflect on those contests for religion, in which a particular faith has been made the ostensible pretext, while the secret motive was usually political.... This subject of 'Political *Religionism*' is indeed as nice as it is a curious one; Politics have been so cunningly worked into the cause of Religion, that the parties themselves will never be able to separate them; and to this moment, the most opposite opinions are formed concerning the same events and the same persons.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Political Religionism.*

Religionist. *s.* Bigot to any religious persuasion.

The boldest *religionists*, and mock-prophets, are very full of heat and spirits; and have their imagination too often infected with the fumes of those lower parts, the full sense and pleasure whereof they prefer before all the subtile delights of reason and generous contemplation.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 231: 1653.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject; under such a motley administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each *religionist* to advance his own tribe, and depress the others!—*Swift.*

Even in respect of those intermediate characters, the influence of an oath in securing veracity is, I conceive, far less than some suppose. Let any one compare the evidence given on oath, with that of those *religionists* who are allowed by law to substitute a 'solemn affirmation,' and he will find no signs of the advantage of sworn-testimony. Or, if he consider these *religionists* as, generally, more conscientious than the average, let him compare the evidence (of which we have such voluminous records) given before Committees of the House of Lords, which is on oath, with that before Committees of the Commons, which is not; and he will find about the same proportion of honest and of dishonest testimony in each.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 4.

It was maintained in argument by Rutherford, at the time when Jeremy Taylor was arraying all the stores of his mind against it. It may be said that Taylor belonged to a worsted class of *religionists*, and that such readily adopted the doctrines of toleration; but this class had both before been in the ascendant, and afterwards regained their position. Neither under the first nor the second Charles was the naked theory of persecution avowed in the manner of the intermediate period. — *Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii.

Religious. *adj.*

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more *religious*, from whose habilities the same proceed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When holy and devout *religious* men
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them thence;
So sweet is zealous contemplation!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 7

Their lives
Religious titled them the sons of God.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 621.

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a *religious* book or friend. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Certain fryars and *religious* men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the christian faith.—*Abbot.*

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and *religious.*—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

4. Exact; strict.
5. Appropriated to strict observance of holy duties.

Her family has the same regulation as a *religious* house, and all its orders tend to the support of a constant regular devotion.—*Law.*

Religious. *s.* One, among the Romanists, bound by vows.

What the Protestants call a fanatick, is in the Roman church a *religious* of such an order.—*Addison.*

Religiously. *adv.* In a religious manner.

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

For, who will have his work his wished end to win,
Let him with hearty pray'r *religiously* begin.
Drayton.

2. According to the rites of religion.
These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

3. Reverently: with veneration.
Dost thou, in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and *religiously* bowing thyself before him?—*Duppa, Rules to Devotion.*

4. Exactly; with strict observance.
The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are *religiously* to be maintained.—*Bacon.*

Relígiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Religious; quality or state of being religious.
As for princes and great persons, it is a rare thing, and surely an happy, wheresoever it falleth out of them, that any of them hath any extraordinary store of *religiousness* of any sort.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, pt. iv.: 1605.
I have always looked upon this disputative *religiousness*, as no better than a new-fashioned knight-errantry.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Relínquish. *v. a.* [Lat. *relinquo.*]

1. Forsake; abandon; leave; desert.
The habitation there was utterly *relinquished*.—*Abbot.*
The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. Quit; please; give up.
The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he *relinquishes* and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Forbear; depart from.
In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to *relinquish* such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Relínquishment. *s.* Act of forsaking.
Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning.—*South, Sermons.*
In its rivalry of the Establishment, it has acted against his feelings and advice; in the growth of the hierarchical element, it has abandoned his principle for his example; in its violence against the Church of Rome, it has forgotten the first years of his religious life; in its care for ministerial education, and its *relinquishment* of field-preaching, it shows that the point is reached in its course when order takes the place of enthusiasm.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, sect. i. ch. i.

Réliquary. *s.* [Fr. *reliquaire.*] Casket in which relics are kept.
I stopped at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France; . . . rubies and emeralds, as big as small eggs; crucifixes and vows, crowns and *reliquaries*, of inestimable value.—*Gray, Letter to West*: 1739.

Rélique. *s.* Same as Relic.
On these terms Innocent permitted the Cardinal Legate to receive at Narni Conrad's oath of unqualified fidelity on the gospels, on the cross, and on the holy *reliques*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. i.

Rélish. *s.*

1. Taste; effect of anything on the palate: (commonly used of a *pleasing* taste).
Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *relishes* or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*
These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat or corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid *relish* retaining to bitterness.—*Boyle.*
Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True *relish*, tasting. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1022.

Could we suppose their *relishes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven suits every palate.—*Locke.*
Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant.—*Id.*

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.
The king-becoming graces;
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no *relish* of them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. Liking; delight in anything.
We have such a *relish* for faction, as to have lost that of wit.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the *relishes* and perfections of those settled in them.—*Id., Spectator.*

4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste: (Addison uses it both with *of* and *for* before the thing).
A man, who has any *relish for* fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.—*Addison.*
Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a *relish of* such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better.—*Id., Spectator.*
The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the *relish* of the spectator.—*Seed, Sermons.*

5. Delight given by anything; power by which pleasure is given.
Expectation whirls me round;
The imaginary *relish* is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.
When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*.
Addison, Cato.

6. Cast; manner.
It preserves some *relish* of old writing.—*Pope.*

Rélish. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *relecher* = to lick over again. (Cotgrave.)]

1. Give a taste to anything.
Smoking lard,
On which with eager appetite they dine;
A savoury bit that served to *relish* wine.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

2. Taste; have a liking.
I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not *relish* well
Their loud applause.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.
How will dissenting brethren *relish* it?
What will malignants say?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 629.
He knows how to prize his advantages, and *relish* the honours which he enjoys.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
You are to nourish your spirit with pious readings and holy meditations, with watchings, fastings, and prayers, that you may taste, and *relish*, and desire that eternal state, which is to begin when this life ends.—*Law.*

3. Taste of; give the cast or manner of.
'Tis order'd well, and *relisheth* the soldier.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.

Rélish. *v. n.*

1. Have a pleasing taste.
The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

2. Give pleasure.
Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Have a flavour.
A theory, which how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.—*Woodward.*

Relíve. *v. n.* Live anew.
In March the sunne renueth his finished course, and the seasonable spring refresheth the earth; and the pleasaunce thereof, being buried in the sadnesse of the dead winter now worne away, *relieveth*.—*Argument to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*
Will you deliver
How this dead queen *relives*?
Shakespear, Pericles, v. 3.

Relíve. *v. a.* Bring back to life; revive. *Rare.*
Which whenas Una saw, through every vaine
The crudled cold ran to her well of life,
As in a swowne; but, soone *relived* againe,
Out of his hand she snatcht the cursed knife.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9, 52.

Relóve. *v. a.* Love in return. *Rare.*
To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty.—*Boyle.*

Relúcent. *adj.* [Lat. *relucens, -entis*, pres. part. of *reluceo.*]

1. Shining; eminent.
That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucent* in despite of jealousies.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 46: 1693.

2. Transparent; pellucid.
In brighter mazes, the *relucent* stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Relúct. *v. n.* [Lat. *reluctor.*] Struggle against.
He was by nature passionate, but more apt to *reluct* at the excesses of it.—*I. Walton, Life of Donne.*
We, with studied mixtures, force our *reluctant* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Relúctance. *s.* Unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition: (with *to* or *against*).
It savours
Reluctance against God, and his just yoke
Laid on our necks. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1044.
Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance to* the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Relúctancy. *s.* Reluctance.
Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her hapless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*
A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy to* separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum.—*Boyle.*
How few would be at the pains of acquiring such *an habit, and of conquering all the reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue!—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctancies* of his corruption.—*Rogers.*
With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity.—*Id.*

Relúctant. *adj.* [Lat. *reluctans, -antis*, pres. part. of *reluctor*; pret. part. *reluctatus*; *reluctatio, -onis.*]

1. Struggling against; resisting with violence.
Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky wreaths, *reluctant* flames.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 56.
Down he fell
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
Reluctant, but in vain; a greater power
Now ruled him, punish'd in the shape he sinn'd.
Ibid. x. 513.

2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy.
And sweet, *reluctant*, amorous delay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 311.
Some refuge in the muse's art I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string,
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing.
Tickell.
They think that the size of their works will make them immortal. They pile up *reluctant* quarto upon solid folio, as if their labours, because they are gigantic, could contend with truth and heaven.—*Letters of Junius*, letter x.

Relúctate. *v. n.* Resist; struggle against. *Rare.*
In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horrour, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Reluctátion. *s.* Repugnance; resistance; unwillingness.
The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*.—*Id.*
Some sour faces made in our *reluctation*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.
He had a *reluctation*, a deprecation, of death, in the approaches thereof.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 280.
These tender *reluctations* that should become your sex.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea-Voyage.*
He left his friends at Lincoln's Inn, and they him, with many *reluctations*.—*I. Walton, Life of Donne.*

Relúme. *v. a.* Light anew; rekindle.

I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light *relume*.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

Relume her ancient light, not kindle new.
Pope.

Then I bethought me of the glorious doom
Of those who sternly struggle to *relume*
The lamp of Hope o'er man's bewildered lot.
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.

Relúmine. *v. a.* Light afresh.

His cheek recovers soon its healthful hue;
His eye *relumines* its extinguish'd fires.
Cowper, Task, The Sofa.

Rely. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *relier*; in Modern French the meaning of this word being *bind afresh*, from Latin *religo*. The details of the connection in sense are obscure.] Lean upon with confidence; put trust in; rest upon; depend upon: (with *on*).

Go, in thy native innocence; *rely*
On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!
For God tow'rds thee hath done his part; do thine!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 373.

Egypt does not *on* the clouds *rely*,
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky.
Waller.

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,
Demanded *on* what succour he *rely'd*,
When with so few he boldly did engage?
He said, he took his courage from his age.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Though reason is not to be *relied upon*, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied upon* and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do.—*South, Sermons.*

Fear *relies upon* a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relies on* them.—*Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *relied upon* for a decision.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely on* the general practice for the measures of our duty?—*Rogers.*

Remaín. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *remainer, remaigner*; Lat. *maneo* = I wait.]

1. Left out of a greater quantity or number.

Bake that which ye will bake to-day, and seethe what ye will seethe: and that which *remaineth* over, lay up for you to be kept until the morning.—*Exodus*, xvi. 23.

Those that *remain* shall be buried in death.—*Job*, xxvii. 15.

2. Continue; endure; be left in a particular state.

[He] for the time *remain'd* stupidly good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 464.

I was great, and increased more than all that were before me in Jerusalem; also my wisdom *remained* with me.—*Ecclesiastes*, ii. 9.

3. Be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless *remain*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 989.

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance.—*Locke.*

4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless souvenance
Among the shepherds may for aye *remain*.
Spenser.

If that which ye have heard from the beginning shall *remain* in you, ye also shall continue in the Son and in the Father.—1 *John*, ii. 24.

5. Be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved.—*Locke.*

6. Continue in a place.

Remaín. *v. a.* Await; be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them *remain*
That of such falsers friendship shall be fain.
Spenser.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,
Thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath to boast
Again in safety what thou wouldst have done
To Samson, but shalt never see Gath more.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1123.

If thence he 'scape, . . . what *remains* him less
Than unknown dangers?
Id., Paradise Lost, ii. 442.

The easier conquest now
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return.
Ibid., vi. 37.

Remaín. *s.* (generally *plural.*)

1. Relic; that which is left.

I know your master's pleasure, and he mine;
All the *remain* is welcome.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rock.
Id., Julius Cæsar, v. 5.

Among the *remains* of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniencies, more than their small *remain* of life seemed destined to undergo.—*Pope.*

At Bury in Suffolk is a very complete *remain* of a Jewish synagogue.—*Warton.*

That single monument and sovereign record [monumentum Ancyranum], by some esteemed the most precious *remain* of all antiquity. — *Bishop Burgess.*

2. Body left by the soul.

Oh wouldst thou sing what heroes Windsor bore,
What kings first breathed upon her winding shore,
Or raise old warriors, whose adored *remains*,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

3. Abode; habitation.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often since my here *remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Remaínder. *adj.* Remaining; refuse; left.

His brain
Is as dry as the *remainder* bisket
After a voyage. *Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 7.

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them; nor the *remainder* viands
We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Remaínder. *s.*

1. What is left; remnant; relics.

The gods protect you,
And bless the good *remainders* of the court!
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 2.

It may well employ the *remainder* of their lives to perform it to purpose, I mean the work of evangelical obedience.—*Hammond.*

Mahomet's crescent by our feuds increast,
Blasted the learn'd *remainders* of the East.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty come in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all *remainders* of humanity?—*South, Sermons.*

There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some *remainders* of virtue.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 876.

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the *remainder*.—*Rogers.*

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt.—*Arbuthnot.*

Of six millions raised every year for the service of the publick, one third is intercepted through the several subordinations of artful men in office, before the *remainder* is applied to the proper use.—*Swift.*

2. Remaining survivors.

From the place where you behold us now
The poor *remainder* of Andronici
Will, hand-in hand, all headlong cast us down.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

3. Estate limited in lands, tenements, or rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate.

A fine is levied to grant a reversion or *remainder*, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent.—*Bacon.*

Remáke. *v. a.* Make anew.

That which she owns above her must perfectly *remake* us after the image of our Maker.—*Glanville, Apology.*

Remánd. *v. a.* [Lat. *mando* = I command.] Send back; call back.

The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries; from whence being *remanded*, at his return Dionysius produced some other of his verses, which as soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, said, Carry me again to the quarries.—*Dr. H. More. Government of the Tongue.*

Rémanent. *s.* See Remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years.—*Bacon.*

Rémanent. *adj.* Remaining; continuing.

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights.—*Jeremy Taylor, Polemical Discourses.*

Remárk. *s.* [Fr. *remarque.*] Observation; note; notice taken.

He cannot distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks*.—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

Remárk. *v. a.* [Fr. *remarquer.*]

1. Note; observe.

It is easy to observe what has been *remarked*, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes.—*Locke.*

2. Distinguish; point out; mark. *Rare.*

The prisoner Samson here I seek.—
His manacles *remark* him; there he sits.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1308.

Remárkable. *adj.* Worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the most high God, whose *remarkable* words are thus converted.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

'Tis *remarkable*, that they
Talk most, who have the least to say.
Prior, Alma, ii. 345.

Used *substantivally.*

What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes, unless we note down what *remarkables* we have found.—*Watts.*

Remárkableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Remarkable; observableness; worthiness of observation.

They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ.—*Hammond.*

Remárkably. *adv.* In a remarkable manner; observably; in a manner worthy of observation.

Chiefly assured,
Remarkably so late, of thy so true,
So faithful love. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 981.

Such parts of these writings, as may be *remarkably* stupid, should become subjects of an occasional criticism.—*Watts.*

Remárker. *s.* One who, that which, remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outshine the author by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon be convinced of his own insufficiency.—*Watts.*

Remárriage. *s.* Second (third, &c.) marriage.

With whom polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of Married Clergy.* (Ord MS.)

Remárry. *v. a.* Marry again; marry a second time.

Hoping that when divine goodnesse shall restore our land to her former peace and tranquillity, and when the king shall be *remarried* to the state, (to which there is a probable and promising forwardnesse, if our sinns in this land forbid not the banes,) al things will be setled and modeled in an excellent method and politique uniformity. — *Standard of Equality*, sect. ix.

Remédiable. *adj.* Capable of remedy.

Not *remediable* by courts of equity.—*Bacon, To the King on Sutton's Estate.*

Remédial. *adj.* Affording remedy.

Every good political institution must have a preventive operation as well as a *remedial*.—*Burke, On the Cause of the present Discontents*: 1770.

Remédiate. *adj.* Medicinal; affording a remedy.

All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

Rémediless. *adj.* Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless; incurable.

Sad Æsculapius
Imprison'd was in chains *remediless*. *Spenser.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remediless* necessity, may be termed the general, the *remediless*, or the necessary war.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

We, by rightful doom *remediless*,
Were lost in death, till he, that dwelt above
High-throned in secret bliss, for us frail dust
Emptied his glory.
Milton, Odes, Upon the Circumcision, 17.

Flatter him it may, as those are good at flattering who are good for nothing else; but in the mean time, the poor man is left under a *remediless* delusion.—*South, Sermons.*

Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the second syllable, *remédiless*: but it is irregular, for every monosyllabic termination added to a word accented

on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end.—*Nares, Elements of Orthoepy.*

Rémedy. *s.* [Lat. *remedium*; Fr. *remède.*]

1. Medicine by which any illness is cured.
   The difference between poisons and *remedies* is easily known by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes between virtue and vice.—*Swift.*
2. Cure of any uneasiness.
   Here hope began to dawn; resolved to try,
   She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy.*
   Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 399.
   O how short my interval of woe!
   Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow!
   Prior, Solomon, ii. 352.
3. That which counteracts any evil: (with *to, for,* or *against; for* is most used).
   What may else be *remedy* or cure
   To evils, which our own disdeeds have wrought.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1079.
   Civil government is the proper *remedy for* the inconveniencies of the state of nature.—*Locke.*
   Attempts have been made for some *remedy against* this evil.—*Swift.*
4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.
   In the death of a man there is no *remedy.*—*Wisdom of Solomon,* ii. 1.
   Things, without all *remedy,*
   Should be without regard.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Rémedy. *v. a.* [Fr. *remédier.*]

1. Cure; heal.
   Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind should be grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief lieth not so much in us as in themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Repair or remove mischief.

Remémber. *v. a.* [Lat. *memoro* = relate, call to mind.]

1. Bear in mind anything; not to forget.
   Remember not against us former iniquities.—*Psalms,* lxxix. 8.
   Remember thee!
   Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a place
   In this distracted brain. *Remember* thee!
   Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.
2. Recollect; call to mind.
   He having once seen and *remembered* me, even from the beginning began to be in the rierward.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   We are said to *remember* anything, when the idea of it arises in the mind with a consciousness that we have had this idea before.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*
3. Keep in mind; have present to the attention.
   Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;
   And shun the bitter consequence.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 327.
   This is to be *remembered,* that it is not possible now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it; unless you will all his life mew him up.—*Locke.*
4. Bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.
   Cry unto God; for you shall be *remembered* of him.—*Barrow.*
   He brings them back,
   Remembering mercy and his covenant sworn.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 345.
5. Mention; not omit.
   A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person cited: for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be *remembered.—Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
6. Put in mind; force to recollect; remind.
   His hand and leg commanding without threatning, and rather *remembering* than chastising.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   Joy, being altogether wanting,
   It doth *remember* me the more of sorrow.
   Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.
   It grieves my heart to be *remember'd* thus
   By any one, of one so glorious. *Chapman.*
   These petitions, and the answer of the common council of London, were ample materials for a conference with the lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   I would only *remember* them in love and prevention, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the example of the Grecians.—*Holyday.*
7. Preserve from being forgotten.
   Let them have their wages duly paid,
   And something over to *remember* me.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Remémberer. *s.* One who remembers.
A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least good office; for his flock, he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Remémbrance. *s.* [N.Fr.]

1. Retention in memory; memory.
   Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him
   From my *remembrance.*
   Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 4.
   'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
   The sad *remembrance* what he was before.
   Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.
   Sharp *remembrance* on the English part,
   And shame of being match'd by such a foe,
   Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart.
   Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, exc.
2. Recollection; revival of any idea; reminiscence.
   I hate thy beams,
   That bring to my *remembrance* from what state
   I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 37.
   Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory.—*Locke.*
3. Honourable memory.
   Rosemary and rue keep
   Seeming and savour all the winter long;
   Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both.
   Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
4. Transmission of a fact from one to another.
   Titan,
   Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,
   Lest the *remembrance* of his grief should fail,
   And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison.*
5. Account preserved.
   Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I.—*Sir M. Hale.*
6. Memorial.
   But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,
   A tomb and funeral honours I decreed.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 679.
7. Token by which any one is kept in the memory.
   I have *remembrances* of yours,
   That I have long'd to redeliver.
   Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.
   Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake.
   Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.
8. Notice of something absent.
   Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo;
   Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.
9. Power of remembering.
   Thee I have heard relating what was done,
   Ere my *remembrance.*
   Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 203.
10. Admonition.
    You did commit me:
    For which, I do commit into your hand
    The unstain'd sword that you have used to bear;
    With this *remembrance,*—that you use the same
    With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
    As you have done 'gainst me.
    Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.
11. Memorandum; note to help memory.
    Let the understanding reader take with him but three or four short *remembrances!*—the memorandums I would commend to him are these.—*Chillingworth, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation,* ch. v. § 29.

Remémbrancer. *s.*

1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.
   A sly knave, the agent for his master,
   And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
   The hand fast to her lord.
   Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.
   God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a witness to bring them to judgement.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
   Would I were in my grave!—And she, too, with thee;
   For, living here, you're but my cursed *remembrancers*
   I once was happy. *Otway, Venice Preserved,* i. 1.
2. Officer of the exchequer.
   All are digested into books, and sent to the *remembrancer* of the exchequer, that he make processes upon them.—*Bacon.*

Rememorate. *v. a.* Call to remembrance; remember. *Rare.*
Let our knowledge come how it will, either by learning anew, or recording what the soul knew before; she having need, howsoever it be, of the ministery of the senses; and seeing it is almost necessary to pass through the same means from not knowing to knowledge; we shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we *rememorate* or learne anew.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life,* p. 128: 1606.

Rememorátion. *s.* Remembrance.
Helps of memory, of affection, of *rememoration.*—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar,* p. 255: 1625.
How apt we are to forget those duties, wherewith we are only encharged in common, without the design of a particular *rememoration.—Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 298.

Remércy. *v. a.* [Fr. *remercier.*] Thank. *Gallicism; rare.*
Off'ring his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that carle to fight; ...
She him *remercied,* as the patron of her life.
Spenser.

Rémigrate. *v. n.* Remove, or migrate, back again.
Some other ways he proposes to divest some bodies of their borrowed shapes, and make them *remigrate* to their first simplicity.—*Boyle.*

Remigrátion. *s.* Removal back again.
The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations,* became diffused in Scotland.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Remínd. *v. a.* Put in mind; force to remember.
When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to arrest, seize, and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in its full vigour.—*South, Sermons.*
The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemmæ.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Reminiscence. *s.* [Lat. *reminiscens, -entis,* pres. part. of *reminiscor* = I call to memory.] Recollection; recovery of ideas.
I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence.—Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence,* which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does the thing sought for offer itself to the mind!—*South, Sermons.*

Reminiscency. *s.* Reminiscence.
They have much troubled themselves and confounded others, in finding out another receptacle of the intelligible species, which they call *reminiscency* or recordation.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age,* p. 46.

Reminiscéntial. *adj.* Relating to reminiscence.
Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Remíss. *adj.* [Lat. *remissus,* pass. part. of *remitto.*]

1. Not vigorous; slack.
   The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss.—Woodward.*
2. Not careful; slothful.
   Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
   That thus we die, while *remiss* traitors sleep.
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3
   If when by God's grace we have conquered the first difficulties of religion, we grow careless and *remiss,* and neglect our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
   Your candour in pardoning my errors, may make me more *remiss* in correcting them.—*Dryden.*
3. Not intense.
   These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss;*
   Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss.
   Roscommon.

Remíssful. *adj.* Forgiving; gracious. *Rare.*
As though the heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
Took those best-loved from worser days to come.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, b. i. 11. (Ord MS.)

Remissibílity. *s.* Capability of being remitted or abated.
This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying.* (Ord MS.)

Remissible. *adj.* [Fr.] Capable of being remitted or abated.
Punishments *remissible* or expiable.—*Felltham, Resolves,* ii. 9.

Remíssion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *remissio, -onis.*]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.
   Error, misclaim, and forgetfulness do now and then become suitors for some *remission* of extreme rigour.—*Bacon.*
2. Cessation of intenseness.
   In September and October these diseases do not abate and remit in proportion to the *remission* of the sun's heat.—*Woodward.*
   This difference of intention and *remission* of the mind in thinking, every one has experimented in himself.—*Locke.*

3. In *Medicine.* Temporary abatement of a distemper.

4. Release; abatement of right or claim.
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner.—*Addison.*
Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tenths.—*Swift.*

5. Forgiveness; pardon.
My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.
That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remission.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 834.
Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of holy life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

6. Act of sending back. *Rare, obsolete.*
The fate of her [Lot's wife] for her looking back from behind him, her being thereupon changed into a statue of metallick salt, gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice, and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iii. ch. i.

Remíssive. *adj.* Forgiving; pardoning.
O Lord, of Thy abounding love,
To my offence *remissive* be.
Wither, Translation of the Psalms, p. 96: 1632.
I treat of a most merciful king, who was most *remissive* of wrongs.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 226.

Remíssly. *adv.* In a remiss manner.

1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.
How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remissly?* so that our desires being natural, is also in that degree of earnestness whereunto nothing can be added.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.
There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding more *remissly* in it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Remíssness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Remiss; carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour; inattention.
Future evils,
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceived,
Are now to have no successive degrees.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
Be sure no great offenders 'scape their dooms;
Small praise from lenity and *remissness* comes.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.
Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always found means to escape.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our utmost care.—*Rogers, Sermons.*
Alexander had complained of the *remissness* with which it was carried on, and he had since discovered the cause.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

Remíssory. *adj* Consisting of, constituted by, connected with, having the nature of, remission.
Propiatory, expiatory, *remissory*, or satisfactory, signifie all one thing in effect, and is nothing els but a thing whereby to obtaine remission of sins and to have salvation.—*Latimer, Sermons, On the Ploughers.* (Rich.)

Remít. *v. a.* [Lat. *remitto.*]

1. Relax; make less intense.
So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 885.
Our supreme foe in time may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far removed,
Not mind us not offending, satisfied
With what is punish'd. *Ibid.*, ii. 210.

2. Forgive a punishment.
With vows and suppliant prayers their powers appease;
The soft Napæan race will soon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 775.
The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the satisfaction due to any private man.—*Locke.*

3. Pardon a fault.
At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.
Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained.—*John*, xx. 23.

4. Give up; resign.
In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince to be punished in the place where they have offended.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
Heaven has shown its power, and now thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit.*
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, v. 1.
Th' Ægyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Ibid.* iii. 1.
Such was her [Queen Elizabeth's] frugality, that, although she had *remitted* a subsidy granted in this session, alleging the very honourable reason that, knowing it to have been voted in expectation of some settlement of the succession, she would not accept it when that implied condition had not been fulfilled, she was able to pass five years without again convoking her people.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. v.

5. Defer; refer.
The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front, though there were a pliant clause at the foot, that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings within them?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

6. Put again in custody.
This bold return with seeming patience heard,
The pris'ner was *remitted* to the guard.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 286.

7. Send money to a distant place.
They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

8. Restore. *Rare.*
The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short time *remitted* to his liberty.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

9. Transfer. *Rare.*
These observations were *remitted* into the philosophical transactions, an. 1691.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses.* (Ord MS.)
A certain scribbler, named Will Winstanly, originally a barber, took all the characters of the English poets mentioned at the said Theatrum Poeticum, and *remitted* them into his book.—*Ibid.* 118. (Ord MS.)

Remít. *v. n.*

1. Slacken; grow less intense.
When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Abate by growing less eager.
As by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts.—*South, Sermons.*

3. In *Medicine.* Grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

Remítment. *s.*

1. Act of remitting to custody.

2. Pardon; abatement of penalty.
God's law grants everywhere to error easy *remitments.*—*Milton, Tetrachordon.* (Ord MS.)

Remíttal. *s.* Remission.
I received letters from some bishops in Ireland, to solicit the Earl of Wharton about the *remittal* of the first-fruits and tenths to the clergy there.—*Swift, Memoirs relating to the Change in the Ministry.* (Ord MS.)

Remíttance. *s.*

1. Act of paying money at a distant place.

2. Sum sent to a distant place.
A compact among private persons furnished out the several *remittances.*—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Remíttancer. *s.* One who sends a remittance.
Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid.—*Cumberland's Memoirs*, ii. 170. (Ord MS.)

Remíttent. *adj.* Abating, but not wholly departing: (as in *Medicine*, 'a *remittent* fever:' often used *substantivally*; as, 'a *remittent*').

Remítter. *s.* One who, that which, remits.

1. One who forgives or pardons.
Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth.—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 143: 1580.

2. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.

3. In *Law.* See extract.
A *remitter* [is] a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, under his title that is more ancient in case where the latter is defective.—*Cowell.*
You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

Rémnant. *s.* [*remanent*, from Lat. *remanens, -entis*, pres. part. of *re-maneo*, from *maneo* = I wait, remain.] Residue; that which is left; that which remains.
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghost?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.
Bear me hence
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts.
Id., King John, v. 4.
About his shelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Id., Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.
It seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in such a deluge saved.—*Bacon.*
The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 27.
A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain.
Addison, Cato.
See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue.—*Swift.*

Rémnant. *adj.* Remaining; yet left.
It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 814.

Remódel. *v. a.* Model anew.
There is perhaps nothing improbable in the supposition, that the lamentations, poured forth on the defeat and death of Josiah, may have been *remodelled* and adapted by the author to the heavier state of distress and calamity, when Jerusalem was taken, and her kings and her princes were captive among the Gentiles. (Lam. ii. 9.)—*Churton, Note to a Sermon prefixed to Dr. Townson's Works.*
While the Lords Lieutenants were questioning the Justices of the Peace, while the regulators were *remodelling* the boroughs, all the public departments were subjected to a strict inquisition.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Remónstrance. *s.*

1. Show; discovery. *Obsolete.*
You may marvel, why I should not rather
Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Strong representation.
The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible *remonstrance* of sound reason.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table.—*Addison, Spectator.*
Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer him to attend to the *remonstrances* of justice.—*Rogers.*
There are public petitions or *remonstrances*, private emissaries and associations; there is discontent, jealousy, uncertainty, sullen suspicious humour.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. ii.

Remónstrant. *s.* [Lat. *remonstrans, -antis*, pres. part. of *remonstro* = I shew again, i.e. something on the other side.] One who joins in a remonstrance.
We had not thought that legion could have furnished the *remonstrant* with so many brethren.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, § 1.

Remónstrant. *adj.* [Lat. *remonstrans.*] Expostulatory; containing strong reasons.

Remónstrate. *v. n.* [Lat. *remonstratus*, pass. part. of *remonstro*; *remonstratio, -onis*; from *monstro* = I shew; Fr. *remontrer.*] Make a strong representation; show reasons on any side in strong terms.
I remember with pleasure, and *remonstrate* with gratitude, that your lordship made me known to him [Bp. Sanderson].—*I. Walton, Life of Sanderson*, dedication.

Remónstrate. *v. a.* Show by a strong representation.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother-officer the undesigning and good-natured warmth of his friend.—*History of Duelling*, p. 145 : 1770.

Remónstrator. *s.* One who remonstrates.

Orders were sent down for clapping up three of the *remonstrators*.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time, King Charles II.*

Rémora. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Hindrance or obstacle.

Ambition, malice, adultery, covetousness, and the like, have been great *remoras* and impediments in matters of religion.—*Bishop Andrews, Exposition of the Decalogue*, ch. i. introduction.

What mighty and invisible *remora* is this in matrimony!—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 8.

We had his promise to stay for us; but the *remoras* and disappointments we met with in the road, had so put us backward in our journey, that, fearing to be too late at Jerusalem, he set out from Sidon the day before our arrival there.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 46.

2. In *Icthyology.* Sucking-fish; Echineis remora.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach, and *remora*.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader, and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles.—*Grew.*

Remórd. *v. a.* [Lat. *remordeo* = I bite again; return a bite.] Rebuke; excite to remorse. *Rare.*

Somtyme he must vices *remorde*
Skelton, Poems, p. 11.

Remórd. *v. n.* Feel remorse.

His conscience *remording* against the destruction of so noble a prince.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 97, b.

Remórdency. *s.* Compunction.

That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief they feel within themselves, from the apprehension of what they have lost.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 175.

Remórse. *s.* [N.Fr. *remors*; Lat. *remorsus*; pass. part. of *remordeo.*]

1. Pain of guilt.

Deep *remorse* wrought upon her heart for her former viciousness.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Not that he believed they could be restrained from that impious act by any *remorse* of conscience, or that they had not wickedness enough to design and execute it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow.

Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for *remorse* of their wives and children, would be withheld.—*Spenser.*

Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little *remorse* as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse*; who rules by lion's law.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 444.

Remórsed. *adj.* Struck with remorse.

The *remorsed* sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

The soul of the *remorsed* draweth near to the grave.—*Id., Cases of Conscience*, iii. 9.

Remórseful. *adj.*

1. Full of a sense of guilt; denoting the pain of guilt.

Never were thy feet, O Saviour, bedewed with more precious liquor than this of *remorseful* tears.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

How many *remorseful* souls have sent back, with Jacob's sons, their money in their sacks' mouths!—*Ibid.*

From a blacker cause
Springs this *remorseful* gloom? Is conscious guilt
The latent source of more than love's despair?
Shenstone, Economy, pt. ii.

2. Tender; compassionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wise, *remorseful*, well accomplish'd.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

Love, that comes too late,
Like a *remorseful* pardon slowly carried,
To the great sender turns a sour offence.
Id., All's well that ends well, v. 3.

The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorseful* day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

The Briton maid, *remorsefull* of their woes,
In their defence did lift her royall hand.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 802.

3. ? Pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellowes' most *remorceful* fate.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Remórseless. *adj.* Unpitying; cruel; savage.

Where were ye, nymphs, when the *remorseless* deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas?
Milton, Lycidas, 50.

O the inexpressible horrour that will seize upon a sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his *remorseless* adversaries.—*South, Sermons.*

The most faithful son of the Church could not condemn the heretic with more authoritative severity, or visit his offence with more *remorseless* punishment.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Remórselessly. *adv.* In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

This excused not the rigour of a merciless proceeding from him, who had but newly tasted of mercy; and, being pardoned a thousand talents, *remorselessly* and unworthily took his fellow by the throat for an hundred pence.—*South, Sermons*, x. 172.

Remórselessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Remorseless; savageness; cruelty.

Famine, now released to her own will,
Revenged her restraint with greedy spight; ...
For never with such fell *remorselessness*
She raged in any breast, as now in his.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 147 : 1651.

Remóte. *adj.* [Lat. *remotus*, pass. part. of *removeo* = I remove; *remotio, -onis.*]

1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us.—*Locke.*

2. Distant; not at hand.

Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard *remote.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 476.

3. Removed far off; placed not near.

The arch-chymick sun, so far from us *remote*,
Produces with terrestrial humour mixed
Here in the dark so many precious things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 609.

Remote from men with God he pass'd his days;
Prayer all his business, all his pleasure praise.
Parnell, The Hermit.

In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts.
Granville.

4. Foreign.

To grace the gentry of a land *remote.*
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

5. Distant; not clearly connected.

Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate ideas, that shew the connection of *remote* ones.—*Locke.*

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All those propositions, how *remote* soever from reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of them.—*Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, no where find any bounds.—*Locke.*

Remótely. *adv.* In a remote manner; not nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at least not *remotely* planted before the flood.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed *remotely* allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid.—*Dryden.*

How, while the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire,
And the famed Eugene's iron troops retire,
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he died. *Smith.*

In some [mammals, the lining membrane of the incubatory part of the uterus] is but *remotely* allied to the class of membranes called mucous.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 723.

Remóteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Remote; state of being remote; distance; not nearness.

Titian employed brown and earthy colours upon the forepart, and has reserved his greater light for *remotenesses* and the back part of his landscapes.—*Dryden.*

The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of our *remoteness* appear extremely little.—*Boyle.*

If the greatest part of bodies escapes our notice by their *remoteness*, others are no less concealed by their minuteness.—*Locke.*

His obscurities generally arise from the *remoteness* of the customs, persons, and things he alludes to.—*Addison.*

Remótion. *s.* Act of removing; state of being removed to a distance.

All this safety were *remotion*, and thy defence absence.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illation, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

And all this is both explicable in itself, and peremptorily determined, by the sort of idealized life—life in a state of *remotion*, unrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity.—*De Quincey, Theory of Greek Tragedy, Works*, vol. viii. p. 62.

The shadowy exhibition of a regal banquet in the desert draws out and stimulates the sense of its utter solitude and *remotion* from men or cities.—*Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 321.

Remóvable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removable* at their bishop's will, yield what pleaseth him.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

In such a chapel, such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The judges were removable at his pleasure; the juries were nominated by the sheriffs; and, in almost all the counties of England, the sheriffs were nominated by himself.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Remóval. *s.*

1. Act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before felt.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Act of putting away.

The *removal* of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Dismission from a post.

If the *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal.—*Addison.*

Whether this *removal* was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of government they pleased.—*Swift.*

4. State of being removed.

The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary.—*Locke.*

Remóve. *v. a.* [Lat. *removeo*; Fr. *remuer.*]

1. Put from its place; take or put away.

He *removeth* away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged.—*Job*, xii. 20.

Good God, betimes *remove*
The means that make us strangers!
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice.—*Locke.*

2. Place at a distance.

They are farther *removed* from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind is stronger against these moral principles than the other.—*Locke.*

Remóve. *v. n.*

1. Change place.

2. Go from one place to another.

A short exile must for show precede;
The term expired, from Candia they *remove*,
And happy each at home enjoys his love.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 683.

How oft from pomp and state did I *remove*
To feed despair. *Prior, Solomon*, ii. 853.

Remóve. *s.*

1. Change of place.

To heare, from out the high hair'd oake of Jove,
Counsaile from him, for meaus to his *remove*
To his loved country. *Chapman.*

2. Susceptibility of being removed. *Obsolete.*

What is early received in any considerable strength

of impress, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of difficult *remove*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

3. Translation of one to the place of another.

Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;
Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine,
So shall Biron take me for Rosaline:
And change your favours too; so shall your loves
Woo contrary, deceived by these *removes*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

4. State of being removed.

This place should be both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

He that considers how little our constitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be satisfied that the allwise Architect has suited our organs, and the bodies that are to affect them, one to another.—*Locke.*

5. Act of removing a chessman or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away.

So look'd Astrea, her *remove* design'd,
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*

7. Act of changing place.

Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removeth.—*Bacon, Essays.*

8. Step in the scale of gradation.

In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other.—*Locke.*

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator, and ought to stand up in the defence of those laws.—*Addison.*

9. Small distance.

The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circumstances, of but a very small *remove* one from another.—*Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails.—*Swift.*

11. Dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

Remóved. *part. adj.* Remote; separate from others.

Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so *removed* a dwelling.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Some still *removed* place will fit.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 78.

Remóvedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Removed; state of being removed; remoteness.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

Remóver. *s.* One who, that which, removes.

The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he defineth amiss.—*Bacon.*

Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*, but the exercised fortune maketh the able man.—*Id.*

Remoúnt. *v. a.* [Fr. *remonter.*] Mount again.

Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 600.

Remúe. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *remuer.*] Remove.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The steadfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He prayed the Lord.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xiii. 70.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Remúgient. *adj.* [Lat. *remugiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *remugio* = low, bellow.] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes and ghastly murmurs from below.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 63: 1660.

Remúner. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *remunerer.*] Remunerate, of which it is an older and concurrent form.

Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deceyved atte last; and ever do wele, and atte last thou shal be *remunered* therfor.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, sign. E. iii. b.

Remunerabílity. *s.* Capability of being rewarded.

The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

Remúnerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *remuneratus*, pass. part. of *remunero*; *remuneratio, -onis*; *munus, muneris* = gift, reward.] Reward; repay; requite; recompense.

Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and because he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon.—*Bacon.*

In another parable he represents the great condescensions wherewith the Lord shall *remunerate* the faithful servant.—*Boyle.*

Remunerátion. *s.* Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta: there is *remuneration*; for the best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iii. 1.

He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the last *remunerations*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil *remuneration*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Painters and statuaries were by no means a despised or an ill-paid class. Their social position was at least as high as at present. Their gains, when compared with the wealth of the nation and with the *remuneration* of other descriptions of intellectual labour, were even larger than at present.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Remúnerative. *adj.* Exercised in given rewards.

The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of his punitive and *remunerative* justice.—*Boyle.*

Remúneratory. *adj.* Affording recompense or reward; requiting.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 145.

Remúrmur. *v. a.* Utter back in murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

Remúrmur. *v. n.* Murmur back; echo a low hoarse sound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around,
And echoes to the Athenian shores rebound.
Dryden.

His untimely fate, the Angitian woods
In sighs *remurmur'd* to the Fucine floods.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1041.

Rénal. *adj.* [Lat. *renalis*, from *ren* = kidney.] Connected with, relating to, the kidneys: (common in *Anatomy*, as, '*renal* capsule'; and in *Pathology*, as, '*renal* disease').

I deemed it requisite to anatomise the rare instance of the uterine fœtus of the kangaroo, in order to demonstrate the conditions of the respiratory, circulating, digestive, and *renal* systems.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 722.

Renáldry. *s.* Cunning; intrigue (as that of a fox; Renardry the *better* form).

First she used all this malitious *renaldrie* to the end that I might stay there this night.—*Passenger of Benevento*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rénard. *s.* [Fr.] Fox.

Saint *Renard* through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden, The Cock and the Fox*, 492.

Renáscency. *s.* State of being produced again.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 25.

Leave the stools as close to the ground as may be, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, iii. 3, 31.

Renáscent. *adj.* [Lat. *renascens, -entis*, pres. part. of *renascor* = I am born again.] Produced again; rising again into being.

Renáte. *adj.* [Lat. *renatus.*] Born again; regenerate.

It is strange that those of your side should aver that the good works of those that are *renate* should out of condignity merit heaven.—*Felltham, Letters*, xvii. (Ord MS.)

Rencóntre. *s.* French form of Rencounter.

Dick briefly detailed the particulars of his ride, concluding with his *rencontre* with Barbara.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.*

Rencoúnter. *s.* [Fr. *rencontre.*]

1. Clash; collision.

You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by rubbing, as that the *rencounter* of any bodies should awaken them into perception.—*Collier.*

2. Personal opposition.

Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech, that has a relation to the *rencounter*.—*Addison.*

So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign,
The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join;
So meet, and so renew the dext'rous fight.
Granville.

3. Loose or casual engagement.

The confederates should turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements.—*Addison.*

4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

He gan to feare
His toward peril, and untoward blame,
Which by that new *rencounter* he should reare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 9.

Rencoúnter. *v. a.* Attack hand to hand.

He thought att once him to have swallowed quite,
And rush'd upon him with outrageous pryde;
Who him *rencountring* fierce as hauke in flight,
Perforce rebutted backe.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 53.

Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issewed
To have *rencountred* him in equall race.
Ibid. iv. 6, 3.

Rend. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent.* [A.S. *rendan.*] Tear with violence; lacerate.

Rend your heart, and not your garments.—*Joel*, ii. 13.

A time to *rend*, and a time to sew.—*Ecclesiastes*, iii. 7.

A young lion roared against him. And the Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon him and he *rent* him as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand.—*Judges*, xiv. 5.

I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but will give one tribe to thy son.—1 *Kings*, xi. 13.

Will you hence
Before the tag return, whose rage doth *rend*
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is *rent*,
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent.
Cowley.

What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent*,
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 3.

Look round the wood, with lifted eyes, to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then *rend* it off. *Ibid.* vi. 217.

Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by *rending* a settled empire into a multitude of little governments?—*Locke.*

When its way the impetuous passion found,
I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

Rend. *v. n.* Separate; be disunited.

The rocks did *rend*, the veil of the temple divided of itself.—*Jeremy Taylor, Moral Demonstration of the Christian Religion.*

I heard then a voice saying, 'Arise, ye dead, and come to judgement;' and with that the rocks *rent*, the graves opened, and the dead that were therein came forth.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Rénder. *s.* One who, that which, rends; tearer.

Our *renders* will needs be our reformers and repairers.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 242.

Rénder. *v. a.* [Fr. *rendre.*]

1. Return; pay back.

They also that *render* evil for good are mine adversaries.—*Psalms*, xxxviii. 20.

Will ye *render* me a recompense?—*Joel*, iii. 4.

Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds.—*Locke.*

2. Restore; give back: (commonly with *back*).

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render back* their cargo to the main. *Addison.*

3. Give upon demand.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason.—*Proverbs*, xxvi. 16.

Saint Augustine *renders* another reason, for which the apostles observed some legal rites and ceremonies for a time.—*White.*

4. Invest with qualities; make.

Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature *renders* him solicitous about the issue.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Represent; exhibit.

I heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That lived 'mongst men.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

6. Translate.

Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly *rendered* a sphere.—*T. Burnet Theory of the Earth.*

He has a clearer idea of strigil and sistrum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries *render* them by.—*Locke.*

7. Surrender; yield; give up.

He shall *render* every glory up.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

One, with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to *render* himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Would he *render* up Hermione,
And keep Astyanax, I should be blest!
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

8. Afford; give to be used.

Logick *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue.—*Watts.*

Rénder. *v. n.* An elliptic expression for shew; give.

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Rénder. *s.* Surrender. *Rare.*

Newness
Of Cloten's death (we being not known, nor muster'd
Among the bands) may drive us to a *render*
Where we have lived. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 4.

[They] send forth us to make their sorrow'd *render*. *Id., Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

Rénderer. *s.* One who, that which, renders; restorer; distributor.

Shew me a lawyer that turns sacred law
The equal *renderer* of each man his own.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois.

Rendezvoús. *s.* [Fr. second person plural, imperative, of *rendre* + *vous* = you; give yourselves up, show yourselves: (condemned by Bishop Hurd, who writes, 'I know not how this word came to make its fortune in our language. It is of an awkward and ill construction, even in the French.']

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.

Their time is every Wednesday, after the lecture of the astronomy professor; perhaps in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvouses*.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 93.

2. Sign that draws men together.

The philosopher's-stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat.—*Bacon.*

3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would consume time and victual.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and, mingled more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

He hurried back to the little inn which formed their place of *rendezvous*, and there awaited Christian and his niece.—*Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak*, ch. xxix.

In five days he arrived at the second place of *rendezvous*, the confluence of the Hydaspes and the Acesines.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

Another day, when his Excellency had set his heart on having some sport with the royal stag-hounds, he was informed by the Grand Huntsman that King James might probably come to the *rendezvous* without any notice.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Rendezvoús. *v. n.* Meet at a place appointed.

The next spring, he *rendezvoused* at Erzirum.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 287.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath.—*Memorials of King Charles I.*

Rendezvoús. *v. a.* Bring together; bring to a place appointed.

He minces the text so small, that his parishioners, until he *rendezvouse* it again, can scarce tell what is become of it.—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 42: 1696.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly.—*Philipps, Conference of the Danish Missionaries*, p. 310: 1719.

Réndible. *adj.* [The *r* of the French *rendre* being omitted, this form becomes possible; though, properly, it is only deducible from *rend.* Cotgrave has not only *rendage* = a rendering, &c., but *rendable* = rendible, renderable.] Capable of being rendered or translated.

Touching translations, it is to be observed, that every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 21.

Rendítion. *s.*

1. Surrendering; act of yielding.

They have assigned unto it [memory] three operations, viz. reception, retention, and *rendition*; that this faculty doth not only keep what is committed to it (which indeed it doth most faithfully), but that it doth also take into custody that which it keeps, and deliver it up again when called for.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 46.

2. Translation.

The Jews, who at all hands lie upon the catch, charge Paul as a perverter of the prophet's meaning, in a false *rendition* of the sense of the place.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 27.

Renegáde. *s.* [N.Fr. *renégat*; Low Lat. *renegatus*, pass. part. of *renego* = I deny. The older form is *renegate*. See, also, Runagate.]

1. One who apostatises from the faith; apostate.

O Piety! for this, thou *renegate*,
Did Jesus wash thy flying feet of late?
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 17: 1640.

Who would suppose it, that one that was educated in the church of England should become such a fierce and overdoing *renegade*?—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 474.

2. One who deserts to the enemy; revolter.

If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have had *renegade* seamen and shipwrights enough.—*Arbuthnot.*

It is not strange that Addison, who calumniated and insulted nobody, should not have calumniated or insulted Swift. But it is remarkable that Swift, to whom neither genius nor virtue was sacred, and who generally seemed to find, like most other *renegades*, a peculiar pleasure in attacking old friends, should have shown so much respect and tenderness to Addison.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

Renegádo. *s.* Spanish form of Renegade.

He that is a *renegado* from charity, is as unpardonable as he that returns to solemn atheism or infidelity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 223: 1651.

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners.—*Addison, Spectator.*

He join'd the rogues and prosper'd, and became
A *renegado* of indifferent fame.
Byron, Beppo, xciv.

Renége. *v. a.* [Lat. *renego*; N.Fr. *renoier, renier.*] Disown; renounce.

His captain's heart,
Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

Renége. *v. n.* Deny.

Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Renéw. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *renouer*, Cotgrave.]

1. Renovate; restore to the former state.

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 *Samuel*, xi. 14.

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Æson.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The eagle casts its bill, but *renews* his age.—*Holyday.*

Renew'd to life, that she might daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 176.

2. Repeat; put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'st thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.

The body percussed hath, by reason of the percussion, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *reneweth* the percussion of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The bearded corn ensued
From earth unask'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

3. Begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,
Renews its finish'd course, Saturnian times
Roll round again. *Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues*, iv. 5.

4. In *Theology.* Make anew; transform to new life.

It is impossible for those who were once enlightened . . . if they shall fall away, to *renew* them again unto repentance.—*Hebrews*, vi. 4.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God.—*Romans*, xii. 2.

Renéwable. *adj.* Capable of being renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Renéwal. *s.* Act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the Deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the *renewal* and rectification as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed.—*Forbes.*

Renéwedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Renewed; state of being made anew.

Inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 633.

Réniform. *adj.* [Lat. *reniformis*, from *ren* = kidney + *forma* = form, shape.] Kidney-shaped.

In a frugivorous bat I found the vitellicle shrunk to a *reniform*, compactly folded body, which lay in the concavity of the placenta, between it and the allantois.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 730.

Renítence. *s.* Renitency.

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false.—*Wollaston, Religion of Nature.*

Renítency. *s.*

1. Resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight.

A burning fire . . . flameth out the more, the more men seek to smother it; being kindled more vehemently by that antiperistasis of a contrary *renitency* in those that endeavour to suppress it; and so, flashing out, like the lightning, when it is in danger to be choked.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 147: 1622.

2. Disinclination; reluctance.

A certain *renitency* and regret of mind.—*Bishop Hall, Christian Moderation*, b. i. § 8.

Renítent. *adj.* [Lat. *renitens, -entis*, pres. part. of *renitor* = I strive against.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

By an inflation of the muscles they become soft, and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain.—*Ray.*

Rénnet. *s.* [?] Substance applied, in curd and cheese-making, to curdle milk.

A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

To prepare *rennet* to turn the milk, take out the stomach of a calf as soon as it is killed, and scour it inside and out with salt, after it is cleared of the curd always found in it. Let it drain a few hours; then sew it up with two good handfuls of salt in it, or stretch it on a stick well salted: or keep it in the salt wet, and soak a bit. . . . To make cheese, put the milk into a large tub, warming a part till it is of a degree of heat equal to new; if too hot the cheese will be tough. Put in as much *rennet* as will turn it.—*Modern Cookery, by a Lady.*

Rénnet. *s.* [Fr. *reinette* = diminutive of *reine* = queen. A different derivation, connecting it with *renatus* = reborn (by grafting), is suggested by the extracts.] Queen-apple (the two words being approximate translations of one another).

The *renat*, which though first it from the pippin came,
Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xviii.

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *renates*; bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire.*

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rénneting. *s.* Rennet (apple).

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a syrupy tenacious nature.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Renoúnce. *v. a.* [Fr. *renoncer*; Lat. *renuncio.*]

1. Disown; abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own;
And call myself the unhappy Palamon;
Think me not like that man, since no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 285.

2. Quit upon oath.

This world I do *renounce*; and in your sights
Shake patiently my great affliction off.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world, must not be our counsellors; for we *renounced* them at our baptism.—*Kettlewell.*

Renoúnce. *v. n.*

1. Declare renunciation.

On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.
Dryden.

2. Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suits in his hand.

Renoúnce. *s.* In *Whist.* Revoke: (this *latter* being now the *commoner* word).

If with these cards you tricks intend to win,
Prevent *renounces*, and with trumps begin.
Whist, a Poem, p. 119.

Renoúncement. *s.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted;
By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Renoúncer. *s.* One who renounces, disowns, or denies.

An apostate and *renouncer* or blasphemer of religion.—*Bishop Wilkins, Natural Religion*, b. i. ch. xiv.

A timorous *renouncer*, as St. Peter, if he be disposed to repent, is capable of mercy.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xvi.

Renoúncing. *verbal abs.* Act of disowning or denying; apostasy.

Those desperate atheisms, those Spanish *renouncings*, and Italian blasphemings, have now so prevailed in our Christian camps, that, if any restrain them, he shall be upbraided as no soldier.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Rénovate. *v. a.* [Lat. *renovatus*, pass. part. of *renovo; renovatio, -onis.*] Renew; restore to the first state.

Rénovating. *part. adj.* Renewing; restoring.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter.*

Renovátion. *s.* Renewal; act of renewing; state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body percussed hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussion of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The kings entered into speech of renewing of the treaty; the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

To second life,
Waked in the *renovation* of the just,
Resigns him up, with heaven and earth renew'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 64.

Renówm, or **Renómme.** *s.* Older form of Renown.

They may come to worship a good *renomme*.—*Knight of the Tour*, 148.

Renówmed. *part. adj.* Old form of renowned.

Thou far *renowmed* son of great Apollo.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Renówn. *s.* [Fr. *renom, renommé.*] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

She
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard *renown.*
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.

'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory.
Dryden.

Renówn. *v. a.* Make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do *renown* this city.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

In solemn silence stand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,
And emperors in Parian marble frown.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

The bard, whom pilfer'd pastorals *renown.*
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Renówned. *part. adj.* Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

These were the *renowned* of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thousands.—*Numbers*, i. 16.

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription, wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he who sung his mistress's praise seven years before her death, should twelve years want an epitaph.—*Peacham, On Poetry.*

The rest were long to tell, though far *renown'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 507.

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,
The chief and most *renown'd* Ravenna stands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 1.

Three hundred more for battle Ilva joins,
An isle *renown'd* for steel and unexhausted mines.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 253.

Rent. *s.* [*rend.*] Break; laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the most ancient and purest churches which lived before them.—*White.*

Thou viper
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empire.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

He who sees this vast *rent* in so high a rock, how the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Rent. *v. a.* Tear; lacerate; Rend.

Four principal heresies there are which have in those things withstood the truth: Nestorians, by *renting* Christ asunder, and dividing him into two persons.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 54.

What griefs my heart did *rent!*
Donne, Poems, p. 318.

It was the custom of the Jews, when they heard the name of God blasphemed, to *rent* their clothes.—*Bishop Lowth, On Isaiah*, p. 299: 1714.

Rent. *v. n.* Roar; bluster; Rant.

He ventured to dismiss his fear,
That partings wont to *rent* and tear,
And give the desperatest attack
To danger still behind its back.
Butler, Hudibras.

Rent. *s.* [Fr. *rente.*]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,
What are thy *rents?* what are thy comings in?
O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

I bought an annual *rent* or two,
And live just as you see I do.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vii.

2. Money paid for anything held of another.

Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds.
Waller.

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Present a peppercorn for *rent.*
Prior, Epistles to Fleetwood Shephard, ep. i.

Up, up again, ye rents! exalt your notes,
Or else the ministry will lose their votes.
Safe in their barns, these Sabine tillers sent
Their brethren out to battle—why? for *rent!*
Year after year they voted cent per cent,
Blood, sweat, and tear-wrung millions—why for *rent!*
They roared, they drunk, they dined, they swore they meant
To die for England—why then live?—for *rent!*
The peace has made one general malcontent
Of these high-market patriots—war was *rent!*
Their love of country, millions all mispent,
How reconcile?—by reconciling *rent!*
And will they not repay the treasures lent?
No: down with everything, and up with *rent!*
Their good, ill, health, wealth, joy, or discontent,
Being, end, aim, religion—*rent, rent, rent!*
Byron, Age of Bronze, xiv.

Rent. *v. a.* [Fr. *renter.*]

1. Hold by paying rent.

When a servant is called before his master, it is often to know, whether he passed by such a ground, if the old man who rents it is in good health.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Let to a tenant.

On the other side there is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle.—*Swift, Letters*: 1736.

Rent-charge. *s.* Charge upon an estate.

Unprofitably kept at heaven's expense,
I live a *rent-charge* on his providence.
Dryden, Epistle to Congreve.

Réntage. *s.* [N. Fr.] Money paid for anything held of another.

Fond man, that looks on earth for happiness,
And here long seeks what here is never found!
For all our good we hold from heaven by lease,
With many forfeits and conditions bound;
Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii. 2.

Réntal. *s.* Schedule or account of rents.

The impatient hope of the expiring lease;
The doubling *rental?* what an evil 's peace.
Byron, Age of Bronze, xiv.

Rénter. *s.* One who occupies by paying rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided.—*Locke.*

Réntroll. *s.* List, account-book, of rents or revenues.

The whole review or expence of their house was set down in their calendar, *rent-roll*, or count-book.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 418.

Renunciátion. *s.* Act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Renvérse. *v. a.* Reverse. *Obsolete.*

Whose shield he bears *renverst.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 41.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent;
Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst.*
Ibid. v. 3, 37.

Renvérsement. *s.* Act of reversing. *Rare.*

'Tis a total *renversement* of the order of nature before 'tis begun, and every consideration opposes it.—*Stukely, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 60: 1763.

Rénvoy. *s.* [Fr.] Sending back. *Obsolete.*

'Twas no great matter to be a prophet, and to have foretold this rupture 'twixt us and France upon the sudden *renvoy* of her majesty's servants.—*Howell, Letters*, b. i. letter iii. (Ord MS.)

The *renvoy* of the Ampelonians was ill taken by the royal vine.—*Id., Vocall Forrest.* (Ord MS.)

Rénvoy. *v. a.* [Fr. *renvoyer.*] Send back. *Obsolete.*

Not dismissing or *renvoying* her (the daughter of Maximilian), but contrariwise professing and giving out strongly, that he meant to proceed with the match.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.* (Ord MS.)

Reobtaín. *v. a.* Obtain again.

I came to *reobtaine* my dignitie,
And in the throne to seat my sire againe.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 752.

Reordaín. *v. a.* [Fr. *réordonner.*] Ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in king Edward's time.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, pt. ii. b. ii.

Reordinátion. *s.* Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a *reordination.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Repácify. *v. a.* Pacify afresh, anew, again.

Henry, who next commands the state,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel.*

Repaír. *v. a.* [Fr. *réparer*; Lat. *paro* = I prepare.]

1. Restore after injury or dilapidation.

Let the priests *repair* the breaches of the house.—2 *Kings*, xii. 5.

Heaven rejoiced and soon *repair'd*
Her mural breach. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 878.

2. Amend any injury by an equivalent.

He justly hath driv'n out his rebel foes,
To deepest hell; and, to repair that loss,
Created this new happy race of men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 677.

3. Fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

To be revenged,
And to *repair* his numbers thus impair'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 143.

4. Recover. *Latinism.*

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire*,
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mortall steel quite through the body strooke. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 11, 13.

Repaír. *s.* Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.

Before the curing of a strong disease,
Ev'n in the instant of *repair* and health,
The fit is strongest. *Shakespear, King John*, iii. 4.

He cast in his mind for the *repair* of the cathedral church.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our wasting bodies.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new strength, the causes whence their motion does proceed being subject to fail.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Repaír. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *repairer*.] Go to; betake himself.

May all to Athens back again *repair*.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Depart from hence in peace, and, free as air,
Search the wide world, and where you please *repair*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 405.

'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove: . . .
Haste then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the shades *repair*.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Repaír. *s.* [Fr. *repaire*.]

1. Resort; abode.

He saw Ulysses; at his ships *repaire*,
That had been brusht with the enraged aire.
Chapman.

So 'scapes the insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air;
There, the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first *repair*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxx.

2. Act of betaking one's self anywhere.

The king sent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Repaírable. *adj.* Capable of being repaired: (Reparable *commoner*).

Repaírer. *s.* One who repairs; amender; restorer.

He that governs well leads the blind, but he that teaches gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect.—*South, Sermons.*

O sacred rest!
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day.
Dryden.

Repaíring. *verbal abs.* Act of one who repairs.

The fines imposed were the more repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's church.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Repándous. *adj.* [Lat. *repandus*.] Bent upwards.

Though they be drawn *repandous* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed in another.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Réparable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *reparabilis*.] Capable of being repaired, restored, made good, amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.

The parts in man's body easily *reparable*, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves, and membranes.—*Bacon.*

When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not by the reunion of its constituent liquors, be reduced to its pristine nature; because the workmanship of nature, in the disposition of the parts was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare apposition of those divided parts to each other.—*Boyle.*

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged person; to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Reparátion. *s.*

1. Act of repairing; instauration.

Antonius Philosophus took care of the *reparation* of the highways.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Supply of what is wasted.

When the organs of sense want their due repose and necessary *reparations*, the soul exerts herself in her several faculties.—*Addison.*

In this moveable body, the fluid and solid parts must be consumed; and both demand a constant *reparation*.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Recompense for any injury; amends.

The king should be able, when he had cleared himself, to make him *reparation*.—*Bacon.*

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able.—*Dryden.*

Repárative. *s.* Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at sea.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Repárative. *adj.* Amending defect, loss, or injury.

Reparative inventions, by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair defects or deformities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 60.

Suits are unlawfully entered when they are vindictive, not *reparative*; and begun only for revenge, not for reparation of damages.—*Kettlewell.*

Reparteé. *s.* [Fr. *repartie* = an answering blow, or thrust, in fencing; and thence a return of, or answer in, speech.] Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with smart *repartees*, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called coxcombs.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee*.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

Reparteé. *v. n.* Make smart replies.

If wise thou wilt appear, and knowing,
Repartee, repartee,
To what I'm doing. *Sir J. Denham, Song.*

High flights she had, and wit at will,
And so her tongue lay seldom still;
For in all visits who but she,
To argue, or to *repartee*? *Prior, Hans Carvel.*

Repartítion. *s.* Fresh partition.

Former times have not only been faulty in suffering too many provinces to be erected, but in the *repartition* of the land taken in there are corruptions connived at very prejudicial to the plantation trade, and to the king's customs from thence arising.—*Davenant, Discourses*, ii. 233. (Ord MS.)

Repáss. *v. a.* [Fr. *repasser*.] Pass again; pass or travel back.

Well we have pass'd, and now *repass'd* the seas,
And brought desired help.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

We shall find small reason to think that Abraham passed and *repassed* those ways more often than he was enforced so to do, if we consider that he had no other comforter in this wearisome journey than the strength of his faith in God.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Repáss. *v. n.* Return.

Repássing. *part. adj.* Returning.

Five girdles bind the skies, the torrid zone
Glows with the passing and *repassing* sun.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 322.

Repást. *s.* [Fr. *répas*.]

1. Meal; act of taking food.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn
Desirous; all in circles as they stood,
Tables are set. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 630.

What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine. *Id., Sonnets*, xi. 9.

Sleep, that is thy best *repast*,
Yet of death it bears a taste,
And both are the same thing at last.
Sir J. Denham, Song.

The day already half his race had run,
And summon'd him to due *repast* at noon.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 85.

Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep.—*Arbuthnot.*

At a dinner so varied, and such a *repast*,
Who'ld not be a glutton and stick to the last?
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*;
I care not what, so it be wholesome food.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Repást. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *repaistre*.] Feed; feast. *Rare.*

To his good friends I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repast them with my blood.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Repásture. *s.* Entertainment. *Rare.*

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

Repátriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *patria* = country.] See extract.

Repatrié, m. *ée.* f. *Repatriated*, restored unto his own home; also reconciled or made friends with. *Repatrier.* To *repatriate*, &c.—*Cotgrave.*

Repátriation. *s.* Restoration to one's country.

And, so, with humble recommendation of myself unto your favour, I wish your honour (in our Tuscan phrase) a most happy *repatriation*.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.* (Rich.)

Repáy. *v. a.* [Fr. *repayer*.]

1. Pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.

According to their deeds, accordingly he will *repay*, fury to his adversaries, recompense to his enemies; to the islands he will *repay* recompense.—*Isaiah*, lix. 18.

2. Recompense.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts, or slain,
Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 216.

3. Compensate.

The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaid* in contempt.—*Bacon.*

4. Requite either good or ill.

The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Favouring heaven *repaid* my glorious toils
With a sack'd palace, and barbarick spoils. *Pope.*

I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid*
The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*

5. Reimburse with what is owed.

If you *repay* me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fair flesh.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Repáyment. *s.*

1. Act or process of repaying.

They sin against this commandment [the eighth], that are forward to run into debt knowingly beyond their power, without hopes or purposes of *repayment*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 8.

2. Thing repaid.

The centesima usura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Repeál. *v. a.* [Fr. *rappeller*; Lat. *re* = back + *appello* = I call.]

1. Recall. *Obsolete.*

I will *repeal* thee, or be well assured,
Adventure to be banished myself.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

I here forget all former griefs;
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

2. Abrogate; revoke.

Laws that have been approved may be again *repealed*, and disputed against by the authors themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Adam soon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart arose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 59.

Statutes are silently *repealed*, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

Repeál. *s.*

1. Recall from exile. *Obsolete.*

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy *repeal*, we shall not send
O'er the vast world to seek a single man.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

2. Revocation; abrogation.

The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely resume all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all found himself grieved with this resumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his dislike.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

If the presbyterians should obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the *repeal* of the test; I mean the benefit of employments.—*Swift, Presbyterian's Plea.*

Repeálable. *adj.* Capable of being repealed.

Even that decision would have been *repealable* by a greater force.—*Art of Contentment.* (Ord MS.)

Repeáler. *s.* One who repeals, revokes, or abrogates.

If the repeal of American taxes destroys all our government in America, he is the man; and he is the worst of all the *repealers*, because he is the last.—*Burke, Speech on American Taxation*: 1774.

Repeálment. *s.* Repeal. *Rare.*

Sweet is rest after long pilgrimage, and great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his *repealement*.—*Wittes' Commonwealth*, p. 220. (Ord MS.)

Repeát. *v. a.* [Fr. *répéter*; Lat. *repeto*.]

1. Iterate; use again; do again.

He, though his power
Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
Us to abolish. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 945.
Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more safety to the body.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Speak again.
The Psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftener repeated; but that their multitude permitteth not any oftener repetition.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Try again.
Neglecting for Creüsa's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*
Beyond this place you can have no retreat;
Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*

4. Recite; rehearse.
These evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyself,
Have banish'd me from Scotland.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them names,
Needless to thee *repeated*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 493.

Repeát. *s.* In *Music.* Mark denoting the repetition of a preceding part of the air.
Notes to introduce the *repeat*.—*Avison, Essay on Musical Expression*, p. 117.

Repeátedly. *adv.* In a repeated manner; after the manner of a repetition; over and over; more than once.
And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly* and most forcibly cautioned against?—*Stephens.*
How was it possible to put any promise into words stronger than those in which James had *repeatedly* declared that he would strictly respect the legal rights of the Anglican clergy?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Repeáter. *s.*
1. One who, that which, repeats; one who recites.
Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 121.
2. Watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.
Berollas' *repeater*.—Joseph Anthony Berollas, of Denmark-street, in the parish of St.-Giles-in-the-Fields, London, took out a patent for what he calls an infallible repeating watch, bearing date 31st Oct. 1806.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, art. *Watch.*

Repedátion. *s.* [Lat. *repedatus; pes, pedis* = foot.] Act of going back; return. *Rare.*
You shall find direction, station, and *repedation* in these planets.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 406.

Repél. *v. a.* [Lat. *repello*, from *pello* = I drive.]
1. Drive back anything.
Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in *repelling* their strokes with whom he contendeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
With hills of slain on every side,
Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*
2. Drive back an assailant.
Stand fast;
And all temptation to transgress *repel*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 642.
Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made,
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*
Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians in luxurious ease.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 600.

Repél. *v. n.*
1. Act with force contrary to force impressed.
2. In *Medicine.* See extract.
To *repel*, in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.—*Quincy.*

Repéllent. *adj.* Having power to repel.
Why should the most *repellent* particles be the most attractive upon contact?—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 237.

Repéllent. *s.* Repellent application.
In the cure of an erisipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by discutients you will increase the heat.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Repélling. *part. adj.* Repellent.
From the same *repelling* power it seems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Repént. *v. n.* [Fr. *repentir.*]
1. Think on anything past with sorrow.
Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation; that is, *repent* of it.—*South, Sermons.*
Still you may prove the terror of your foes;
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithless leagues.
A. Philips.
2. Express sorrow for something past.
Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.
3. Change the mind from some painful motive.
God led them not through the way of the land of the Philistines . . . lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return to Egypt.—*Exodus*, xiii. 17.
4. Have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.
Nineveh . . . *repented* at the preaching of Jonas.—*Matthew*, xii. 41.
I will clear their senses dark
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, *repent*, and bring obedience due.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 188.

Repént. *v. a.*
1. Remember with sorrow.
If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 2.
If she could, her love she would *repent*;
But since she cannot, dreads the punishment.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 351.
2. Remember with pious sorrow.
Thou, like a contrite penitent
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repent*
These vanities and giddiness, lo
I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*
His late follies he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*
3. With the simple personal pronoun; i.e. *me, thee, him*, and without *self.*
No man *repented him* of his wickedness; saying, what have I done?—*Jeremiah*, viii. 6.
I *repent me* that the duke is slain.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.
My father has *repented him* ere now,
Or will *repent him* when he finds me dead.
Dryden.
With *self.*
Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, *repented himself*.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 3.
Construction *indeterminate.*
Each age sinn'd on; . . .
Till God arose, and great in anger said,
Lo! it *repenteth me* that man was made.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 379.

Repéntance. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Sorrow for anything past.
The first step towards a woman's humility, seems to require a *repentance* of her education.—*Law.*
2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.
Repentance so altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*
Who by *repentance* is not satisfied,
Is nor of heaven nor earth; for these are pleased;
By penitence th' Eternal's wrath's appeased.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.
In regard of secret and hidden faults, unless God should accept of a general *repentance* for unknown sins, few or none at all could be saved.—*Perkins.*
This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future *repentance*, who cannot promise himself a futurity?—*South, Sermons.*

Repéntant. *adj.* [Fr.]
1. Sorrowful for the past.
2. Sorrowful for sin.
Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 1
3. Expressing sorrow for sin.
After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty see you.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.
Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Repéntant. *s.* One who expresses sorrow for sin.
God is ready to forgive the *repentant* of what nation soever.—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 38.

Repénter. *s.* One who repents.
Those sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 221.

Repénting. *verbal abs.* Act of repentance.
Mine heart is turned within me; my *repentings* are kindled together.—*Hosea*, xi. 8.
Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I passed that bill; nor *repentings* after.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Repeóple. *v. a.* Stock with people anew.
I send with this, my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage, and *repeopling* the world. *Tatler*, no. 195.

Repeópling. *verbal abs.* Act of repeopling.
An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and the *repeopling* of the world, must be fresh in memory for about eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peopling of the world was gradual.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Repercúss. *v. a.* Beat back; drive back; rebound.
Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise.—*Bacon.*

Repercússion. *s.* [Lat. *repercussio, -onis; percussus*, pass. part. of *percutio* = I strike.] Act of driving back; rebound.
In echoes there is no new elision, but a *repercussion*.—*Bacon.*
By *repercussion* beams engender fire,
Shapes by reflection shapes beget;
The voice itself when stopp'd does back retire,
And a new voice is made by it. *Cowley.*

Repercússive. *adj.* [Fr. *repercussif.*]
1. Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound.
And *repercussive* rocks renew'd the sound.
Pattison.
2. Repellent.
Blood is stanched by astringent and *repercussive* medicines.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
3. Driven back; rebounding.
Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* roar: with mighty crush
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*

Repercússive. *s.* Repellent.
Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to another place.—*Bacon.*

Répertory. *s.* [Fr. *repertoire*; Lat. *repertorium*; *reperio* = I find; pass. part. *repertus.*] Treasury; magazine; book in which anything is to be found.
This *repertory* of the endowments of vicarages in the diocese of Canterbury, is a second edition of a work printed in 1763.—*Dr. Ducarel.*
The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *repertory* of one kind of examples.—*Burke.*

Répetend. *s.* In *Arithmetic.* Sum, or quantity, to be repeated, and which recurs as certain part of a circulating decimal.

Repetítion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *repetitio, -onis.*]
1. Iteration of the same thing.
The frequent *repetition* of aliment is necessary for repairing the fluids and solids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
2. Recital of the same words over again.
The Psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftener repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftener *repetition*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Act of reciting or rehearsing.
If you conquer Rome, the benefit
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,
Whose *repetition* will be dogg'd with curses.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.
4. Recital.
I love such tears,
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears,
With *repetitions* of what heaven hath done.
Chapman.
5. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

Repetítional. *adj.* Containing, consisting in, relating to, constituted by, repetition.
This second or *repetitional* law being indeed a recapitulation and compendium of the first.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 15.

Repetítionary. *adj.* Repetitional.
Where Moses delivered the second or *repetitionary* law.—*Bibliotheca Biblica.*

Repíne. *v. n.* [N. Fr. *repoindre* = prick again.]
1. Fret; vex himself; be discontented: (with *at* or *against*).
Of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you *repined*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
The fines imposed were the more *repined against*, because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church.—*Lord Clarendon, History of England.*

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and instead of *repining at* one affliction, will admire so many blessings received at the hand of God.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Envy.

The ghosts *repine at* violated night;
And curse the invading sun, and sicken at the sight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 327.

Just in the gate, and in the jaws of hell,
Revengeful cares and sullen sorrows dwell,
Dwell pale diseases and *repining* age.
Ibid. vi. 384.

Repíner. *s.* One who repines, frets, or murmurs.

What marvil if such *repiners* blow out the foggy vapourous blast of seditious words against our highest court of parliament?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 203.

We are not to think every clamorous haranguer, or every splenetick *repiner* against a court, is therefore a patriot.—*Bishop Berkeley, Maxims*, § 23.

Let rash *repiners* stand appall'd,
In Thee who dare not trust.
Young, Resignation, pt. ii.

Repíning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who repines; murmuring; complaining.

He bore it decently without breaking out into *repinings*, or impatient complaints.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 155.

Did we understand the reason of God's dealings, and see what he seeth, and know what he knoweth, we should praise him on our bended knees, for those crosses which are now the innocent causes of our *repinings* against him.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 7: ed. 1718.

Repíningly. *adv.* In a repining manner; with complaint; with murmuring.

[They] teach us how *repiningly*, how unjustly, they stooped under this yoke.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, ii. 3.

Replâce. *v. a.* [see last extract.]

1. Put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was *replaced* in his government.—*Bacon.*

The bowls, removed for fear,
The youths *replaced*; and soon restored the cheer.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 235.

2. Put *in* a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promised Italy.—*Dryden, Dedication to the Translation of Virgil.*

3. Supersede.

Remplacé . . . re-implaced, placed anew, or again; set in the place, or instead of another. And so with Remplacement and Remplacer.—*Cotgrave.*

Replaît. *v. a.* Fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replaited*, which look like so many whipcords. —*Dryden.*

Replánt. *v. a.* [Fr. *replanter*.] Plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground.—*Bacon.*

Replantátion. *s.* Act of planting again.

Refining and purifying the minds and spirits of the lapsed creation, and every where attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image [which] sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.—*Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, p. 108: 1677.

Replénish. *v. a.* [Fr. *replenir*, pres. part. *replenissant*; Lat. *plenus* = full.]

1. Stock; fill.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth.—*Genesis*, i. 28.

The woods *replenished* with deer, and the plains with fowl.—*Heylin.*

The waters
With fish *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 446.

2. Finish; consummate; complete.

We smother'd
The most *replenish'd* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she framed.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

Replénish. *v. n.* Recover the former fulness.

The humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for then the humours will not *replenish* so soon.—*Bacon.*

Repléte. *adj.* [Fr. *replet*; Lat. *repletus*; pass. part. of *repleo*; *pleo* = I fill.] Full; completely filled; filled to satiety.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

This mordication, if in over high a degree is little better than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

His words, *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 733.

In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Repléte. *v. a.* Fill to satiety.

Repléted. *part. adj.* Filled to satiety; stuffed; crammed; satiated.

They preferred a *repleated* slavery before a hungry freedom.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, ch. viii. § 34. (Ord MS.)

Replétion. *s.* State of being over full; filling afresh.

The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppressed with its own sap: for *repletion* is an enemy to generation.—*Bacon.*

This is occasioned by the greatness of its lungs, for *repletion* whereof not having a sufficient or ready supply by its nostrils, it is enforced to dilate and hold open the jaws.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours, Of the Chameleon.* (Ord MS.)

Thirst and hunger may be satisfied;
But this *repletion* is to love denied. *Dryden.*

All dreams, as in old Galen I have read,
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred.
Id., The Cock and the Fox, 140.

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great *repletion*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Replétive. *adj.* [Fr. *repletif*.] Replenishing; filling.

Replétively. *adv.* In a repletive manner; so as to be filled.

Not in the body *repletively*.—*Summary of Du Bartas*, p. 291: 1621.

Repléviable. *adj.* [Low Lat. *replegiabilis*.] Replevisable.

Replévin. *v. a.* Replevy.

Replévin. *s.* [L.Lat. *plevina*; *replegio* = redeem by surety.] Redeliverance of anything detained, on security that the right to hold will be tried by law; writ ordering the same.

An action of *replevin* . . . is the regular way of contesting the validity of a distress.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

That you're a beast, and turn'd to grass,
Is no strange news, nor ever was:
At least to me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you.
Butler, Hudibras, The Lady's Answer.

Replévisable. *adj.* [N.Fr. *replevissable*.] Capable of being replevined.

Such offenders were not *replevisable*.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown.*

Replévy. *v. a.* Take back or set at liberty, upon security, anything seized.

And yet not his, nor his in equitie,
But yours the waift by high prerogative:
Therefore I humbly crave your majestie
It to *replevie*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 12, 31.

Replicátion. *s.* [Lat. *replico*, from *plico* = I fold; pass. part. *replicatus*; *replicatio*, *-onis*.]

1. Rebound; repercussion. *Rare.*

Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds,
Made in his concave shores.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a spunge what *replication* should be made by the son of a king?—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 2.

3. In *Law*. Exception, or answer, to a defendant's plea; in Chancery, complainant's reply to defendant's answer.

Replý. *v. n.* [Fr. *répliquer*.] Answer; make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that *repliest* against God?—*Romans*, ix. 20.

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons, we should find what reason Castalio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life-time they were pale mortified men; but that since, they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Replý. *v. a.* Return for an answer.

Perplex'd
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*,
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 1.

His trembling tongue invoked his bride;
With his last voice 'Eurydice!' he cry'd:
'Eurydice!' the rocks and river banks *reply'd*.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 762.

Replý. *s.* [Fr. *réplique*.] Answer; return to an answer.

But now return,
And with their faint *reply* this answer join.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 3.

If I sent him word, it was not well cut; he would send me word, he cut it to please himself . . . if again, it was not well cut, he disabled my judgement; this is called the *reply* churlish.—*Id., As you like it*, v. 4.

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*;
Ah, why ill-suiting pastime must I try?
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 167.

Replýer. *s.* One who replies; one who makes a return to an answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy; the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much streightened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added, We have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Repólish. *v. a.* Polish again.

A sundred clock is piecemeal laid
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without errour then to stand. *Donne.*

Repórt. *v. a.* [Fr. *rapporter*.]

1. Noise by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or else *reported* successively from age to age?—*Shakespear, Richard III.* iii. 1.

Report, say they, and we will *report* it.—*Jeremiah*, xx. 10.

2. Give repute.

Timotheus . . . was well *reported* of by the brethren.—*Acts*, xvi. 1.

Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore years old . . . well *reported* of for good works.—1 *Timothy*, v. 9.

3. Give an account of.

There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be *reported* to the king.—*Nehemiah*, vi. 7.

4. Return; rebound; give back; echo.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door.—*Bacon.*

5. Take spoken words in writing, and publish the same.

A sketch of this speech has been preserved; but the whole debate was very imperfectly *reported*.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 428.

6. Refer.

I *report* the reader to the Belgian histories: he may see the change of war betwixt these two sides. —*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 507: 1648.

Repórt. *s.*

1. Rumour; popular fame.

Now the *report* goes she has all the rule of her husband's purse. — *Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

2. Repute; public character.

In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God . . . by honour and dishonour, by evil *report* and good *report*.—2 *Corinthians*, vi. 4.

My body's mark'd
With Roman swords; and my *report* was once
First with the best of note.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

3. Account returned.

Sea nymphs enter with the swelling tide;
From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*,
And tell the wonders of her sov'reign's court.
Waller.

4. Account given by lawyers of cases, or, by reporters, of debates.

After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the *reports* of adjudged cases will richly improve his mind.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

On some later occasions, the *reports* of the debates in both Houses have been interrupted from the same cause.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 429.

5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.

The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the *report* of an ordnance, the voice.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The lashing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her sides. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.*

Repórter. *s.* One who reports.

1. Relater; one who gives an account.

There she appeared; or my *reporter* devised well for her.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled gave order to apprehend the *reporters* of these surmises. —*Sir J. Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the *reporter* of it.—*Pope.*

2. One who draws up reports of adjudged cases, or of debates in parliament.

James the first, at the instance of lord Bacon, appointed two *reporters* with a handsome stipend.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

But *reporters* were still beset with too many difficulties, to be able to collect accurate accounts of the debates.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 427.

Repórting. *verbal abs.* Making reports (fifth sense of the verb).

Fragments of his [Lord Chatham's] speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions, but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world. The imperfect state of parliamentary *reporting* in his day is the great cause of this blank. —*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Parliament, as well as the public, has since profited by every facility which has been afforded to *reporting*—nor was this the only impediment to *reporting*.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 427.

Repórtingly. *adv.* By common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve; and I
Believe it better than *reportingly.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Repósal. *s.*

1. Act of reposing.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith'd?
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

2. That on which a person reposes.

His chief pillow and *reposal.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 83.

Repósance. *s.* Reliance. *Rare.*

See what sweet
Reposance heaven can beget.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 92: 1646.

Repóse. *v. a.* [Fr. *reposer.*]

1. Lay to rest.

Rome's readiest champions, *repose* you here,
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Have ye chos'n this place,
After the toil of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 318.

2. Place as in confidence or trust: (with *on* or *in*).

I *repose upon* your management, what is dearest to me, my fame.—*Dryden, Preface to Annus Mirabilis.*

That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a foundation for that trust he *reposed in* him, to deliver him out of his distresses.—*Rogers.*

3. Lodge; lay up.

Pebbles, *reposed in* those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind.—*Woodward.*

Repóse. *v. n.*

1. Sleep; be at rest.

Within a thicket I *reposed*; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate.
Chapman.

2. Rest in confidence: (with *on*).

And, for the days are dangerous to pass,
I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I *repose.*
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

Repóse. *s.* [Fr. *repos.*]

1. Sleep; rest; quiet.

Merciful powers!
Restrain me in the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in *repose.* *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

The hour
Of night, and of all things now retired to rest,
Minds us of like *repose.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 610.

I all the livelong day
Consume in meditation deep, recluse
From human converse; nor at shut of eve
Enjoy *repose.* *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 365.

2. Cause of rest.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *reposes*; because in reality the sight would be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. In *Painting.* See extract.

Repose, or quietness, is applied to a picture, when the whole is harmonious; when nothing glares either in the shade, light, or colouring.—*Gilpin.*

Repósedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reposed; state of being at rest.

With wondrous *reposedness* of mind, and gentle words, Reputation answered.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 104: 1626.

Repóseful. *adj.* Adapted for repose: (in the extract applied to a person in whom *trust* might be reposed).

I know not where else she can picke out a fast friend, or *reposefull* confident of such reciprocalle interest.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest*, 28. (Ord MS.)

Repósit. *v. a.* [Lat. *repositus*, pass. part. of *ponò* = I put; *positio, -onis.*] Lay up; lodge as in a place of safety.

Others *reposit* their young in holes, and secure themselves also therein, because such security is wanting, their lives being sought.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Repósition. *s.*

1. Act of laying up in a place of safety.

That age [youth] which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition.*—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis?*

2. Act of replacing.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Repósitory. *s.* [Lat. *repositorium.*] Place where anything is safely laid up, or laid up for keeping.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas.—*Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion, but with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and methodical *repositories.*—*Rogers, Sermons.*

As the *title of a book.*

[Cowper's] famous History of John Gilpin appeared the following year, without his name, in a publication called The *Repository.*—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 352.

As a *shop.*

She writes out a little card in her neatest hand, and after long thought and labour of composition; in which the public is informed that 'A Lady who has some time at her disposal, wishes to undertake the education of some little girls, whom she would instruct in English, in French, in Geography, in History, and in Music—address A. O., at Mr. Brown's;' and she confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art *Repository*, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter, where it grows dingy and flyblown. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Repossés. *v. a.* Possess again.

How comes it now, that almost all that realm is *repossessed* of them?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Her suit is now to *repossess* those lands,
Which we in justice cannot well deny.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part III. iii. 2.

Repossession. *s.* Act of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed, or spoiled, of his lands or goods, may lawfully seek *repossession* by force; yet so, as before any force be used, he first civilly seek restitution.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire, Of War, Defence, and Invasion*, ch. xxi.

Repoúr. *v. a.* Pour anew.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night,
Repouring downe blacke darknesse from the skie.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 832.

Reprehénd. *v. a.* [Lat. *reprehendo.*]

1. Reprove; chide.

All as before his sight, whose presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they, who most *reprehend* or deride what they do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

They like dumb statues stared;
Which when I saw, I *reprehended* them;
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence?
Id., Richard III. iii. 7.

2. Blame; censure.

He could not *reprehend* the fight, so many strew'd the ground. *Chapman.*

I nor advise, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Marcley-hill. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 78.

3. Convict of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty.—*Bacon.*

4. Charge with a fault: (with *of* before the crime).

Aristippus, being *reprehended of* luxury, by one that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish, answered, Why, what would you have given? the other said, Some twelve pence: Aristippus said again, And six crowns is no more with me. —*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Reprehénder. *s.* One who reprehends; blamer; censurer.

These fervent *reprehenders* of things, established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence for the most part ariseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errours. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v.

Reprehénsible. *adj.* Blamable; culpable; censurable.

When three years had elapsed after the dissolution of the Parliament which sate at Oxford, no writs were issued for an election. This infraction of the constitution was the more *reprehensible*, because the king had little reason to fear a meeting with a new House of Commons.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Reprehénsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

Reprehénsibly. *adv.* In a reprehensible manner; blamably; culpably.

Reprehénsion. *s.* [Lat. *reprehensio, -onis.*] Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully resolute, counsel is tedious, but *reprehension* is loathsome.—*Bacon.*

There is likewise due to the publick a civil *reprehension* of advocates, where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross neglect, and slight information.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow-christians, or the governors of the church, then more public *reprehensions* and increpations.—*Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his most zealous *reprehensions*, who lays himself open to recriminations.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Reprehénsive. *adj.* Given to, containing, reproof.

By a *reprehensive* shortness, he [Christ] both clears the man's innocence, and vindicates God's proceedings.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 299.

Reprehénsory. *adj.* Reprehensive.

More years than I have any delight to reckon, have past since you and I saw one another; of this, however, there is no reason for making any *reprehensory* complaint.—*Johnson, To Dr. Beattie*, in *Boswell's Life*, 1780. (Ord MS.)

Represént. *v. a.* [Lat. *repræsento*; Fr. *représenter.*]

1. Exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 254.

2. Describe; show in any particular character.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Fill the place of another by a vicarious character; personate: (as, 'The parliament *represents* the people').

4. Exhibit; show: (as, 'The tragedy was *represented* very skilfully').

5. Show by modest arguments or narrations.

One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity, by *representing* to him that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminish the rents of the church.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Represéntable. *adj.* Capable of being represented.

The perfections of God are not *representable* by any created being in a true propriety of their nature. —*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.* (Ord MS.)

Represéntance. *s.* Representation: (the latter being the *commoner* word).

They affirm foolishly, that the images and likenesses they frame of stone, or of wood, are the re-

presentances and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 93.

Represéntant. *s.* One exercising the vicarious power given by another: (Representative *commoner*).

There is expected the count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 279.

Representátion. *s.*

1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Celsus denied, or as *representations* of God; which cannot be, because God is invisible and incorporeal.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Act of supporting a vicarious character; acting for others by deputation.

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed.—*Burke.*

A volume devoted to explaining what the writer means by civilization, does not raise so vivid a conception of it as the single expression, that civilization is a different thing from cultivation; the compactness of that brief designation for the contrasted quality being an equivalent for a long discussion. So, if we would impress forcibly upon the understanding and memory the distinction between the two different conceptions of a representative government, we cannot more effectually do so than by saying that delegation is not *representation*.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. vi. § 3.

3. Respectful declaration: (as, 'A *representation* of these circumstances was laid before the minister').

4. Public exhibition.

The spectators are secured, that their poet shall not juggle or put upon them in the matter of place, and time, other than is just and reasonable for the *representation*.—*Rymer, On Tragedy*, p. 2.

Represéntative. *adj.*

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This counsel of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people; though the people collective reserved a share of power.—*Swift.*

3. Typical.

No one human being can be completely the *representative* man of his race.—*Palgrave.*

Represéntative. *s.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.

A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

I wish the welfare of my country; and my morals and politicks teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our *representatives* above, and to divine providence.—*Blount, Letter to Pope.*

Near observers could perceive that, though the *representatives* of the nation were as a body zealous for civil liberty and for the Protestant religion, and though they were prepared to endure every thing rather than see their country again reduced to vassalage, they were anxious and dispirited.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. **xxi.**

3. That by which anything is shown.

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that the perfections of God are the *representatives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures.—*Locke.*

Represéntatively. *adv.* In a representative manner.

1. In the character of another; by a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure our Lord was solemnly reinstated in favour; and we *representatively*, or virtually in him.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxx.

2. Vicariously; by legal delegacy.

This alteration ... was brought in peaceable and orderly proceeding, by general consent of the realm *representatively* assembled in parliament.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Represénter. *s.* One who, that which, represents.

1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or verita le acts of story are to be described rart, being but the imitator or secondary *representer*, must not vary from the verity.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My muse officious ventures
On the nation's *representers.* *Swift.*

Represéntment. *s.* Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something; representation: (the latter being the *commoner* word).

When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in *representment*, and his grace in real exhibition.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

We have met with some, whose reals made good their *representments*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Représs. *v. a.* [Lat. *repressus*, pass. part. of *reprimo* (*premo* = I press); *repressio, -onis.*] Crush; put down; subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having used always to *repress* and appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond sea.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition again, but they were speedily *repressed*, and thereby the sedition suppressed wholly.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold. *Waller.*

How can I
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The sad remembrance?
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Thus long succeeding criticks justly reign'd,
Licence *repress'd*, and useful laws ordain'd:
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 681.

Représsion. *s.* Act of repressing.

No declaration from myself could take place, for the due *repression* of these tumults.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Représsive. *adj.* Having power to repress; acting to repress.

It was now necessary to have recourse to *repressive* measures.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Repriéval. *s.* Respite.

His [the sailor's] sleeps are but *reprievals* of his dangers; and when he wakes, 'tis the next stage to dying.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, G. 7.

Repriéve. *v. a.* [?] Respite after sentence of death; give a respite.

He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom heaven delights to hear,
And loves to grant, *reprieve* him from the wrath
Of greatest justice.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 4.

Die! perish! might but my bending down
Reprieve thee from thy fate, it should go on.
Id., Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience.—*South, Sermons.*

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives.—*Addison.*

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time, and continues and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Repriéve. *s.* Respite after sentence of death.

In his *reprieve* he may be so fitted,
That his soul sicken not.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

I hope it is some pardon or *reprieve*
For Claudio. *Ibid.* iv. 2.

The morning sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

All that I ask, is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Réprimand. *v. a.* [Fr. *réprimander.*] Chide; check; reprehend; reprove.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission.—*Arbuthnot.*

They saw their eldest sister once brought to her tears, and her perverseness severely *reprimanded*.—*Law.*

Réprimand. *s.* Reproof; reprehension.

He enquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person absent.—*Addison, Spectator.*

His letter is that of a superior, under the guise of the lowest humility, dictating what is irrefragably right; in its address it is the supplication of a suitor; in its substance, in its spirit, a lofty *reprimand*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. iv.

Reprint. *v. a.*

1. Renew the impression of anything.

The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to *reprint* God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Print a new edition.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the Essay on Criticism. *Pope.*

Reprint. *s.* Reimpression.

Reprísal. *s.* Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury, especially in the way of the Reception of vessels under Letters of Marque.

The English had great advantage in value of *reprisals*, as being more strong and active at sea.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Sense must sure thy safest plunder be,
Since no *reprisals* can be made on thee. *Dorset.*

Reprise. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods and inundations near;
If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

2. In *Law.* Annual deduction, or duty, paid out of a manor or lands.

Reprise. *v. a.*

1. Take again.

Forthy he gan some other wayes advize
How to take life from that dead-living swayne,
Whom still he marked freshly to arise
From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprize.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 11, 44.

You shall read of one town taken by a boat of turfs, and *reprized* many years afterwards by a boat of fagots.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 163: 1642.

2. Recompense; pay in any manner.

If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *reprised* with other lands.—*Grant*, in *Lord Clarendon's Life*, ii. 252.

Reprívate. *s.* A coined word to match, or contrast, with Republic; number one.

The world is full of vanity; and fond fools
Promise themselves a name from building churches,
Or anything that tends to the republic;
'Tis the *reprivate* that I study for.
Randolph, The Muses' Looking Glass, iii. 1. (Rich.)

Reproách. *v. a.* [Fr. *reprocher.*]

1. Censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

The French writers do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been *reproached* to them as a fault.—*Dryden.*

Mezentius ... with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight,
Repell'd the victors.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 974.

2. Charge with a fault in severe language.

If ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ, happy are ye.—1 *Peter*, iv. 14.

3. Upbraid in general.

The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality, by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will *reproach* our own faziness, and even shame us into imitation.—*Rogers.*

Reproách. *s.* [Fr. *reproche.*] Censure; infamy; shame.

With his *reproach* and odious menaces,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces. *Spenser.*

If black scandal or foul-faced *reproach*
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne
Universal *reproach*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 33.

Reproáchable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, reproached; less properly, as in the extract, reproaching; opprobrious; scurrilous.

Catullus the poet wrote againste him [Jul. Cæsar] contumelious or *reproachable* verses.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 170. b.

Reproáchful. *adj.*

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monstrous! what *reproachful* words are these!
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

I have sheathed
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat.
Ibid. ii. 1.

An advocate may be punished for *reproachful* lan-

guage, in respect of the parties in suit.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and *reproachful* to christianity.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursed death.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 404.

Reproáchfully. *adv.* In a reproachful manner; opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully.*—1 *Timothy*, v. 14.

Shall I then be used *reproachfully?*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

Réprobate. *adj.* [Lat. *reprobatus.*] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

They profess that they know God; but in works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work *reprobate.*—*Titus*, i. 16.

Strength and art are easily outdone
By spirits *reprobate. Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 696.

God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience, for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins.—*South, Sermons.*

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and *reprobate*, Miranda has her eye upon them.—*Law.*

Réprobate. *s.* One lost to virtue; wretch abandoned to wickedness.

What if we omit-
This *reprobate*, till he were well inclined?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

I acknowledge myself for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations became *reprobates.*—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Réprobate. *v. a.* [Lat. *reprobatus*, pass. part. of *reprobo*; *reprobatio*, *-onis.*]

1. Disallow; reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly *reprobated?*—*Hammond.*

3. Abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Réprobated. *part. adj.* Abandoned.

A *reprobated* hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile round the world,
A caitive vagabond, abhorr'd, accursed. *Southerne.*

Réprobater. *s.* One who reprobates.

John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic *reprobater* of French modes.—*Noble, Continuation of Granger*, iii. 490.

Reprobátion. *s.*

1. Act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; the contrary to election.

This sight would make him do a desperate turn;
Yea curse his better angel from his side,
And fall to *reprobation. Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

This is no foundation of discriminating grace, or consequently fruit of election and *reprobation.*—*Hammond.*

Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell-fire.—*Bishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons.—*Maine.*

2. Condemnatory sentence.

You are empowered to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin.—*Dryden.*

Reprobátioner. *s.* One who abandons others to reprobation.

Let them take heed, that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God.... But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model, which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we abound with, either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 429.

Reprodúce. *v. a.* Produce again; produce anew.

If horse-dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the same white light as before.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Reprodúcer. *s.* One who reproduces.

I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the *reproducer* of this fatal scheme; whom I cannot even now remember without some degree of sensibility. In truth, he was the delight and ornament of this house, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence.—*Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

The abhorrence of meré individual will as such, which properly belongs to the Catholic Church, and which renders her odious or unattractive to turbulent spirits, has a beautiful effect upon the chastened mind, and presents man before God in the attitude which befits him, not as a creator, or an inventor, or even a *reproducer*, of a system, upon which he shall read Self everywhere or anywhere inscribed, but as a recipient of pure bounty and compassion.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. iv.

Reprodúction. *s.* Act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable.—*Boyle.*

Numerous examples are perpetually occurring, in which the attentive observer of nature may catch a glimpse of the mysterious connection which subsists between the organs of nutrition and *reproduction*, in plants.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, sect. i. ch. iv.

Reproóf. *s.*

1. Blame to the face; reprehension.

Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a *reproof* the easier.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*,

From thee I can and must submiss endure
Check or *reproof.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 476.

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 582.

2. Censure; slander.

For thy sake have I suffered *reproof*: shame hath covered my face.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxix. 7.

Repróvable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, reproved; culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.

If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but *reprovable.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Repróve. *v. a.* [Fr. *reprouver.*]

1. Blame; censure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices.—*Psalms*, l. 8.

This is the sin of the minister, when men are called to *reprove* sin, and do not.—*Perkins.*

2. Charge to the face with a fault; check; chide; reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

There is no slander in an allowed fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove.*—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

What if thy son
Prove disobedient; and, *reproved*, retort,
Wherefore didst thou beget me?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 760.

If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

He *reproves*, exhorts, and preaches to those, for whom he first prays to God.—*Law.*

2. Refute; disprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

3. Blame for: (with *of*).

To *reprove* one *of* laziness, they will say, Dost thou make Idle a coat? that is, a coat for idleness.—*Carew.*

Repróver. *s.* One who, that which, reproves.

Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold *reprover!*—*South, Sermons.*

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Reprúne. *v. a.* Prune a second time.

Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed.—*Evelyn, Kalendarium Hortense.*

Reptátion. *s.* See extract.

Reptation [is] a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents. The term is also applied to the slow progression of those animals whose extremities are so short that the body touches the ground.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Réptile. *adj.* [Lat. *reptilis*, from *repo* (also *repto*) = creep; pass. part. *reptatus*; *reptatio*, *-onis.*] Creeping upon many feet.

Cleanse baits from filth; to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sully'd *reptile* race with moss.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 167.

Réptile. *s.* Animal that creeps on many feet.

This, along with the explanation of the previous entry, stands as it came from Johnson. It is evidently framed so as to exclude the serpents. That this is not the zoological import of the word is well known; the Reptilia, in *Zoology*, being a class that contains not only the footless Ophidians (serpents), but the Batrachians (frogs and toads), the Saurians (lizards and crocodiles), and the Chelonians (turtles and tortoises); none of which are *many*-footed. The reptiles of Johnson are chiefly the myriapods, centipedes, and caterpillars.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles*, which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet.—*Locke, Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

Holy retreat! sithence no female hither,
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
Must dare approach, from the inferior *reptile*,
To woman, form divine.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

Reptiles [is] the name of a class of cold-blooded vertebrate animals, including all those which have lungs and a heart composed of two auricles and one ventricle. Those which retain their gills during the whole or a part of their existence are termed Batrachians or Amphibia.... Cuvier, in characterising the class of *reptiles* as defined by him, well observes, that as it is from respiration that the blood derives its heat, and the muscular fibre its susceptibility of nervous irritation, the blood of *reptiles* is cold, and the muscular energy less than that of quadrupeds, and much less than that of birds.... The smallness of the pulmonary vessels, and the relations of their trunk to the heart, permit *reptiles* to suspend the process of respiration, without arresting the course of the blood; thus they dive with more facility, and remain longer under water, than either the mammalia or birds. Few *reptiles* hatch their eggs: still fewer bring forth living young. The Batrachians on quitting the egg have the form and branchiæ of fishes, and some of the genera preserve these organs even after the development of their lungs.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

República. *s.* [Lat. *respublica.*]

1. Commonweath; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth.—*Addison, State of the War.*

2. Common interest; the public.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whose dignity they do sustain,
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick* 's not their own. *B. Jonson.*

Republic of Letters. Whole body of the people of study and learning.

Repúblican. *adj.* Placing the government in the people; approving this kind of government.

You can better ingraft any description of republick on a monarchy, than any thing of monarchy upon the *republican* forms.—*Burke, On the French Revolution.*

It has been a great point with *republican* divines to explain away the force of this text, Rom. xiii. 1. But for this purpose they have never been able to fall upon any happier expedient, than to say that the word 'powers,' ἐξουσίαι, signifies not persons bearing power, but forms of government.... I will

venture to add, that not a single instance is to be found in any writer, sacred or profane, of the use of the word ἐξουσία to signify form of government; nor is that sense to be extracted by any critical chymistry from the etymology and radical meaning of the word.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermon, January* 30, 1793.

Republican. *s.* One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to *republicans*.—*Addison.*

With the same authorities before them, different historians, alike innocent of intentional misrepresentation, see only what is favourable to Protestants or Catholics, royalists or *republicans*, Charles I. or Cromwell; while others, having set out with the preconception that extremes must be in the wrong, are incapable of seeing truth and justice when these are wholly on one side.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iv. § 3.

Republicanism. *s.* Attachment to a republican form of government.

He distinguishes it with the same care from the principles of regicide and *republicanism*.—*Burke.*

The Emperor and the Pope were united by the bonds of common interest and common dread and hatred of *republicanism*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. vii.

Republication. *s.*

1. Reimpression of a printed work.
2. In *Law.* Second publication; avowed renewal.

The *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Republish. *v. a.* Publish anew.

The book is extant, published by warrant, and *republished* by command this present year.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 31: 1625.

As Mr. Beattie has not thought proper to *republish* the epitaph, the insertion of it in this place will, perhaps, gratify some of his admirers.—*Bower, Life of Beattie*, p. 124. (Ord MS.)

Republisher. *s.* One who republishes.

He who considers Jesus only in the light of a *republisher* of the law of nature, can hardly entertain a higher opinion of the Saviour of the world than some have done of Socrates.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, serm. v. (Ord MS.)

Repúdiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *repudio*; Fr. *repudier*. The Latin dictionaries connect this with *pudet* = it shames, and *pudor* = shame, modesty. The same connect *tripudium* = a dance, with *terræ* + *-pudium*, a beating back of the earth, in Greek, (*not Latin*) πόδιον, connected with ποῦς, ποδὸς = foot. The editor, doubting this second derivation, connects *re-pudium*, with *tri-pudium*, and makes the word under notice an approximate equivalent to *rejection*.] Divorce; reject; put away.

Let not those that have *repudiated* the more inviting sins, shew themselves philtred and bewitched by this.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Repudiátion. *s.*

1. Divorce; rejection.

What *repudiations*, and newe weddinges upon divorcements!—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, L. iii.: 1554.

The Jewish *repudiations* never found favour in heaven.—*Bishop Hall.*

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of *repudiation* of a wife.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Specially applied of late to the rejection of pecuniary claims.

Repúgn. *v. n.* [Fr. *repugner*; Lat. *repugno* (*pugno* = I fight); pres. part. *repugnans*, *-antis*.] Oppose; make resistance.

Nature *repugning*, they scarce taste any thing that may be profitable.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 46. b.

Many things *repugning* quite both to God's law and man's.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

As though this did *repugne* both unto their nature and grace.—*Salkeld, Treatise of Angels*, p. 326: 1613.

Repúgn. *v. a.* Withstand; resist.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth
About a certain question of the law
Argued betwixt the duke of York and him.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Repúgnance. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety; reluctance; resistance; struggle of opposite passions.

Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats, or *repugnances*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the stillness of composure.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Aversion; unwillingness.

That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. —*Dryden.*

Repúgnancy. *s.* Repugnance.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity.—*Bentley.*

Repúgnant. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Contrary; opposite; inconsistent: (generally with *to*, sometimes *with*).

All contrary and *repugnant* religions.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 152: 1565.

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant unto* the will of the law-giver, God himself.—*Perkins.*

Why I reject the other conjectures is; because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly *repugnant thereunto*.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Your way is to wrest and strain some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense *repugnant with* their other known doctrines.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Repúgnantly. *adv.* In a repugnant manner; contradictorily.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Repúllulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *pullulatus*, pass. part. of *pullulo* = I shoot as a bud.] Bud again. *Rare.*

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Repúlse. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *repulsus*, pass. part. of *repello* = I drive back.] Condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Nor much expect
A foe so proud will first the weaker seek;
So best, the more shall shame him his *repulse*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 382.

By fate repell'd, and with *repulses* tired.
Sir J. Denham.

Repúlse. *v. a.* Beat back; drive off.

The christian defendants still *repulsed* them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. —*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

This fleet attempting St. Minoes, were *repulsed*, and without glory or gain, returned into England.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 10.

Repúlsion. *s.* Act or power of driving off from itself.

Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulsion* or flying off from one another.—*Arbuthnot.*

Repúlsive. *adj.* Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow: and does not this endeavour imply that they have a *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Repúnge. *v. n.* [? Lat. *repugno* ? *repungo*.] ? Repugn, i.e. fight against; ? prick against. *Rare.*

I am the king of Persia, a large and fertile soil,
The Egyptians against us *repunge*, as verlets slave and vile.
Tragedy of Cambises, 1561. (Ord MS.)

Repúrchase. *v. a.* Buy again; buy back.

Once more we sit on England's royal throne,
Repurchased with the blood of enemies;
What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 7.

If the son alien those lands, and *repurchase* them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Law of England.*

The man of the Fancy Repository and Brompton Emporium of Fine Arts, (of whom she bought the screens, vainly hoping that he would *re-purchase* them when ornamented by her hand), can hardly hide the sneer with which he examines these feeble works of art.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. l.

Réputable. *adj.* Honourable; not infamous.

If ever a ty vice shall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

In the article of danger it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one.—*Broome.*

Réputably. *adv.* In a reputable manner; without discredit.

To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Reputátion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Character of good or bad.

Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly.—*Addison.*

2. Credit; honour.

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving: you have lost no *reputation* at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At ev'ry word a *reputation* dies.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Repúte. *v. a.* [Fr. *réputer*; Lat. *puto* = I think.] Hold; account; think.

The king your father was *reputed* for
A prince most prudent.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

I do *repute* his grace
The rightful heir to England's royal seat.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

I do know of those,
That therefore only are *reputed* wise,
For saying nothing. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

Men, such as chuse
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*
Worse than embrothel'd strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

If the grand vizier be so great as he is *reputed* in politicks, he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Repúte. *s.*

1. Character; reputation.

A man of good *repute*, carriage, bearing, and estimation.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, i. 1, letter.

2. Established opinion.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 637.

Repúteless. *adj.* Disreputable; disgraceful.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputeless* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Requést. *s.* [Fr. *requeste*, *requête*.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther.—*Esther*, vii. 7.

But ask what you would have reform'd,
I will both hear and grant you your *requests*.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

All thy *request* for man, accepted Son!
Obtain; all thy *request* was my decree.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 46.

Ask him to lend
To this, the last *request* that I shall send,
A gentle ear. *Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.*

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.

Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no *request* of his country.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in

request, many excellent notions are suppressed.—*Boyle.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Requést. *v. a.* [Fr. *requester.*] Ask; solicit; entreat.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll *request* your presence.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

It was to be *requested* of Almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The virgin quire for her *request*
The god that sits at marriage feast;
He at their invoking came,
But with a scarce well-lighted flame.
Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to *request*, because all things considered, they must not be denied.—*South, Sermons.*

Requéster. *s.* One who requests; petitioner; solicitor.

Too much importunity does but teach a wise man how to deny. The more we desire to gain, the more others desire that they may not lose. The earnestness of the *requester* teacheth the petitioned to be suspicious; and suspicion teaches him how to hold and fortify.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 748: 1639.

Requícken. *v. a.* Reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Réquiem. *s.* [Lat., accusative singular of *requies* = rest, from the occurrence of the word in the hymn.]

1. Hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.

We should profane the service of the dead,
To sing a *requiem* and such peace to her,
As to peace-parted souls. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

2. Rest; quiet; peace.

The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
With pain produced, and nursed for future woes;
Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*

Singing a *requiem* to his soul, and projecting his future ease upon a survey of his present stores.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 201.

Requíetory. *s.* Sepulchre. *Rare.*

The bodies ... are not only despoiled of all outward funerall ornaments, but digged up out of their *requietories.—Weever, Funeral Monuments*, p. 419.

Requírable. *adj.* Capable of being, fit to be, required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Requíre. *v. a.* [Lat. *requiro*; pass. part. *requisitus*; *requisitio, -onis*; *quæro* = I seek.]

1. Demand; ask a thing as of right.

Ye me *require*
A thing without the compass of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain sire,
From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet.
Spenser.

We do *require* them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

This the very law of nature teaches us to do, and this the law of God *requireth* also at our hands.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

This implied'
Subjection, but *required* with gentle sway.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 307.

Oft our alliance other lands desired,
And what we seek of you, of us *required.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 323.

2. Make necessary; need.

The king's business *required* haste.—1 *Samuel*, xxi. 8.

High from the ground the branches would *require*
Thy utmost reach. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 590.

But why, alas! do mortal men complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than those which we desire.
Dryden.

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men also to labour; and the penury of his condition *required* it.—*Locke.*

3. Request.

One thing have I desired of the Lord, which I will *require.—Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxvii. 4.

Two things have I *required* of thee; deny me them not before I die.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 7.

Réquisite. *adj.* [Lat. *requisitus.*] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was *requisite* that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former.—*South, Sermons.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever *requisite* to sleep.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Réquisite. *s.* Anything necessary; necessary.

'Res non parta labore, sed relicta' was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life.—*Dryden.*

For want of these *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poët, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective.—*Id.*

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Réquisitely. *adv.* In a requisite manner; necessarily.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences.—*Boyle.*

Réquisiteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Requisite; state of being requisite; necessity.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons, and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscurer passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely.—*Boyle.*

Requisition. *s.* [Fr.] Demand; application for a thing as of right.

Had you been well, I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my *requisition.—Lord Chesterfield.*

It was an incident of good fortune, that I should be at Rennes at the time of this solemn *requisition.* The marquis d'E., after twenty years' application to business, was come to reclaim his nobility.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey.*

Requísitive. *adj.*

1. Indicating demand.

Hence new modes of speaking; if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative mode; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive.—Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, b. i. ch. viii.

2. Requisite.

Two things are *requisitive* to prevent a man's being deceived himself: first, that he be a person of more than ordinary judgment, wisdom, and knowledge; secondly, that he have sufficient information concerning the things he undertakes to write of.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, b. ii. ch. xi. (Ord MS.)

Requísitory. *adj.* Sought for; demanded.

There are two sorts of these dreams; the one, which are called curious or *requisitory*, to which are referred the dreams sought out, demanded, and obtained, by wicked vows and profane sacrifices amongst the ancient pagans.—*Summary on Du Bartas*, W. 2, p. 27: 1621.

Requítable. *adj.* Capable of being requited.

Evil is presented, either as avoidable, if it be future; or as *requitable*, if it be past.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 39. (Ord MS.)

Requítal. *s.*

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Since you
Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 1.

We hear
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital.*
Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

3. Reward; recompense.

He loved me well, and oft would beg me sing ...
And in *requital* oped his leathern scrip,
And shew'd me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
Milton, Comus, 623.

I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*
Of all my miseries, to make me happy.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital.—South, Sermons.*

Requíte. *v. a.* [Fr. *requiter.*]

1. Repay; retaliate good or ill; recompense.

Joseph will peradventure hate us, and will certainly *requite* us all the evil we did.—*Genesis*, l. 15.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these.
Milton, Sonnets, viii. 4.

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*:
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

2. Do or give in reciprocation.

He hath *requited* me evil for good.—1 *Samuel*, xxv. 21.

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn.—*Ecclesiasticus*, viii. 19.

Requíter. *s.* One who requites.

Honour is not only the guardian and parent of other virtues, but is a virtue of itself, which renders man a grateful resenter and *requiter* of courtesies.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. iv.

Rere. *adj.* [A.S. *hrere.*] Raw. *Obsolete.*

Rere-roasted. *adj.* Half-roasted.

There we complain of one *reare-roasted* chick;
Here meat worse cooked nere makes us sick.
Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, iv. 6.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Réredos. *s.* [Fr. *arrière* = back, behind + *dos* = back.] Screen. For its various applications see extracts.

Now have we many chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complain of rheumes, catarhs, and poses; then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did never ake.—*Harrison.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other artificers using to work in metal, which have or use any *reardosses*, or any other places dangerous or perilous for fire.—*Calthrop's Reports*: 1670. (Nares by H. and W.)

The open fire-hearth, frequently used in ancient domestic halls, was likewise called a *reredos*.... The use of these was continued in some of the college halls at Oxford until within the memory of many persons now living, and is still continued in the hall of Westminster College, and *reredos* was the name commonly applied to them.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Reredoss and lardosse were synonyms, signifying screens. In Stow it means the screen supporting the rood-loft. However, when chimnies were not general, it mostly implied a fireplace in rooms. It was supposed by the smoke to harden the timber of the house, and to be good physick for the family.... At Cheveley Park, Cambridgeshire, a fire-place in form of pantiles, *rere-dosses*, and chafing-dishes was most usual till the general use of chimnies.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, pp. 352 and 140: 1840.

Rere-banquet. *s.* [Fr. *arrière* = back part.] Dessert. *Obsolete.*

Callicratides came to the court at such unseasonable time, as the king was in the midst of his dinner. He came again another day in the afternoone, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.—*Puttenham, Art of Poetry*, iii. xxv. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rere-de-main. *s.* [Fr. *arrière* = back part, back.] Back-handed blow. *Obsolete.*

And such a blow he lent him as he passed,
Upon his shoulders from the *rere-de-maine.*
Sir J. Harrington, Translation of the Orlando Furioso, xvi. 50. (Nares by H. and W.)

Re-refíne. *v. a.* Refine afresh.

For by my theorems
Which your polite and terser gallants practise,
I *re-refine* the court, and civilize
Their barbarous natures.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. ii. (Rich.)

Re-reign. *v. a.* Reign a second time.

Those changes notwithstanding they
A people shall remaine
Unchased hence, and of that streene
Shall five at length *re-raigne.*
Warner, Albion's England, b. vi. ch xxxii. (Rich.)

Re-resolve. *v. n.* Make fresh resolutions.

At thirty man suspects himself a fool;
Knows it at forty; and reforms his plan;
At fifty chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to *resolve*;
In all the magnanimity of thought
Resolves and *re-resolves*; then dies the same.
Young, Night-Thoughts, night i.

Re-réstitution. *s.* In *Law.* See extract.

Re-restitution takes place when there hath a writ of restitution before been granted: and restitution is generally matter of duty; but *re-restitution* is a matter of grace.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

Réremouse. *s.* [A.S. *hreremus.*] Bat; flittermouse. *Obsolete, provincial.*

Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings,
To make my small elves coats.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

The *reremouse,* or bat, alone of all creatures that flie, bringeth forth young alive: and none but she of that kind hath wings, made of pannicles or thin skins.—*Holland, Translation of Plinie,* b. x. ch. lxi. (Rich.)

Surely the heart of a *reremonse,* otherwise called a bat, hath an operation which is adverse not only to them, but to all ants beside.—*Ibid.* b. xxix. ch. iv. (Rich.)

Of flying fishes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or *reremouse.*—*Abbot.*

Resaíl. *v. a.* Sail back.

He anchors in his native port,
From Pyle *resailing,* and the Spartan court.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 930.

Resále. *s.* Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale,* where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich.—*Bacon.*

Resalúte. *v. a.*

1. Salute or greet anew.

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leucothea waked. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 134.

2. Return a salutation to.

Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name; whom he *resaluted.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* preface.

Resalúted. *part. adj.* Saluted afresh.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand. *Chapman.*

Réscat. *s.* Ransom. *Obsolete.*

We had great trouble in our journey, for that every day we were taken prisoners, by reason of the great dissension in that kingdome: and every morning at our departure we must pay *rescat* four or five pagies a man.—*Hackluyt, Voyages,* vol. ii. p. 222. (Rich.)

Réscat. *v. a.* [Spanish, *rescatar.*] Ransom. *Obsolete.*

Give me leave to congratulate your happy return from the Levant, and the great honour you have acquired by your gallant comportment in Algier, in *re-escating* so many English slaves.—*Howell, Letters,* b. i. s. v. letter xxx. (Rich.)

Rescínd. *v. a.* [Lat. *rescindo,* (from *scindo* = I cut); pass. part. *rescissus*; *recissio, -onis.*] Cut off; abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it.—*Hammond.*

I spake against the test, but was not heard;
These to *rescind,* and peerage to restore. *Dryden.*

Just before this, the king also *rescinded* the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England,* vol. i. ch. vii.

Rescíssion. *s.* [see Rescind.] Act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not.—*Bacon.*

No publick or imaginative disavowings, no ceremonial and pompous *rescission* of our fathers' crimes, can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse, if the children do secretly practise or approve what they in pretence or ceremony disavow.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons,* p. 43: 1651.

Rescíssory. *adj.* [Fr. *rescisoire.*] Having the power to cut off, or abrogate.

St. Lewis and the rest were constrained to yield to the *rescissory* petitions of their subjects, who complained that the restraint of open combats occasioned multitudes of hidden murders.—*Selden, Duello,* ch. iv.

Primerose proposed, but half in jest as he assured me, that the better and shorter way would be to pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, King Charles II.*

Rescríbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *rescribo*; pass. part. *rescriptus*; *rescriptio, -onis.*]

1. Write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back Toleramus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Write over again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box.—*Howell.*

Réscript. *s.* [Lat. *rescriptum.*] Answer of an emperor, pope, or lawyer.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus: Use it.—*Bacon, Apophthegm.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were stiled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The foundation of this jurisprudence [that of the canon law] is laid in the decrees of councils, and in the *rescripts,* or decretal epistles of popes to questions propounded upon emergent doubts relative to matters of discipline and ecclesiastical economy. . . . Gregory IX. caused the five books of Decretals to be published by Raimond de Pennafort in 1234. These consist almost entirely of *rescripts* issued by the later popes, especially Alexander III., Innocent III., Honorius III., and Gregory himself.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* ch. vii.

The courts of justice, those to whom the edicts were addressed, and by whom they were to be explained and carried into effect, claimed a power in some cases above the emperor; and the first article in the Roman code was that an imperial *rescript* by whomsoever or howsoever obtained, was void if it was against the law.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt,* ch. xiii.

Rescríption. *s.* Act of writing back, or of answering a letter in writing.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription.*—*Loveday, Letters,* p. 31: 1662.

Réscuable. *adj.* Capable of being rescued.

Every thing under force is *rescuable* by my function.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 116.

Réscue. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *rescourre.*] Set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who succoured him and *reskewed* his love.—*Spenser.*

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

We're beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which Scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the superstructive.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Who was that just man, whom had not heaven
Rescued, had in his righteousness been lost?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 681.

Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave.
Dryden.

We have never yet heard of a tumult raised to *rescue* a minister whom his master desired to bring to a fair account.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Réscue. *s.* [N.Fr. *rescousse.*] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you
Have holp to make this *rescue?*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Réscuer. *s.* One who, that which, rescues.

They all took part with their *rescuer,* or restitutor, Quixote; and so pelted the guard, that they had very hard pay for their convoy.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 124.

Reseárch. *s.* [Fr. *recherche.*] Enquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines and draining fens.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover.—*Rogers.*

Reseárch. *v. a.* [Fr. *rechercher.*] Examine; enquire. *Rare.*

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Reseát. *v. a.* Seat again.

When he's produced . . .
Speak, what will you adventure to *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

Reséct. *adj.* [Lat. *seco* = cut.] Cut off.

I ought reject
No soul from wicked immortalitie,
But give them durance when they are *resect*
From organized corporietie.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, pt. ix. b. i. ch. ii. st. 46. (Rich.)

Reseize. *v. a.*

1. Seize, or lay hold on, again.

2. Reinstate. See Seize, in *Law.*

In wretched prison long he did remaine.
Till they outraigned had their utmost date,
And then therein *reseized* was againe,
And ruled long with honorable state
Till he surrendered realme and life to fate.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 45.

Reseízure. *s.*

1. Repeated seizure.

2. Seizure (in its *Law* sense); seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*: deface the image, and you divest the right.—*Bacon.*

Reséemblance. *s.*

1. Likeness; similitude; representation.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power.—*Locke.*

So chymists boast they have a power,
From the dead ashes of a flower,
Some faint *resemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.—*Pope.*

To these four kinds of matter-of-fact or assertion, must be added a fifth, *resemblance.* This was a species of attribute which we found it impossible to analyse; for which no fundamentum, distinct from the objects themselves, could be assigned. Besides propositions which assert a sequence or coexistence between two phenomena, there are therefore also propositions which assert *resemblance* between them: as, This colour is like that colour;—The heat of to-day is equal to the heat of yesterday. It is true that such an assertion might with some plausibility be brought within the description of an affirmation of sequence, by considering it as an assertion that the simultaneous contemplation of the two colours is followed by a specific feeling termed the feeling of *resemblance.* But there would be nothing gained by encumbering ourselves, especially in this place, with a generalization which may be looked upon as strained. Logic does not undertake to analyse mental facts into their ultimate elements. *Resemblance* between two phenomena is more intelligible in itself than any explanation could make it, and under any classification must remain specifically distinct from the ordinary cases of sequence and coexistence.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic,* pt. i. b. v. § 6.

2. Something resembling.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 538.

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original.—*Addison.*

Reséemblant. *adj.* Resembling. *Gallicism; rare.*

A reason whereof may peradventure be, because the Spanish wools are grown originally from the English sheep, by that soyle (*resemblant* to the Downs of England), and by the elevation of the Pole for warmth, are come to that fineness.—*Golden Fleece:* 1657. (Nares by H. and W.)

Reséemble. *v. a.* [Fr. *ressembler*; Lat. *similis* = like.]

1. Compare; represent as like something else.

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty which is never separate from the love of God.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The torrid parts of Africk are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of habitations.—*Brerewood, On Languages.*

2. Be like; have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character.—*Addison.*

Reséminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *semen* = seed.] Sow or propagate again.

Concerning its [the phœnix's] generation, that without all conjugation it begets and *reseminates* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animals, and into sensible natures transfer the propriety of plants.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. ch. xii. (Rich.)

ReséND. *v. a.*

1. Send back. *Obsolete.*

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 6.

2. Send again.

Resént. *v. a.* Give back; return.

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath? *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xxv. (Ord MS.)

Resént. *v. a.* [Fr. *ressentir*.]

1. Take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand how great an inclination he hath to further so hopeful a work.—*Bacon.*

To be absent from any part of publick worship he thus deeply *resented*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

I was sure that this instance of Mr. Yorke's friendship to you would ever be warmly *resented*.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd.*

2. Take ill; consider as an injury or affront.

Thou with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offer'd wrong.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 299.

Such proceedings have been always *resented*, and often punished in this kingdom.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Resénter. *s.* One who resents.

a. By taking a thing well or ill.

Honour is not only the guardian and parent of other virtues, but is a virtue of itself, which renders man a grateful *resenter* and requiter of courtesies.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. iv.

b. By feeling injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter* and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Reséntful. *adj.* Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it; full of resentment.

Pope was as *resentful* of an imputation of the roundness of his back, as marshal Luxembourg is reported to have been on the sarcasm of king William.—*Tyers, Historical Rhapsody on Pope*, p. 6.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Reséntingly. *adv.* In a resenting manner.

1. With deep sense; with strong perception.

Hylobares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main reasonings.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

2. With continued anger.

Reséntive. *adj.* Quick to take ill; easily excited to resentment. *Rare.*

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion, roused,
The guardian army came. *Thomson, Liberty*, pt. iv.

Reséntment. *s.* [Fr. *ressentiment*.]

1. Strong perception of good or evil.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

This psalm begins with an hallelujah . . . in which the people of God express a just *resentment* and grateful acknowledgment of the chiefest mercies received by their fathers.—*Bishop Pearson, Sermon, November* 5: 1673.

Some faces we admire and doat on; others in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without *resentment*; yea, with an invincible disregard.—*Glanville.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very groundwork of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *resentment*; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them: and how they are in themselves, only he that made them.—*Id.*

2. Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 17.

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence.—*Swift.*

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their *resentment* and uneasiness at any thing, there they pass the judgment upon themselves.—*Law.*

Not only were the defeated troops inflamed with the fiercest *resentment* by the humiliation they had suffered, and the loss of their favourite leader, but even among his own the prevailing feeling was one of shame and indignation, which vented itself in deep murmurs against the upstart foreigner, who, by an impudent artifice, had employed the arms of the Macedonians themselves to destroy their most illustrious general.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvii.

Reservátion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

We swear with jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations*.—*Bishop Sanderson, Against the Covenant.*

Will the new test, will any test, be more efficacious? Will a person who has no conscience, or a person whose conscience can be set at rest by immoral sophistry, hesitate to repeat any phrase that you can dictate? The former will kiss the book without any scruple at all. The scruples of the latter will be very easily removed. He now swears allegiance to one king with a mental *reservation*. He will then abjure the other king with a mental *reservation*. Do not flatter yourselves that the ingenuity of lawgivers will ever devise an oath which the ingenuity of casuists will not evade.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode
Make with you by due turns.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason.—*Sir T. Browne.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,
In heedfull'st *reservation*, to bestow them
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

Resérvatory. *s.* Place in which anything is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes.—*Woodward.*

Resérve. *v. a.* [Fr. *réserver*; Lat. *reservo*.]

1. Keep in store; save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for another.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the time of trouble?—*Job*, xxxviii. 23.

David houghed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them for an hundred chariots.—2 *Samuel*, viii. 4.

Flowers
Reserved from night, and kept for thee in store.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 127.

2. Retain; keep; hold.

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end?—*Jeremiah*, iii. 5.

Reserve thy state; with better judgment check
This hideous rashness. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

3. Lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished.—2 *Peter*, ii. 9.

The breach seems like the scissures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves* its cure only for omnipotence.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and *reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours.—*Swift.*

Resérve. *s.*

1. Store kept untouched, or undiscovered.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I know not yet all that may be said: and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reserve* behind.—*Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Things are managed by advocates, who oftentimes seek conquest, and not justice, and ransack all *reserves* of law to support an unrighteous cause.—*Kettlewell.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge so despised?
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 60.

5. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought could bring its scatter'd aid,
Ere reason could support the doubting maid,
My soul surprised, and from herself disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve* and all the sex behind.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Resérved. *adj.*

1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all,
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Walsh.*

Fame is a bubble the *reserved* enjoy;
Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, destroy.
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 252.

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 15.

Resérvedly. *adv.* In a reserved manner.

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but obscurely and *reservedly*, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments with greater copiousness and perspicuity.—*Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force;
Nor can a word be changed, but for a worse. *Pope.*

Resérvedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reserve; closeness; want of frankness; want of openness,

Observe their gravity
And their *reservedness*, their many cautions
Fitting their persons.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and compliment, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well consist with honesty.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

There was a great wariness and *reservedness*, and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive visits.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Dissimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man may innocently practise.—*South, Sermons.*

Her *reservedness* and love of privacy might possibly be misinterpreted sometimes for an overvalue of herself by those who did not know her.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*, serm. vi. (*Ord MS.*)

Resérver. *s.* One who, that which, reserves.

I am in this no *reserver* of my good will till the last.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 370.

Reservoir. *s.* [Fr.] Place where anything is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water.—*Addison.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a *reservoir* to keep and spare:
The next a fountain spouting through his heir.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 171.

Reset. *v. a.* Replace.

They will no more *reset* such traitors in their bosoms.—*Allestree, Sermons*, pt. ii. p. 10. (Ord MS.)

Resétter. *s.* Receiver (? word for word, *receptor*). *Rare.*

Before I shake hands with those bonds of resignation, it will be convenient I give my young clergyman some cautions against them, for it is an old saying; The *resetter* is worse than the thief; for without *resetters*, there would be few thieves.—*Degge, Parson's Counsellor*, p. 54. (Ord MS.)

Reséttle. *v. a.* Settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death?—*Swift.*

Resétttlement. *s.*

1. Act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of all the passions.—*Norris, Miscellanies.*

2. State of settling again
Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and, after a *resettlement*, they rack it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Résiance. *s.* [N.Fr.] Residence; abode; dwelling.
The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Résiant. *adj.* [N.Fr. *reseant, resseant.*] Resident; present in a place. *Obsolete.*
That was to weet the famous Troynovant,
In which her kingdom's throne is chiefly *resiant.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks' great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*, before that the Hungarians were aware.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
The Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Resíde. *v. a.* [Lat. *resideo*; Fr. *resider.*]
1. Have abode; live; dwell; be present.
How can God with such *reside?*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 284.
In no fix'd place the happy souls *reside*;
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 913.
2. Sink; subside; fall to the bottom.
Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance; there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud, and a thick oil on the top.—*Boyle.*

Résidence. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Act of dwelling in a place.
Something holy lodges in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air,
To testify his hidden *residence.*
Milton, Comus, 246.
2. Place of abode; dwelling.
Within the infant rind of this small flower,
Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.
Understand the same
Of fish within their watery *residence.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 347.
Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years.—*Addison.*

Résidence. *s.* [from Lat. *resido* = I settle.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors.
Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors.—*Bacon.*
Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense, are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terreous *residence*, some salt is found.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Résidency. *s.* Residence.
Residentiaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall, after the days of their *residency* appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, xliv.
There was a great familiarity between the confessor and duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable *residencies* in Normandy.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Résident. *adj.* [Fr.]
1. Dwelling or having abode in any place.
I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on earth in the millenium.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to be absent, who is absent with his family.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
2. Fixed.
The unskilful, unexperienced Christian shrieks out whenever his vessel shakes, thinking it always in danger, that the watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, serm. xi.: 1651.

Résident. *s.* Agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.
The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a *resident* or consul in his kingdoms.—*Addison.*

Residéntial. *adj.* Constituting, constituted by, relating to, connected with, residence.
Afterwards, in baptism, the same spirit fixes, as it were, his dwelling or *residential* abode, renewing the heart in greater measure.—*Bishop Waterland, Works*, vol. vi. p. 349. (Rich.)

Résidentiarship. *s.* Office of a residentiary.
About that time he [John Williams] had several benefices conferred upon him, of which the rectory of Waldgrave in Northamptonshire was one, Dinam and Grafton two more, a *residentiarship* in the church of Lincoln, one or more prebendships therein, and the office of chaunter.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, pt. i. p. 181. (Rich.)

Residéntiary. *adj.* Holding residence.
Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian.—*Dr. H. More.*

Residéntiary. *s.* One who keeps a certain residence.
Residentiaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall, after the days of their *residency* appointed by their local statues or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, xliv.
Presbyters or priests in the apostles' time were of two sorts; one of *residentiaries*, and such as were affixed to certain churches, and so did 'προστάναι, præsidere gregi.'—*Mede, Diatribe*, p. 302.

Résidentship. *s.* Function of a resident.
The prince elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Haak] to be his secretary, but he, loving solitude, declined that employment, as he did the *residentship* at London for the city of Hamburgh. —*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. p. 845. (Rich.)

Resíder. *s.* One who resides in a particular place.
We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and *residers* therein.—*Swift, Advertisement against Wood.*

Resídual. *adj.* Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

Resíduary. *adj.* Residual: (common in *Law*, as '*residuary* legatee').
'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Résidue. *s.* [Fr. *résidu*; Lat. *residuum.*] Remaining part which is left.
The causes are all such as expel the most volatile parts of the blood, and fix the *residue.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Resígn. *v. a.* [Fr. *résigner*; Lat. *resigno.*]
1. Give up a claim or possession.
Resign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.
I'll to the king, and signify to him,
That thus I have *resign'd* to you my charge.
Id., Richard III. i. 4.
To her thou didst *resign* thy place.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 148.
Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder to the god of love.
Sir J. Denham, Friendship and Single Life, against Love and Marriage.
Every Ismena would *resign* her breast;
And every dear Hippolytus be blest.
Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.
2. Yield up.
Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial ingannations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Desirous to *resign* and render back
All I received. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 749.
Thou must, thou must *resign* to fate, my friend,
And leave thy house, thy wife, and family behind;
Thou must thy fair and goodly manors leave.
Oldham, Poems, Paraphrase upon Horace.
Those who always *resign* their judgement to the last man they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds; but, cameleon-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and *resign* it to the next that comes in their way.—*Locke.*
3. Give up in confidence: (with *up* emphatical).
What more reasonable than that we should in all things *resign up* ourselves to the will of God?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
4. Submit; particularly to submit to providence.
Happy the man who, studying nature's laws,
Through known effects can trace the secret cause;
His mind possessing in a quiet state,
Fearless of fortune, and *resign'd* to fate.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 698.
A firm, yet cautious, mind,
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd.*
Pope, Epitaph on Sir W. Trumbull.
5. Submit without resistance or murmur.
What thou art, *resign* to death.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Resígn. *s.* Resignation. *Obsolete.*
You have gain'd more in a royal brother,
Than you could lose by your *resign* of Epire.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Resignátion. *s.*
1. Act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.
Do that office of thine own good will;
The *resignation* of thy state and crown.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.
He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of the crown.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.
We cannot expect that any one should readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an authority, which the understanding acknowledges not.—*Locke.*
There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as poorness and degeneracy of spirit in a state of slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it.—*Addison.*
3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

Resígnment. *s.* Act of resigning.
Having broken the business by three demands; the *resignment* of Breder and Guelder, the dismantling of Rheinberg, and the equality of free exercise of religion on either side.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 459.
Here I am, by his command, to cure ye,
Nay more, for ever, by his full *resignment.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Resíle. *v. n.* [Lat. *resilio.*] Start back; fly from a purpose. *Rare.*
Being overpowered against my own judgement, I was so weak as to *resile*, and recal what I had said. —*Ellis, Retractations, &c.*, p. 18: 1662.

Resílience. *s.* Act of starting or leaping back.
If you strike a ball sidelong, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand aside the body repercussing, than if he stand where he speaketh, may be tried.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Resíliency. *s.* Resilience.
The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 110.

Résin. *s.* [Fr. *résine*; Lat. *resina.*] Vegetable secretion soluble in alcohol, but not soluble in water.
The fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. Those vegetable substances that will dissolve in water are gums, those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oils are *resins.*—*Quincy.*
The class of ... *resins* occurs almost exclusively among vegetables.... What are called fossil *resins* are doubtless derived from extinct vegetation. There is a close connexion between *resins* and the oils in which they occur dissolved. All *resins* contain oxygen, and moist essential oils become resinous by the absorption of oxygen from the air.... There are distinguished hard and soft *resins.* .. Common *resin* or *rosin* is obtained from the turpentine or balsam of Pinus sylvestris, pinaster, abies, and picea, by distillation with water till all the oil is removed. It is also named colophon, or colophonium.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.

Résinous. *adj.* Containing, consisting of, constituted by, abounding in, resin.
Resinous gums dissolved in spirits of wine, are let fall again, if the spirit be copiously diluted.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Resipíscence. *s.* [Fr.; Low Lat. *resipiscentia.*] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.
So powerful is the impression of a Divinity in human nature, that the most erring beliefs are forced to discern the utility, and the most perverted lives the necessity, of such a sovereign; who abounds with such benignity even towards these irritations, that he provides motives respectively proper for the rectifying each of these errors; offering the ingenuous reason, and the sensual fear, towards their disabuse and *resipiscence.*—*Bishop Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 47: 1654.

Resíst. *v. a.* [Fr. *résister*; Lat. *resisto.*]
1. Oppose; act against.
Submit yourselves to God; *resist* the devil, and he will flee from you.—*James*, iv. 7.
To do ill our sole delight,
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we *resist.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 160.
Not more almighty to *resist* our might
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles.
Ibid. ii. 192.
Some forms, though bright, no mortal man can bear,
Some, none *resist*, though not exceeding fair.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 157.

2. Not admit impression or force.
Nor keen nor solid could *resist* that edge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 623.

Resíst. *v. n.* Make opposition.
All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resist*,
Are only mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

Resístance. *s.* [Fr.]
1 Act of resisting; opposition.
Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no *resistance* was made against him, sent away all his forces.—1 *Maccabees*, xi. 38.
2. Quality of not yielding to force or external impression.
The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of flesh: for that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more eager.—*Bacon.*
Musick so softens and disarms the mind,
That not an arrow does *resistance* find. *Waller.*
The idea of solidity we receive by our touch, and it arises from the *resistance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses.—*Locke.*
But that part of the *resistance* which arises from the vis inertiæ, is proportional to the density of the matter, and cannot be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts, nor by any other means than by decreasing the density of the medium.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Resístant. *s.* Whoever or whatever opposes or resists.
According to the degrees of power in the agent and *resistant*, is an action performed or hindered.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Resíster. *s.* One who, that which, resists, or makes opposition.
To the *resisters*, and violent contemners, it burns and consumes like lightning.—*Austin, Hæc Homo*, p. 107.
Such are all *resisters* of God's spirit, wicked in the highest degree.—*South, Sermons.*

Resistibílity. *s.*
1. Quality of resisting.
Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not equivalence the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer unto schoolmen.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility*, together, in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same.—*Locke.*
2. Quality of being resistible.
It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *resistibility* of this sufficient grace, that one resists it.—*Hammond.*

Resístible. *adj.* Capable of being resisted.
That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *resistible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Resístive. *adj.* Having power to resist.
I have an excellent new fucus made,
Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind,
Which you shall lay on with a breath or oil.
B. Jonson, Fall of Sejanus.

Resístless. *adj.*
1. Irresistible; that cannot be opposed.
Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and *resistless* assaults of death.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
All at once to force *resistless* way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 62.
She changed her state;
Resistless in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*
Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same *resistless* power may plead for me.
Id., Aurengzebe, ii. 1.
2. Incapable of resisting; helpless.
Like a grim lion rushing with fierce might
Out of his den, he seized greedily
On the *resistless* prey. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Resístlessly. *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.
'Tis *resistlessly* plain, that the divine writers do not always confine themselves to plain and common grammar, but often express their vigorous sentiments in the language of the figurative construction.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 61.

Résoluble. *adj.* [Fr.] Capable of being resolved, melted, or dissolved.
Three is not precisely the number of the distinct elements, whereinto mixt bodies are *resoluble* by fire.—*Boyle.*

Résolute. *adj.* Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm.
Be bloody, bold, and *resolute*; laugh to scorn
The power of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.
Edward is at hand
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.

Résolute. *s.* Determined person; one bent to a particular purpose.
Young Fortinbras
Hath, in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless *resolutes*,
For food and diet to some enterprise
That hath a stomach in't. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.

Résolutely. *adv.* In a resolute manner; determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.
We *resolutely* must,
To the few virtues that we have be just.
Lord Roscommon.
A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists *resolutely* in his course.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Some of those facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies; others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts with unnatural turns.—*Swift.*

Résoluteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Resolute; determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.
All that my *resoluteness* to make use of my ears, not tongue could do, was to make them acquiesce.—*Boyle.*

Resolútion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *resolutio, -onis.*]
1. Act of clearing difficulties.
In matters of antiquity, if their originals escape due relation, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages seldom reduce into a *resolution*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Visits, whether of civility, or for *resolution* of conscience, or information in points of difficulty, were numerous.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*
The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action.—*Dryden and Lee, Œdipus*, preface.
2. Analysis; act of separating anything into constituent parts.
To the present impulses of sense, memory, and instinct, all the sagacity of brutes may be reduced; though witty men, by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logick out of all their actions.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
One of these events is the simple subsidence or *resolution* of the inflammation. . . . When the process of *resolution* is unusually sudden and rapid (as it occasionally is, the well-marked phenomena of inflammation completely disappearing in a few hours) it is called . . . delitescence.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, lect. x.
3. Dissolution.
In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*
4. Weakness.
Though we consent not with that philosopher who thinks a spermatical emission into the waight of one dragme is equivalent unto the effusion of sixtie ounces of blood, yet considering the *resolution* and languor ensuing that act in some, the extenuation and narcouer in others, and the visible acceleration it maketh of age in most, wee cannot but thinke it much abridgeth our days.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 124. (Ord MS.)
5. Fixed determination; settled thought.
I' th' progress of this business,
Ere a determinate *resolution*,
The bishop did require a respite.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.
We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any *resolution*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
How much this is in every man's power, by making *resolutions* to himself, is easy to try.—*Locke.*
The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, *resolution*: and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*
6. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.
The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *resolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
I would unstate myself to be in a due *resolution*.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 2.
They, who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
What reinforcement we may gain from hope,
If not what *resolution* from despair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 190.
7. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.
Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Resolútioner. *s.* One who joins in the declaration of others.
A great division followed in the kirk; those who adhered to these resolutions were called the publick *resolutioners*.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, King Charles II.*
Sharp was employed by the *resolutioners* of Scotland.—*Ibid.*

Resólutive. *adj.* Having the power to dissolve or relax.
Shels only alone without the snails mixed with wax, are of a *resolutive* and discutient facultie.—*Holland, Translation of Plinie*, b. xxx. ch. viii. (Rich.)

Resolvabílity. *s.* Capability of being resolved.
The evidence of *resolvability* seems to me to be rather on the negative side—my own deductions from what I have seen have been always in that direction; and such of the present observations as apparently look the other way are, I consider, too vague and wanting in precision and certainty, to establish it positively.—*Lassell, Remarks on the Great Nebula in Orion*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, April 28, 1868.

Resólvable. *adj.* Capable of being resolved.
a. By reference or reduction.
Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride, as the principal reason of them.—*South, Sermons.*
b. By separation of parts.
As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny, like parchment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
Sir William Herschel, who first perceived the bearing of the phenomena of nebulæ upon the history of the solar system, made the observation of such objects his business, with truly admirable zeal and skill; and in the account of the results of his labours, gave a classification of Nebulæ; separating them into, first, Clusters of Stars; second, *Resolvable* Nebulæ; third, Proper Nebulæ; fourth, Planetary Nebulæ; fifth, Stellar Nebulæ; sixth, Nebulous Stars.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 267: 1858.
c. By solution or being made less obscure.
The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable* from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Resólve. *v. a.* [Lat. *resolvo.*]
1. Inform; free from doubt or difficulty.
In all things then are our consciences best *resolved*, and in most agreeable sort unto God and nature resolved, when they are so far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will bear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Give me some breath,
Before I positively speak in this;
I will *resolve* your grace immediately.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.
I cannot brook delay, *resolve* me now;
And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.
Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 150.
2. Solve; clear.
Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things, which they maintain do seem to have been out of Scripture not absurdly gathered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
He always bent himself rather judiciously to *resolve*, than by doubts to perplex a business.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of these reposes, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which perplex them.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*
The man, who would *resolve* the work of fate,
May limit number. *Prior.*
Happiness, it was *resolved* by all, must be some one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune.—*Rogers.*
3. Settle in an opinion.
Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts simply moral, may be *resolved* into some dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation.—*White.*
Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toil in war.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 4.

4. Fix in a determination.

Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee *resolved*
To undergo with me one guilt.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 967.

With frenzy seized, I run to meet th' alarms,
Resolved on death, *resolved* to die in arms.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 423.

5. Fix in constancy; confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement . . .
I'll make the statue move.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

6. Melt; dissolve; disperse.

He commended his soul into the hands of God, and so departed hence most christenlye; his bodye *resolved* into ashes.—*Bale, Brief Chronicle of Lord Cobham.*

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew!
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Resolving is bringing a fluid, which is new concreted, into the state of fluidity again.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Vegetable salts *resolve* the coagulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and dissolving the fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

7. Relax; lay at ease.

And how his limbs, *resolved* through idle leisure,
Unto sweet sleep he may securely lend.
Spenser, Translation of Virgil's Gnat.

Loosed whole
In pleasure and security . . . each house
Resolved in freedom.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

8. Analyse; reduce.

Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the reason of so universal a consent should be constant.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Ye immortal souls, who once were men,
And now *resolved* to elements agen.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, ii. 1.

9. Constitute or form by resolution or vote.

When the report was made by Sir Edward Seymour, the house *resolved* itself into a committee, to consider the state of the nation.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. i. ch. vi.

It was unanimously agreed, that this house will on the 21st of next month, *resolve* itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the state of the nation.—*Johnson, Debates*, vol. ii. (Ord MS.)

Resólve. *v. n.*

1. Determine; decree within one's self.

Confirm'd, then, I *resolve*
Adam shall share with me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 830.

Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore those who have *resolved* upon the thriving sort of piety, have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Melt; be dissolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax
Resolveth from its figure 'gainst the fire.
Shakespear, King John, v. 4.

No man condemn me, who has never felt
A woman's power, or try'd the force of love;
All tempers yield and soften in those fires,
Our honours, interests, *resolving* down,
Run in the gentle current of our joys.
Southerne, Oroonoko.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Be settled in opinion.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please: this every intelligent being must grant, that there is something that is himself, that he would have happy.—*Locke.*

Resólve. *s.* Resolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad you thus continue your *resolve*,
To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

When he sees
Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursued,
He straight revokes his bold *resolve*, and more
Repents his courage, than his fear before.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Cæsar's approach has summon'd us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*.
Addison, Cato.

Gregory conducted himself with that subtle policy in which he was as great a master as in bold *resolve*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

Resólvedly. *adv.* In a resolved manner; with resolution; with firmness and constancy.

A man may be *resolvedly* patient unto death; so that it is not the mediocrity of resolution which makes the virtue; nor the extremity which makes the vice.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Resólvedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Resolved; resolution; constancy; firmness.

This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Resólvent. *s.* That which has the power of causing solution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellents; and in the increase, somewhat of *resolvents* ought to be mixed.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain wholesome juice, *resolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling.—*Arbuthnot.*

Resólver. *s.*

1. One who forms a firm resolution.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God, that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver*, that dead faith.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

2. Whoever or whatever solves or clears.

A good *resolver* of all cases of conscience.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, King Charles II.*

3. What dissolves; what separates parts; what disperses.

It may be doubted whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies.—*Boyle.*

Water is found, when not cold, to be a great *resolver* of spasms.—*Burke, Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, § 21.

Résonance. *s.* Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old.—*Boyle.*

But, besides the sounds and impulse of the heart, which come from its own vital movements, and cease when it ceases to live and move, there are other sounds belonging to it—sounds with which its vital movements have nothing to do, and which are . . . entirely produced by our percussion of the præcordial regions. These should rather be called *resonances* than sounds.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. i.

Résonant. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *resonans, -antis*, pres. part. of *resono*.] Resounding.

His volant touch
Fled and pursued transverse the *resonant* fugue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 562.

Resórb. *v. a.* [Lat. *resorbeo*.] Swallow up.

A race
Most wretched, but from streams of mutual love;
And uncreated, but for love divine;
And, but for love divine, this moment, lost,
By fate *resorb'd*, and sunk in endless night.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iii.

He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
The world of rationals:—
If they continue rational, as made,
Resorbs them all into Himself again!
His throne their centre, and his smile their crown.
Ibid. night iv.

Resórbent. *adj.* Swallowing up.

Again *resorbent* ocean's wave
Receives the waters which it gave,
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.
Wodhull.

Resórt. *v. n.* [Fr. *ressortir*.]

1. Have recourse.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Go publicly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*,
And from his memory inflame their breasts
To matchless valour.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1738.

Hither the heroes and the nymphs *resort*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

3. Repair to.

In the very time of Moses' law, when God's special commandments were most of all required, some festival days were ordained, and duly observed among the Jews, by authority of the church and state, and the same was not superstitious, for our Saviour himself *resorted* unto them.—*White.*

The sons of light
Hasted, *resorting* to the summons high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 80.

To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*,
And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebais of Statius.

4. Fall back.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Resórt. *s.* [?]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick *resort*.
Dryden.

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

4. Movement; active power; spring. *Gallicism.*

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.—*Bacon, Essays.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathless destiny,
Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cc.

Resórter. *s.* One who resorts to, who frequents, or visits, anything.

'Tis the better for you that your *resorters* stand upon sound legs.—*Shakespear, Pericles*, iv. 6.

Resórting. *verbal abs.* Resort.

We'll in our faces our colours display,
And hallow our yearly *resorting*.
Byron, The Painters' Entertainment. (Rich.)

Resoúnd. *v. a.* [Lat. *resono*; Fr. *résonner*.]

1. Echo; sound back; return as sound.

With other echo late I taught your shades,
To answer and *resound* far other song.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 861.

And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay.
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

2. Celebrate by sound.

The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator.—*Peacham.*

The sound of hymns wherewith thy throne
Encompassed shall *resound* thee ever blest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 149.

3. Sound; tell so as to be heard far.

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercised in woes, oh muse! *resound*.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 1.

Resoúnd. *v. n.*

1. Echoed back.

What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye?—*South, Sermons.*

2. Be much and loudly mentioned.

What *resounds* in fable or romance
Of Uther's sons.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 579.

Resoúnd. *s.* Echo; return of sound.

The only noise which rolled through that sky,
Were holy echoes that to her did bear
The sweet *resounds* of those rich anthems.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 300: 1651.

Resoúnding. *verbal abs.* Resound; reecho.

The *resounding* of the sea upon the shore, and the murmur of winds in the woods without apparent wind, show wind to follow.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.* (Rich.)

Resoúrce. *s.* [Fr. *ressource*.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas, who with disdain and grief had view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued;
Used threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his last *resource*;
With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 510.

Resoúrceless. *adj.* Wanting resource.

A poor, unfruitful, and *resourceless* subjection.—*Burke.*

Resów. *v. a.* Sow anew.

Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, insomuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn.—*Bacon.*

Respeák. *v. n.* Answer. *Rare.*

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rowse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Respeaking earthly thunder.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Respéct. *v. a.* [Fr.]

1. Regard; have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,
Lest thou should'st seven winters more *respect*
Than a perpetual honour.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

The blest gods doe not love
Ungodly actions; but *respect* the right,
And in the workes of pious men delight.
Chapman.

In orchards and gardens we do not so much *respect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs.—*Bacon.*

In judgment-seats, not men's qualities, but causes only ought to be *respected.*—*Kettlewell.*

2. Consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart than the eye of a *respected* friend.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart
Respect that ancient loyal house.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 519.

I always loved and *respected* Sir William.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

3. Have relation to: (as, 'The allusion *respects* an ancient custom').

4. Look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so *respect* the south, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof.—*Id.*

The high-priest entering the Holy of Holies to make atonement for his own sins and the sins of the people, *respected* plainly that great atonement which was afterwards made by Christ.—*Gilpin, Sermons*, ii. 5.

Respéct. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *respectus.*]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

I love
My country's good with a *respect* more tender
Than mine own life. *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

In the *plural.* Mark of respect; bows.

Which presently unbolted, up comes one of Marsault's companions, clad like a lord indeed, into my chamber, and three others at his heeles, who by their *respects* and distance seemed to be his servants.—*History of Francion:* 1665. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not shame *respect*; but give me leave
To take that course by your consent and voice.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Æneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with *respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;
Seen without awe, and served without *respect.*
Prior, Solomon, ii. 930.

The same men treat the Lord's-day with as little *respect*, and make the advantage of rest and leisure from their worldly affairs only an instrument to promote their pleasure and diversions.—*Nelson.*

3. Awful kindness.

He that will have his son have a *respect* for him must have a great reverence for his son.—*Locke.*

4. Goodwill.

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and to his offering.—*Genesis*, iv. 4.

Pembroke has got
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect*;
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgement.—*Proverbs*, xxiv. 23.

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome, . .
Groaning underneath this age's yoke,
Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors.—*Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *respect*, and bountiful to the soldiers, according to any special value which he spied in any.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The love of him, and this *respect* beside;
For that my grandsire was an Englishman,
Awakes my conscience to confess all this.
Shakespear, King John, v. 4.

Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,
I shall not be his wife. *Id., King Lear*, i. 1.

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may.—*Bacon.*

There have been always monsters amongst them, in *respect* of their bodies.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfection of its laws.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it.—*Id.*

They believed but one supreme Deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles.—*Id.*

Respectabílity. *s.* State or quality of being respectable.

The great *respectability* of his character.—*Cumberland, Memoirs*, i. 290.

In the *plural.* Specimen, or type of respectability.

Open scoundrels rode triumphant, bediademed, becoronetted, bemitred; or the still fataller species of secret scoundrels, in their fair-sounding formulas, speciosities, *respectabilities*, hollow within: the race of quacks was grown many as the sands of the sea.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, b. v. ch. i.

Respéctable. *adj.* Deserving, commanding respect; decorous.

Decorum, the great outguard of the sex and the proud sentiment of honour, makes virtue more *respectable.*—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Respécter. *s.* One who has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a *respecter* of persons: for he hath proposed the same salvation to all.—*Swift.*

Respéctful. *adj.* Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?
Shall neither time nor age our souls disjoin?
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn?
Prior, Celia to Damon.

With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,
The listening people shall his story hear.
Id., Carmen Seculare for the year 1700.

Respéctfully. *adv.* In a respectful manner; with some degree of reverence.

To your glad genius sacrifice this day,
Let common meats *respectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

Respéctive. *adj.*

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their *respective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

When so many present themselves before their *respective* magistrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements.—*Addison.*

2. Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a *respective* medium: the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary.—*Rogers.*

3. Worthy of reverence. *Rare.*

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself?
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

4. Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. *Obsolete.*

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was exceedingly *respective* and precise.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Respéctively. *adj.* In a respective manner.

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns *repectively* to open the intercourse again.—*Bacon.*

The impressions from the objects or the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with his kind.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the east and west are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have *respectively* in the whole body of the universe.—*South, Sermons.*

The principles of those governments are *respectively* disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam have been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world had not east nor west, but *respectively.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. *Obsolete.*

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

4. With great reverence. *Obsolete.*

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 1.

Respéctiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Respective.

So that hee shall find, neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verbal translation: but such a mixed *respectivenesse*, as may shewe I indevored nothing more, than the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader, howsoever mere unexercised stile shall come short of the sweetnesse of our much refined tongue.—*Haydock, Translation of Lomatius on Painting*: 1598. (Nares by H. and W.)

Respéctivist. *s.* ? Captious opponent.

But what have these our *respectivists* to doe with the apostle Paule, seeing they are the whole Universal Church, by whose authoritie Paule either standeth or falleth, beeing but a member onelie and a part of the church?—*Fox, Acts and Monuments of the Church, The Answer of Martin Luther to the Pope's Bull, Henry VIII.*, p. 1173. (Rich.)

Respéctless. *adj.* Having no respect; without regard; without consideration; without reverence.

The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xii.

'Tis the common fortune of most scholars to be servile and poor, to complain pitifully, and lay open their wants to their *respectless* patrons.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 131.

He that is so *respectless* in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

The Hollander [is] more surly, and *respectless* of gentry and strangers.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 2, 15.

In their conversation, austere and *respectless.*—*Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 94.

Prevent all inconvenience that might arise out of disdainful and *respectless* carriage.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 28.

Respéctlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Respectless; state of being respectless; inattention; regardlessness.

That which he did, was to lay his elbow on the arm of his chair, and his hand on his cheek; desiring Camilla to bear with his *respectlessness* therein.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 6.

Respéctuous. *adj.* Inspiring respect. *Rare*

Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Respérse. *v. a.* [Lat. *respersus*, pass. part. of *respergo*; *spargo* = I sprinkle.] Sprinkle; disperse in small masses.

Take David's psalter, or the other hymns of holy Scripture, or any of the prayers which are *respersed* over the Bible.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on Extempore Prayer*, § 31.

Love and consider the rare documents of Christianity, which certainly is the greatest treasure-house of those excellent, moral, and perfective discourses, which with much pains and greater pleasure we find *respersed* and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets, historians, and philosophers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar*, preface.

Respirátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *respiratio, -onis.*]

1. Act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world; drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again.—*Bacon.*

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I instanced before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of *respiration.*—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

The Author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the uses of *respiration* to animals; and therefore created those corresponding properties in the atmosphere.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

The ultimate effects of vegetable *respiration* being the reverse of those which result from the analogous function in animals, have been often regarded as a remarkable provision against the deterioration of our atmosphere. But the effects produced by the *respiration* of animals, by combustion, and by various other processes by which carbonic acid is added to the atmosphere, are of too trifling a description to enable us to appreciate their consequences under the lapse of many ages. . . . But in other respects

there can be no doubt of the important results to which the *respiration* of vegetables gives rise.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. ii. § 188.

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 539.

3. Interval.

Some meet *respiration* of a more full trial and inquiry into each other's condition.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Réspirator. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine.* Light apparatus fitted to the mouth or nose, or both, through which the patient breathes.

There is just one more expedient which I would suggest as not unlikely to afford complete protection to those who are necessarily exposed to the malaria, and that is that they should wear an orinasal *respirator*.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, lect. xlii.

Respíratory. *adj.* Having power to respire.

In the construction of the *respiratory* organs, a bird and a snake are not the same.—*Hunter.*

Though the stigmata, or *respiratory* organs, of caterpillars and other insects, were long known to serve the purpose of inspiration, yet it was uncertain whether the animals respired by the same orifices, till Bonnet, and, after him, Reaumur, ascertained the fact by many curious and accurate experiments.—*Smellie, Natural History*, 132. (Ord MS.)

Respíre. *v. n.* [Lat. *respiro.*]

1. Breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire*;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were scorched.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 379.

2. Catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire;
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tusks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire.*
Spenser.

I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heaven fresh blowing, pure, and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to *respire.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 7.

3. Rest; take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortured ghosts *respire*,
See shady forms advance!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Respíre. *v. a.* Breathe out; send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes, and from her looks descend
The glories of the summer. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Réspite. *s.* [N.Fr. *respit.*]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,
That must be mortal to us both.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 271.

Wisdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *respite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have died.
Prior, Ode to the Memory of Colonel Villiers.

2. Pause; interval.

The fox then counsell'd th' ape, for to require
Respite till morrow, to answer his desire. *Spenser.*

This customary war, which troubleth all the world and giveth little *respite* or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessary, to make itself appear more honest.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Some pause and *respite* only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Réspite. *v. a.*

1. Relieve by a pause.

In what bower or shade
Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retired,
To *respite* his day labour with repast,
Or with repose. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 230.

2. Suspend; delay.

An act passed for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanding.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Respléndence. *s.* Lustre; brightness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might,
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 720.

Respléndency. *s.* Resplendence.

To neglect that supreme *resplendency*, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun.—*Boyle.*

Respléndent. *adj.* [Lat. *resplendens, -entis*; pres. part. of *resplendeo.*] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, *resplendent* in all glory.—*Camden, Remains.*

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Empress of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve;
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 568.

Every body looks more splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnabar in the homogeneal light is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Æthereal mountains shone around—a fane
Stood in the midst, girt by green isles which lay
On the blue sunny deep, *resplendent* far away.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

Respléndishant. *adj.* Resplendant. *Rare.*

And thorowe the vertue of thy full myght
Causest the world to be *resplendishaunt.*
Fabyan, Chronicle, p. 11. (Rich.)

Respléndishing. *adj.* Resplendent. *Rare.*

The hevyn visible is most pleasantly garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendishynge* with mooste pure firmament of asure colour.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, b. iii. p. 172. (Rich.)

Respónd. *v. n.* [Lat. *respondeo*; Fr. *répondre.*]

1. Answer. *Rare.*

I remember him in the divinity-school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Oldisworth, of Smith.*

2. Correspond; suit.

To ev'ry theme *responds* thy various lay;
Here rolls a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

There, huge caves,
Scooped in the dark base of those aëry rocks,
Mocking its moans, *respond* and roar for ever.
Shelley, Alastor.

Respónd. *s.*

1. See extract from Wheatly.

Whether they have not omitted at even-song the *responds.—Articles of Visitation of King Edward VI.*

Sundry short hymns and *responds* of lessons.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

A *respond* is a short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done.—*Wheatly.*

2. Response; answer.

Of the same tendency was the *respond* he received in India, from the oracle of god Carmelus, that whatsoever he undertook should succeed well.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 85.

Respóndent. *s.*

1. Answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the *respondent*, like a long-practised moderator!—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

The *respondent* may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him.—*Watts, Logick.*

Respónsal. *adj.* Responsible. *Rare.*

For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king.—*Heylin, Life of Archbishop Laud*, p. 213.

Respónsal. *s.*

1. One responsible for another person: (see second extract).

Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscorus, whose *responsal* he had been.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Responsalis is he who appears and answers for another in court at a day assigned. Fleta makes a difference between *responsalem atturnatum* and *essoniatorem*; he says that *responsalis* was for the tenant, not only to excuse his absence, but to signify what trial he meant to undergo, the combat or the country.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

2. Response.

After some short prayers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 288.

Respónse. *s.* [Lat. *responsum.*]

1. Answer; commonly an oracular answer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *responses* of the gods with all possible veneration.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flourished, began to droop, and from giving *responses* in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced.—*Hammond.*

2. Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in public worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the *responses*, he gave every one of them a hassock and Common Prayer Book.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Reply, by the respondent, to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response.*—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Responsibílity. *s.* [Fr. *responsabilité.*] State of being accountable or answerable.

Where I speak of *responsibility*, I do not mean to exclude that species of it, which the legal powers of the country have a right finally to exact from those who abuse a publick trust; but high as this is, there is a *responsibility* which attaches on them, from which the whole legitimate power of this kingdom cannot absolve them; there is a *responsibility* to conscience and to glory; a *responsibility* to the existing world, and to that posterity, which men of their eminence cannot avoid for glory or for shame; a *responsibility* to a tribunal, at which not only ministers, but kings and parliaments, but even nations themselves, must one day answer.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*, letter iii.

Would their Lordships amend a money bill? Would they engage in a contest of which the end must be that they must either yield, or incur the grave *responsibility* of leaving the Channel without a fleet during the summer?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

And here is the proper limit of the king's influence; as he governs by *responsible* ministers, he must recognize their *responsibilities.*—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

Respónsible. *adj.*

1. Answerable; accountable.

Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are *responsible* for it.—*Hammond.*

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not *responsible* for the truth of his relations.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The government of the state was conducted, throughout all its departments, by ministers *responsible* to Parliament for every act of their administration; with ministers thus *responsible* 'the king could no wrong.'—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill I receive from one man will not be accepted as security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible.*—*Locke.*

Respónsion. *s.* Act of answering.

Respónsive. *adj.*

1. Answering; making answer.

A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

Sing of love and gay desire,
Responsive to the warbling lyre. *Fenton.*

3. Answerable.

If I may freely declare an opinion, I think it were not amisse if the liberty of making sermons were something more restrained than it is; and that either such persons only were entrusted with the liberty, for whom the church herself may safely be *responsive*, that is, to men learned and pious, and that the other part, the 'vulgares clerici,' should instruct the people out of the fountains of the church and the publick stock, till by so long exercise and discipline in the schooles of the prophets they may also be intrusted to minister of their own unto the people.—*Jeremy Taylor, Apology for the Liturgy.* (Ord MS.).

Respónsory. *adj.* Containing answer.

Respónsory. *s.* Response; responsal.

The versicle; the *responsory.*
Crashaw, Poems, p. 162.

These are the pretty *responsories*, these are the dear antiphonies.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Ressaúnt. *s.* [N.Fr.] In *Architecture.* See extract.

Ressaunt, or *ressant*... was an old English term for an ogee-moulding.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Rest. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Sleep; repose.

All things retired to *rest*,
Mind us of like repose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 611.
Belinda still the downy pillow press'd;
Her guardian Sylph prolonged the balmy *rest*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 19.

2. Final sleep; quietness of death.
Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears ...
For David left him, when he went to *rest*,
His lyre. *Dryden, Character of a good Parson.*

3. Stillness; cessation or absence of motion.
Putrefaction asketh *rest*; for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation.—*Bacon.*
What cause
Moved the Creator, in his holy *rest*
Through all eternity, so late to build?
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 90.
All things past are equally and perfectly at *rest*; and to this way of consideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yesterday.—*Locke.*

4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.
He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies.—*Deuteronomy*, xii. 10.
Learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls.—*Matthew*, xi. 29.
'Scaped from such storms of power, holding it best
To be below herself to be at *rest*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
The root cut off from whence these tumults rose,
He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repose.
Ibid.
Thus fenced, but not at *rest* or ease of mind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1120.
Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
Shall a short life enjoy a little *rest*?
Sir R. Fanshawe.
With what a load of vengeance am I prest,
Yet never, never, can I hope for *rest*:
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love.
Dryden.
Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no *rest* but in motion, no quiet but in activity.—*South, Sermons.*
Thither, where sinners may have *rest* I go.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

5. Cessation from labour.
There the weary be at *rest*.—*Job*, iii. 17.
The Christian chuseth for his day of *rest* the first day of the week, that he might thereby profess himself a servant of God, who on the morning of that day vanquished Satan.—*Nelson.*

6. Support; that on which anything leans or rests, especially a musket, or gun of any kind, in old warfare.
A man may think that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm as upon a *rest*; but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight.—*Bacon.*
Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the *rest*, holding the edge a little aslant over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chisel may bear upon the *rest*, and the flat side of the chisel may make a small angle with the *rest*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

7. Applied to a lance when directed (especially in a tournament) against an opponent.
Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng,
And 'gainst Tancredie set her spear in *rest*.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.
Their visors closed, their lances in the *rest*,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;
They speed the race.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 583.

8. Place of repose.
Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end
In dust, our final *rest*, and native home.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1084.

9. In *Music*. Interval, during which the sound or voice is intermitted.
If there are any *rests* succeeding the pause, the performer's attention to the leading instrument will direct him when these [all the parts] are to commence.—*Avison, On Musical Expression*, p. 117.
In a musical movement we usually find various *rests*, as the strain proceeds, answering to commas in verbal punctuation.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 14.

10. In *Metre*. Pause or rest of the voice; cæsura.

Set one's rest. Fully explained in Nares, from whom all the following examples are taken, as a common colloquial phrase, during the time of its popularity, from the game of primero, wherein it meant to stand upon one's hand; which it was pretty safe to do when the cards amounted to fifty-five; but then the eldest hand, or the player nearest the dealer, if equal, had a preference.
And seeing so much unrevenged shame,
Set their whole *rest* upon the after-game.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of the Lusiad.
They fell to gaming, and not long after one of the Pistoians, *losing his rest*, had not a farthing left to blesse himself.—*Hoby, Castilio*, sign. T. 7, 8vo. ed.
To checke at chesse, to leave at maw, at macke to passe the time,
At coses or at saunt to sit, or *set their rest* at prime.
G. Turberville, On Hawking.
His father's death set him so high on flote,
All *rests* went up upon a seven and coat; ...
Then he more warily his *rest* regards,
And sits with certainties upon the cards;
On six and thirty, or on seven and nine,
If any *set his rest*, he saith, and mine ...
Well sith encountring he so faire doth misse,
He sets not till he nine and fortie is ...
At last both eldest and five and fifty,
He thinketh now or never (thrive unthrifty)
Now for the greatest hand he hath the push,
But Crassus stopt a club and so was flush.
Epigrams, b. ii. ep. 99.
Prime,
Deal quickly, play, discard, I set ten shillings and sixpence,
You see't,—my *rest* five and fifty. *Albumazar.*
Whose lavish hand at one primero *rest*,
One mask, one turney, or one pampering feast,
Spends treasures.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas.
Faith, sir, my *rest* is up,
And what I now pull shall no more affect me,
Than if I played at span-counter.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.
Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is when princes *set up their rest* upon the battle.—*Bacon.*
This answer would render their counsels of less reverence to the people, if upon those reasons they should recede from what they had, with that confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolved to *set up their rest* upon that stake, and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In *Tennis*. Set; game.
Each one in possibility to win,
Great *rests* were up, and mightie hands were in.
Mirrour for Magistrates.
For wit is like a *rest*
Held up at tennis, which men do the best
With the best gamesters.
Beaumont, Letter to B. Jonson.
Knock me down, if ever I saw a *rest* of wit better played, than that last, in my life.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Rest. *s.* [Fr. *reste*, from Lat. *resto* = I stand back, stand over, remain.]

1. Remainder; what remains.
Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty; and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
The power in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known,
The *rest* a huntress.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 267.

2. Others; those not included in the speaker's proposition: (with *the*).
They had no other consideration of the publick than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that *the rest*, who had larger hearts, and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Plato, and *the rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
Arm'd like *the rest*, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden.*
Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had fairer pretence of right than *the rest*.—*Woodward.*

Rest. *v. n.*

1. Sleep; be asleep; slumber.
Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 108.

2. Sleep the final sleep; die.
Ἱερὸν ὕπνον
Κοιμᾶται· θνήσκειν μὴ λέγε τοὺς ἀγαθούς.
I should have lain still, and been quiet; I should have slept; then had I been at rest.... There the prisoners *rest* together, they hear not the voice of the oppressor.—*Job*, iii. 13, 18.
Glad I'd lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*
And sleep secure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 777.

3. Be at quiet; be at peace; be without disturbance.
The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot *rest*, whose waters cast up mire and dirt.—*Isaiah*, lvii. 20.
Thither let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There *rest*, if any rest can harbour there.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 183.

4. Be without motion; be still.
Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 257.

5. Be fixed in any state or opinion.
Neither will he *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts.—*Proverbs*, vi. 35.
Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should *rest* well satisfied with its proportion in them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
After such a lord I *rest* secure,
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1239.
There yet survives the lawful heir
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce
I *rest* assured to see you pale with fear.
Id., Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

6. Cease from labour.
Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest*.—*Exodus*, xxiii. 12.
From work
Resting, he bless'd and hallow'd the seventh day.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 592.
When you enter into the regions of death, you *rest* from all your labours and your fears.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

7. Be satisfied; acquiesce.
To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse the awards of providence,
And not to *rest* in heaven's determination.
Addison.

8. Lean; recline for support or quiet.
On him I *rested*, after long debate,
And not without considering, fix'd my fate.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 468.
Sometimes it *rests* upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe than to be scientifically instructed.—*Locke.*
The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may *rest* upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge.—*Id.*

Rest. *v. n.* Be left; remain.
Fall'n he is; and now
What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 47.
There *resteth* the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of heresies.—*Bacon.*

Rest. *v. a.*

1. Lay to rest.
Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 685.

2. Place as on a support.
As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;
So England now doth, with like toil opprest,
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller.*
The protestants having well studied the fathers, were now willing to *rest* their cause, not upon Scripture only, but fathers too; so far at least as the three first centuries.—*Bishop Waterland.*
Here *rests* his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.
Gray, Elegy in a Country Churchyard.

Restágnant. *adj.* Remaining without flow or motion.
Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air.—*Boyle.*

Restágnate. *v. n.* Stand without flow.
The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Restagnátion. *s.* State of standing without flow, course, or motion.
It proceedeth from the *restagnation* of gross blood.—*Wiseman, Surgery.* (Rich.)

Réstaurate. *v. a.* Restore. *Rare.*
If one repulse has us quite ruinated,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
Turberville. (Nares by H. and W.)

Restaúrateur. *s.* [Fr.] One who keeps a place for the sale of refreshments. *Scarcely Anglicised; though a useful, if not a necessary, term.*

Restauration. *s.* Act of recovering to the former state.
Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causeth death;

Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

O my dear father! *restauration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much less will they receive an integral *restauration*. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Restém. *v. a.* Force back against the current.

How they *restem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Towards Cyprus. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Réstful. *adj.* Quiet; being at rest.

Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court,
As far as Calais to my uncle's head?
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

In pleasure's seas he swims;
For still he bathed therein in *restful* state.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. T. 2.

Réstfully. *adv.* In a state of quiet.

They living *restfully*, and in health, unto extreme age.—*Sir T. Eyot, The Governour*, fol. 192, b.

Resthárrow. *s.* [? *wrest*-harrow.] Native plant, akin to the brooms, of the genus Ononis; cammock. See extract.

The common *rest-harrow* or cammock is a native plant; with a woody, tough, and strong root, resisting the harrow's prongs, whence the English name. The stems are annual, though often considerably woody, or shrubby, various in length, hairy. Leaves generally simple, entire towards the base. Flowers mostly solitary, large and handsome, of a brilliant rose colour.—*Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Réstingplace. *s.* Place of rest.

I have brought you to a very commodious *restingplace* in this argument. — *Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. ii.

Restínguish. *v. a.* [Lat. *restinguo.*] Extinguish. *Rare.*

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.—*Dr. Field, Of Controversy*, (*Life*, published in 1716), p. 41.

Restipulátion. *s.* Fresh stipulation.

But if the *restipulation* were absolute, and the withdrawing of this homage upon none but civil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from an unjust offence.—*Bishop Hall, Hezekiah and Sennacherib.* (Ord MS.)

Réstitute. *v. a.* Recover to a former state. *Rare.*

Réstituted. *part. adj.* Restored.

Restituted trade
To every virtue lent his helping stores.
Dyer, The Fleece, b. ii.

Restitútion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *restitutio, -onis*; *restitutus*, pass. part. of *restituo*; *statuo* = I place.]

1. Act of restoring what is lost or taken away.

To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust enterprise or wrongful war, but a *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless *restitution*, so he might
Be call'd your vanquisher.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

He *restitution* to the value makes;
Nor joy in his extorted treasure fakes. *Sandys.*

Whosoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we should make *restitution*. — *Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden to be introduced, making *restitution* of thousands he has cheated: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Act of recovering its former state or posture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick; that so their roots may yield to stones, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *restitution*.—*Grew, Cosmologia.*

Réstitutor. *s.* [Lat.] Restorer.

Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote. — *Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 124.

Réstive. *adj.* (in the previous editions, *restiff.*)

1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn: (originally used of a *horse*, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward).

They need not be drawen, no more than a free horse needeth the spurre, but they which are slow and heavy, and they much more, which are altogether *restiffe*. — *Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 56: 1587.

All who before him did ascend the throne,
Labour'd in vain three *restive* nations on.
Lord Roscommon.

This *restiff* stubbornness is never to be excused under any pretence whatsoever.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The archangel, when discord was *restive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, drags her out with many stripes.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

So James the drowsy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranced in charms,
Restiff, and slumbering on its arms.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 470.

The pamper'd colt will discipline disdain,
Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the rein.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 323.

2. Being at rest; being less in motion. *Obsolete.*

Palsies oftenest happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The subject . . . becomes *restive*.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii.

Réstiveness. *s.* Obstinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's self, which the Spanish name desemboltura partly expresseth; when there be not stands nor *restiveness* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.—*Bacon, Essays.*

That it gave occasion to some men's further *restiveness*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Réstless. *adj.*

1. Being without sleep.

Restless he pass'd the remnants of the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cii.

2. Unquiet, without peace.

Ease to the body some, none to the mind
From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,
But rush upon me thronging, and present
Times past, what once I was, and what am now.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 18.

Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,
But to be *restless* in a worse extreme?
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, over seeking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes,
When God and Nathan were declared his foes?
Prior, Solomon, iii. 450.

3. Unconstant; unsettled.

He was stout of courage, strong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his spright.
Fairfax.

She's proud, fantastick, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range.
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

4. Not still; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impose
Such *restless* revolution, day by day
Repeated? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 30.

Réstlessly. *adv.* In a restless manner; without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. — *South, Sermons.*

Réstlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Restless.

1. Want of sleep.

Restlessness and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried.—*Harvey.*

2. Want of rest; unquietness.

Let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining *restlessness!*
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast. *Herbert.*

I sought my bed, in hopes relief to find,
But *restlessness* was mistress of my mind. *Harte.*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its rest bear equal witness to.—*Boyle.*

Restórable. *adj.* Capable of being restored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate.—*Swift.*

Restóral. *s.* Restitution.

One part of the Christian faith concerns the promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour upon the terms, propounded in the Gospel, of sincere faith and repentance.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. iv.

Restorátion. *s.*

1. Act of replacing in a former state.

Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,
Thy longing people's expectation!
Sent from the gods to set us free
From bondage and from usurpation;
Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration*.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius.

The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. —*Swift.*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth.—*Rogers.*

Restórative. *adj.* Having the power to recruit life.

It is a signe of God's great favour to any nation when the hearts of sovereigne governours are raised up, both to the choice of worthy agents, and to the commanding of pious and *restorative* action. — *Bishop Hall, Zerubbabel and Ezra.* (Ord MS.)

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil;
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 371.

Restórative. *s.* Medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiss thy lips;
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the physick and *restorative* of the spirit.—*South, Sermons.*

Ass's milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumptions.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

He prescribes an English gallon of ass's milk, especially as a *restorative*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Restóre. *v. a.* [Fr. *restaurer.*]

1. Give back what has been lost or taken away.

Restore the man his wife.—*Genesis*, xx. 7.

He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more.—*Leviticus*, vi. 5.

I took the word,
And urged the sacred slave to be *restored*.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

2. Bring back.

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *restore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 157.

The father banish'd virtue shall *restore*,
And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 16.

3. Retrieve; bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 4.

The archangel paused
Between the world destroy'd and world *restored*.
Ibid. xii. 2.

These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *restore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

In his Odysseys Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. — *Prior.*

4. Cure; recover from disease.

Garth, faster than a plague destroys, *restores*.
Granville.

5. Recover passages in books from corruption.

Restóre. *s.* Restoration. *Rare.*

Till he had made amends and full *restore*
For all the damage.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5, 18.

Restórer. *s.* One who, that which, restores; one who recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.

Next to the Son,
Destined *restorer* of mankind, by whom
New heaven and earth shall to the ages rise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 646.

I foretel you, as the *restorer* of poetry.—*Dryden.*

Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital.—*Swift.*

Restórity. *s.* Restoration. *Rare.*

Well said, Camilla; let it goe. I must impute it to my *ill-fortune*, that where I looked for *restority*, I found a consumption.—*Lyly, Euphues and his England.* (Nares by H. and W.)

A lie, well told, to some tastes ill *restoritie*,
Besides, we poets lie by good authoritie.
Harington, Epigrams: 1633.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Restórement. *s.* Restoration. *Rare.*

By which relation they might illustrate the destruction of man by the old serpent, and his *restorement* by the blood of Christ.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, 234. (Ord MS.)

Restráin. *v. a.* [Fr. *restreindre*; Lat. *restringo.*]

1. Withhold; keep in.

If she *restrain'd* the riots of your followers,
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

The gods will plague thee,
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 3.

2. Repress; keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders.—*Locke.*

That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation.—*Id.*

3. Suppress; hinder; repress.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Compassion gave him up to tears
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrained* excess.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 497.

4. Abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*,
And pray'd me oft forbearance.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 5.

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Hold in.

His horse, with a half-checked bit, and a head-stall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

6. Limit; confine.

We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute?—*South, Sermons.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i.e. they are generally so.—*Watts, Logick.*

Restraínable. *adj.* Capable of being restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable* than the pen of the poet.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Restraínedly. *adv.* In a restrained manner; with restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the Scripture, is manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Restraíner. *s.* One who, that which, restrains; one who withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the *restrainer*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Restraínt. *s.*

1. Abridgement of liberty.

She will well excuse,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you:
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange *restraint*.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errours, iii. 1.

I request
The enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murm'ring lips of discontent.
Id., King John, iv. 2.

It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by.—*Locke.*

2. Prohibition.

What moved our parents to transgress his will
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides?
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 31.

3. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received.—*Sir T. Browne.*

4. Repression; hinderance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few.—1 *Samuel*, xiv. 6.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1182.

Is there any thing which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person than a severe temperance, and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures?—*South, Sermons.*

Restríct. *v. a.* [Lat. *restrictus*, pass. part. of *restringo*; *restrictio, -onis.*] Limit: (noticed by Johnson as 'scarce English').

In the enumerations of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other.—*Arbuthnot.*

We exhort all persons, who keep horses, to *restrict* the consumption of oats.—*Royal Proclamation*, December, 1800.

Restríct. *adj.* Confined; limited.

Men are unequall and unsutable in their courses and dispositions, in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly *restrict*, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse.—*Gataker, Just Man*, p. 224. (Ord MS.)

No speculative understanding, in that *restrict* sense above named, makes at pleasure the natures, &c.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 251: 1682.

Restríction. *s.* Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement, not a trade.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most *restriction* to certain places.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

All duties are matter of conscience; with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*

Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health.—*Arbuthnot.*

Restríctive. *adj.*

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Styptic; astringent.

I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Restríctively. *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be understood so *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or necessary concerns of life, may lawfully be brought into discourse.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Restríngency. *s.* Power of contracting.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency*, and in the dying of materials of the slacker contextures.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Spratt's History of the Royal Society*, p. 293.

Restríngent. *s.* That which hath the power of contracting; styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stanch, and incrassatives to thicken the blood.—*Harvey.*

Restríve. *v. n.* Strive anew.

Restriving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together, I freed my long captivated weapon.—*Sir E. Sackville, Guardian*, no. 153.

Résty. *adj.* [N.Fr. *reste* = rancid (as butter); stale.] Turned (as bacon, to which it chiefly applies) by keeping: (*reasty* and *reezed* are concurrent forms; *rusty* is catachrestic).

Lay flitches a salting.
Through folly too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Relant: m. Mustinesse, fustinesse, ranknesse, dankishnesse. *Relant*: m. *ante*: f. Musty, fusty, *resty*, *reasie*, dankish, unsavory. *Relanteur*: f: as *Relant*: m, *Relantir*. To smell musty, grow fusty, wax *resty*.—*Cotgrave.*

Résty. *adj.* [Fr. *restif.*] Restive.

The master is too *resty*, or too rich, to say his own prayers, or to bless his own table.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 24.

Have not other hands been tried and found *resty*? but we stick at nothing.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious.—*Swift.*

Resubjéction. *s.* Second subjection.

An overture of the likelihood of this liberal dispensation from his holy father of Rome, upon the conditions of our *resubjection*. — *Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 14.

Resublimátion. *s.* Second sublimation: (used chiefly in *Chemistry*).

Which is through a known, yet notable, experiment among chymists, mer-sublimate may be deprived of its deadly corrosiveness, and prepared into a medicine, inoffensive even to children, by bare *resublimation* with fresh mercury.—*Boyle, Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, pt. ii. p. 123. (Rich.)

Resublíme. *v. a.* Sublime another time.

When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Resudátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *resudatus.*] Act of sweating out again.

There's a kind of *resudation* of juice proceeding from sweet herbs and flowers, at a certain convenient time of their growth.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi.* (Ord MS.)

Resúlt. *v. n.* [Fr. *resulter.*]

1. Fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xi. 735.

2. Rise as a consequence; be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.

Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *result*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

The horror of an object may overbear the pleasure *resulting* from its greatness.—*Addison.*

3. Arise as a conclusion from premises.

Resúlt. *s.*

1. Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his former place.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgement tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *results* of the major part of their votes, I should then not suspect my own judgment for not speedily concurring with them.—*Eikon Basilike.*

As in perfumes, composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *result* of all:
So she was all a sweet, whose ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the Maker's art.
Dryden, Eleonora, 154.

Buying of land is the *result* of a full and satiated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ.—*Locke.*

3. Inference from premises.

These things are a *result* or judgement upon fact.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Resolve; decision.
Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies.—*Swift.*

Resúltance. *s.* Act of resulting. *Rare.*
Neither of which marriages yet taking effect, the *resultance* was only a peace and friendship established upon the first proposition of alliance betwixt them.—*Lord Herbert, History of Henry VIII.* p. 11.
Chiefly in the *resultance* of the beautiful and admirable frame of the whole body.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 183.
He would ... thence infer,
That souls were but *resultances* from her.
Donne, Poems, p. 212.

Resúltant. *s.* That which results, comes out as a result or product.
The properties of substances, though destroyed to sense by combination, are not destroyed in reality: it follows from the persistence of force, that the properties of a compound are *resultants* of the properties of its components—*resultants* in which the properties of the components are severally in full action, though greatly obscured by each other.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, ch. i. § 1.

Resúltate. *s.* Result. *Rare.*
The *resultate* of their counsell is, for the most part, direct and sincere.—*Bacon.* (Ord MS.)

Resúlting. *part. adj.* In *Law.* See extract.
When the use limited by deed expires, or cannot rest, it returns back to him who raised it after such expiration, or during such impossibility, and is styled a *resulting* use. As, if a man makes a feoffment to the use of his intended wife for life, with remainder to the use of the first-born son in tail: here, till he marries, the use results back to himself; after marriage it is executed in the wife for life; and if she dies without issue the whole results back to him in fee.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.*

Resúmable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, resumed or taken back.
This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary.—*Sir M. Hale.*
Most of those who have written upon the feudal system lay it down that benefices were originally precarious, and revoked at pleasure by the sovereign; that they were afterwards granted for life; and at a subsequent period became hereditary.... I am not convinced that beneficiary grants were ever considered as *resumable* at pleasure, unless where some delinquency could be imputed to the vassal.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Resúme. *v. a.* [Lat. *resumo.*]
1. Take back what has been given.
The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,
Gazed on too long, *resumes* the light he gave.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.
Sees not my love, how time *resumes*
The glory which he lent these flowers;
Though none should taste of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours:
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*
2. Take back what has been taken away.
That opportunity,
Which *then* they had to take from 's, to *resume*
We have again. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 1.
They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently, by surprise and upon wrong suggestions.—*Sir W. Davenant.*
3. Take away.
Then enter into glory, and *resume*
His seat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 456.
At this, with look serene, he raised his head;
Reason *resumed* her place, and passion fled.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 348.
4. Dryden uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.
To him our common grandsire of the main
Had given to change his form, and changed *resume again.* *Dryden.*
5. Begin again what was broken off: (as, 'to *resume* a discourse').
The vote from the house of commons was read; and, in regard it was late, for it was past eight of the clock, the house was *resumed*; and it was moved, that the committee might sit again to-morrow in the afternoon.—*Lord Clarendon, Diary*: 1688-89.

Resúmmons. *s.* In *Law.* See extract.
Resummons ... [is] a second summons or calling a man to answer an action, where the first summons is defeated by any occasion; and when, by death, &c. of the judges, they do not come on the day to which they were continued for trial of causes, such causes may be continued or revived by *resummons.*—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

Resúmption. *s.* [Fr. *resomption.*] Act of resuming.
If there be any fault, it is the *resumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments.—*Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age*, preface.
The universal voice of the people seeming to call for some kind of *resumption*, the writer of these papers thought it might not be unreasonable to publish a discourse upon grants.—*Sir W. Davenant.*
Resumption [is] particularly used for taking again into the king's hands such lands or tenements, &c. as on false suggestion he had granted by letters patent to any man. It is said that the king cannot grant a prerogative of power so that he may resume it; otherwise it is a grant of interest. Many acts have been heretofore passed for resuming improvident grants of the crown.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

Resupinátion. *s.* Act of lying on the back.
A *resupination* of the figure.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Resúpine. *adj.* Supine.
Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness.—*Sir K. Digby, Observations.* (Ord MS.)

Resurprize. *s.* Second surprize; surprize afresh.
The castle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itself invested by Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, insidiously, and in violation of league: the process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans, a recovery of the town, and a current of the war even to the walls of Sparta.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.* (Rich.)

Resurréction. *s.* Revival from the dead; return from the grave.
The Sadducees came upon them, being grieved that they taught the people and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead.—*Acts*, iv. 2.
Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth, than certain times to appear
To his disciples. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 436.
Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a publick fact, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ.—*Watts.*

Resurréctionist, or Resurréction-man. *s.* One who made a business of robbing graves of the bodies and selling them to dissectors.

Resurvéy. *v. a.* Review; survey again.
I have, with cursory eye, o'erglanced the articles;
Appoint some of your counsel presently
To sit with us, once more with better heed
To *resurvey* them. *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Resúscitable. *adj.* Capable of being resuscitated.
The apothecary told the virtuoso that he had really prepared *resuscitable* plants a different way from that others pretended to.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. v. p. 605. (Rich.)

Resúscitate. *v. a.* Stir up anew; revive.
We have beasts and birds for dissections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance.—*Bacon.*
That after death we should be *resuscitated.*—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.
These things, I have *resuscitated* from the oblivion in which they had long been buried.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Resúscitate. *v. n.* Awaken; revive.
Those birds, that yearly sleep a winter's death,
Each spring to mighty love *resuscitate.*
Fellthan, Lusoria, § 35.

Resuscitátion. *s.* Act of stirring up anew; act of reviving, or state of being revived.
The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work, yet such as whereof God hath been pleased to give us many images and prefigurations even in nature itself.—*Bishop Hall, Temptations Repelled*, i. § 5.
The *resuscitation* of all his saints into the eternal happiness, which they had fallen from.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 277: 1660.
Resuscitation of the day,
Or resurrection of the spring.
Cowley, Ode on the Restoration of King Charles II.
Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery.—*Pope.*
Hanged men do cease for ever from this Earth; but out of chains and the galleys there may be *resuscitation* in triumph. *Resuscitation* for the chained hero; and even for the chained scoundrel, or semi-scoundrel!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. v.

Retaíl. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *retailler* = cut into little pieces.]
1. Sell in small quantities; in consequence of selling at second hand.
All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those who make should also vend and *retail* their commodities.—*Locke.*
2. Sell at second hand.
The sage dame, experienced in her trade,
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 133.
3. Tell in broken parts, or at second hand.
He is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar.
Id., Richard III. iv. 4.

Retaíl. *s.* [the accent on this word is now usually on the *first* syllable; but Dryden and Swift have placed it on the *last.*] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.
Then mother church did mightily prevail,
She parcell'd out the Bible by *retail.*
Dryden, Religio Laici, 376.
The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail.*—*Addison.*
We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,
And selling basely by *retail.* *Swift, Miscellanies*

Retaíler. *s.* One who retails.
1. One who sells by small quantities.
From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
2. One who tells in broken parts, or at second hand.
The admirable Sir Isaac Newton, a much better philosopher, I do not say merely, than Epicurus, or Lucretius, or any of the more modern *retailers* of their blunders; but even than any of the most celebrated ones, whether of ancient or modern times.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. i.

Retain. *v. a.* [Lat. *retineo*; Fr. *retenir.*]
1. Keep; not lose.
Where is the patience now,
That you so oft have boasted to *retain?*
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.
Though the offending part felt mortal pain,
The immortal part its knowledge did *retain.*
Sir J. Denham.
The vigour of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted prowess I *retain,*
Within these heaps of slaughter.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed ...
The place your armour and your name *retains.*
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 680.
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too.—*Locke.*
2. Keep; not to lay aside.
As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind.—*Romans*, i. 28.
Only we still *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, beloved sons, be yours.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
Be obedient, and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 501.
Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
They who have restored painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method.—*Dryden.*
3. Keep; not dismiss.
Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me.—*Philemon*, 12.
Hollow rocks *retain*
The sound of blustering winds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 285.
4. Keep in pay; hire.
A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence.—*Addison.*
Lazarus's case is to come on next, and this fee is to *retain* you on his side.—*Bishop Sherlock, Trial of the Witnesses.*
5. Withhold; keep back.
He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 287.

Retaín. *v. n.*
1. Belong to; depend on.
These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness.—*Boyle.*
In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixtion, and though they wholly seem to *retain* to the body, depart upon disunion.—*Sir T. Browne.*
2. Keep; continue.
No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,

Than earthly substance can unforced aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

Retaínable. *adj.* Capable of being retained.

Things acted possess us more, and are more *retainable*, than the passable tones of the tongue.—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Retaíner. *s.*

1. Adherent; dependant; hanger-on.

You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it.—*Swift.*

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral *retainers* to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders.—*Addison, Spectator.*

From the time of Edward I., the feudal system ... declined very rapidly. But what the nobility lost in the number of their military tenants was in some degree compensated by the state of manner. The higher class of them ... were exceedingly opulent; ... gentlemen of large and good families, who had attached themselves to these great peers, who bore offices which we should call menial in their households, and sent their children thither for education, were of course ready to follow their banner in a rising without much inquiry into the cause. Still less would the vast body of tenants and their *retainers*, who were fed at the castle in time of peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the field of battle. ... A practice much allied to confederacies of maintenance, though ostensibly more harmless, was that of giving liveries to all *retainers* of a noble family.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

2. See extract.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery.—*Cowell.*

3. Act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

4. One who retains, or loses not.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

5. Retaining fee; fee advanced to counsel to retain his services in a trial.

You are men of too much sense, I am sure, to be found on the side of Jannes and Jambres, or to take a *retainer* from Simon Magus.—*Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelity*, letter xiv.

Retáke. *v. a.* Take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Retáliate. *v. a.* Return by giving like for like; repay; requite: (it may be used of good or evil).

Our ambassador sent word to the duke's son, that his visit should be *retaliated*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 132.

It is very unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors.—*Swift.*

If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of courage.—*Id.*

Retaliátion. *s.* Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge; so that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil.—*South, Sermons.*

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

Retárd. *v. a.* [Fr. *retarder*; Lat. *retardo*; *tardus* = slow.]

1. Hinder; obstruct in swiftness of course.

Now Iphitus with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire; the one *retarded* was
By feeble age, the other by a wound.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

2. Delay; put off.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can *retard* th' appointed hour.
Dryden.

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.—*Pope.*

Retárd. *v. n.* Stay back.

Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later than usually it was expected.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Retardátion. *s.* Hinderance; act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoary hairs.—*Bacon.*

The eighth is the *retardation* of our glory.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 18.

The acceleration or *retardation* of the motion.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 392.

Retárder. *s.* Hinderer; obstructer.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*.—*Glanville.*

Retárdment. *s.* Act of delaying or keeping back.

Which malice or which art no more could stay,
Than witches' charms can a *retardment* bring
To the resuscitation of the day,
Or resurrection of the spring.
Cowley, Ode on the Restoration of Charles II.

Very probable reasons were offered to justify every new *retardment*.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, King William III.*

Retch. *v. n.* [A.S. *hræcan.*] Heave; strain; try to vomit.

Rétchless. *adj.* Reckless. *Rare.*

This said, he flung his *retchlesse* armes abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.
Mirrour for Magistrates. (Nares by H. and W.)

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life, from whence his own began;
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1070.

Rétchlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Retchless. *Rare.*

Thus well they may upbraid our *retchlessnesse*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi. 18. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rétchlessly. *adv.* In a retchless manner. *Rare.*

For when in ages past we look in books to read,
We *retchlessly* discharge our memory of those.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song. x.

Retéction. *s.* Act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change.—*Boyle.*

Reténtion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *retentio, -onis.*]

1. Act of retaining; power of retaining.

No woman's heart
So big to hold so much; they lack *retention*.
Shakespear, Twelfth-Night, ii. 4.

A froward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation; and they that reverence too much old things, are but a scorn to the new.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. See extract.

Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contradiction in their solid parts which makes them hold fast their proper contents.—*Quincy.*

3. Memory.

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received.—*Locke.*

4. Act of withholding anything.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or restraint;
All his. *Shakespear, Twelfth-Night*, v. 1.

5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I sent the old and miserable king
To some *retention* and appointed guard.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Reténtive. *adj.*

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the *retentive* force of that stomach of the mind.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my *retentive* enemy, my gaol?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

In Tot'nam fields the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;
Long Chancery-lane *retentive* rolls the sound,
And courts to courts return it round and round.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 261.

2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must be an harmony continually running over in a silent whisper those musical accents, which our *retentive* faculty is preserver of.—*Glanville.*

Reténtive. *s.* Restraint.

Secret checks readily conspire with outward *retentives*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations.*

Reténtiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Retentive.

The great *retentiveness* of his memory, but especially the admirable power of his intellect, reason, and will, give him (man) a far greater specifical perfection above the most perfect travail of nature, than that he hath above the meanest insect.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.* (Ord MS.)

Retéx. *v. a.* [Lat. *retexo.*] Unweave; undo; annul any action.

Neither king James, king Charles, nor any parliament, did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 57.

Rétiary. *adj.* In the extract, net-making. *Rare.*

We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* spiders and their position in the web.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Rich.)

Réticence. *s.* Concealment by silence.

Réticent. *adj.* Concealing by silence; silent.

Upon this he is naturally *reticent*.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Retícular. *adj.* Having the form of a small net.

Retícularly. *adj.* In a reticular manner.

According to Sharpey, the outer surface of the chorion is *reticularly* ridged, like the inner surface of the human gall-bladder, but in a finer degree.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Retículated. *adj.* Made of net-work; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The first appearance of development is as a whitish cloud of indeterminate form, spreading over the vitellus, and assuming, as it extends, a *reticulated* appearance.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Retículating. *v. n.* Running into meshes.

The inner surface of the uterus exhibits fine low ridges or villi, not *reticulating* quite so much.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Rétícule. *s.* [Lat. *reticulum* = small net; *rete* = net.] Lady's workbag; small net-work bag: (corrupted into Ridicule).

Rétiform. *adj.* Having the form of a net.

The uveous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and if any be by the *retiform* coat reflected, they are soon choaked in the black inside of the uvea.—*Ray.*

Rétina. *s.* [Lat.] Continuation and expansion of the optic nerve at the back of the transparent parts of the eye, upon which the pictures of external objects fall as objects of vision.

The optic nerve, at its entrance into the eye, divides itself into numerous small fasciculi of ultimate fibrils, and these appear to spread themselves out, and to inosculate with each other by an exchange of fibrils, so as to form a net-like plexus which constitutes the inner layer of the *retina*. ... The principal part of the thickness of the *retina*, however, is made up of a series of layers. ... These layers, as seen in a vertical section, succeed each other from within outwards as follows:—In contact with the vesicular layer is a layer of finely granular matter of a greyish hue, in which an indistinct radiating fibrous appearance is seen; next is a layer of definite granules, which seem like minute cells closely investing nuclei; outside this is another layer in which the appearance of radiating fibres is more distinct; this, again, is succeeded by another granular layer resembling the preceding; and outside all there is a layer of 'cones' or 'rod-like' bodies, which has long been known as 'Jacob's membrane.'—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 605: 1864.

The *retina*, as examined microscopically, presents, among other elements, a tesselated pavement made up of minute rods packed side by side, with their ends exposed so as to form its surface. As far as can be made out, each of these rods is supplied by a separate nerve; and is, as must be supposed, capable of independent stimulation.—*Herbert Spencer Principles of Psychology.*

It is by means of optical images that vision is effected. The eye is an assemblage of lenses which concentrate the rays emanating from each point of the object on a tissue of very delicate nerves called the *retina*, where an exact image or representation of the object is formed; and it is this image which is perceived or felt by the *retina*. The images of external objects are painted on the *retina* in a reversed position, and from the *retina* the impressions are transmitted to the sensorium by the optical nerves.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, in voce *Image.*

Retínue. *s.* [Fr. *retenue.*] Number attending upon a principal person; train; meiny

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
But other of your insolent *retinue*,
Do hourly carp and quarrel.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

What followers, what *retinue* canst thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 419.

There appears
The long *retinue* of a prosperous reign,
A series of successful years.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 507.

Neither pomp nor *retinue* shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasures.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Retíre. *v. n.* [Fr. *retirer*, from *tirer* = draw.]

1. Retreat; withdraw; go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth *retire*.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though secret she *retire*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 809.

The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to *retire* to their country habitations. — *Sir J. Hayward.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require,
What could he more but decently *retire*. *Swift.*

2. Retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, *retire*, stay not. —*Jeremiah*, iv. 6.

From each hand with speed *retired*,
Where erst was thickest placed the angelick throng.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 307.

3. Go from a public station.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts *retire*,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

4. Go off from company.

The old fellow skuttled out of the room, and *retired*.—*Arbuthnot.*

5. Withdraw for safety.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, *retiring* to the Lacedemonians.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 9.

Retíre. *v. a.* Withdraw; take away; make to retire.

He brake up his court, and *retired* himself, his wife, and children into a forest thereby.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He, our hope, might have *retired* his power,
And driven into despair an enemy's hate.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 2.

There may be as great a variety in *retiring* and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them.—*Bacon.*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray,
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,
And every season like the month of May.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

These actions in her closet, all alone,
Retired within herself, she doth fulfil. *Ibid.*

After some slight skirmishes, he *retired* himself into the castle of Farnham.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And scarce the wealthy can one-half *retire*,
Before he rushes in to share the prey.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxlix.

Retíre. *s.*

1. Retreat; recession. *Obsolete.*

I heard his praises in pursuit,
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of *retire*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Thou hast talk'd
Of sallies and *retires*, of trenches, tents.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

The battle and the *retire* of the English succours were the causes of the loss of that duchy.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Obsolete.*

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her *retire*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 265.

Retíred. *part. adj.*

1. Secret; private.

Language most shews a man; speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us.—*B. Jonson.*

Some, accustomed to *retired* speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logick.—*Locke.*

He was admitted into the most secret and *retired* thoughts and counsels of his royal master, king William.—*Addison.*

2. Withdrawn.

You find the mind in sleep *retired* from the senses, and out of these motions made on the organs of sense.—*Locke.*

'But,' persisted Harley, 'think again. Was there no lady well acquainted with Italian, and with whom, perhaps, for that very reason, your wife became familiar?' 'Ah, it is true. There was one old lady of *retired* habits, but who had been much in Italy. Lady—Lady—I remember—Lady Jane Horton.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. ii.

Retíredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Retired; solitude; privacy; secrecy.

How many have we known, that have been innocent in their *retiredness*, miserably debauched with lewd conversation! Next to being good is to consort with the virtuous.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 19.

Casting one eye back at the least to his former *retiredness*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 166.

If *retiredness* be not more delicious than affluence or popularity, how comes it that men of great employment do so often lock up themselves from the crowd and flux of affairs? As the happiest part of their lives, they steal themselves into a calm.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 44.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess
Herself a nun, tied to *retiredness*,
So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.
Donne.

How could he have the leisure and *retiredness* of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Retírement. *s.*

1. Private abode; secret habitation.

Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years.—*Addison.*

He has sold a small estate that he had, and has erected a charitable *retirement* for ancient, poor people to live in prayer and piety.—*Law.*

2. Private way of life.

My *retirement* there tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts.—*Sir J. Denham, Works*, epistle dedicatory.

An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven.
Thomson.

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short *retirement* urges sweet return.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 250.

4. State of being withdrawn.

In this *retirement* of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming.—*Locke.*

Retórt. *v. a.* [Fr.; Lat. *retortus*, pass. part. of *retorqueo* = I twist or hurl back.]

1. Throw back; rebound.

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

The loadstone, which the wary mariner
Doth as director of his travels bear
Now to the rising sun, now to the set,
Doth never lose that hidden virtue yet,
Which makes it to the north *retort* its look.
Sir R. Fanshaw, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

When the body is distempered, it *retorts* and shoots backward its indispositions to the mind.—*Sir R. Tempest, Solitariness*, p. 4: 1649.

2. Return any argument, censure, or incivility.

His proof will easily be *retorted*, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; shall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am none of the elect; for all that are elect shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God.—*Hammond.*

He passed through hostile scorn;
And with *retorted* scorn his back he turn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 905.

The respondent may shew, how the opponent's argument may be *retorted* against himself.—*Watts.*

3. Curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted*; or in some pipe that were sinuous.—*Bacon.*

Retórt. *s.* Censure or incivility returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 4.

Retórt. *s.* [Fr. *retorte*.] Chemical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quicksilver is separated by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand *retorts* of iron, every one of which costs a crown at the best hand from the iron furnaces in Carinthia.—*Sir T. Browne, Travels.*

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the *retort* is not acid nor alkaline.—*Arbuthnot.*

When the chemist works with the *retort*, he places the body on which he operates in one part of an inclosed cavity, which, by its bendings and communications, separates at the same time that it confines, the products which result from the action of fire: and he assumes that this process is an analysis of the body into its ingredients, not a creation of anything which did not exist before, or a destruction of anything which previously existed.— *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 30: 1858.

Retórter. *s.* One who retorts.

Retórting. *verbal abs.* Act of casting back, in the way of censure or incivility.

As for those little *retortings* of my own expressions, 'of being dull by design, witty in October, shining, excelling,' and so forth; they are the common cavils of every witling, who has no other methods of shewing his parts, but by little variations and repetitions of the man's word whom he attacks.—*Tatler*, no. 239.

Retórtion. *s.* Act of retorting.

As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound itself.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 253: 1665.

Complaints and *retortions* are the common refuge of causes that want better arguments. — *Lively Oracles*, p. 24: 1678.

Retóss. *v. a.* Toss back.

Along the skies,
Tost and *retost*, the ball incessant flies.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vi. 112.

Retoúch. *v. a.* [Fr. *retoucher*.] Improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted.—*Dryden.*

Lintot, dull rogue, will think your price too much:
'Not, sir, if you revise it and *retouch*.'
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Retráce. *v. a.* [Fr. *retracer*.] Trace back; trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 520.

Retráct. *v. a.* [Fr. *retracter*; Lat. *retractus*, pass. part. of *retraho* (*traho* = I draw); *retractio*, *-onis*.]

1. Recall; recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
Paris should ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

If his subtilities could have satisfied me, I would as freely have *retracted* this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Take back; resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was employed in making provision for bread; and the excess of fertility which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Retráct. *v. n.* Unsay; withdraw concession.

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies.
Granville.

Retráctate. *v. a.* Recant; unsay.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him; and doth even glory that he seeth his infirmities.—*Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

Retractátion. *s.* Recantation; change of opinion declared.

Saint Austen, in the ix. chapter of his first book of *retractations* sayth, he had diligently searched from whence evil might spring.—*Crowley, Defence of English Writers*, fol. 31, b.: 1566.

Culpable beginnings have found commendable conclusions, and infamous courses pious *retractations*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 6.

Retráction. *s.*

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty.—*Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have joined as a *retraction* to the other.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

These words [1 Sam. xxv. 32, 33] are David's *retraction*, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 355.

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or concessions.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Retráctive. *s.* That which draws or takes from anything.

We could make this use of it, to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 139.

The *retractives* of bashfulness . . . might have hindered his progression.—*Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Of Lord Mountjoy.*

Retraict. *s.* [Fr. *retraicte.*] Retreat. *Obsolete.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse unto him, and seeing the business past *retraict*, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle.—*Bacon.*

Retraít. *adj.* Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte*, as none but a priest or a devil could ever have scented it out.—*Harsnett.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Retraít. *s.* [Italian, *ritratto.*] Cast of the countenance; picture. *Obsolete.*

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working bellgards, and amorous *retraite*,
And every one her with a grace endows. *Spenser.*
She is the mighty Queen of Faery,
Whose faire *retraite* I in my shield doe beare. *Id.*

Retreát. *s.* [Fr. *retraite.*]

1. Act of retiring.

But beauty's triumph is well-timed *retreat*,
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*

2. State of privacy; retirement.

Oft in the clear still mirror of *retreat*,
I studied Shrewsbury the wise and great.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

3. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious *retreat.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Holy *retreat*, sithence no female thither
Must dare approach, from the inferiour reptile
To woman, form divine.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

4. Place of security.

This place our dungeon, not our safe *retreat*,
Beyond his potent arm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 317.

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*,
From sudden April's showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf*, 314.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines as to guard them round with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these *retreats* more like the den of robbers than the fortresses of fair warriors.—*Locke.*

5. Act of retiring before a superior force.

Honourable *retreats* are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour.—*Bacon.*

Unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul *retreat.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 554.

Retreát. *v. n.*

1. Go to a private abode.

2. Take shelter; go to a place of security.

But yet so fast they could not home *retreat*,
But that swift Talus did the foremost win.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 7, 35.

3. Retire from a superior enemy.

4. Go back out of the former place.

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now *retreated.—Woodward.*

Having taken her by the hand, he *retréated* with his eye fixed upon her.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Retreát. *v. a.* Draw or turn back; retrace. *Rare.*

Compelled Jordan to *retreat* his course.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, day i. week i. (Ord MS.)

Retreáted. *part. adj.* Retired; gone to privacy.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a private valley, sing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 546.

Retreáting. *part. adj.* Moving in retreat; going back.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 853.

Retrénch. *v. a.* [Fr. *retrancher*; from *trancher* = to cut.]

1. Cut off; pare away.

The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts *retrench.*
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoses; but many things ought to have been *retrenched.—Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Confine.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching*, within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes and the allegiance of the subject. —*Addison, Freeholder.*

Retrénch. *v. n.* Live with less magnificence or expense.

Can I *retrench?* yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And like its master very low.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, ep. vii.

Retrénching. *verbal abs.* Curtailing; cutting out; purposed omission.

All ancient books, having been preserved by transcription, were liable through ignorance, negligence, or fraud, to be corrupted in three different ways, that is to say, by *retrenchings*, additions, and alterations.—*Harris, Philological Inquiries.*

Retrénchment. *s.* [Fr. *retranchement.*]

1. Act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober *retrenchments* of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil*, dedication.

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politest authors, who nevertheless have made these *retrenchments*, and consequently increased our former scarcity.—*Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the increase of this charity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Fortification.

You vanquish me so fast, that in the end
I shall have nothing left me to defend;
From every post you force me to remove,
But let me keep my last *retrenchment*, love.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. v. 2.

Retríbute. *v. a.* Lat. *retributus*, pass. part. of *retribuo* (*tribuo* = I pay); *retributio, -onis.*] Pay back; make repayment of.

Here is no want of pleasure neither, abounding in gardens, fruit, and corn: which, being cultivated, *retribute* a gainful acknowledgment.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 223.

I come to tender you the man you have made,
And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you my ocean have enrich'd me with.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our Maker are less properly requitals than restitutions.—*Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to use a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictates what is proportionate to his transgression.—*Locke.*

Retributor. *s.* [accent doubtful.] One who effects a retribution. *Rare.*

They had learned that thankfulnesse was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor.*—*Bishop Hall, Saul and Samuel.* (Ord MS.)

Retribútion. *s.* [Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treasure.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to higgle and dodge in the amends.—*Bishop Hall.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,
Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find
Fit *retribution.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 451.

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of a Deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to men after this life.—*South, Sermons.*

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Retríbutive. *adj.* Repaying; making repayment.

Something strangely *retributive* is working.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

With the *accent* on the *third* syllable.

I wait,
Enduring thus the *retributive* hour,
Which since we spake is even nearer now.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Retríbutory. *adj.* Retributive.

Neither is it the pleasure of the Almighty to defer the *retributory* comforts of his mourners till another world: even here He is ready to supply them with abundant consolations.—*Bishop Hall, Remains.*

Retriévable. *adj.* Capable of being retrieved.

I interest myself a little in the history of it, [office of poet laureate,] and rather wish somebody may accept it that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*, or ever had any credit.—*Gray, Letter to Mason*: 1757.

Retriéve. *v. a.* [Fr. *retrouver*; Ital. *ritrovare.*]

1. Recover; restore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call;
Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 955.

3. Regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 590.

Philomela's liberty *retrieved*,
Cheers her sad soul. *A. Philips.*

4. Recall; bring back.

If one like the old Latin poets came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits to an imitation of their predecessors.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letter to Pope.*

Retriéve. *s.* Seeking again; discovery: (especially, in *Sporting*, applied to the finding of game either once sprung, or killed).

We'll bring Wax to the *retrieve.*—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

With this they all were satisfied,
As men are wont o' th' biass'd side,
Applauded the profound dispute;
And grew more gay and resolute
By having overcome all doubt,
That if it never had fall'n out;
And to compleat their narrative
Agreed t' insert this strange *retrieve.*
Butler, The Elephant in the Moon, 315.

Retroáctive. *adj.* Acting in regard to things past.

A bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a *retroactive* statute, to punish the offences, which did not exist at the time they were committed.—*Gibbon, Memoirs*, p. xi.

Retrocédent. *adj.* Going back; retired; retreating; falling back: (specially applied in *Medicine* to certain forms of disease, especially the gout).

In another variety of irregular gout, the complaint commences in the ordinary way, . . . but the pain and inflammation do not reach the ordinary degree of intensity, or at any rate do not continue for the usual time and then recede gradually in the accustomed manner, but they disappear suddenly, abruptly, and entirely, while symptoms of severe and alarming disorder arise, as suddenly, in some internal part. This Cullen names *retrocédent* gout. —*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxi.

Retrocéssion. *s.* Act of going back.

This argument is drawn from the sun's *retrocession.*—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, iii. 2, 66.

The *retrocession* of the shadow must be as natural as before.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 40.

Rétrochoir. *s.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

Retrochoir.—The chapels and other parts behind and about the high altar are so called, as, for example, the Lady Chapel, when so placed. Monks who were sick or infirm, or those who arrived too late to enter the choir, were appointed to hear the service in the *retrochoirs.* The choral stalls when placed in the Roman manner behind the high altar, are sometimes termed the Arrière Chœur.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Retrocopulátion. *s.* Post-coition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Retrogradátion. *s.* Act of going backward.

For *retrogradation*, the shadow went back ten degrees in the dial of Ahaz.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon on Psalms*, cvii. 34.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations*, as well as their direct motion.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 58.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, it sufficiently demonstrates that their motions are governed by counsel.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Rétrograde. *adj.*

1. Going backward.
   Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not *retrograde.* —*Bacon.*
2. Contrary; opposite.
   Your intent
   In going back to school to Wittenberg,
   It is most *retrograde* to our desire.
   Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.
3. In *Astronomy.* See last extract.
   Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid,
   Progressive, *retrograde,* or standing still,
   In six thou see'st. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* viii. 126.
   Two geomantick figures were displayed
   Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
   One when direct, and one when *retrograde.*
   Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 614.
   In astronomy, planets are *retrograde,* when by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde.*—*Harris.*

Rétrograde. *v. n.* Go backward.
The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense. —*Bacon.*

Rétrograde. *v. a.* Cause to go backward.
The firmament shall *retrograde* his course.—*Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas,* p. 179: 1621.

Retrogréssion. *s.* Act of going backwards.
The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression,* but temporary unto any one.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Another example is the not uncommon Dictum, that bodies politic have youth, maturity, old age, and death, like bodies natural: that after a certain duration of prosperity, they tend spontaneously to decay. This also is a false analogy: . . . in the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of *retrogression,* that alone would constitute decay. Bodies politic die, but it is of disease, or violent death: they have no old age.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic,* pt. v. ch. v.

Retromíngency. *s.* [Lat. *mingens, -entis,* pres. part. of *mingo* = I stale, or pass water.] Quality of staling backwards.
The last foundation was *retromingency,* or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urine backwards, or aversely between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Retromíngent. *s.* Animal staling backward.
By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in *retromingents.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Rétrospect. *s.* [Lat. *spectus,* pass. part. of *specio* = look, see, spy.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.
As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect,* so you condemn his government by second sight.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
The observation is common, that a week spent in travelling or sightseeing, and therefore unusually full of mental excitements, appears in *retrospect* far longer than one spent at home; and that, similarly, a road followed for the first time, apparently takes longer to traverse than when it has become familiar. —*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Retrospéction. *s.* Act or faculty of looking backwards.
Canst thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin,
When thy *retrospection* vast
Sees the glorious ages past?
Happy nation, were we blind,
Or had only eyes behind! *Swift.*

Retrospéctive. *adj.* Looking backwards.
In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 99.

Retrovért. *v. a.* Turn back.

Retrovérted. *part. adj.* Turned back.
In some species of the cat-kind the glans is covered with *retroverted* papillæ, which, as these animals have no vesiculæ seminales may enable the male to hold the female longer in his embraces.—*Lawrence, Translation of Blumenbach's Physiology.* (Ord MS.)

Retrúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *retrudo*; pass. part. *retrusus.*] Thrust back.
The term of latitude is breadthless line;
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite process.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul: 1647.

Retrúse. *adj.* Hidden; abstruse.
Let us enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid, than we have authority from the sacred scriptures.—*Heywood, Hierarchie of Angels,* p. 50: 1635.

Retúnd. *v. a.* [Lat. *retundo.*] Blunt; turn.
Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Retúrn. *v. n.* [Fr. *retourner.*]

1. Come again to the same place.
   Whoso diggeth a pit, he shall fall therein; and he that rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him.—*Proverbs,* xxvi. 27.
   On their embattled ranks the waves *return.*
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 213.
2. Come back to the same state.
   If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom.—*Locke.*
3. Go back.
   I am in blood
   Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
   Returning were as tedious as go o'er.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
   To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas.—*Locke.*
4. Make answer.
   The thing of courage,
   As roused with rage, with rage doth sympathize;
   And with an accent tuned in self-same key,
   Returns to chiding fortune.
   Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
   He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd* . . .
   Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend!
   Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebais of Statius.
5. Come back; come again; revisit.
   Thou to mankind
   Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return.*
   Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 650.
6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.
   With the year
   Seasons *return,* but not to me *returns*
   Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 40.
7. Retort; recriminate.
   If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am.—*Dryden.*

Retúrn. *v. a.*

1. Repay; give in requital.
   Return him a trespass offering.—1 *Samuel,* vi. 3.
   Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head.—1 *Kings,* ii. 44.
   What peace can we *return,*
   But to our power, hostility, and hate?
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 335.
   When, answer none *return'd,* I set me down.
   Ibid. viii. 285.
2. Give back.
   What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people?—2 *Chronicles,* x. 6.
3. Send back.
   Reject not then what offer'd means; who knows
   But God hath set before us, to *return* thee
   Home to thy country and his sacred house?
   Milton, Samson Agonistes, 516.
4. Give account of.
   Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned.*—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*
5. Transmit.
   Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Retúrn. *s.*

1. Act of coming back to the same place.
   The king of France so suddenly gone back!
   Something since his coming forth is thought of,
   That his *return* was now most necessary.
   Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.
   When forced from hence to view our parts he mourns;
   Takes little journeys, and makes quick *returns.*
   Dryden.
2. Retrogression.
3. Act of coming back to the same state.
   At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee.—1 *Kings,* xx. 22.
4. Revolution; vicissitude.
   Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning. —*Bacon, Essays.*
5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale.
   As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall have your *return* in merchandize or gold.—*Bacon.*
   As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their *returns*; for, in some grounds, a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double *returns.*—*Id.*
6. Profit; advantage.
   The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
   Brokers cannot have less money by them than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns.*—*Locke.*
7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.
   Within these two months, that's a month before
   This bond expires, I do expect *return*
   Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
8. Repayment; retribution; requital.
   You made my liberty your late request:
   Is no *return* due from a grateful breast?
   I grow impatient, till I find some way,
   Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*
   Since these are some of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God?—*Bishop Atterbury.*
   Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of esteem.—*Id.*
   Returns, like these, our mistress bids us make,
   When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take.
   Prior, Ode to Queen Anne, 119.
   Ungrateful lord!
   Would'st thou invade my life, as a *return*
   For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*
9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.
   The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God.—*South, Sermons.*
10. Relapse.
    This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden *returns.*—*Swift.*
11. In *Architecture.* See second extract.
    Both these sides are not only *returns,* but parts of the front, and a stately tower in the midst of the front.—*Bacon.*
    Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or ground-plot, is called a *return* side.— *Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*
12. Report; account: (as, 'The sheriff's *return*;' 'The *return* of members of parliament').
    The members returned are the sitting members, until the house of commons upon petition shall adjudge the *return* to be false and illegal.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*
13. In *Law.* Certain days in every term are called *return* days, or days in bank; thus Hilary term has four *returns.*
    On some one of these days in bank all original writs are returnable, and therefore they are generally called the *returns* of that term.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Retúrnable. *adj.* In *Law.* Capable of being, allowed to be, reported back.
It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable.*—*Sir M. Hale.*
He shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Retúrner. *s.* One who returns, especially in paying or remitting money.
The chapmen that give highest for this can make most profit by it and those are the *returners* of our money.—*Locke.*

Retúrnless. *adj.* Admitting no return; irremeable.
But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne, though all my friends
I knew as well should make *returnlesse* ends.
Chapman.

Reúnion. *s.* Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

At the latter day we expect not a new creation, but a restitution, not a propagation but a renovation, not a production of new souls, but a *reunion* of such as before were separated.—*Bishop Pearson. Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

Reuníte. *v. a.*

1. Join again; make one whole a second time; join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the Great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Thou shalt not suffer that soul to continue there, ... but shalt bring it shortly from thence, and *reunite* it to my body.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

2. Reconcile; make those at variance one.

Reuníte. *v. n.* Cohere again.

Reunítion. *s.* Second conjunction.

I believe the immortality of the soul; I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some Difficult Texts in the New Testament*, p. 93.

Revaccinátion. *s.* Repetition of vaccination.

The *revaccination* of recruits in the Prussian army extends annually to some forty or forty-five thousand operations.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, lect. lxxxvii.

Reve. *s.* See Sheriff.

Reveál. *v. a.* [Lat. *revelo*; Fr. *révéler*.]

1. Show; discover; lay open; disclose a secret.

Be ashamed ... of speaking again that which thou hast heard, and of *revealing* of secrets.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xli. 23.

Light was the wound; the prince's care unknown,
She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own.
Waller.

The answer to one who asked what time was, 'Si non rogas, intelligo;' that is, the more I think of time, the less I understand it; might persuade one, that time, which *reveals* all things, is itself not to be discovered.—*Locke.*

2. Impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this present time are not to be compared with the glory which shall be *revealed* in us.—*Romans*, viii. 18.

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no further than thyself *reveal'd*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 66.

Reveál. *s.* Revelation. *Rare.*

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes, and the shame of their *reveale* equall.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 195. (Ord MS.)

Reveálable. *adj.* Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not so *revealable* as heresy. Is heresy dangerous to souls? then surely so is treason, unless it be none, or a very small crime.—*Jeremy Taylor, Polemical Discourses.* (Ord MS.)

Reveáler. *s.* One who reveals.

1. Discoverer; one who shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, as a stable assent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The lives of the *revealers* may be justly set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. One who discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the *revealer* light
Expesed both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

Reveálment. *s.* Act of revealing.

This is one reason why God permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revealment* of them.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 270.

Reveillé. *s.* [Fr.; from *réveiller* = awake.] Military notice by beat of drum, about daybreak, that it is time to rise: (it is vulgarly pronounced *revellý*, with the *accent* on the *last syllable*: our poets, old and modern, place it on the *second*).

Sound the trumpet, beat the drum;
Through all the world around;
Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come.
Dryden, Secular Masque.

Save where the fife its shrill *reveille* screams.
Campbell, Gertrude of Wyoming.

Rével. *v. n.* Feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

Now, my honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's house,
And *revel* it as bravely as the best.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

We'll keep no great ado ... a friend or two.
Tybalt being slain so late,
It may be thought we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we *revel* much.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 4.

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,
Is up. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, ii. 2.

We shall have *revelling* to-night;
I will assume thy part in some disguise.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

He can report you more odd tales
Of our outlaw, Robin Hood,
Than *revell'd* here in Sherewood,
Though he ne'er shot in his bow. *B. Jonson.*

Were the doctrine new,
That the earth moved, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and *revel* goes,
They tread the air, and fall not where they rose.
Donne.

Whene'er I *revell'd* in the women's bow'rs;
For first I sought her but at looser hours:
The apples she had gather'd smelt most sweet.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 491.

Brisk let us *revel*, while *revel* we may;
For the gay bloom of fifty soon passes away.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Rével. *s.* Feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch the unclean knight,
And ask him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread?
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

They could do no less but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat
An hour of *revels* with them.
Id., Henry VIII. i. 4.

What makes the studious man prefer a book before a *revel*, the rigours of contemplation and retirement before merry-meeting and jolly company? Because a nobler pleasure has rendered those inferiour ones tasteless and contemptible.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 408.

Rével-rout. *s.*

1. Mob; unlawful assembly of a rabble.

2. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Revél. *v. a.* [Lat. *revello.*] Retract; draw back.

Those who miscarry escape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs.—*Harvey.*

Venesection in the left arm does more immediate *revel*, yet the difference is minute.—*Friend, History of Physick.*

Revelátion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Testament.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a far more benign dispensation of the practical part.—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Apocalypse; prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

The *revelation* of Jesus Christ which God gave unto him to shew unto his servants.—*Revelation*, i. 1.

Réveller. *s.* One who revels; one who feasts with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green, and white,
You moonshine *revellers*, attend your office.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy
Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 293.

Révelling. *verbal abs.* Loose jollity; revelry.

They ... used secret ceremonies, or made *revellings* of strange rites.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiv. 23.

The time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, *revellings*, banquetings, and abominable idolatries.—1 *Peter*, iv. 3.

Révelry. *s.* Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustick *revelry*.
Shakespear, As you like it, v. 4.

There let Hymen oft appear
In saffron robe, with taper clear,
And pomp, and feast, and *revelry*,
With masque and antique pageantry.
Milton, L'Allegro, 127.

Revénge. *v. a.* [Fr. *revancher*.]

1. Return an injury.

Not unappeased, he pass'd the Stygian gate,
Who leaves a brother to *revenge* his fate. *Pope.*

2. Vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws ...
The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 764.

3. Wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men?—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xii. 12.

It is a quarrel most unnatural,
To be *revenged* on him that loveth thee.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Northumberland slew thy father;
And thine, lord Clifford; and you vowed revenge:
If I be not, heavens be *revenged* on me!
Id., Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Your fury of a wife,
Not yet content to be *revenged* on you,
The agents of your passion will pursue.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

With the *reflective pronoun.*

Edom hath dealt against the house of Judah ... and *revenged himself* upon them.—*Ezekiel*, xxv. 12.

O Lord, visit me, and *revenge me* of my persecutors.—*Jeremiah*, xv. 15.

Come, Antony and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Revénge. *s.*

1. Return of an injury.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 42.

May we, with the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with further *revenge*?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Deformed persons are commonly even with nature; for as nature has done ill by them, so they do by nature; being void of natural affection, they have their *revenge* of nature.—*Bacon.*

But what will not ambition and *revenge*
Descend to? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 168.

The satyr in a rage
Struts in the buskins of the tragic stage,
Forgets his business is to laugh and bite,
And will of death and dire *revenges* write.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 829.

2. Passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received.

Revenges burn in them: for their dear causes
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.

3. See extracts.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out. ... The most tolerable sort of *revenge* is for those wrongs which there is no law to remedy.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Revenge.*

Revenge is an act of passion; vengeance, of justice. Injuries are *revenged*; crimes are avenged. This distinction is perhaps not always preserved.—*Todd.*

Revéngeful. *adj.* Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

May my hands
Never brandish more *revengeful* steel
Over the glittering helmet of my foe.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,
Which hide in this true breast.
Id., Richard III. i. 2.

Into my borders now Iarbas falls,
And my *revengeful* brother scales the walls.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Repenting England, this *revengeful* day,
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxcviii.

Revéngefully. *adv.* In a revengeful manner; vindictively.

He smiled *revengefully*, and leap'd
Upon the floor, thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, v. 1.

Revéngefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Revengeful; vindictiveness; state or quality of being revengeful.

Boisterous, wrath, and stormy *revengefulness*; fool-hardy confidence, and indefatigable contention about vain objects.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 196: 1653.

Revéngeless. *adj.* Unrevenged.

We, full of hearty tears
For our good father's loss,
Cannot so lightly overjump his death
As leave his woes *revengeless*. *Marston, Malcontent.*

Revéngement. *s.* Vengeance; return of an injury. *Rare.*

It may dwell
In her son's flesh to mind *revengement*,
And be for all chaste dames an endless monument.
Spenser.

By the perclose of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Revénger. *s.*

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reason will assuage
The rash *revenger's* heat; words, well disposed,
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage.
Spenser.

I do not know,
Wherefore my father should *revengers* want,
Having a son and friends.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

Morocco's monarch
Had come in person, to have seen and known
The injured world's *revenger* and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who punishes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which supposes an omniscient Being, as conscious to its falsehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury?—*Bentley.*

Revénging. *part. adj.* Inflicting revenge.

To *revenge* is but the more excusable way of doing injury; nay, Maximus Tyrius says, it is worse; the *revenging* man is worse than the injurious.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.* (Ord MS.)

Revéngingly. *adv.* In a revenging manner; with vengeance; vindictively.

I've bely'd a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly enfeebles me.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 2.

Révenue. *s.* [Fr. *revenu.*] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily send over unto them the *revenues*, wherewith they are there maintained.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Many officers are of so small *revenue*, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, she might have kept that *revenue* on still.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

His vassals easy, and the owner blest,
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest;
Not so a nation's *revenues* are paid;
The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*

With the *accent* on the *second syllable.*

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart, she scorns our poverty.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

Only I retain
The name and all the addition to a king:
The sway, *revenue*, beloved sons, be yours.
Id., King Lear, i. 1.

When men grow great from their *revenue* spent,
And fly from bailiffs into parliament.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 21.

Revérb. *v. a.* Resound; reverberate. *Rare.*

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Revérberate. *v. a.* [Lat. *reverbero.*]

1. Beat back.

Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them form'd in the applause
Where they're extended: which, like an arch, *reverberates*
The sound again.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

As the sight of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and *reverberate* the sound.—*Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expence of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries.—*Swift.*

2. Heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is, steel corroded with vinegar or sulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not attract.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Revérberate. *v. n.*

1. Driven back; bound back.

The rays of royal majesty *reverberated* so strongly upon Villerio, that they dispelled all clouds.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

2. Resound.

Start
An echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as loud as thine.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

But in that vast expanse there was no void, for the whole of it *reverberated* with the shrieks and yells of undying agony.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Revérberate. *adj.* Resounding; beating back.

Hollow your name to the *reverberate* hills,
And make the babbling gossip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Reverberátion. *s.* Act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of visibles, small glasses suffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles are required greater spaces.—*Bacon.*

The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several *reverberations* of the same image from two opposite looking-glasses.—*Addison.*

Revérberatory. *adj.* Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints, but they are hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln.—*Moxon.*

Revérberatory. *s.* Reverberatory furnace.

Revérdure. *v. n.* Grow green again; renew foliage.

The swete tyme of Marche was come, and the wyndes were apeased, and the waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reverdured*.—*Lord Berners, Translation of Froissart*, vol. ii. ch. 159, p. 438. (Rich.)

Revére. *v. a.* [Fr. *révérer*; Lat. *revereor.*] Reverence; honour; venerate; regard with awe.

An emperor often stamped on his coins the face or ornaments of his colleague, and we may suppose Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Jove shall again *revere* your pow'r,
And rise a swan, or fall a show'r.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Réverence. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *reverentia.*]

1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign the *reverence* of government is lost.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Higher of the genial bed, by far,
And with mysterious *reverence*, I deem.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 598.

In your prayers use reverent postures, and the lowest gestures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot exceed.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service, and an unwillingness to offend him.—*Rogers.*

2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him *reverence.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

He led her easily forth,
Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers;
She *rev'rence* did, then blush'd as one dismay'd.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Had not men the hoary heads revered,
Or boys paid *reverence*, when a man appear'd,
Both must have dyed.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Up starts the beldam, who was there unseen,
And *reverence* made, accosted thus the queen.
Id., Wife of Bath's Tale, 291.

The monarch mounts the throne, and, placed on high,
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:
So call'd, she came; the senate rose and paid
Becoming *reverence* to the royal maid.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1014.

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *reverence* shall incite us to.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiss
Repair those violent harms that my two sisters
Have in thy *reverence* made.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Réverence. *v. a.* Regard with reverence; regard with awful respect.

Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wise;
At fools I laugh, nor fear them.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily, since they
God's image did not *reverence* in themselves.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 523.

He slew Aetion, but despoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rights forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,
And *reverenced* thus the manes of his foe.
Dryden, Parting of Hector and Andromache, 66.

As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his majesty will command us to *reverence* him as sons.—*Rogers.*

He presents every one so often before God in his prayers, that he never thinks he can esteem, *reverence*, or serve those enough, for whom he implores so many mercies from God.—*Law.*

Réverencer. *s.* One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, had little commerce with the rest of Greece, and were become great *reverencers* of crowned heads.—*Swift.*

Réverend. *adj.*

1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance.

Onias, who had been high priest, ... *reverend* in conversation, gentle in condition. — 2 *Maccabees*, xv. 12.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a *reverend* estimation.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1, letter.

Most potent, grave, and *reverend* seigniors.
Id., Othello, i. 3.

A *reverend* sire among them came,
Who preach'd conversion and repentance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 719.

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, *reverend*, and religious man,
His eyes diffused a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson.

In an inner court, securely closed,
The *reverend* Nestor and his queen reposed.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 514.

2. Honorary epithet of the clergy: (we style a clergyman, *reverend*; a bishop, right *reverend*; an archbishop, most *reverend*).

3. Reverent.

They were faine by the mouth of such as were their trustie friends about him, to represent unto him the necessitie of their returne, and withall often many *reverend* entreaties, caused it also to be signified unto him, that if he stood obstinate they should be inforced to withdraw themselves and to forsake him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, p. 994. (Ord MS.)

Sure the conceptions are not much more *reverend* of God, who can suppose that a writing designed by him for such important ends as the making men wise unto salvation, should itself be foolish and weak.—*Lively Oracles.* (Ord MS.)

There is nothing more violent and boisterous than a *reverend* ignorance in fear to be convicted.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.* (Ord MS.)

Réverent. *adj.* Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judged them, prostrate fell
Before him *reverent.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1086.

Meet then the senior, far renown'd for sense,
With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 23.

Reverential. *adj.* [Fr. *révérencielle.*] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forswear. *Donne.*

The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred.—*South, Sermons.*

The reason of the institution being forgot, the after-ages perverted it, supposing only a *reverential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. —*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

All look up with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law.
Pope.

The Book of Sentences of Peter Lombard is but the 'Sic et Non' of Abélard in a more cautious and *reverential* form. John of Salisbury, in his Polycraticus, is a manifest, if not avowed Conceptualist. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

Reverentially. *adv.* In a reverential manner; with show of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the situation of their temple, place their beds from north to south. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Réverently. *adv.* In a reverent manner; respectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

His disciples here,
By their great Master sent to preach him every where,
Most *reverently* received. *Drayton.*
To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,
Where by our dreadful cannon they lay awed;
So *reverently* men quit the open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxiii.
Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;
Only reserve the sacred one:
Low, *reverently* low,
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:
To look to heav'n be blind to all below.
Prior, Odes, On Exodus iii. 14.

Revérer. *s.* One who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the business of the Masorites, to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Réverie. *s.* [Fr.] Loose musing; day dream.

Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the understanding.—*Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but little difference between that of the wise man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both.—*Addison.*

I am really so far gone as to take pleasure in *reveries* of this kind.—*Pope.*

There is a beautiful and affecting story told of poor Chatterton. Not long before the close of his melancholy career he was wandering in this way in the churchyard of St. Pancras, in a sublime *reverie* of poetry, when he stumbled and fell into a new-made grave! His companion, as he assisted him to get out, congratulated him playfully on the 'resurrection of genius.' The poet smiled mournfully and shook his head, but from what he said, it was clear that he thought the accident prophetic. And not long afterwards he drank of the fatal cup, and added one more name to the list of martyrs.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Reverie and castle-building is a kind of waking dream, and does not differ from dreaming, except by the consciousness which accompanies it. In this state, the mind abandons itself without a choice of subjects, without control over the mental train, to the involuntary associations of the imagination. The mind is thus occupied without being properly active; it is active, at least, without effort.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. xii.

Revérsal. *s.* Change of sentence.

The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Revérsal. *adj.* Implying reverse; intended to reverse.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time, King Charles II.*

Revérse. *v. a.* [Fr.]

1. Turn upside down.

A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced by admirable skill.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

2. Overturn; subvert.

These now control a wretched people's fate;
These can divide, and these *reverse* the state.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebais of Statius.

3. Turn back.

Michael's sword stay'd not;
But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering shared Satan's right side. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 325.

4. Contradict; repeal.

Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that sometime an erroneous sentence definitive should prevail, till the same authority, perceiving such oversight, might afterwards correct or *reverse* it, than that strifes should have respite to grow, and not come speedily unto some end.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not procure this sentence to be *reversed*.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,
To better life shall yield him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 40.

Though grace may have *reversed* the condemning sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast.—*South, Sermons.*

Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of by what they shall find in history to confirm or *reverse* these imperfect observations.—*Locke.*

5. Turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 63.

6. Put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny custom governs men! it makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil.—*Rogers.*

7. Recall; renew. *Obsolete.*

Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser.*

Revérse. *v. n.* Return.

Beene they all dead, and laid in doleful hearse?
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall again *reverse?*
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 4, 1.

Revérse. *s.*

1. Change; vicissitude.

The strange *reverse* of fate you see;
I pitied you, now you may pity me.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

2. Contrary; opposite.

Count Tariff appeared the *reverse* of Goodman Fact.—*Addison.*

Revérse. *s.* [Fr. *revers.*] Side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

As the Romans set down the image and inscription of the consul, afterward of the emperor on the one side, so they changed the *reverse*, always upon new events.—*Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal side;
On the *reverse* our beauty's pride. *Waller.*

Several *reverses* are owned to be the representations of antique figures.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*

Revérsedly. *adv.* In a reversed manner.

He took out of his pocket this letter, for want of a better supply of paper at hand; and on the cover of it, over the direction, which now stands among the notes, intermixed *reversedly* with them, noted from Dr. London's mouth the account which we had to communicate.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 9.

Revérseless. *adj.* Not to be reversed; irreversible.

Even now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence fate
Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom.
Seward, Sonnet.

Revérsely. *adv.* In a reverse manner; on the other hand; on the opposite.

That is properly credible which is not apparent of itself, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect, and yet, though by none of these ways, hath the attestation of a truth.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Revérsible. *adj.* Capable of being reversed.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law *reversible* by writ of error.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xxvi.

Revérsion. *s.*

1. State of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor.

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects' next degree in hope.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 4.

A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable as that which may at present be entered on.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

I cannot explain the present subject without mentioning that by a statute in the reign of Edward I., commonly called De Donis Conditionalibus, lands given to a man and the heirs of his body, with remainder to other persons, or *reversion* to the donor, could not be alienated by the possessor for the time being, either from his own issue or from those who were to succeed them. Such lands were also not subject to forfeiture for treason or felony; and more, perhaps, upon this account than from any more enlarged principle, these entails were not viewed with favour by the courts of justice. Several attempts were successfully made to relax their strictness; and finally, in the reign of Edward IV., it was held by the judges in the famous case of Taltarum, that a tenant in tail might, by what is called suffering a common recovery, that is, by means of a fictitious process of law, divest all those who were to come after him of their succession, and become owner of the fee simple.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

2. Succession; right of succession.

He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends; many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recompence of services, procured the *reversion* of his office.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the *reversion* of the very next minute?—*South, Sermons.*

So many candidates there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get:
In vain they croud each other at the door;
For e'en *reversions* are all begg'd before.
Dryden, Epistles, To Mr. Lee, 17.

Fame's a *reversion* in which men take place,
O late *reversion!* at their own decease.
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 213.

Revérsionary. *adj.* Be enjoyed in succession.

There are multitudes of *reversionary* patents and *reversionary* promises of preferments.—*Arbuthnot.*

Revérsioner. *s.* One who has a reversion.

A scire facias brought against Mr. Ware would presently vacate his patent; but then there will be a clamour, in regard the office will not fall to the king, but to the *reversioner.*—*Henry Lord Clarendon, Letters*: 1686.

Revért. *v. a.* [Lat. *reverto.*]

1. Change; turn to the contrary.

Wretched her subjects, gloomy sits the queen,
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;
And apish folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

2. Reverberate.

The trembling stream ... boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring, 402.

Revért. *v. n.* Return; fall back.

My arrows,
Too slightly timbred for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king.—*Bacon.*

It is possible ... that benefices may in some instances have been granted for a term of years. ... Their ordinary duration, however, was at least the life of the possessor, after which they *reverted* to the fisc.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Revért. *s.* In *Music.* Return; recurrence. *Obsolete.*

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antistrophe?—*Peacham, On Musick.*

Revértive. *adj.* Changing; turning to the contrary.

He taught
Why now the mighty mass of water swells
Resistless, heaving on the broken rocks,
And the full river turning, till again
The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Revést. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *revestir, revêtir*; Lat. *revestio.*]

1. Clothe again.

Her, natheless,
The enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When thou of life renewest the seeds,
The withered fields *revest* their chearful weeds.
Sir H. Wotton

2. Reinvest; vest again in a possession or office.

Revéstiary. *s.* Place where dresses are reposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was ingraved in the *revestiary* of the temple.—*Camden, Remains.*

Revéstry. *s.* Vestry. *Obsolete.*

A gentleman, called Maister Thomas Hussey of Lincolnshire, which was once an officer in the Duke of Norfolk's house, did come into the *revestrie* to inquire for one Stoning.—*Fox, Acts and Monuments of the Church*, fol. 1461, *Queen Mary.* (Rich.)

Revésture. *s.* Vesture. *Rare.*

The aultars of this ch..pell were hanged with riche *revestures* of clothe of gold of tissue, embroudered with pearles.—*Hall*, 12 *Henry VIII.* fol. 74. (Rich.)

Revíction. *s.* [Lat. *vivo* = I live.] Return to life.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten?—*Bishop Hall, Great Mystery of Godliness*, § 9.

If the Rabbins' prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the days of the phenix, not in its own, but in the last and general flames, without all hope of *reviction.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Revíctual. *v. a.* Stock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myself, and none of the rest.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

Revíe. *v. a.* At *cards*, to revie is to meet

your opponent when he vies, which is when he backs a certain card at a certain sum, by backing your own at a higher.

What shall we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hould it?—Yes, sir, I hould it, and *revye* it.—*Florio, Secret Frutes*: 1591.

Here's a trick vied and *revied*.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Reviéw. *v. a.*

1. Look back.
2. See again.

I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose sight
I have a woman's longing.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Consider over again; re-examine.

Segrais says, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for that reason, he had condemned it to the fire.—*Dryden.*

4. Retrace.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 127.

5. Survey; overlook; examine.

Reviéw. *s.*

1. Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference considered his *reviews* and subsequent editions.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondency may appear.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

2. Periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them: (the 'Monthly *Review*' was the earliest of the name).

Weekly memorials; or, an account of books lately set forth, &c, Jan. 1688-9: this is the earliest specimen of an English *review*.—*Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 73.

The king asked him [Dr. Johnson] if there were any other literary journals published in this kingdom, except the Monthly and Critical *Reviews*; and on being answered there were no other [viz. in 1767] his majesty asked him which of them was the best.—*Conversation in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

At the time that celebrated work appeared (which was before Singleton's day), the 'Pimlico *Review*' was in all its glory. The 'Pimlico *Review*' had been started originally to support the Church (which it did in a most unchristian style), and to maintain the cause of aristocracy, which it did by employing the language of Billingsgate. Dr. Helot having, unhappily, a leaning towards Whiggism, the Pimlico *Reviewers* found out that he knew no Greek, and, in fact, massacred the work with the most unscrupulous ferocity.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. viii.

(See also under Reviewing.)

3. Inspection of soldiers, assembled for examination as to their appearance and skill.

She sees him now in sash and solitaire
March in *review* with Milo's strut and stare.
Neville, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 70: 1769.

Reviéwer. *s.* One who reviews.

a. As an examiner.

This rubrick, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipt into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers*, who might not probably just then consider, that custom had shifted the place for the performance of the daily service into another part of the church.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. ii.

b. As a writer in a review.

The Critical *reviewers*, I believe, often review without reading the books through; but lay hold of a topick, and write chiefly from their own minds. The Monthly *reviewers* are duller men, and are glad to read the books through.—*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life*, 1776.

I hate his review, and his being a *reviewer*.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Bernard Barton.*

(See also under Reviewing.)

Reviéwing. *part. adj.*

1. Inspecting.

The *reviewing* generals, who inspect the army twice a year, have been selected with the greatest care, and have answered the important trust reposed in them in the most laudable manner.—*Sir W. Draper*, in *Letters of Junius*, letter ii.

The reports of *reviewing* generals comprehend only a few regiments in England, which, as they are immediately under the royal inspection, are perhaps in some tolerable order.—*Ibid.* letter iii.

2. Looking back.

So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Reviéwing. *verbal abs.* System of reviews; business of a reviewer.

Is not the diseased self-conscious state of Literature disclosed in this one fact, which lies so near us here, the prevalence of *reviewing*? . . . Your *reviewer* is a mere taster, who tastes, and says by the evidence of such palate, such tongue, as he has got, it is good, it is bad. . . . Far be it from us to disparage our own craft, whereby we have our living, only we must note these things; that *reviewing* spreads with strange vigour; that such a man as Byron reckons the *reviewer* and the poet equal; that at the last Leipzig fair, there was advertised a *review* of *reviews*. By and by it will be found that all literature has become one boundless self-devouring *review*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Characteristics.*

Revíle. *v. a.* Reproach; vilify; treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to *revile* or snib. *Spenser.*

I read in's looks
Matter against me; and his eye *reviled*
Me, as his abject object.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and raileth at him in all companies.—*Swift.*

Revíle. *s.* Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Rare.*

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myself: . . . to whom
The gracious judge, without *revile*, replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 116.

I have gained a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedecked with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest confuter.—*Id., Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Revílement. *s.* Reproach; contumelious language.

Scorns, and *revilements*, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 217.

Revíler. *s.* One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

We all know, that in private or personal injuries, yea in publick sufferings for the cause of Christ, his rule and example teaches us to be so far from a readiness to speak evil, as not to answer the *reviler* in his language, though never so much provoked.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*, preface.

The bitterest *revilers* are often half-witted people.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Revíling. *verbal abs.* Act of reproaching; act of using contumelious language.

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings*.—*Isaiah*, li. 7.

The strife of the proud is blood-shedding; and their *revilings* are grievous to the ear.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvii. 15.

He will have thee ready to endure persecutions, *revilings*, and all manner of slanders, not only patiently, but also cheerfully, for the truth's sake.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 165.

Revílingly. *adv.* In a reviling manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad.—*Maine.*

Revínce. *v. a.* Prove. *Latinism, rare.*

Which being done, when he should see his errour by manifest and sound testimonies of Scripture *revinced*, Luther should finde no favour at his hands.—*Fox, Actes and Monuments of the Church*, fol. 775. *Henry VIII.* (Rich.)

Revirescence. *s.* [Lat. *viresco* = I begin to grow green; *viridis* = green.] Growing green (young) again.

A serpent represented the divine nature on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence*.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation*, b. iv. § iv. (Rich.)

Revísal. *s.* Review; re-examination.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down in them the undisguised state of the mind.—*Pope.*

Revíse. *v. a.* [Lat. *revisus.*] Review; overlook.

Lintot, dull rogue, will think your price too much.—
Not, sir, if you *revise* it, and retouch.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Revíse. *s.*

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of corrections and *revises*.—*Boyle.*

2. In *Printing.* Proof of a corrected sheet.

His sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the *revises*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Revíser. *s.* [Fr. *réviseur.*] One who revises; examiner; superintendant.

The author, publisher, or *reviser* of that volume.—*Bishop Kennet, Letter to Hearne.*

The *revisers* of this version, seemingly aware of this impropriety, have put into the margin, Then began, &c.—*Pilkington, Remarks upon several Passages of Scripture*, p. 188.

Revísion. *s.* Re-examination for the purpose of further correction.

I am persuaded the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last *revision* of the text.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermons*, vol. i. (Rich.)

Revísit. *v. a.* [Fr. *revisiter*; Lat. *revisito.*]

1. Visit again.

Thee I *revisit* safe,
And feel thy sovran vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 21.

Let the pale sire *revisit* Thebes, and bear
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebais of Statius.

2. Revise; review.

They [laws] may hereafter be not only better executed, but also, if the case so require, be *revisited*.—*Abstract of Acts, Canons, &c.* temp. *Queen Elizabeth*, preface.

Revívalist. *s.* One who promotes or partakes in religious revivals.

Revíval. *s.*

1. Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life.

The *revival* of learning in most countries appears to have owed its first rise to translations.—*T. Warton.*

2. Religious demonstration to indicate the renewal of a subsiding zeal.

Revíve. *v. n.* [Fr. *revivre*; Lat. *revivo.*]

1. Return to life.

The Lord heard the voice of Elijah, and the soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*.—1 *Kings*, xvii. 22.

So he dies;
But soon *revives*: death over him no power
Shall long usurp. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 419.

2. Return to vigour or fame; rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

I *revive*
At this last sight, assured that man shall live.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 871.

Revíve. *v. a.*

1. Bring to life again.

Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd
Or *revived* Adonis. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 439.

Those bodies, by reason of whose mortality we died, shall be *revived*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

2. Raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,
Might not *revive* desire of knightly exercise.
Spenser.

3. Renew; recollect; bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight.—*Locke.*

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had.—*Id.*

4. Quicken; rouse.

I should *revive* the soldiers' hearts;
Because I ever found them as myself.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

Old Egeus only could *revive* his son,
Who various changes of the world had known.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 877.

5. Recomfort; restore to hope.

Wilt thou draw out thy anger to all generations? Wilt thou not *revive* us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee?—*Psalms*, lxxxv. 6.

6. Bring again into notice.

He'll use me as he does my betters,
Publish my life, my will, my letters,
Revive the libels born to die,
Which Pope must bear as well as I.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

7. In *Chemistry.* Recover from a mixed state.

Revíver. *s.*

1. That which invigorates or revives.

Now, Mr. Tapley,' said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, 'just you attend to what I've got to say.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who brings again into notice, or redeems from neglect.

The authors or late *revivers* of all these sects or opinions were learned.—*Milton, Of True Religion, Heresy, &c.*

He [bishop Wilkins] was the principal *reviver* of experimental philosophy at Oxford.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 583.

If not the creator of Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, Geoffrey [of Monmouth] was their *reviver* from almost universal oblivion to sudden and universal notoriety; his book, published probably about 1128, and dedicated to the same Earl of Gloucester whom Malmesbury chose for his patron, obtained immediately the most wonderful currency and acceptance; and from the date of its appearance we find a new inspiration, derived from its pages, pervading the popular literature of Europe.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 85.

Revívement. *s.* Revivification. *Rare.*

We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *revivement* rather, all on our side.—*Felltham, Letters*, letter xvii. (Ord MS.)

Revíving. *verbal abs.* Act of recomforting or restoring to hope.

God ... lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage.—*Ezra*, ix. 8.

They who are too scrupulous, and dejected of spirit, might be often strengthened with wise consolations and *revivings*.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 1.

Revívificate. *v. a.* Recall to life.

Revivificátion. *s.* Act of recalling to life.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 225: 1663.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent so long are these medicines of *revivification* in preparing.—*Spectator.*

Coleridge says it was evident from his letters that Luther had great irritability of the nervous system, the common effect of indigestion in men of sedentary habits, who are at the same time intense thinkers, and this irritability, added to a *revivification* of the impressions made upon him in early life, and fostered by the theological system of his manhood, is abundantly sufficient to explain all his apparitions and nightly combats with evil spirits.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. vi.

Revívify. *v. a.* Recall to life.

That the gross matter which they saw, laid in the grave and turned to corruption, or burnt into ashes and blown away by the air, should ever be raised, or collected again, and *revivified*; of this the most speculative among them had no conception.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, p. xii.

Reviviscence. *s.* Renewal of life; renewal of existence.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and *reviviscency* of all things at the end of the world.—*Burnet.*

The stoicks asserted a conflagration and *revivis-cence* of the world.—*Whitby, On the New Testament*, vol. i. p. 725.

There is a constant round of things; a death, and *reviviscence* in nature.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 347.

Reviviscency. *s.* Reviviscence.

The same articles of religion, with some alterations, in the *reviviscency* of the Reformation, in the days of queen Elizabeth, were again ratified by the authority of the queen, and of the clergy.—*Bishop Pearson, No Necessity of Reforming the Church of England*, p. 20: 1660.

Reviviscent. *adj.* Having a tendency to revive. *Rare.*

The poet, accordingly, begins with representing the *reviviscent* plants emerging, as soon as genial showers have softened the ground, in numbers beyond the power of botanists to reckon up their tribes.—*Aikin, Essay on Thomson's Seasons.* (Ord MS.)

Révocable. *adj.* [Lat. *revocabilis.*] Capable of being recalled or repealed.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not *revocable*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

If that were not performed, the covenant became broke and *revocable*.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

It is certainly true that the Lombard laws ... and the general tenour of ancient records ... oppose benefices to propriety; but it does not follow that the former were *revocable* at pleasure.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Révocate. *v.-a.* Recall; call back.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And reassume his liberalities.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Revocátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *revocatio, -onis.*]

1. Act of recalling.

One that saw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation*.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

3. Repeal; reversal.

A law may cease to be in force, without an express *revocation* of the lawgiver.—*White.*

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal; it is not necessary to pray a *revocation* of such a grievance.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Revócatory. *adj.* Revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven.—*World of Wonders*, p. 137: 1608.

Revóke. *v. a.* [Fr. *révoquer*; Lat. *revoco.*]

1. Repeal; reverse.

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges should be *revoked*, or reduced to the first intention?—*Spenser.*

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein *revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly, yea, all that were makers of it with oversight and error?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or else my sentence give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

2. Check; repress.

She strove their sudden rages to *revoke*,
That at the last suppressing fury mad,
They 'gan abstain. *Spenser.*

3. Draw back.

Shame were to *revoke*,
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Spenser.*
Seas are troubled, when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themselves again.
Sir J. Davies.

Revóke. *s.* In *Whist.* Act of renouncing at cards.

Revókement. *s.* Revocation; repeal; recall. *Rare.*

Let it be noised,
That through our intercession, this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 2.

Revólt. *v. n.* [Fr. *révolter*; Ital. *rivoltare.*]

1. Fall off from one another.

This people hath a *revolting* and a rebellious heart.—*Jeremiah*, v. 23.

All will *revolt* from me and turn to him.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Our discontented counties do *revolt*,
Our people quarrel with obedience.
Id., King John, v. 1.

2. Change. *Rare.*

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Revólt. *v. a.* Turn back.

As a thunderbolt
Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace
The soring clouds into sad showres ymolt:
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 11, 25.

So bold an assertion hath *revolted* the more experienced criticks.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, xxi. n.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenuous minds.—*Burke, Letter on a Regicide Peace.*

The Calasseros, obstinate as their mules, accord to you in nothing, but in admitting indiscriminately a load of baggage that would almost *revolt* a waggon; and this is indispensable, as you must carry beds, provisions, cooking vessels.—*Cumberland, Memoirs of Himself.*

Revólt. *s.*

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not these two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest in case of a *revolt*?—*Addison, State of the War.*

2. Revolter; one who changes sides. *Rare.*

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt*;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 1.

Revólted. *part. adj.* Having swerved from duty.

Thou single hast maintain'd
Against *revolted* multitudes the cause
Of truth. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 30.

Germany assented to his just revenge against his *revolted* son Conrad.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. i.

Revólter. *s.* One who revolts; who changes sides; deserter; renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting
He will accept thee to defend his cause,
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1178.

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once embraced.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Those who are negligent or *revolters* shall perish.—*Swift.*

Révoluble. *adj.* Capable of revolving.

Us, then, to whom the thrice three year
Has filled his *revoluble* orbs, since our arrival here
I blame not to wish home much more.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. ii. (Rich.)

Revolútion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Course of anything which returns to the point at which it began to move.

They will be taught the diurnal *revolution* of the heavens.—*Watts.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain *revolutions* all the damn'd
Are brought, and feel by turns the bitter change.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 597.

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mounting, than the short *revolution* of a day.—*Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the *revolution* of a single age, not a man would be left alive.—*Archbishop Wake.*

3. Rotation; circular motion.

On their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution*, day by day
Repeated. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 30.

4. Motion backward.

Fear
Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 813.

5. Change in the state of a government or country: (it is used among us κατ' ἐξόχην, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary).

The late *revolution*, justified by its necessity and the good it had produced, will be a lasting answer.—*Davenant.*

Used *adjectivally.*

She shewed her zeal for *revolution* principles.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 53. (Ord MS.)

The election generally fell upon men of *revolution* principles.—*Smollett, History of England*, i. 303. (Ord MS.)

6. Change or alteration of system.

The ability, the industry, and the strict uprightness of the great philosopher speedily produced a complete *revolution* throughout the department which was under his direction.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Revolútionary. *adj.* Originating in a revolution: (a word formed from the French democratical revolution, and usually coupled with the most execrable actions).

The form of that monster in politics, of which, as the very notion involves a contradiction of ideas, the name cannot be expressed without a contradiction in terms, 'a *revolutionary* government!'—*Lord Mornington, Speech in the House of Commons*: 1794.

Everything we hear from them [the French] is new, and, to use a phrase of their own, *revolutionary*; everything supposes a total revolution in all the principles of reason, prudence, and moral feeling.—*Burke, Letter on a Regicide Peace.*

Revolútioner. *s.* Revolutionist.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the jacobites, and the discontented *revolutioners*.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. i. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)

Revolútionist. *s.* Favourer of a revolution or of revolutions in general.

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration, that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre.—*Burke.*

The first *revolutionists* of Holland incurred the contemptuous name of 'Les Gueux,' or the Beggars.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Political Nicknames.*

Revólutive. *adj.* Rolling, turning back; reverting; recurring: (in extract, ? active, *i.e.* turning over).

Thus from being a most pure, omnipotent, and incomprehensible spiritual essence, (and by being so concerned with the inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man) he is hereby degraded, and brought down into the scale of the sinful, weak, corruptible creature.—*Felltham, Letters*, letter xvii. (Ord MS.)

Revólve. *v. n.* [Lat. *revolvo.*]

1. Roll in a circle; perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common centre.—*Cheyne.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Fall back; return.

To terms of this height he *revolved*: and of the same complexion are his letters to your majesty.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 291.

On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does, ipso jure, *revolve* to the judge a quo.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Revólve. *v. a.*

1. Roll anything round.

Then in the East her turn she shines,
Revolved on heaven's great axis.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 381.

2. Consider; meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you,
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Revólvency. *s.* Constant revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world.
Cowper, Task.

Revólver. *s.* Fire-arm, generally pistol, with a revolving lock or barrel.

After the delivery of this caution, Mr. Chollop departed; with Ripper, Tickler, and the *revolvers*, all ready for action on the shortest notice.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

Revólving. *part. adj.* Rolling; turning round.

Each *revolving* year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

He usually carried a brace of *revolving* pistols in his coat pocket, with seven barrels a-piece.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

Revómit. *v. a.* Vomit; vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and *revomiting* what they drink.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Revúlse, *v. a.* [Lat. *revulsus*, pass. part. of *revello* (*vello* = I pull, pluck, tear, rip); *revulsio, -onis.*] Pluck; pull back; affect by revulsion. *Rare.*

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and *revulse* the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels.—*Cheyne, Natural Method.* (Ord MS.)

Revúlsion. *s.*

1. Act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse part.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours from the head.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

To denote the mode of cure, by stimulating distant parts, the terms counter-irritation, derivation, and *revulsion*, are employed.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, lect. x.

2. Act of withholding or drawing back.

There is no excuse to forget what every thing prompts unto us.... To run on in despite of the *revulsions* and pullbacks of such remoras, aggravates our transgressions.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 10.

Revúlsive. *s.*

1. Revulsion, in its medical sense.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater violence than it had done before, was not to be stopped by outward applications, nor the *revulsives* of any kind, not of its own, the opening of a vein, first in the arm, and after in the foot.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 3.

2. That which has the power of subducting or withdrawing.

The most powerful *revulsive* of his danger.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 263.

In his sicknesses he never intermitted study, but rather reinforced it then as the most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

Revúlsive. *adj.* Having the power of revulsion.

Revýing. *verbal abs.* Capping, by a higher stake, an opponent who vies. See Revie and Vie.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another.—*Chief Justice, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.*

Rew. *s.* [A.S. *ræwa*; German, *reihe.*] Row: (the *latter* being now the *commoner* form).

The goddesse with her crew, ...
Sitting beside a fountaine in a *rew.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Réwy. *adj.* Run in rews or wrinkles.

From whence come these inconveniences, that the cloth which is made of such disproportioned stuffe doth render it uneven, cockly, pursy, and *rewy.*—*Golden Fleece*: 1657. (Nares by H. and W.)

Reward. *v. a.*

1. Give in return.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil.—1 *Samuel*, xxiv. 17.

They *rewarded* me evil for good.—*Psalms*, xxv. 12.

2. Repay; recompense for something good.

God *rewards* those that have made use of the single talent, that lowest proportion of grace, which he is pleased to give; and the method of his rewarding is by giving them more grace.—*Hammond.*

To judge the unfaithful dead, but to *reward*
His faithful, and receive them into bliss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 461.

There is no more reason to *reward* a man for believing that four is more than three, than for being hungry or sleepy; because these things do not proceed from choice, but from natural necessity. A man must do so, nor can he do otherwise.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

This munificence on the part of a prince who was little in the habit of *rewarding* literary merit, and whose whole soul was devoted to the interests of his church, raises in us a surmise which Mr. Leigh Hunt will, we fear, pronounce very uncharitable.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Reward. *s.*

1. Recompense given for good performed.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we may sometimes revive good, yet then it is only a benefit, and not a *reward.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward.*
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some *rewards* of virtue after this life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

What *reward* shall be given or done unto thee, thou false tongue? even mighty and sharp arrows, with hot burning coals.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, cxx. 3.

Rewárdable. *adj.* Capable of being rewarded; worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or punishable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

Rewárdableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rewardable; worthiness of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. ii.

Rewárder. *s.* One who, that which, rewards; one who recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

As the Supreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, so is he the only fit *rewarder* of them.—*Addison.*

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies been, of those who best deserved from them.—*Swift.*

Rewórd. *v. a.* Repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *reword*; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Rex, in *Play Rex.* Act the king (Lat. *rex* = king).

As those that in their porter's strength
Reposed all their trust;
With these did Hercules *play rex*,
And, leaving Dis for dead,
Not one escapes his deadly hand
That dares to shew his head.
Warner, Albion's England, b. i. ch. vi.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Rhabárbarate. *adj.* [see Rhubarb.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Rhabdólogy. *s.* [Gr. ῥάβδος = staff + λόγος = word, principle, calculation.] See extract.

Rhabdology ... in arithmetic [is] a name sometimes given to the method of performing the two most difficult and operose rules, viz. multiplication and division, by the two easiest, viz. addition and subtraction, by means of two little rods or laminæ, on which are inscribed the simple numbers, and which are to be shifted according to certain rules. These rods are what we popularly call Napier's bones, from their inventor, a Scottish baron, who likewise invented logarithms.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Rhábdomancy. *s.* [Gr. ῥάβδος = staff + μαντεία = prophecy.] Divination by means of a staff or wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

St. Jerome makes mention of this kind of divination in his commentary on Hosea, iv. 12. The same he finds again in Ezekiel, xxi. 21, 22. If it be the same kind of divination that is mentioned in the two passages, *rhabdomancy* must have been also the same superstition with belomancy [divination by arrows].... This however is certain; the instruments of divination mentioned by Hosea are different from those of Ezekiel.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

We find *rabdomancy* (sic) a popular form of divination among the Greeks, and also among the Romans.... According to Vetranius Maurus, Varro left a satire on the 'Virgula divina.'... Tacitus tells us that the Germans practised some sort of divination by means of rods.... The fourteenth laws of the Frisons ordered that the discovery of murders should be made by means of divining rods used in church.... Basil Valentine ... says that there are seven names by which this rod is known.... The names are Divine Rod, Shining Rod, Leaping Rod, Transcendent Rod, Trembling Rod, Dipping Rod, Superior Rod.—*Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, First Series, The Divining Rod.*

Rhadamántine. *adj.* Just, severe, as a judgment of Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges of Hades.

If you are guilty or suspected of guilt, it will go ill with you here. Francia's arrest, carried by a grenadier, arrives; you are in strait prison; you are in Francia's bodily presence; those sharp St. Dominic eyes, that diabolic intellect, prying into you, probing, cross-questioning you, till the secret cannot be hid; till the three ball-cartridges are handed to a sentry;—and your doom is *Rhadamantine.*—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Dr. Francia.*

Rhapsóde. *s.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδός.] Rhapsodist.

From the remarkable description given by Herodotus of the expulsion of the *rhapsodes* from Sicyon by the despot Cleisthenès in the time of Solon (about B.C. 580), we may form a probable judgment that the Thebais and the Epigoni were then *rhapsodized* at Sicyon as Homeric productions. ... Taking in conjunction all the points of this very curious tale, I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Cleisthenès by reciting, not the Homeric Iliad, but the Homeric Thebais and Epigonii.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. i. ch. xxi. and note.

Rhapsódical. *adj.* [see Rhapsody.] Unconnected.

See Dr. Heylin's confutation of Fuller's *rhapsodical* stories of the church of England.—*Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 17: 1662.

Rháp sodist. *s.*

1. One who composes, recites, or sings, rhapsodies.

Select ballads in the old Scottish dialect are also interspersed among those of our ancient English minstrels; and the artless productions of these old *rhapsodists* are occasionally confronted with specimens of the composition of contemporary poets of a higher class.—*Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, preface.

Ossian and Homer, though both of the profession of *rhapsodists*, are thought to be very unlike.—*Tyers, On Pope*, p. 38.

A few seasons ago, there was an Italian *rhapsodist* in London; who, as I am told, made excellent extempore verses on every subject that was proposed to him.—*Tyers, On Pope*, p. 55.

The public recital of the poems appears to have prevailed throughout Greece from a remote period. The place with which tradition first connects it is Chios, an island advancing special claims to be considered the birthplace of Homer.... The first public honours awarded them in Sparta are dated by the best authorities from the age of Lycurgus.... The original and primary import of the title *Rhapsodist*, familiarly borne by the performers in these solemnities, is obscure. The generally received etymology is that which characterises them as Stitchers or Botchers of poem. The allusion here is partly to the irregularities of which they were guilty, by disturbing the proper order of the text in their recital; partly to the imputed interpolation of matter from their own stores; partly, perhaps chiefly, to their habit of prefixing or subjoining to the original poems, or parts of poems, dedicatory prologues or epilogues in honour of the deities with whose festivals such public performances were connected. Others derive the name from the staff or wand of office (rhabdos, rhapis), which distinguished the professional reciter of later times from the original poet; while the latter sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions, to the accompaniment of his lyre; the *rhapsodist* rehearsed the poems of others.... Whatever degree of value may be attached to the services of this fraternity, a certain degree of sarcasm seems ... to have been connected with their name. From it derives that of rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books, or cantos, into which each work was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians.—*Mure, Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*, b. ii. ch. ii. § 5.

The mention of *rhapsodists* leads us to consider the circumstance from whence that name is derived, and from which alone we can collect a clear and lively idea of epic poetry, viz. the manner in which these compositions were delivered. Homer everywhere applies the term ἀοιδή to the delivery of poems, whilst ἔπη merely denotes the every-day conversation of common life; on the other hand, later authors, from Pindar downwards, use the term ἔπη frequently to designate poetry, and especially epic, in contradistinction to lyric.... In later times ... the *rhapsodists*, or chaunters of epic poetry, are distinguished from the ... singers to the cithara. The expression ῥαψῳδός, ῥαψῳδεῖν, signifies nothing more than the peculiar method of epic recitation.—*Donaldson, Translation of K. O. Müller's History of the Literature of Ancient Greece*, ch. iv. § 3.

If the composition of the Homeric poems may be explained without the aid of writing, by breaking them up into smaller parts, the mode in which they were transmitted is not accounted for. A poem which might not be too long for the author himself to retain in his memory without any artificial help, might still be of such length, that no common listener could hope to make himself master of the whole, after any number of recitations, unless they were laboriously adapted by the author to this specific purpose. But who can imagine a Homer so employed? This, however, it has been thought was the occasion which called forth the astonishing powers of the *rhapsodists*, a class of persons, who, though endowed with some poetical invention, possessed a much more extraordinary tenacity of memory, which enabled them, after a few hearings, accurately to remember many hundreds of verses.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. vi.

2. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards and punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Rhápsodize. *v. a.* Deliver as a rhapsody.

(For example see under Rhapsode.)

Rhápsodomancy. *s.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδία + μαντεία = prophecy.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy*. Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like; threw them together in an urn, and drew out one.... Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written; and that on which the dice lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they afterwards called the Sortes Prænestinæ, and afterwards, according to the poet thus made use of, Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ, &c.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Rhápsody. *s.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδία.] This is the Greek title of each book of the Homeric poems; thus, the first book of the Iliad is Ραψῳδία Α: The usual analysis of the word is ῥάπτω = I sew or stitch + ᾠδή = song, ode. The *Rhapsody* was the song of a *Rhapsodist*, or *Rhapsode* (ῥαψῳδός); and a long poem sung piecemeal, the different parts by different singers, was *rhapsodized*. But by changing the process, a series of *rhapsodies* might be made into a long poem. The word is important in historical Homeric criticism.

1. Composer of rhapsodies.

Homer wrote a sequel of songs and *rhapsodies*, to be sung by himself for small earnings and good cheer, at festivals and other days of merriment; the Ilias he made for the men, and the Odysseis for the other sex. These loose songs were not collected together in the Epic form till Pisistratus's time, above five hundred years after.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 7.

2. Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

This confusion and *rhapsody* of difficulties was not to be supposed in each single sinner.—*Hammond.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others.—*Locke.*

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhapsody* of evening tales.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Selim endeavoured to provoke Ismail to change his judicious tactics and risk a battle, by sending him more letters, ... in which he taunted the Persian sovereign with cowardice.... Ismail replied to the homilies and *rhapsodies* of the sultan by a calm and dignified letter.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. i. ch. viii.

Rhátany, Rhátany-root. *s.* [Peruvian.] In *Medicine.* Root of certain plants of the genus Kramer'a.

The root ... of the Crameria triandra ... is called *rhatany*, a substance that has long been known to the manufacturers of port wine.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Rhatany-root is collected for medicinal purposes after the rains.... The bark of *rhatany-root*, when chewed, tastes bitter, astringent, and at first nauseous.... *Rhatany-root* yields its properties partly to cold and partly to boiling water.... *Rhatany-root*, digested in alcohol, yields a deep, reddish-brown tincture, which, when evaporated, leaves a deep red brittle resin.—*Thompson, The London Dispensatory*, by *Garrod*: 1852.

This plant was discovered by Ruiz and Pavon, in 1779, in South America. It was introduced to notice in this country, as a medicine, by Dr. Reece, in 1808. In 1813, Ruiz's dissertation on it appeared in an English dress.... *Rhatany-root* is brought from Peru. It consists of numerous woody, cylindrical, long branches, varying in thickness from that of a writing-quill upwards.... Foreign or South American extract of *rhatany* is occasionally imported. ... *Rhatany-root* is adapted to all those cases requiring the employment of astringents.... It is sometimes used as a tooth-powder (as with equal parts of orris-root and charcoal).—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*: 1853.

There is no substance more highly spoken of as a remedy for internal hemorrhages by foreigners, and especially the French, than the extract of *rhatany-root*, the Krameria of our Pharmacopœia.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxx.

Rhein-berry. *s.* [? Lat. *rhamnus.*] Buckthorn.

The later herbarists call it in Latine Rhamnus solutivus.... It is termed ... in English, Laxative Ram, Waythorne, and Buckthorne: in Low Dutch they call the fruit or berries Rhijnberien, that is as though you should say in Latin Baccæ Rhenanæ; in English, *rheinberries*; in French, Nerprun.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1338.

Rhénish. *s.* Wine from the grapes grown on the Rhine.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! he poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

This bell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Danish,
Or Dutch, with thirst—what, ho, a flask of *Rhenish*.
Byron, Don Juan.

Rhétor. *s.* [Lat.; Gr. ῥήτωρ.] Rhetorician.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike?—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Senators and pretors,
With great dictators, used to apply to *rhetors*.
Butler, Remains.

Rhétoric. *s.* [Gr. ῥητορική; Fr. *rhétorique.*] Act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator who had the best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhetorique*, if he had not acquired the art of using them.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Of *rhetoric* various definitions have been given by various writers.... It is evident that, in its primary signification, *rhetoric* had reference to public speaking alone, as its etymology implies. But as most of the rules for speaking are of course applicable equally to writing, an extension of the term naturally took place.... In the present day, however, the province of *rhetoric*, in the widest application that would be reckoned admissible, comprehends 'all composition in prose;' in the narrowest sense, it would be limited to 'persuasive speaking.' I propose in the present work to adopt a middle course between these two extreme points; and to treat of 'argumentative composition' generally and exclusively; considering *rhetoric* (in conformity with the very just and philosophical view of Aristotle) as an offshoot from logic.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introduction, § 1.

Rhetórical. *adj.* Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative.

The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen it.—*Dr. H. More.*

Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were presages of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce *rhetorical* sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The subject may be moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our senses.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Rhetórically. *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.

My lorde hath *rhetoricallye* begunne his proposicion to winne his auditory.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe*, fol. 44. b.: 1543.

You shall see how *rhetorically* he expostulates.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 485.

He who obtains what he has been *rhetorically*, or importunately, begging for, goes away really a conqueror.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 137.

Rhetóricate. *v. n.* Play the orator. *Rare.*

'Twill be much more seasonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate*; ... not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 49.

When some Corinthians were puffed up by reason of a faculty which they had of *rhetoricating* religiously, St. Paul, like an apostle, tells them, that he would come amongst them, and know, not the speech of them that were puffed up, but the power.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 93.

Rhetoricátion. *s.* Rhetorical amplification *Rare.*

'When I consider your wealth, I doe admire your wisdome; and when I consider your wisdome, I doe admire your wealth.' It was a two-handed *rhetorication*, but the citizens tooke it in the best sense.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, vol. ii. p. 351.

Take but away their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions, their misrepresentations and misreports, their ostentation and their scurrilities; and their cause will be left in a manner destitute.—*Bishop Waterland, Charge*, p. 9: 1732.

Rhetorícian. *s.* [Fr. *rhétoricien.*]

1. One who teaches the science of rhetoric.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old.—*Bacon.*

'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the passions.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Orator.

With looks as wan, as he who in the brake
At unawares has trod upon a snake,
Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize,
At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 63.

Rhetorícian. *adj.* Suiting a master of rhetoric.

Boldly presumed with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Rhétorize. *v. a.* Represent by a figure of oratory.

A certain *rhetorized* woman, whom he calls mother.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Rheum. *s.* [Gr. ῥεῦμα; Fr. *rhume.*] Thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth; defluxion; catarrh, of which words it is an approximate equivalent.

Trust not these cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such *rheum*;
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.
You did void your *rheum* upon my beard.
Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
Each changing season does its poison bring.
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring.
Prior.

Rheumátic. *adj.* [Gr. *ῥευματικός*.]

1. Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour: (in the first extract with the *accent* on the *antepenultimate*).

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diseases do abound.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.
The blood taken away looked very sizy or *rheumatick*.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

2. Denoting the pain which attacks the joints, and the muscles and membranes between the joints.

But by far the most frequently does it [acute pericarditis] . . . happen in connexion with . . . acute rheumatism. I shall therefore consider acute pericarditis with reference to its occurrence in *rheumatic* fever. . . . For this reason I shall include, in the account I am desirous to give you of *rheumatic* carditis both . . . pericarditis and endocarditis . . . inflammation of the investing membrane, and inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxi.

Rheúmatism. *s.* [Gr. *ῥευματισμός*; Fr. *rhumatisme*; Lat. *rheumatismus*.] See second extract.

The throttling quinsey, 'tis my star appoints,
And *rheumatisms* I send to rack the joints.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 406.
Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout.—*Quincy.*
Acute *rheumatism* has experienced strange things at the hands of medical men. No disease has been treated by such various and opposite methods. Venæsection has wrought its cure, and so has opium, and so has calomel, and so have drastic purgatives. —*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lecture x.

Rheúmy. *adj.* Full of sharp moisture.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
The South he loosed, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings:
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes distil in show'rs.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.
Tough old Lückner, with his eyes grown *rheumy*.
Carlyle, History of the French Revolution, b. v. ch. ii.

Rhíno. *s.* Cant word for money.

Fools lose places for ready *rhino*.— *Wagstaffe, Miscellaneous Works*, p. 322: 1726.
There I fell in with Betsey, and as she proved a regular out-and-outer, I spliced her, and a famous wedding we had of it, as long as the *rhino* lasted.—*Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, Tale of the English Sailor.*

Rhinocérical. *adj.* Turning up like the horn on the nose of the rhinoceros. *Latinism, coined to suggest the contempt shown by turning up the nose. Ludicrous.*

Juvenesque, senesque,
Crede mihi, nasum *rhinocerotis* habent.
(Martial.)

Notwithstanding that there is nothing obscene in natural knowledge, and that I intend to give as little offence as may be to readers of a well-bred imagination, I must, for my own quiet, desire the critics (who in all times have been famous for good noses) to refrain from the lecture of this curious tract. I have gentlemen who were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little *rhinocerical* nose, which was always looked upon as an instrument of derision, and which they were used to cock, toss, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their ingenious contemporaries.—*Tatler*, no. 260. (Ord MS.)

Rhinóceros. *s.* [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινὸς* = nose + *κέρας* = horn.] Animal akin to the elephants and hippopotamus, so called from having a horn on its snout.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.
If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian.—*Peacham.*
The horn of the *rhinoceros* . . . had long appeared to me an anomaly very deserving examination. Dispersed over the skin are pores, which I have supposed secrete a peculiar fluid. . . . When these pores are separate they produce hairs; when they are confluent and in a line, they produce the nails, the claws, and the hoofs. . . . When the pores are confluent, and in a ring, they furnish the corneous cone of the horns of the animals of the ruminating class; and when confluent in a circular order, they supply matter for the formation of a solid horn, such as we see in the *rhinoceros*.—*Burchell, Travels in the Cape.*
The *rhinoceros* lives gregarious in many parts of Java. . . . In its manners the *rhinoceros* of Java is comparatively mild. It is rarely seen in a domestic state, but it is occasionally decoyed into pits, and destroyed. — *Horsfield, Zoological Researches in Java.*
The two-horned African *rhinoceros*, which was formerly frequent within the boundary of Cape Colony, is the animal seen and described by most of the travellers in Africa during the last century; and being then the only two-horned species that was known, received the distinguishing epithet of Bicornis; not, however, now a good appellation, from several species having a similar number of like appendages.—*Sir W. Jardine*, in *Naturalist's Library, Thick-skinned Quadrupeds.*

Rhízoma. *s.* [Gr.] In *Botany.* Rootstock.

In some cases, as in the tree ferns of tropical climates, the bases of the decayed fronds form a tall trunk, which is termed their caudex; but when this portion creeps upon the ground, as in the humbler forms of our own climate, it has received the name of *rhizoma.—Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. sect. i.

Rhódium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Metal so called.

Rhodium . . . was discovered by Wollaston at the time he was occupied with the discovery of palladium. . . . It is extremely hard, and has a specific gravity of about eleven.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.
Rhodium . . . was discovered by Wollaston in the ore of platinum. He found the ore from Brazil to contain 0·4 per cent.; native platinum from another locality has been found with so much as three per cent. of *rhodium*. . . . *Rhodium* is the most oxidable of the platinum metals. . . . It appears to form two oxides, the *rhodous* and the *rhodic*, of which, however, the last only has been isolated.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry*: 1842.

Rhododéndron. *s.* In *Botany.* Flowering shrub so called, from the likeness of the flowers of certain species to a rose.

The *rhododendron* [will make] posts and rafters. —*Evelyn, Sylva*, iii. 3, § 23.
The Rhodoreæ include genera of some of the most singularly ornamental evergreen and deciduous peat-earth shrubs that adorn our gardens; for what would our American grounds be without *rhododendrons* and azaleas? The culture of all the species is nearly the same; they all require peat-earth, or at least thrive best in it; and some of them will not live without it. They may all be propagated by cuttings of the growing shoots, planted in fine sand, and covered with a glass or by layers; but the best plants of all the species are procured from seed.—*Lindley, Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs*, p. 583: 1842.

Rhódostaurótic. *adj.* Rosierucian, of which it is a Greek equivalent (*ῥόδον* = rose; *σταυρὸς* = cross).

Outis . . .
The good old hermit that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castle in the air, where all the brethren
Rhodostaurotic live.
B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Islands.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Rhomb. *s.* [Fr. *rhombe*; Lat. *rhombus*; Gr. *ῥόμβος*.] See third extract.

Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* supposed
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 133.
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half-moons and wings.
Id., Paradise Regained, iii. 309.
Rhomb [is], in geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base.—*Trevoux and Harris.*

Rhómbic. *adj.* Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure.—*Grew.*

Rhómboid. *s.* [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής*; *εἶδος* = form.] Figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; . . . and they are of a rhombick figure . . . talk of such as *rhomboids*.—*Grew.*

Rhomboídal. *adj.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Another *rhomboidal* selenites of a compressed form had many others infixed round the middle of it.—*Woodward.*

Rhomboídes. *s.* Greek form of Rhomboid.

See them under sail, in all their lawn and sarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.
Let A C B D be a *rhomboides*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 378.

Rhónchus. *s.* [Gr. *ῥόγχος*; Lat. *rhonchus* = snoring.] In *Medicine.* Sound in disordered respiration heard by applying the ear to the chest.

You hear a deeper note, a snoring noise, as the patient inspires or expires—a sound like the cooing of a pigeon, or the bass note of a violin, or the droning hum of an insect in its flight; and this is called *rhonchus.—Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlviii.

Rhúbarb. *s.* [Lat. *rhabarbarum*, from *Rha*, a name of the river Volga, and *barbarum*, from *barbarorum* = of the barbarians; the countries on the lower part of the Volga being of old, as now, productive of the rhubarbs of the best quality.]

1. In *Medicine.* Cathartic drug so called.

What *rhubarb*, senna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence?
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.
Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. In *Horticulture.* Plant so called of which the stalks are used in cookery.

Rhumb. *s.* In *Navigation.* See extract.

Rhumb, in navigation, [is] a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of a part of such a circle with the horizon. *Rhumbs*, therefore, coincide with the points of the world, or of the horizon; and hence mariners distinguish the *rhumbs* by the same names as the points and wind. But . . . the *rhumbs* are denominated from the points of the compass in a different manner from the winds. Thus, at sea, the NE wind is that which blows from the north-east point of the horizon towards the ship in which we are; but we are said to fall upon the north-east *rhumb* when we go towards the north-east.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Rhúmbline. *s.* In *Navigation.* See extract.

The great property of the *rhumbline*, or loxodromia, and that from which some authors define it is, that it cuts all the meridians under the same angle. This angle is called the angle of the *rhumb*, or the loxodromic angle.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Rhyme. *s.* [Gr. *ῥυθμός*; Lat. *rhythmus*. This origin has often been objected to; and a connection with the A.S. *rim*, *rym*, or *gerim* been suggested. The meaning of this is *number*, and when we consider the closeness of the connection between *numbers* and *metre*, the connection becomes evident. The Danish has *rimelig* = probable, likely, reasonable, in which it agrees with the English '*rhyme* and *reason*.' Here also the idea of harmony, or propriety, is manifest. It is submitted, however, that without any proof that the German forms themselves are not also connected with *ῥυθμός*, the words under notice are insufficient to disturb the received etymology. Meanwhile the undoubted German root for *number* is *t-l*, as in the English *tale*, German *zahl*.

Connected with this is the omission of the *h* in the spelling; and, connected with this, the substitution of *i* for *y*. In favour of this, however, the authority of Milton can scarcely be adduced; his

'Things unattempted yet in prose or *rime*,'

being little more than a translation of Ariosto's

'Cose non dette in prosa mai ne in *rima*,'
(Orlando Furioso, c. i. s. 2.)

and as such a palpable Italianism.]

1. Harmonical succession of sounds.

The youths with songs and *rhimes*:
Some dance, some hale the rope.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Rhime is the correspondence which exists between syllables containing sounds similarly modified.... Every accented syllable contains a vowel; hence a *rhiming* syllable may be divided into three parts—the initial consonant or those which precede the vowel, the vowel itself, and lastly the final consonants. *Rhime* may be divided into different kinds according as one or more of these elements correspond.—*Dr. Guest, History of English Rhythms*, b. i. ch. vi.

2. Consonance of verses; correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

The measure is English heroick verse without *rime*, as that of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin; *rime* being no necessary adjunct or true ornament, of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age to set off wretched matter and lame metre.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, preface.

Those that write in *rhyme* still make
The one verse for the other's sake;
For one for sense and one for *rhyme*
I think's sufficient at one time.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 27.

Such was the news, indeed, but songs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in these hard iron times,
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle sousing from the skies.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 15.

In prose our property is greater;
Why should it then be less in metre?
If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;
For *rhime* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense.
Prior, Alma, i. 427.

3. Poetry; poem.

Thou ken'st not, Percie, how the *rime* should rage:
O if my temples were distain'd with wine,
And 'girt in girlonds of wild yvie twine,
How could I reare the muse on lofty stage!
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, October.

All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warmed with inchanted *rimes*,
That oftentimes he quaked. *Id., Faerie Queen.*

Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rime*.
Milton, Lycidas, 10.

Things unattempted yet in prose or *rime*.
Id., Paradise Lost, i. 16.

4. Word of a sound to answer to another word.

What wise means to gain it hast thou chose?
Know fame and fortune both are made of prose.
Is thy ambition sweating for a *rhyme*,
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time?
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 275.

Masculine rhymes. Those, in French, ending in a consonant; *Feminine*, those ending in *e* mute.

Rhythm royal. See extract.

Rhythme royal is a verse of tenne syllables, and tenne such verses make a staffe, whereof the first and third lines doe aunswer (acrosse) in the terminations and the *rhime*, the second, fourth, fifth, do likewise aunswer eche other in terminations, and the two last do combine and shut up the sentence: this has been called *rithme royall*, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, serving best for grave discourses.—*Gascoigne, Certaine Notes of Instruction*, v. 1. b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rhyme or reason. Number or sense.

I was promised on a time,
To have *reason* for my *rhime*,
But from that time unto this season,
I received nor *rhime nor reason*.
Verses ascribed (unjustly) to Spenser.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, in despight of the teeth of all *rhime and reason*, that they were fairies. —*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Rhyme. *v. n.*

1. Agree in sound.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, ii. 418.

2. Make verses.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always reason themselves out again.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 101.

Rhymed. *part. adj.* Put into rhyme.

There was not a dozen sentences in his whole sermon but thei ended all in rime for the most part: Some, not well disposed, wished the preacher a lute, that with his *rimed* sermon he might use some pleasaunte melodie, and so the people might take pleasure divers waies, and daunce if thei liste!—*Wilson, Arte of Rhetorique*: 1553.

The first [translation of the Psalms] too elegant for the vulgar use: the other as flat and poor, as lamely worded, and unhandsomely *rhimed*, as the old.—*Bishop King to Archbishop Usher, Letters edited by Parr*, p. 567.

Rhýmeless. *adj.* Not having consonance of verses.

Too popular is tragick poesie,
Straining his tiptoes for a farthing fee:
And doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 4.

Rhýmer. *s.* One who makes rhymes; versifier. *Contemptuous.*

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets; and scald *rymers*
Ballad us out o' tune.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

When a *rimer* reads his poem to him, he [the hypocrite] begs a copy, and persuades the press!—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 65.

Milton's rhyme is constrained at an age, when the passion of love makes every man a *rhymer*, though not a poet.—*Dryden.*

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 77.

Rhýmester. *s.* Rhymer.

Such wond'rous rabblements of *rhymesters* new..
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 2.

I speak of those who are only *rhimesters*.—*Dennis.*

Rhýmist. *s.* Writer, composer of, rhymes.

Milton's character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was, that he was a good *rhymist*, but no poet.—*Johnson, Life of Milton.* (Ord MS.)

Rhythm. *s.* [Lat. *rhythmus*; Gr. ῥυθμός.]

1. Metre; verse; numbers.

The old Italian tunes and *rithmes*, both in conceit and cadency, have much affinity with the Welsh.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 123: 1642.

You may find Scaliger refuted for denying poetick *rhithme* or meeter, (and so not poesie in a strict sense,) to be in Scripture: for St. Hierome is of another mind; and the impossibility of a *rhithme* in that language [Hebrew,] like our ὁμοιοτέλευτον, like cadency of words, which we strictly call rhyme, is by Alsted's instances refuted in Psal. 118, 25.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 47: 1654.

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite *rhythms* with suiting notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 413.

Rhythm in its widest sense may be defined as the law of succession.... The rhythmical arrangement of sounds not articulated produces music; while from the like arrangement of articulate sounds we get the cadences of prose and the measures of verse. —*Dr. Guest, History of English Rhythms*, b. i. ch. i.

2. Proportion applied to any motion whatever.

Rhýthmical. *adj.* Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.

The term figurate which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was used to denote that which was simply *rhythmical* or accentual.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 28.

Riant. *adj.* [Fr.] Laughing; exciting laughter.

In such cases the sublimity must be drawn from the other sources; with a strict caution however against any thing light and *riant*.—*Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. ii. § 16.

Goethe's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays.*

Rib. *s.* [A.S. *ribbe*.]

1. In *Anatomy*. Bone forming part of the framework of the chest.

Why do I yield to that suggestion?
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Against the use of nature!
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial spirits warm
And life-blood streaming fresh.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 465.

Sure he, who first the passage tried,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his side.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiss her burial.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

The ships with shatter'd *ribs* scarce creeping from the seas. *Drayton.*

The *rib* of a ship answers in many respects to the *rib* in an animal frame. The base of the *rib* is in the keel as a backbone, and it serves to maintain generally the cavity of the vessel. A *rib* is of massive timber in several pieces scarfed or chocked together. These pieces beginning from the bottom are the cross piece or floor, futtocks, top-timbers, and, if the vessel be of great height, the lengthening pieces. The *ribs* are otherwise known as the timbers.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Any prominence running in lines: (as, '*rib* of a leaf').

Rib, in Botany, [is] the principal vein or nervure which proceeds from the petiole into the blade of the leaf.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

4. Anything slight, thin, or narrow; strip.

Fetching up his single melancholy cow from a small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 104.

5. Wife.

His dearest *rib*.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 49.

How many have we known whose heads have beene broken with their own *rib*.—*Bishop Hall, Solomon's Definition.* (Ord MS.)

Rib. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel? *Sandys.*

2. Enclose as the body by ribs.

It were too gross
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

Remember
The natural bravery of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in,
With rocks unscalable and roaring waters.
Id., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Ríbald. *s.* [N.Fr. *ribauld*; Italian, *ribaldo*.] Loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd *ribald* with vile lust advaunst,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corps, so fair and sheen.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ne'er one sprig of laurel graced these *ribalds*,
From dashing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Ríbald. *adj.* Base; mean.

The busy day,
Waked by the lark, has roused the *ribald* crows.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

Which *ribald* art their church to Luther owes.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 641.

Ríbaldish. *adj.* Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldish* tongue.—*Bishop Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

Ríbaldry. *s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Were it not for quaffing, *ribaldry*, dalliance, scurrile profaneness, these men would be dull, and (as we say) dead on the nest!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 7.

Mr. Cowley asserts that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than barefaced *ribaldry*.—*Dryden.*

The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other.—*Id., Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and fulsome *ribaldry*. *Granville.*

If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or prophaneness.—*Swift.*

Ríband. *s.* See Ribbon.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose enrobed,
With *ribands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

A *riband* did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 184.

See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;
Some love-device is wrought on every sword,
And every *riband* bears some mystick word.
Granville.

There often wanders one, whom better days
Saw better clad, in cloak of satin trimm'd
With lace, and hat with splendid *riband* bound.
Cowper, Task, The Sofa.

Ríband. *v. a.* Adorn with ribbons.

One that has miraculously purchased a *ribanded* waistcoat.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Your mistress appears here in prize, *ribanded* with green and yellow.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Rebels.*

Ríbband. *s.* [two *b*'s.] In *Navigation.* See extracts.

Ribbands . . . are long narrow flexible pieces of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs, near the foremost to the aftmost square-timbers, so as to encompass the ship lengthways.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Ribbands, in shipbuilding, [are] longitudinal bands of comparatively thin timber stretching from stem to stern at different distances from the keel. They are bolted on outside the ribs, in order to preserve the proper curvature and to impart stability to the vessel while yet in skeleton.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ríbbed. *adj.*

1. Furnished with ribs.

Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which shrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a closed fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
Opes its *ribb'd* surface to the nearer sun.
Gay, The Fan, i. 26.

2. Marked with protuberant lines.

And plantain *ribb'd,* that heals the reaper's wound;
And marj'ram sweet in shepherd's posie found.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Ríbble-rabble. *s.* Rabble.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips.
Taylor, The Water-poet: 1630.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Ríbbon. *s.* [Fr. *ruban*; hence this is the proper spelling of Riband.] Fillet of silk; narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Rags of the sail,
'Tis the terror of the tempest, they
Are flickering in *ribbons* within the fierce gale.
Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

Eighteen shillings a week! Just, most just, thy censure, upright Pecksniff! Had it been for the sake of a *ribbon,* star, or garter; sleeves of lawn, a great man's smile, a seat in parliament, a tap upon the shoulder from a courtly sword; a place, a party, or a thriving lie, or eighteen thousand pounds, or even eighteen hundred;—but to worship the golden calf for eighteen shillings a week! Oh pitiful, pitiful!—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. x.

Ríbble-row. *s.* Series of ribaldry.

This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.
Cotton. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ríbroast. *v. n.* Beat soundly. *Colloquial.*

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribroasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ríbroasting. *s.* Sound beating.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *ribroasting.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 245.

Ríbwort. *s.* Native plant so-called from the prominence of the veins of the leaf, of the genus Plantago (lanceolata); plantain.

Ribwort plantain, or *rib-grass,* is . . . a very common species in meadows and pastures.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Rice. *s.* [Lat. *oryza.*] Cereal so called.

Rice is the food of two-thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to hæmorrhages.—*Arbuthnot.*

Rice [is] one of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick husk, somewhat like barley: this grain is cultivated in most of the eastern countries.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Used *adjectivally.*

If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of *rice* milk.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

Rice-paper. *s.* See extract.

Some woods contain scarcely any ducts, as many coniferæ; and the delicate material of which *rice-paper* (as it is called) is composed, consists entirely of cellular tissue. This curious substance is procured from the herbaceous stems of a species of Æschynomene, growing in China. The whole stem is about an inch thick, and resembles a mass of pith covered by a very thin epidermis. There is, however, a central column of real pith running through it. By means of some sharp instrument, the stem is cut spirally round the axis into a thin lamina, which is then unrolled, and may be made up into sheets containing about a foot square of surface.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany,* pt. i. sect. i.

Rich. *adj.* [A.S. *ric.*]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent: (opposed to *poor*).

The *rich* shall not give more, and the poor no less.—*Exodus,* xxx. 15.

I am as *rich* in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

A thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some *rich* burgher.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 188.

Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,
As heaven had cloth'd his own embassador.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 5.

Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life.—*Locke.*

He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the prospect all around him.—*Seed.*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.

Earth, in her *rich* attire,
Consummate lovely smiled.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 501.

Matilda never was meanly dressed in her life; and nothing pleases her in dress, but that which is very *rich* and beautiful to the eye.—*Law.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor star appear. *Waller.*

If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action.
Rowe.

4. Fertile; fruitful.

There are, who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natured land
Induce. *J. Philips, Cyder,* i. 119.

5. Abundant; plentiful.

The gorgeous East, with *richest* hand,
Pours on her sons barbarick, pearl and gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 3.

6. Abounding; plentifully stocked: (as, 'Pastures *rich* in flocks').

7. Having something precious.

Groves whose *rich* trees wept odorous gums and balms. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 248.

Rich. *v. a.* Enrich. *Rare.*

To *ritch* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall.
Drant, Translation of Horace: 1567.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests, and with champions *rich'd,*
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 1.

Riches. *s.* [Fr. *richesse*; the *ss* of which has taken the guise of the *s* in the English plurals.]

1. Wealth; money or possessions.

Let us when we perceyve the daunger of this worldly and transytory *rychesse* call unto Almyghty God for helpe.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms.*

Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great elixir.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer.—*Locke.*

What *riches* give us, let us first enquire.
Meat, fire, and cloaths. What more? Meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope, Moral Essays,* iii. 79.

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 682.

Richly. *adv.*

1. In a rich manner; with riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Women *richly* gay in gems.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 582.

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

In animals, some smells are found more *richly* than in plants.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will *richly* improve him.—*Watts.*

3. Truly; abundantly. *Colloquial.*

There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement which they so *richly* deserve.—*Addison.*

Richness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rich.

1. Opulence; wealth; splendour.

Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richness* adorn'd.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.

This town is famous for the *richness* of the soil.—*Addison.*

3. Abundance or perfection of any quality.

I amused myself with the *richness* and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven.—*Spectator.*

4. Pampering qualities.

The living tincture of whose gushing blood
Should clearly prove the *richness* of his food.
Dryden.

Rick. *s.* [A.S. *hric.*]

1. Pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole *ricks* of hay and stacks of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns, and corn *ricks.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

'Hang Knowledge! I have reason to hate the word. It burnt down three *ricks* of mine; the finest *ricks* you ever set eyes on, Mr. Fairfield.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. xi. ch. ii.

'I am obliged to pay my mother her jointure, whether *ricks* are burnt or not,' said Lord Marney. 'It's very hard, don't you think so?' 'But these *ricks* were Bingley's?' 'But he was not insured, and he will want some reduction in his rent, and if I do not see fit to allow it him, which I probably shall not, for he ought to have calculated on these things, I have *ricks* of my own, and they may be burnt any night.' 'I wonder why *ricks* are burnt now, and were not in old days,' said Egremont. 'Because there is a surplus population in the kingdom,' said Lord Marney, 'and no rural police in the county.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil,* b. ii. ch. vi.

2. Heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the north they bind them up in small bundles, and make small *ricks* of them in the field.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rickets. *s.* [Lat. *rachitis.*] Disease of the bones, especially of the vertebræ, arising from a deficiency of the phosphate of lime.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and *rickets* are put altogether, by reason of their likeness.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head!
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead:
He's so far gone with the *rickets* and th' evil,
That one small dose will send him to the devil.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, ii. 23.

So when at school we first declaim,
Old Busby walks us in a theme,
Whose props support our infant vein,
And help the *rickets* in the brain;
But when our souls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate.
Prior, Epistles, To Fleetwood Shephard, Esq. ep. i. 91.

Rickety. *adj.* Diseased with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case of *rickety* children, the diet should be gently astringent.—*Arbuthnot.*

There are many new houses, and some of them rum ones,
But the queerest of all is the new House of Commons;
It 's a *rickety* sort of a bantling I'm told;
That 'll die of old age when it's seven years old.
H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Drury Lane Hustings.

Nature and education had done their best [in James I.] to produce a finished specimen of all that a king ought not to be. His awkward figure, his rolling eye, his *rickety* walk, his nervous tremblings, his slobbering mouth, his broad Scotch accent, were imperfections which might have been found in the best and greatest man.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden.*

Ricochet. *s.* [Fr.] Rebound, as in ducks and drakes, either on water or on land (see extract from Falconer).

It blew fresh, and just turning out by the battery, slap came a sea right over the bows of the boat, . . . and I the recipient of more of the briny than I had ever seen detached from the main body, directly in my face; the little white horse having struck the bow, and made a *ricochet* over the heads of the boatmen into the stern-sheets.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney,* vol. iii. ch. iv.

Ricochet denotes a bound or leap, such as a flat

piece of stone makes when thrown obliquely along the surface of water; hence, *ricochet-firing*, in the military art, is a method of firing guns with small charges of powder, and at a low elevation, as from three to six degrees. The ball or shot thus discharged goes bounding and rolling along, and killing or destroying every thing in its way.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Rid. *v. a.* [A.S. *ræde* = at large.]

1. Set free; redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou shalt *rid* me from the wicked man.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xviii. 49.

I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and *rid* you out of their bondage.—*Exodus*, vi. 6.

Rid me and deliver me out of great waters.—*Psalms*, cxliv. 7.

2. Clear; disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be *rid* of their learned pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I must *rid* all the seas of pirates.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

We'll use his countenance; which being done,
Let her, who would be *rid* of him, devise
His speedy taking off. *Id., King Lear*, v. 1.

Upon the word, stept forth
Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

I can put on
Thy terrours, as I put thy mildness on,
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heaven of these rebels.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 734.

Did saints for this bring in their plate,
And crowd as if they came too late?
For when they thought the cause had need on't,
Happy was he that could be *rid* on't.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 561.

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolved at once to *rid* himself of pain.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and sets us on work to get *rid* of it.—*Locke.*

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of such an opportunity to get *rid* of them?—*Addison.*

3. Dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,
We'll thither straight; for willingness *rids* way.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 3.

4. Drive away; remove by violence; destroy.

Ah deathsmen! you have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III.* v. 5.

Riddance. *s.*

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too grieved a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.—
A gentle *riddance*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Act of clearing away any incumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 630.

Riddle. *s.* [A.S. *rædelse.*]

1. Enigma; puzzling question; dark problem.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In *riddles* and in charms of death?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.

The Theban monster that proposed
Her *riddle*, and him, who solved it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solved, for grief and spight
Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 572.

To join these squadrons, o'er the champain came
A numerous race of no ignoble name;
Riddle and Rebus, *Riddle's* dearest son,
And false Conundrum and insidious Pun.
Fustian, who scarcely deigns to tread the ground,
And Rondeau, wheeling in repeated round.
On their fair standards by the wind display'd,
Eggs, altars, wings, pipes, axes were pourtray'd.
I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Literary Follies.

2. Anything puzzling.

'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady;
Not love, if any loved her: hey day!
So cowards never use their might,
But against such as will not fight.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 338.

3. Coarse or open sieve.

Horse-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted with a *riddle*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Riddle. *v. a.*

1. Solve; unriddle.

When I have done all this, and think it duty,
Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?
Riddle me that.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 135.

2. Separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be *riddled* in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Drill with holes, as a riddle: (applied to wounded soldiers; from Fr. '*criblé de balles*').

Your blue National Captain, *riddled* with balls, one hardly knows on whose side fighting, requests to be laid on the colours to die: the patriotic Woman (name not given, deed surviving) screams to Château-Vieux that it must not fire the other cannon; and even flings a pail of water on it, since screaming avails not.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. v.

Riddle. *v. n.* Speak ambiguously or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but *riddling* shrift.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Riddler. *s.* One who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

Thou *riddler*, speak
Distinct and clear; else I will search thy soul.
Home, Douglas.

Riddlingly. *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be starved out, yet their state
Is poor. *Donne.*

Ride. *v. n.* [A.S. *ridan.*]

1. Travel on horseback.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast *ridden? Numbers*, xxii. 30.

Brutus and Cassius
Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

Were you but *riding* forth to air yourself,
Such parting were too petty. *Id., Cymbeline*, i. 2.

Let your master *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.*

2. Travel in a vehicle; be borne; not walk.

Infected be the air whereon they *ride*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Upon this chaos *rid* the distressed ark, that bore the small remains of mankind.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,
On which heaven *rides*, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienced tongue.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

4. Manage a horse.

Skill to *ride* seems a science,
Proper to gentle blood: some others feign
To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.
Spenser.

The horses I saw well chosen, *ridden*, and furnished.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 2, letter.

Inspired by love, whose business is to please,
He *rode*, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 222.

5. Be on the water.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallies; but was enforced to slip his anchors, and run his gallies on ground.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor *ride*.
Dryden.

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,
And willing winds to their low'r'd sails denied.
Id., Astræa Redux, 223.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy *rides*,
Way-lays their merchants, and their land besets.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, ccii.

6. Be supported by something subservient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices *ride* easy.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 2.

Ride. *v. a.*

1. Sit on so as to be carried.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 541.

2. Manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleasure of every coxcomb.—*Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers.—*Swift, Presbyterian's Plea.*

Ride Skimmington. See Skimmington.

Ride. *s.*

1. Excursion in a vehicle, or on horseback (as, 'to take a *ride*').

2. Road cut in a wood, or through grounds for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein; riding.

Rider. *s.* One who rides.

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse.
Restrain'd and awed by man's inferiour force,
Do to the *rider's* will their rage submit,
And answer to the spur, and own the bit.
Prior, Solomon, i. 204.

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

As horses are bred better; and to that end *riders* dearly hired.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough *riders* give my choicest wine.
Bramstone.

3. Robber.

In Ewsdale, eight and forty notorious *riders* are hung on growing trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong.—*Drummond, History of James V.* (Ord MS.)

4. In *Navigation.* See extract.

Riders [are] a sort of interior ribs fixed in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the kelson to the beams of the lower deck, and sometimes higher, in order to strengthen her frame.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

5. Inserted leaf; additional clause, as to a bill passing through parliament.

They tacked the following *rider* to it.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities*, ii. 237.

6. Coin so called.

His mouldy money! half a dozen *riders*
That cannot sit but stampt fast to their saddles.
Beaumont and Fletcher. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ridge. *s.* [A.S. *hrigg.*]

1. Top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay,
And let the night too steal away;
But in a trice advanced the knight
Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1589.

2. Rough top of anything, resembling the vertebræ of the back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whose snowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,
Dislodges from a region scarce of prey.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 431.

His sons
Shall dwell to Senir, that long *ridge* of hills!
Ibid. xii. 145.

The highest *ridges* of those mountains serve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies.—*Ray.*

3. Steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct,
For haste. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 293.

About her coasts unruly waters roar,
And, rising on a *ridge*, insult the shore. *Dryden.*

4. Ground thrown up by the plough.

Thou visitest the earth, . . . thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof.—*Psalms*, lxv. 9.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm *ridges*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular breadthways like a half cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickness, are laid upon the upper part or *ridge* of the roof, and also on the hips.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

6. See extract.

Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Ridge. *v. a.*

1. Form a ridge.

Thou from heaven
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs
Were bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back
Of chafed wild boars, or ruffled porcupines.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1134.

2. Wrinkle.

An eye
As fix'd as marble, with a forehead *ridged*
And furrow'd into storms. *Cowper.*

Ridge-bone. *s.* In *Anatomy.* Backbone.

Os sacrum . . . the great bone whereon the *ridge-bone* resteth.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Rídgel. *s.* [Low Lat. *ovis rijicula.*] Animal half castrated; rig.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;
To morning pastures, evening waters, led:
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgel's* butting head.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 29.

Rídgeling. *s.* Ridgel; rig.

And 'ware the *ridg'ling* with his butting head,
Dryden.

Rídgy, *adj.* Rising in a ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,
There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but, when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 164.

Rídicule. *s.*

1. Wit of that species that provokes laughter.

Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Those who aim at *ridicule,*
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jest.
Swift, Miscellanies.

2. Folly; ridiculousness.

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this practice.—*Addison, Spectator,* no. 18.

Ridicule. *s.* See Reticule, of which it is a corruption: (in the extract the ambiguity is intentional).

'What news to day?'—'Oh, worse and worse,
M—— is the prince's privy purse.'—
'The prince's purse! oh, no, you fool,
You mean the prince's *ridicule.*'
T. Moore, Twopenny Post-bag.

Rídicule. *adj.* Ridiculous. *Rare.*

This action . . . was brought to court, and became so *ridicule,* that Sylvanus Scory was so laughed at and jeered, that he never delivered the letter to the queen.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes,* ii. 529.

Rídicule. *v. a.* Expose to, treat with, ridicule.

I wish the vein of *ridiculing* all that is serious and good may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry had on theirs.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Rídiculer. *s.* One who ridicules.

They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent.—*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.*

The *ridiculer* shall make only himself ridiculous.—*Earl of Chesterfield.*

Ridículous. *adj.* Worthy of, exciting, contemptuous merriment or ridicule.

A stammering tongue, [in the margin *ridiculous,*] that thou canst not understand.—*Isaiah,* xxxiii. 19.

He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his offering is *ridiculous.*—*Ecclesiasticus,* xxxiv. 18.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous; and the work confusion named.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 61.

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous.*—*South, Sermons.*

Ridículously. *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; in a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is so *ridiculously* merry, that the design of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction.—*South, Sermons.*

Ridículousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ridiculous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius, and Arnobius make with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the meanness of the matter they are made of, the casualties of fire and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the *ridiculousness* of worshipping such things.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Since there must be an end of one's *ridiculousness* one time or other, I don't see any time so proper as the present.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Ríding. *s.* Corruption of Trithing, or division into three: (as, 'The three *Ridings* of Yorkshire').

Ríding. *part. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a foot messenger.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Ríding. *s.* Road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein.

Beyond the garden *ridings* were cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia,* b. i.

Ríding-rhyme. *s.* [perhaps *two words* rather than a *compound.*] In *Prosody.* Metre of five accents, each falling on the even syllable, with the lines in rhyming couplets, as:—

Let Observation with extensive view
Survey mankind from China to Peru.

Fair Leda reads our poetry sometimes,
But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhimes*;
Affirming that the cadens falleth sweeter,
When as the verse is placed between the meeter.
Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, iii. 44. (Nares by H. and W.)

His [Chaucer's] meetre heroical of Troilus and Cressid is very grave and stately, keeping up the staffe of seven and the verse of ten: his other verses of the Canterburie Tales be but *riding-ryme.*—*Puttenham,* i. 30. (Nares by H. and W.)

I had forgotten a notable kind of ryme called *ryding-rime,* and that is suche as our mayster, and father Chaucer, used in his Canterburie Tales, and in divers other dilectable and light enterprises.—*Gascoigne, Certain Notes of Instruction,* p. 12. (Nares by H. and W.)

The metre of five accents, with couplet rhyme, may have got its earliest name of *riding rhyme* from the mounted pilgrims of the Canterbury Tales.—*Dr. Guest, History of English Rhythms,* b. iii. ch. vii.

Rídingcoat. *s.* Coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's *ridingcoat* in a journey, wrap your own in it.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.*

Rídinghabit. *s.* Dress worn by women when they ride on horseback.

There is another kind of occasional dress in use among the ladies; I mean the *ridinghabit,* which some have not injudiciously styled the hermaphroditical, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition.—*Guardian,* no. 149.

Here is the dress of a modern amazon, in what is called a *riding-habit.*—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* iv. 71.

Rídinghood. *s.* Hood used by women when then they travel, to bear off the rain.

The palliolum was like our *ridinghoods,* and served both for a tunick and a coat.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
Defended by the *ridinghood's* disguise.
Gay, Trivia, i. 209.

Rídinghouse. *s.* Place in which the art of riding is taught.

I hope you apply the time you have saved from the *ridinghouse* to useful more than to learned purposes.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Rídingschool. *s.* Ridinghouse: (at present *ridingschool* is the *commoner* term.)

Ridótto. *s.* [Italian.] See extracts.

Ridotto [is] a company, a crew, or assembly of good fellows; also, a gaming or tabling house, or other place where good companie doth meete.—*Florio*: 1598.

In the mornings, if you are high-bred enough, you are to go to White's, where whist may engage you till the masquerade, *ridotto,* or some other polite amusement calls you away.—*The Student,* vol. ii. p. 366.

How then must four long months be worn away? Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*; in which visits must be regulated by the weather, and assemblies will depend upon the moon!—*Dr. Johnson, Rambler,* no. 124.

The vulgar . . . now thrust themselves into all assemblies, from a *ridotto* at St. James's to a hop at Rotherhithe.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

They went to the *Ridotto*;—'tis a hall
Where people dance, and sup, and dance again;
Its proper name, perhaps, were a mask'd ball,
But that's of no importance to my strain;
'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,
Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain;
The company is 'mixed' (the phrase I quote is
As much as saying they're beneath your notice.)
Byron, Beppo, lviii.

Rife. *adj.* [A.S. *ryfe.*] Prevalent; common; abounding.

While those restless desires, in great men *rife,*
To visit so low folks did much disdain,
This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Guyon closely did await
Avantage; whilst his foe did rage most *rife*;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
And falsed oft his blows. *Spenser.*

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Blessings then are plentiful and *rife,*
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so *rife*
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long
Intended to create. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 650.

This is the place,
Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife,* and perfect in my listening ear.
Id., Comus, 201

That grounded maxim
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men, that to the public good
Private respects must yield.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 865.

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Rífely. *adv.* In a rife manner; prevalently abundantly.

It was *rifely* reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Rífeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rife; prevalence; abundance.

The *rifeness* of their familiar excommunications may have taught them to seek for a spotlessness above.—*Bishop Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

He ascribes the great *rifeness* of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Ríffraff. *s.* Refuse of anything.

Thwick-thwack, and *riff-raff,* roars he out aloud!
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 6.

This is all *riff-raff.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle*

Rífle. *v. a.* See Rover.

1. Rob; pillage; plunder.

Stand, sir, and throw us what you have about you.
If not, we'll make you sit, and *rifle* you.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treasures better hid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 685.

You have *rifled* my master; who shall maintain me?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army *rifled* and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Take away; seize as pillage.

Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain,
And pray'rs and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain,
Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 39.

Rífle. *s.*

1. Kind of whetstone.

All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body, or mind, as the mower's whetstone, or *rifle,* is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it grows dull.—*Whately, Redemption of Time,* p. 11: 1634.

2. Sort of gun, having, within its barrel, indented lines.

Hear you, you with long *rifle* by your side, do you lack a wife?—Call ye this *rifle*? it's a good backsword.—*Wily Beguiled.* (Ord MS.)

Rífle. *v. a.* Cut spiral grooves in the bore of a gun.

The object of *rifling* a gun is to give the projectile a rotation round an axis coincident with that of the bore. This insures greater accuracy of fire. . . . Both small arms and cannon are *rifled*; but many difficulties occur in the construction of *rifled* cannon which are not met with in small arms; especially that of obtaining guns strong enough to resist the enormous strain caused by firing large charges with heavy projectiles, and the impossibility of using very large shot or shell made of lead alone. . . . The conditions which a *rifled* cannon should fulfil are: (1) to insure accuracy of fire; (2) to give as high velocity as possible; (3) to remain uninjured by much work; (4) to be simple in construction. To insure accuracy of fire, a rotatory motion must be given to the projectile round an axis coincident with that of the bore; the axis of the shot must be

stable on leaving the piece; and the shot must have sufficient velocity of rotation (depending on its form, length, and weight) to counteract the tendency which it has to turn over. To give the projectile a high velocity, the gun must be able to stand a large charge of powder; and in order to do this, remaining uninjured, a very strong construction is required.—*H. Brackenbury*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rifleman. *s.* One armed with a rifle.

Rifler. *s.* Robber; plunderer; pillager.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Rifling. *s.* Raffle. *Obsolete.*

Plus de points. A *rifling* or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most of the dice, takes up all the money that is laid downe.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Rift. *s.* Cleft; breach; opening.

He pluckt a bough, out of whose *rift* there come
Small drops of gory blood. *Spenser.*

She did confine thee
Into a cloven pine, within which *rift*
Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remain.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or *rift*; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the *rift*, it makes a fearful roaring at the window.—*Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a missel bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some *rift*, putteth forth the misseltoe.—*Id.*

Either tropick now
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heaven; the clouds
From many a horrid *rift*, abortive pour'd
Fierce rain with lightning mixt.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 409.

Some pick out bullets from the vessel's sides,
Some drive old oakum through each seam and *rift*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlvi.

Between the *rifts*, the snowy drifts
Did send a dismal sheen;
Nor forms of men nor beasts we ken
The ice was all between.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Rift. *v. a.* Rive.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire, and *rifted* Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.

At sight of him the people with a shout
Rifted the air. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1620.

Rift. *v. n.* Burst; open.

I'd shriek, that even your ears
Should *rift* to hear me.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Some trees are best for ship timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *rift* with ordnance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes *rift*.—*Ibid.*

Rifted. *part. adj.* Having rifts.

On *rifted* rocks, the dragon's late abodes,
The green reed trembles. *Pope, Messiah.*

Rig. *s.* Animal half castrated; ridgel; ridgling. See Ridgel.

Rig. *s.* Bluster.

This sanguine little king's fisher (not prescient of the storm, as by his instinct he ought to be) appearing at that uncertain season before the *riggs* of old Michaelmas were yet well composed, and when the unclement storms of winter were approaching, began to flicker over the seas, and was busy in building its halcyon nest, as if the angry ocean had been soothed by the genial breath of May.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*, letter iii.

Rig. *s.*

1. Wanton; impudent woman; strumpet.

Fy on thee thou rampe, thou *rig!*
Gammer Gurton's Needle: 1551.

The most voluptuous, over-wanton *rigge*,
Proud plenty, scorns meek piety's womanhood.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. V. 2.

2. In *Navigation.* Style of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel: (as schooner *rig*).

Run a rig. Play a trick of gaiety or merriment.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt when he set out,
Of *running such a rig.* *Cowper, John Gilpin.*

Run the rig upon. Practise a joke upon a person; jeer; banter.

Rig. *v. n.* Play the wanton.

Rig. *v. a.* [?]

1. Dress; accoutre.

All occupations opening like a mart,
That serve to *rig* the body out with bravery.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Keep . . .
The body of your strength, your noble heart,
From ever yielding to dishonest ends,
Rigg'd round about with virtue.
Id., Monsieur Thomas.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There were what used to be called 'dressy' snobs:—Jimmy, who might be seen at five o'clock elaborately *rigged* out, with a camellia in his button-hole, glazed boots, and fresh kid-gloves twice a day;—Jessamy Jacky, who rode every day solemnly on the Blenheim, in pumps and silk stockings, with his hair curled.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xv.

2. Fit with tackling.

My minde for Egypt stoode;
When nine faire ships I *rigg'd* forth for the flood.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd
My vessel gloriously *rigg'd.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 199.

The sinner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and *rigged*; but also carried on with full wind.—*South, Sermons.*

He calls his captains, bids them *rig* the fleet.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

He *rigged* out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Rigadoón. *s.* [Fr. *rigadon.*] Kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple, said to be brought from Provence.

I led him by the hand into the next room, where we danced a *rigadoon* together.—*Guardian*, no. 154.

Rigátion. *s.* [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigo* = water, bedew; pass. part. *rigatus.*] Act of watering.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to fail in its crop.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xvi.

Rigging. *s.* Sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,
To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ship. *Creech.*

Our dreaded admiral from far they threat,
Whose batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives;
All bare, like some old oak with tempests beat,
He stands, and sees below his scatter'd leaves.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxi.

The sycophants of the court, ill qualified to contend against the great men who then directed the arms of Holland, against such a statesman as De Witt, and such a commander as De Ruyter, made fortunes rapidly, while the sailors mutinied from very hunger, while the dockyards were unguarded, while the ships were leaky and without *rigging.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Riggish. *adj.* Wanton; whorish.

Vilest things
Become themselves in her, that the holy priests
Bless her, when she is *riggish.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin, in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish* and unmaidenly.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Riggle. *v. n.* Wriggle.

Truth, by the information of her own light, points out the straight road to her abode; and forbids us to *riggle* into her presence through by-paths, and the cloudy medium of falsehood.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, preface: 1763.

Riggle. *s.* [? Prov. Fr. *l'equille.*] British fish of the genus Ammodytes.

Right. *adj.* [A.S. *riht.*]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable.

The Lord God led me in the *right* way.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 48.

The words of my mouth . . . are plain to him that understandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge.—*Proverbs*, viii. 9.

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set *right*, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Rightful; justly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined.—*Locke.*

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.—*Locke.*

4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment; passing judgment according to the truth of things.

You are *right*, Justice, and you weigh this well;
Therefore still bear the balance and the sword.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

5. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal.

Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they stedfast in his covenant.—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 37.

6. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband than she discovered in the lover.—*Addison, Spectator.*

7. Not left.

It is not with certainty to be received, concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make use of the *right*, and that the use of the other is a digression.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the *right.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 953

8. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a *right* lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two *right* ones.—*Locke.*

9. Perpendicular; direct.

Come right. Be put on a proper footing.

Some architects are clever at making foundations, and some architects are clever at building on 'em when they're made. But it 'll all *come right* in the end, sir; it 'll all *come right!*—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxv.

Right. *interj.* Expression of approbation.

Right! cries his lordship, for a rogue in need
To have a taste, is insolence indeed;
In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Right. *adv.*

1. Properly: justly; exactly; according to truth, or justice.

Then shall the *right* aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, v. 21.

To understand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons.—*Locke.*

2. According to art or rule.

You with strict discipline instructed *right*,
Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight.
Lord Roscommon.

Take heed you steer your vessel *right*, my son,
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

3. In a direct line; in a straight line.

Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee.—*Proverbs*, iv. 25.

Ye shall be driven out every man *right* forth, and none shall gather up him that wandereth.—*Jeremiah*, xlix. 5.

The people passed over *right* against Jericho.—*Joshua*, iii. 16.

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives.—*Bacon.*

You two this way among those numerous orbs,
All yours, *right* down to Paradise descend.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 397.

4. In a great degree; very; thoroughly.

Then cried I unto thee, O Lord; and gat me to my Lord *right* humbly.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxx. 8.

I cannot joy, until I be resolved
Where our *right* valiant father is become.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Right noble princes,
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens.
Id., Richard III. iii. 5.

Pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and *right* christian zeal.
Ibid. iii. 7.

When I had climb'd a height
Rough and *right* hardly accessible; I might
Behold from Circe's house, that in a grove
Set thicke with trees stood, a bright vapor move.
Chapman.

The senate will smart deep
For your upbraidings: I should be *right* sorry
To have means so to be venged on you,
As I shall shortly on them.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherless, had made.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 803.

5. Used in titles: (as, *right* honourable, *right* reverend).

I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard, lord high marshal.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

6. Just.

Came he *right* now to sing a raven's note?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

7. Immediately; at the instant.

I do see the cruel pangs of death
Right in thine eye. *Shakespear, King John*, v. 4.

Right. *s.*

1. Not wrong.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 665.

2. Justice; not injury.

In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters.—*Bacon.*

Persons of noble blood are less envied in their rising; for it seemeth but *right* done to their birth.—*Id., Essays, Of Envy.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him *right*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1123.

He that would do *right* to religion cannot take a more effectual course than by reconciling it with the happiness of mankind.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Freedom from guilt; goodness.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong, his life I'm sure was in the *right*.
Cowley.

4. Freedom from error.

Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the *right*.
Prior, Ode to a Lady refusing to dispute with him.

5. Just claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

The proud tyrant would many times say, that whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was possessed of the imperial sceptre, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Subdue by force, all who refuse
Right reason for their law; and for their king
Messiah, who by *right* of merit reigns.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 41.

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all heroick poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them, as every man hath to air.—*Dryden.*

My *right* to it appears,
By long possession of eight hundred years. *Id.*

Might and *right* are inseparable in the opinion of the world.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that because he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it.—*Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals among the emperors; as some among the empresses have no other *right*.—*Addison.*

The following ambiguities of the word *right* (in addition to the obvious and familiar one of a *right* and the adjective *right*) are extracted from a forgotten paper of my own, in a periodical:—'Speaking morally, you are said to have a *right* to do a thing, if all persons are morally bound not to hinder you from doing it. But, in another sense, to have a *right* to do a thing is the opposite of having no *right* to do it, i.e. of being under a moral obligation to forbear doing it. In this sense, to say that you have a *right* to do a thing, means that you may do it without any breach of duty on your part; that other persons not only ought not to hinder you, but have no cause to think worse of you for doing it. This is a perfectly distinct proposition from the preceding. The *right* which you have by virtue of a duty incumbent upon other persons, is obviously quite a different thing from a *right* consisting in the absence of any duty incumbent upon yourself. Yet the two things are perpetually confounded.'—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. vii.

6. That which justly belongs to one.

To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred.—*Tobit*, vi. 11.

The custom of employing these great persons in all great offices, passes for a *right*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The prisoner freed himself by nature's laws,
Born free, he sought his *right*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 337.

'What with your bye-laws, and your votes in this capacity, and your votes in that capacity, and your official *rights*, and your individual *rights*, and other people's *rights* who are only you again, there are no *rights* left for me. Everybody else's *rights* are my wrongs.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

7. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight.
Dryden.

8. Power; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks: but in making laws, he hath not made use of this *right*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

9. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens,
Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward
In celebration of this day with shews.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

10. The side not left.

On his *right*,
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 62.

To rights. In a direct line; straight.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it.—*Woodward.*

To rights. With deliverance from error.

Several have gone about to inform them, and set them *to rights*; but for want of that knowledge of the present system of nature, have not given the satisfaction expected.—*Woodward.*

'He might at least have kept sober to look after his own business—E'en let him put it *to rights* again himself next morning, if he will.'—*Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

Do me right. Accept my challenge in drinking; return the health I have drunk to you.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

Right. *v. a.*

1. Do justice to; establish in possessions justly claimed; relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord,
You scarce can *right* me throughly.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

If the injured person be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to restitution.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

I could not expedient see,
On this side death to *right* our family. *Waller.*

Some seeking unto courts, and judicial endeavour to *right* ourselves, are still innocent.—*Kettlewell.*

Make my father known,
To *right* my honour, and redeem your own.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

'Cheer up, my noble sir,' said Mr. Pecksniff, taking courage, 'and we will do what is required of us. You shall know all, sir, and shall be *righted*.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxi.

2. In *Navigation.* Restore a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen; put anything in its proper position: (as, 'to *right* the helm').

Right. *v. n.* (rather reflective with *self* understood). In *Navigation.* See extract.

A ship is said to *right* at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind.—*Falconer.*

Right-hand. *s.* Not left.

The rank of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

Used *adjectivally*, as, 'my *right-hand* man,' i.e. my main support, or reliance.

Righten. *v. a.* [A.S. *rihtan.*] Do justice to. *Obsolete.*

Seek judgement; relieve [in the margin *righten*] the oppressed.—*Isaiah*, i. 17.

Righteous. *adj.* [A.S. *rihtwís.*]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That be far from thee to do after this manner, to slay the *righteous* with the wicked; and that the *righteous* should be as the wicked.—*Genesis*, xviii. 25.

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kill my rival too, for he no less
Deserves; and I thy *righteous* doom will bless.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 299.

Righteous. *v. a.* Make righteous; justify. *Obsolete.*

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *ryghtoused* by folye?—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 62. b.: 1543.

Righteously. *adv.* In a righteous manner.

1. Honestly; virtuously.

Athens, no doubt, did *righteously* decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were tried;
As *righteously* they did those dooms repent;
Still they were wise, whatever way they went.
Dryden, The Medal, 95.

2. According to desert.

Turn from us all those evils that we most *righteously* have deserved.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*

Righteousness. *s.* [A.S. *rihtwísness.*] Attribute suggested by Righteous; justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men *righteousness*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could warning make the world more just or wise;
Learn *righteousness*, and dread th' avenging deities.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 842.

Righter. *s.* One who rights; redresser; one who relieves from wrong; one who does justice to.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that *righter* of wrongs hath left me commanded.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. 4.

Rightful. *adj.*

1. Having the right; having the just claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,
They labour'd to supplant the *rightful* heir,
I lost my liberty, and they their lives.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king.
Id., Richard II. v. 1.

2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice.

Nor would, for gold or fee,
Be won, their *rightful* causes down to tread.
Spenser.

Grant to us, Lord, we beseech thee, the spirit to think and do always such things as be *rightful*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Collect for the ninth Sunday after Trinity.*

Gather all the smiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars. *Prior.*

Rightfully. *adv.* In a rightful manner; according to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not sound; but was *rightfully* in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York.—*Dryden, Preface to Fables.*

Rightfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rightful; moral rectitude.

But still although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness.
Sir P. Sidney.

Rightly. *adv.* In a right manner.

1. According to truth or justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously.

Each of his reign allotted, *rightlier* call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 123.

Descend from Heaven, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Ibid.* vii. 1.

For glory done
Of triumph, to be styled great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
Destroyers *rightlier* call'd, and plagues of men.
Ibid. xi. 694.

A man can never have so certain a knowledge, that a proposition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he understands the words *rightly* wherein it is delivered as he has, that the contrary is true.—*Locke.*

2. Honestly; uprightly.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour:
You may be *rightly* just, whatever I shall think.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didst not *rightly* see;
Then thou wert first deceived. *Dryden.*

4. Straightly; directly.

We wish one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth *rightly* to that end.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Rightness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Right.

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not error.

It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the *rightness* of his conscience, by such an infallible certainty of persuasion, as amounts to the clearness of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if he knows it upon grounds of such a probability, as shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting.—*South, Sermons.*

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and are never so solicitous for the *rightness* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Straightness.

Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance.—*Bacon Natural and Experimental History.*

Rígid. *adj.* [Fr. *rigide*; Lat. *rigidus.*]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.

A body that is hollow may be demonstrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible than a solid one of the same substance and weight.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Severe; inflexible.

Rigid looks of chaste austerity.
Milton, Comus, 450.

His severe judgement, giving law,
His modest fancy kept in awe;
As *rigid* husbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death and Burial of Cowley.

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! do not believe
Those *rigid* threats of death; ye shall not die.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 682.

4. Sharp; cruel.

Cressy plains
And Agincourt, deep tinged with blood, confess
What the Silures' vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *J. Philips, Cyder,* i. 601.

Rigidity. *s.*

1. Stiffness.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

3. Severity; inflexibility.

Not to mollify a transcendence of literal *rigidity.*—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Till the Lutherans abate of their *rigidity.*—*Bishop Burnet, On the Articles,* preface.

Rígidly. *adv.* In a rigid manner.

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

It is a greater fault *rigidly* to censure, than to commit a small oversight.—*Fuller, Holy War,* p. 57.

If any one shall *rigidly* urge from that passage the literal expression of breeding, he must allow Moses to speak in the language of the vulgar in common affairs of life.—*Bentley, Sermons,* serm. iv.

Rígidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rigid; stiffness; severity.

Giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life.—*Hales, Golden Remains,* p. 110.

It is possible there may be so much good-nature in the husband, as to take off somewhat from that *rigidness,* which otherwise the principles of his religion would bind him to.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience,* p. 4.

Rígle. *s.* [Fr. *réglette.*] Flat thin square piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets.*—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rígmarole. *s.* [*ragman-roll.*] This, as shown by Mr. Wright (see Nares) was originally the name of a game in which certain characters were drawn out of a roll by a string attached to each. Its present meaning is a repetition of idle words. Another secondary meaning, long mistaken for the primary, consisted in its application to a well-known collection of deeds, with strings and seals attached, wherein the Barons of Scotland subscribed their allegiance to Edward I.

I dyd what I coulde to scarpe out the scrolles,
Apollo to rase out of her *ragman rolles.*
Skelton, Poems, p. 56.

Alfonso paused a minute—then begun
Some strange excuses for his late proceeding;
He would not justify what he had done;
To say the best, it was extreme ill-breeding;
But there were ample reasons for it, none
Of which he specified in this his pleading;
His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,
Of rhetoric which the learn'd call *rigmarole.*
Byron, Don Juan, c. i. stan. clxxiv.

Used as a *proper name.*

Mr. *Rigmarole,* believe me, a woman with a butt of sack at her elbow is never long-lived!—*Goldsmith, Essays,* xix.

Rígol. *s.* [Lat. *regula* = rule.] Circle.

This sleep is sound; this is a sleep,
That, from this golden *rigol,* hath divorced
So many English kings.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

About the mourning and congealed face
Of that black blood a watery *rigol* goes,
Which seems to weep upon the tainted place.
Id., Rape of Lucrece.

Rígor. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine.* Rigidity; stiffness; 'rigor mortis' = the stiffness, or rigidity, characteristic of death; also, shivering, fit of shivering. (The *i* here, is sounded long; *rigor,* not as *rigour*).

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor,* the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation.—*Arbuthnot.*

The cold stage [in fever] of writers—is, in addition to the more important symptoms mentioned above, attended by a sensation of uneasiness or sinking at the epigastrium, a sensation resembling cold running down the back, with formication or chills extending over the limbs and general surface; by lividity of the lips and nails; pallor of the skin; the cutis anserina, and shudderings, *rigors,* or shiverings, followed by or alternating with irregular flushes.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Rígour. *s.* [Lat. *rigor*; Fr. *rigueur.*]

1. Cold; stiffness.

Haste, hapless sighs; and let your burning breath
Dissolve the ice of her indurate heart,
Whose frozen *rigor,* like forgetful death,
Feels never any touch of my desert.
In Dowland's First Book of Songs: 1597.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour,* not to move.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 296.

2. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion; all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy,* iv. 1.

Rigour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He resumed his *rigors,* esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary?—*Bishop Sprat.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Strictness; unabated exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour,* the efficients; but are names expressing our passions.—*Glanville.*

The base degenerate age requires
Severity and justice in its *rigour:*
This awes an impious bold offending world.
Addison, Cato.

Such capering, such vapouring, such vigour, such *rigour,*
North, South, East, and West, we have cut such a figure,
That soon you will have the whole world on our ears,
And leave us no friends but Old Nick and Algiers.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

5. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low.
Spenser.

6. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones...
Did first the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And suppled into softness as they fell.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Rígorous. *adj.* [Fr. *rigoureux.*]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock,
With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial,
Than the severity of publick power.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Are these terms hard and *rigorous,* beyond our capacities to perform?—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Exact; strict; scrupulously nice: (as, 'A *rigorous,* demonstration'; 'A *rigorous* definition').

Rígorously. *adv.* In a rigorous manner.

1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urged,
For I behold them soften'd, and with tears
Bewailing their excess, all terrour hide.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 108.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake.—*Dryden.*

2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

A man of strict honour, because he is punctual to his promises; because he is scrupulous in paying his debts, and *rigorously* just in discharging the duties of his station.—*The Student,* i. 48.

The rules of the three unities are indeed *rigorously* and scrupulously observed.—*T. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Rígorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rigorous.

O happy people, when good princes raigne,
Who tender publicke more than private gain!
Who, self-commanding, rather sin suppress
By self-examples than by *rigorousnesse.*
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 119, 1. (Ord MS.)

Rill. *s.* [Lat. *rivulus.*] Small brook; streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand petty *rills,*
That tumble down the snowy hills.
Milton, Comus, 924.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every *rill* a sweet instruction flows;
But some untaught, o'erhear the whispering *rill,*
In spite of sacred leisure blockheads still. *Young.*

Rill. *v. n.* Run in small streams. *Rare.*

Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy,
Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns immeasurable; while thy favour
Administers to my ambitious thirst
The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring
Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus, 148.

Rillet. *s.* Small stream.

A creeke of Ose, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

From the green rivage many a fall
Of diamond *rillets* musical,
Thro' little crystal arches low
Down from the central fountain's flow
Fall'n silver-chiming, seem'd to shake
The sparkling flints beneath the prow.
Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights

Rim. *s.* [A.S. *rima.*]

1. Border; margin.

It keeps off the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim.*—*Grew.*

Thus admonished, Mr. Trotter raised the pot to his lips.... He paused once, and only once, to draw a long breath, but without raising his face from the vessel, which, in a few moments thereafter, he held out at arm's length, bottom upward. Nothing fell upon the ground but a few particles of froth, which slowly detached themselves from the *rim,* and trickled lazily down.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. xlv.

2. Membrane. *Obsolete.*

I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
In drops of crimson blood.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 4.

We may not affirm that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Omnia hæc circumtensa peritonææ—all these spread round about with the *rim* of the belly.—*Comenii Janua Trilinguis,* ch. xxiii. § 230: 1662. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spelt as *rimb.*

The drum-maker uses it for *rimbs.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rim ram ruff. Alliteration. *Contemptuous.*

I'll now set my countenance and to her in prose; it may be that this *rim ram ruff* is too rude an encounter.—*Peele, Old Wife's Tale:* 1595. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rímble-rámble. *adj.* Vague; harum-scarum. *Colloquial.*

The greatest part of the task was only *rimble-ramble* discourse.—*The Pagan Prince:* 1690. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rime. *s.* [A.S. *hrim.*] Hoar frost.

Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in *rime* frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In a hoar frost, a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another.—*Grew.*

Rime. *s.* [from Lat. *rima.*] Hole; chink.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larinx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Rimming. *s.* Rim.

For equipment, clothing, bedding, household furniture, and general outfit of every kind, those simple populations [of Paraguay] depend much on the skin of the cow; making of it most things wanted; lasso, bolas, ship-cording, *rimming* of cart-wheels, spatterdashes, beds, and house-doors.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Dr. Francia.*

Rimpled. *adj.* Puckered; wrinkled; rumpled.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rimpling. *verbal abs.* Uneven motion; undulation; rumpling.

Throughout the lanes she glides at evening's close,
And softly lulls her infant to repose;
Then sits and gazes, but with viewless look,
As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.
Crabbe, Parish Register, pt. i.

Rimy. *adj.* Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy* or poisonous.—*Harvey.*

Rind. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Bark; peel.

Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,
Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear
My tender sides in this rough *rind* embar'd.
Spenser.

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off.—*Boyle.*

Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*,
Hung amiable. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 249.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou hast immanacled. *Id., Comus*, 663.

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view;
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engraved, and worship Helen's tree.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

2. In *Botany.* Part in monocotyledons corresponding with the bark rather than the true bark itself.

The *rind* of the monocotyledonous stem, totally different from true bark, is generally little developed. On herbaceous stems it is a mere epidermis; but on fleshy rhizomes it sometimes acquires considerable thickness, and is then found to be composed of spongiform parenchyma, with large air-cavities, the whole bounded externally by a few layers of tubular parenchyma with a corky outer surface.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 755.

Rinderpest. *s.* [German; see Rother.] Cattle plague.

The Report of the Cattle Plague Commission (May 1866) renders it necessary to make a few remarks in addition to those already made.... It appears that within forty-eight hours of the time when the animal has imbibed the disease [*rinderpest*], the temperature of the body rises from two to three and a half degrees of the thermometer. ... The whole course of the disease is seven days; but hitherto it has been erroneously treated as beginning when it has already existed for four days, and obtained a fatal hold on its victim. It is confined almost entirely to ruminating animals, although it may exist in the sheep and goat. The commissioners unanimously report that it is propagated only by contagion, and that it consists in a poison generated in the blood and capable of being conveyed by inoculation, the increase of the poisonous matter when the disease is once established being marvellously rapid.... In their third and final report, issued June 1866, the commissioners adhere to their former conclusions as supported by microscopic and other experiments. Having used the highest magnifying powers, Dr. Beale considers that with regard to the nature of the contagion itself, evidence has been adduced to show that it consists of very minute particles of matter in a living state, each capable of growing and multiplying rapidly when placed under favourable conditions; that the rate of growth and multiplication of these minute particles far exceeds that at which the normal germinal matter of the blood and tissues multiplies, and that they appropriate the pabulum of the tissues, and even grow at their expense.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, in voce *Rinderpest.*

A cattle plague has appeared in the United States. ... It is not the *rinderpest*, with which we have been rendered so familiar, but it appears equally fatal.... The disease, indeed, seems to be more rapid and violent than any we are yet acquainted with. The average time within which an attack of the *rinderpest* would run its course was considered to be six or seven days; but the American disease usually terminates fatally on the third day, and few cattle live until the fourth day.... Professor Gamgee ... is said to recognize some resemblance in this American plague to a malady called 'the darn' in Aberdeenshire, and known in various parts of Europe.... The *fact*, indeed, that the American disease only attacks cows is alone sufficient to distinguish it from the *rinderpest*; but its mode of propagation is precisely similar, and suggests similar ground for anxiety. The *rinderpest*, since it is indigenous to the Russian steppes, may be assumed to take its origin in some peculiar local circumstances; nor does it appear ever to become domiciled in other countries. Even where it is unchecked, there is reason to believe that it wears itself out. But this special 'habitat' does not prevent its spreading for a time with the utmost fury and rapidity, and working incalculable ruin.—*Times Newspaper*, August 28th, 1868.

Ring. *s.* [A.S. *hring.*]

1. Circle; orbicular line.

In this habit
Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,
Their precious gems new lost.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings.—Sir I. Newton.*

2. Circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament.

A quarrel; ho, already!—
About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

I have seen old Roman *rings* so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer.—*Addison.*

Rich and rare were the gems she wore;
And a bright gold *ring* on a wand she bore;
But, oh, her beauty was far beyond,
The bright gold *ring*, and the snow-white wand.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

3. Circle of metal to be held by.

The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung.
Dryden.

Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it.—*Swift.*

4. Circular course.

Chaste Diana,
Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,
Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

5. Circle made by persons standing round.

Make a *ring* about the corps of Cæsar,
And let me shew you him that made the will.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Round my arbour a new *ring* they made,
And footed it about the secret shade.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 203.

6. Number of bells harmonically tuned.

A squirrel spends his little rage,
In jumping round a rolling cage;
The cage as either side turn up,
Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior, A Simile.*

7. Sound of bells or any other sonorous body.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle.—*Bacon.*

Hawks' bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air.—*Id.*

Sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals *ring*,
They call the grisly king.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

8. Sound of any kind.

The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

In *Composition.*

Tract after tract of moorland in the shire of Selkirk [was] joined together on parchment and by *ring-fence.—Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Sir W. Scott.*

Ring. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rung.* [A.S. *hringan.*]

1. Strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound.

Ring the alarum bell. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

2. Encircle.

Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 4.

3. Fit with rings.

Death, death; oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night,
Thou hate and terrour to prosperity,
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

4. Restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

But then some pence 'twould cost the clowne
To yoke and eke to *ring* them. *W. Browne.*

5. In *Horticulture.* See extract.

When a ring of bark is removed from a stem or branch of a dicotyledonous plant a tumour is formed at the upper edge of the ring, which indicates a stoppage to have taken place in the descent of the elaborated sap. This stoppage by causing an excess of nutriment to accumulate above the ring, operates in improving the size and quality of fruits, and will even occasion a tree to flower and produce fruit when it would otherwise have developed nothing but leaves. No increase or at most a very slight one takes place in the diameter of the trunk below the ring; but the part above it is more developed than it otherwise would have been. If a potato be *ringed* in this way, the buds in the axillæ of its leaves are developed in the form of little tubers, whilst none are produced on the underground stems or rhizomata.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 190.

Ring. *v. n.*

1. Form a circle.

From the ocean all rivers spring,
And tribute back repay as to their king:
Right so from you all goodly virtues well
Into the rest, which round about you *ring.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Sound as a bell or sonorous metal.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the base of heaven's deep organ blow.
Milton, Hymn on the Nativity, 125.

No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall *ring* her burial.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the same bells.—*Norris, Miscellanies.*

At Latagus a weighty stone he flung;
His face was flatted, and his helmet *rung.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 988.

3. Practise the art of making music with bells.

Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification.—*Holder.*

4. Sound; resound.

Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the shore *rang* of it.—*Bacon.*

The particular *ringing* sound in gold, distinct from the sound of other bodies, has no particular name.—*Locke.*

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung*,
A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung!
Immortal Vida! *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, iii. 703.

My soul is an enchanted boat,
Which, like a sleeping swan, doth float
Upon the silver waves of thy sweet singing;
And thine doth like an angel sit
Beside the helm conducting it,
Whilst all the winds with melody are *ringing.*
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

5. Utter as a bell.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

6. Tinkle.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vext to death:
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

7. Be filled with a bruit or report.

That profane, atheistical epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation so *rings* of, are not indeed what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world.—*South, Sermons.*

Ringbolt. *s.* In *Navigation.* Iron ring passing through a hole at the end of an

iron pin, which is clenched through the beams of the deck or the side.

Ringbone. *s.* In *Farriery.* See extract.

Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes grows quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone.—Farrier's Dictionary.*

Ringdove. *s.* Native bird so called; Columba palumbus.

Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dovecot pigeons, and *ringdoves.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Dear is my little native vale;
The *ringdove* builds and warbles there;
Close to my cot she tells her tale
To every passing villager.
The squirrel leaps from tree to tree,
And shells its nuts at liberty. *Rogers.*

Ringent. *adj.* [Lat. *ringor.*] Gaping.

When the throat of a bilabiate or irregularly-lobed tubular corolla is widely opened, it is called *ringent*, or gaping.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 185.

Ringfinger, or **Ring-finger.** *s.* Finger of the left hand, on which the wedding-ring is worn; i.e. the one between the middle finger and the little one: (the term applies to the fingers of both hands. See Ring-man).

Ringing. *s.* Art or act of making music with bells.

Many other sports there be, as *ringing*, bowling, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 266.

Ringlead. *v. a.* Conduct as a ringleader.

For he that useth no true compass, nor card, he *ringleads* them all to wrack.—*Translation of Archbishop of Spalatro's Sermon*, p. 34: 1617.

Ringleader. *s.*

1. One who leads the ring.

St. Peter had a primacy of order, such an one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

He mentioneth the hee-goat, who being the *ringleader* of the flocke, not onely walketh before the same with a certaine statelines, but with cheerfulnes in the sight of the rest.—*Clearer, Proverbs*, p. 532. (Ord MS.)

2. Head of a riotous body.

He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these *ringleaders*, were executed.—*Addison.*

We have been having sad riots in the shire, and the *ringleader* was just such another lad as you were!—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. ii.

They were put to rout; the tavern where they had feasted was sacked by the mob: the *ringleaders* were apprehended, tried, fined, and imprisoned, but regained their liberty in time to bear a part in a far more criminal design.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Ringlet. *s.*

1. Small ring.

Silver the linfels, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. Circle.

You demy puppets, that
By moonshine do the green-sour *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites.
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.

Never met we,
Upon the beached margent of the sea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind,
But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

3. Curl.

With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove.
Milton, Arcades, 47.

Her golden tresses ... in wanton *ringlets* waved,
As the vine curls her tendrils.
Id., Paradise Lost, iv. 305.

These in two sable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

How he stood, looking like what he was, the chief of a dissolute and high spirited gentry, with the artificial *ringlets* clustering in fashionable profusion round his shoulders, and a mingled expression of voluptuousness and disdain in his eye and on his lip, the likenesses of him which still remain enable us to imagine.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Ringman. *s.* Ringfinger.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and the *ringman*; for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 137. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ringrope. *s.* In *Navigation.* Rope bearing on a ringbolt, and fastened to the cable when the strain is excessive.

Ringstreaked. *adj.* Circularly streaked.

He removed that day the he-goats that were *ringstreaked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled.—*Genesis*, xxx. 35.

Ringtail. *s.* In *Zoology.* Term applied to several animals, both quadrupeds and birds, of which the tail is marked with rings: (in the extract it applies to a *falcon*).

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

Ringworm. *s.* Circular tetter.

It began with a serpigo, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworms.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Ringworm [is a] disease of two kinds, viz. the *ringworm* of the body and the *ringworm* of the scalp. The former is a vesicular eruption (Herpes circinatus), and is not contagious; while the latter is a pustular form of disease (Porrigo scutulata), and so contagious as to prove a scourge to any public establishment into which it may be introduced. The *ringworm* of the body is by no means a very manageable disease: it is to be treated by attending to the general health, and by applying astringent mineral lotions. The *ringworm* of the scalp is a most obstinate affection. It begins with clusters of little pustules, which form scabs, leaving a red pimply surface, and destroying the roots of the hair as the disease proceeds (which it never fails to do if not prevented) over the greater part of the head.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rinse. *v. a.* [A.S. *rinsian*; German, *rein* = clean.]

1. Wash; cleanse by washing.

This last costly treaty
Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass
Did break i' the *rinsing.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Whomsoever he toucheth that hath the issue, and hath not *rinsed* his hands in water, he shall be unclean.—*Leviticus*, xv. 11.

2. Wash the soap out of clothes.

They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say,
With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey,
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

Rinser. *s.* One who rinses or washes.

Riot. *s.* [N.Fr. *riote*; Italian, *riotta.*]

1. Wild and loose festivity.

Not accused of *riot*, or unruly.—*Titus*, i. 6.

When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and lavish manners meet together,
Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly
Tow'rd fronting peril and opposed decay.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

So senseless of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor cease his flow of *riot.*
Id., Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance,
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 714.

2. Sedition; uproar.

Transform'd to serpents, all, as accessories
To his bold *riot.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 520.

Thunder over France with the cannon's mouth; commanding, not entreating, that this *riot* cease.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iv.

Run riot. Move or act without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his satire's *running riot*,
Could never leave the world in quiet.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

'If your daughter was what you would have me believe, she wouldn't do for Jonas. Being what she is, I think she will. He might be deceived in a wife. She might *run riot*, contract debts, and waste his substance.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xviii.

Riot. *v. n.*

1. Revel; be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

2. Luxuriate; be tumultuous.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

3. Banquet luxuriously.

[They] shall receive the reward of unrighteousness, as they that count it pleasure to *riot* in the day time.—2 *Peter*, ii. 13.

4. Raise a sedition or uproar.

Rioter. *s.* One who riots.

a. In luxury.

Light braines, runnagates, unthriftes, and *riotours.—Martin, Marriage of Priests*, Ll. iii.: 1554.

Even the *rioters* of the world have stings and torments from it: if a man live in sensuality and fulness of pleasure, what a cutting thought it is to consider, that in a little time he must bid adieu to this and to all felicity for ever!—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 295.

b. As the raiser of an uproar or sedition.

Any two justices may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, and arrest the *rioters.—Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Rioting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who riots; revelling.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness.—*Romans*, xiii. 13.

Riotise. *s.* Dissoluteness; luxury. *Obsolete.*

From every work he challenged essoign
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless *riotise.* *Spenser.*

Riotous. *adj.* [N.Fr. *rioteux.*]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive.

What needs me tell their feasts and goodly guise,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Spenser.*

When all our offices have been oppress
With *riotous* feeders ...
I have retired me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

John came neither eating nor drinking, that is, far from the diet of Jerusalem and other *riotous* places, but fared coarsely.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

With them no *riotous* pomp nor Asian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears;
To make slow fights, and victories but vain,
But war severely like itself appears.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lii.

2. Seditious; turbulent.

The *riotous* assembling of twelve persons, or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by statute.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

3. Luxuriant; abundant.

Shall we esteem them as *riotous* branches, wherewith we sometimes behold most pleasant vines overgrown?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i. p. 13. (Ord MS.)

Riotously. *adv.* In a riotous manner.

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously.—Ecclesiasticus*, xiv. 4.

2. Seditiously; turbulently.

If any person so *riotously* assembled begin even before proclamation to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Riotousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Riotous; state of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness*, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xix.

Rip. *s.* [? German, *raupe* = caterpillar.] Term of contempt: (as, 'a worthless *rip*'; 'a regular *rip*'; a '*rip* of a fellow').

Lilliputian peers
With wasted carcases their *rips* bestride.
Pursuit of Fashion.

Rip. *v. a.* [A.S. *hrypan.*]

1. Tear; lacerate; cut asunder by a continued act of the knife or of other force.

Thou wilt dash their children, and *rip* up their women with child.—2 *Kings*, viii. 12.

You bloody Neros, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother England, blush for shame.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

The more wary beast prevents the blow,
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

2. Take away by laceration or cutting.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd.* *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

Esculapius, because *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's.
Otway, Venice Preserved.

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. Disclose; search out; tear up; bring to view: (usually, but not always, with *up*).

You *rip up* the original of Scotland.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Let it be lawful for me to *rip up* to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Know I do scorn to stoop
To *rip* your lives.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, preface: 1599.

They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The relations considering that a trial would *rip up* old sores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design.—*Arbuthnot.*

Rip. *s.*

1. Laceration.

He [the lion] once gave him a *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 13.

2. Wicker basket to carry fish in.

Yet you must have a little *rip* beside
Of willow twigs the finest you can wish.
Lawson, Secrets of Angling: 1652.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Ripe. *adj.* [A.S. *ripe.*]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Their fruit unprofitable, not *ripe* to eat.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, iv. 5.

Macbeth
Is *ripe* for shaking; and the powers above
Put on their instruments.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

So may'st thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 533.

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.

Those happiest smiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 8.

3. Complete; proper for use.

I by letters shall direct your course,
When time is *ripe*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.

There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little *riper* and more lusty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

O early *ripe!* to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more?
Dryden, Elegy to the Memory of Mr. Oldham.

5. Finished; consummate.

Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe*, even as men themselves; perhaps more *ripe*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.

He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 458.

While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel.—*Addison.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the university.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Ripe for heaven, when fate Æneas calls,
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 353.

Ripe. *v. n.* Ripen.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;
But stay the very *riping* of the time.
Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good; till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay.
Donne.

Ripe. *v. a.* Mature; make ripe.

He is retired, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 1.

Ripely. *adv.* In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.

It fits us therefore *ripely*;
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

Ripen. *v. n.* [A.S. *ripian.*] Grow ripe; be matured.

Afore the harvest, when the sour grape is *ripening* in the flower.—*Isaiah*, xviii. 5.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

The pricking of a fruit before it *ripeneth* ripens the fruit more suddenly.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Trees that *ripen* latest blossom soonest; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to *ripen*.—*Ibid.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

Ripen. *v. a.* Mature; make ripe.

My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.
Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake;
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*.
Dryden.

The genial sun
Has daily since his course begun,
Rejoiced the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine.
Addison, Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding times shall *ripen* into fate.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Here elements have lost their uses;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

Ripeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ripe.

1. State of being ripe; maturity.

They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before it arrives towards its *ripeness*.—*Sharp.*

2. Full growth.

Time, which made them their fame out-live,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death and Burial of Cowley.

3. Perfection; completion.

To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of psalms devised for us, that they, which are either in years but young, or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when they think they sing, learn.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 4.

I to manhood am arrived so near,
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th.
Milton, Sonnets, vii. 6.

4. Fitness; qualification.

Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeness is all. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 2.

Ripier. *s.* One who carries fish from the sea-coast inland.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripier*, that rides that way with mankind.—*Chapman, Widow's Tears.*

Ripping. *verbal abs.* Discovery.

This *ripping* of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed savoureth of good conceipt and some reading withall.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Ripple. *v. n.* Fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

Eamont runs rapidly on near the way, *rippling* over the stones.—*Gray, Letters.*

Ripple. *s.*

1. Agitation of water fretting on the surface, or laving the banks.

A bound, a splash, a brief struggle; there is an eddy for an instant, it gradually subsides into a gentle *ripple*; the waters have closed above your head, and the world has closed upon your miseries and misfortunes for ever.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iv.

2. Large comb through which flax is dressed.

Rippling. *verbal abs.*

1. Ripple dashing on the shore.

Reached shore through a most turbulent *rippling*, occasioned by the fierce current of the tides between the islands and the coast.—*Pennant, Tour in Scotland.*

2. Method of cleaning flax.

Riptowel. *s.* [? *towel.*] See extract.

Rippers, reapers, or cutters of corn. Hence, *riptowel* was a gratuity or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.*

Rise. *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen.* [A.S. *risan.* The preterites of this word are various; *ris*, which is now a vulgarism, is found in Cowley; Coleridge, after Spenser, has the very objectionable form, *uprist.*]

1. Change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

The archbishop received him sitting, for, said he, I am too old to *rise*.—*Earl of Orrery.*

2. Get up from rest.

As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work, *rising* betimes for a prey.—*Job*, xxiv. 5.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does: do what she will; go to bed when she list; *rise* when she list.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

That is to live,
To rest secure, and not *rise* up to grieve.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 296.

3. Get up from a fall.

True in our fall,
False in our promised *rising*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1069.

4. Spring; grow up.

They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
New *ris'n* to work them farther woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 553.

5. Gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

If they *rise* not with their service, they will make their service fall with them.—*Bacon.*

To *rise* i' th' world,
No wise man that's honest should expect. *Otway.*

Those that have been raised by some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they *rise*, to rival him.—*South, Sermons.*

6. Ascend; move upwards.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moss.—*Bacon.*

If two plane polished plates of a polished looking-glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel, and at a very small distance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will *rise* up between them.—*Sir I. Newton.*

7. Break out from below the horizon as the sun.

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good.—*Matthew*, v. 45.

Whether the sun
Rise on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 160.

8. Take beginning; come into existence, or notice.

Only He spoke, and every thing that is
Out of the fruitful womb of nothing *ris*. *Cowley.*

9. Begin to act.

Winds worse within began to *rise*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1123.

With Vulcan's rage the *rising* winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 960.

10. Appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may immediately present itself, and *rise* up to the reader's view.—*Addison.*

11. Change a station; quit a siege.

He, *rising* with small honour from Gunza, and fearing the power of the christians, was gone.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

12. Be excited; be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul; for from that hour she loved me.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures.—*Spectator.*

13. Break into military commotions: make insurrections.

At our heels all hell should *rise*,
With blackest insurrection.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 135.

Numidia's spacious kingdom lies
Ready to *rise* at its young prince's call.
Addison, Cato.

No more shall nation against nation *rise*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes.
Pope, Messiah.

14. Be roused; be excited to action.
Who will *rise* up for me against evil-doers? or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity?—*Psalms*, xciv. 16.
Gather ye together, and come against her, and *rise* up to the battle.—*Jeremiah*, xlix. 14.

15. Make hostile attack.
If any man hate his neighbour, and lie in wait for him, and *rise* up against him, and smite him mortally, and fleeth into one of these cities, then the elders of his city shall send and fetch him thence. —*Deuteronomy*, xix. 11.

16. Grow more or greater in any respect.
A hideous gabble *rises* loud
Among the builders. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 56.
The great duke *rises* on them in his demands, and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg pardon.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

17. Increase in price.
Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce: i.e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver. —*Locke.*

18. Be improved.
From such an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family *rise* to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape.—*Tatler.*

19. Elevate the style.
Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *rises, rise.*
Lord Roscommon.

20. Increase in any respect.
The interest rather falls off in the fifth act;—*Rises*, I believe you mean, sir.—No, I don't, upon my word.—Yes, yes, you do, upon my soul; it certainly don't fall off; no, no, it don't fall off.—*Sheridan, The Critic*, i. 1.

21. Be revived from death.
After I am *risen* again, I will go before you into Galilee.—*Matthew*, xxvi. 32.
The stars of morn shall see him *rise*
Out of his grave. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 422.

22. Come by chance.
As they gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to advise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

Rise. *s.*

1. Act of rising, locally or figuratively.
'Sit down, my masters,' he cried, 'your *rise* hath been my fall.'—*Lord Bacon*, in *Mallet's Life of him.*
Thy *rise* of fortune did I only wed,
From its decline determined to recede?
Prior, Henry and Emma, 385.

2. Act of mounting from the ground.
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their *rise.—Bacon.*

3. Eruption; ascent.
Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden *rise* of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water succeed.—*Bacon.*
The hill submits itself
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose *rise* not hinders, but makes short our way.
Dryden.

4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.
Raised so high, from that convenient *rise*
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies.
Creech.
Since the arguments against them *rise* from common received opinions, it happens, in controversial discourses, as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit *rise* for the fit purpose.—*Locke.*

5. Elevated place.
Such a *rise*, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

6. Appearance as of the sun in the East.
Phœbus! stay;
The world to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your *rise.*
With no such wonder, as De Mornay' eyes. *Waller.*

7. Increase of price.
Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present state of the king's treasure, the *rise* or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war.—*Sir W. Temple.*
The bishops have had share in the gradual *rise* of lands.—*Swift.*

8. Beginning; original.
It has its *rise* from the lazy admonitions of those who give rules, and propose examples, without joining practice with their instructions.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart, and the design and intention with which a thing is done frequently discriminates the goodness or evil of the action.—*Nelson.*
His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave *rise* to the republick, which calls itself after his name.—*Addison.*

9. Elevation; increase of sound.
In the ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two beemolls between the unison and the diapason.—*Bacon.*

Riser. *s.* One who, that which, rises.
The isle Æœa, where the palace stands
Of th' early *riser*, with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora; where she loves to dance.
Chapman.

Risibility. *s.* Quality of laughing.
How comes lowness of style to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man?—*Dryden.*
Whatever the philosophers may talk of their *risibility*, neighing is a more noble expression than laughing.—*Arbuthnot.*

Risible. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *risibilis.*]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.
We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as *if*, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth in nothing else.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
Whether both parties during all these proceedings could avoid moving a *risible* muscle at one another, our grave authority records not.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Diary of a Master of the Ceremonies.*

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

Rising. *part. adj.* Becoming elevated; ascending.
He bared an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *rising* ground the trunk he placed,
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he graced.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 6.
Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rising. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of getting up from a fall.
This child is set for the fall and *rising* again of many in Israel.—*Luke*, ii. 34.

2. Appearance of the sun, of a star, or other luminary, above the horizon, which before was hid beneath it.
From the *rising* of the sun unto the going down thereof.—*Psalms*, l. 1.

3. Tumour.
This is the law . . . for a *rising*, and for a scab, and for a bright spot.—*Leviticus*, xiv. 54.

4. Tumult; insurrection.
He's followed both with body and with mind,
And doth enlarge his *rising* with the blood
Of fair king Richard scraped from Pomfret stones.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

5. Resurrection.
They kept that saying with themselves, questioning one with another what the *rising* from the dead should mean.—*Mark*, ix. 10.

6. Origin. *Obsolete.*
I meddle not with the means of their first *risings*; the munificence of christian princes, the division of the christian world.—*Bishop Hall.* (Ord MS.)

7. Prorogation of Parliament: (as opposed to *session*).
A *rising* of Parliament being a kind of cessation from politics, the Freeholder cannot let his paper drop at a more proper juncture.—*Freeholder*, no. 53. (Ord MS.)

Risk. *s.* [Fr. *risque.*] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.
Some run the *risk* of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
When an insolent despiser of discipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long *risk* of licence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues.—*South, Sermons.*
By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would run the *risk* of being betrayed into what is not so.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
An innocent man ought not to run an equal *risk* with a guilty one.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Risk. *v. a.* [Fr. *risquer.*] Hazard; put to chance; endanger.
Who would hope new fame to raise,
Or *risk* his well-established praise,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carved a Jove?
Addison, Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Risker. *s.* One who risks.
He thither came, t' observe and smoak
What courses other *riskers* took. *Butler.*

Riskful. *adj.* Full of risk; hazardous.
I am well aware how *riskful* a die I throw.—*Geddes.*

Rissole. *s.* [Fr.] In *Cookery.* See extract.
[For] *rissoles* chop the white part of a chicken that has been dressed, or any white meat; add a very little lemon-peel, onion, white pepper, salt, nutmeg, and mace; mix all with a little butter and a spoonful of cream; wrap the mince up in a thin puff paste in the form of sausages; rub them over with the yolk of egg, and cover them with crumbs of bread grated very fine. Fry of a light brown, and serve them in crimped parsley. They may be done without paste, but must be mixed with an egg to bind the mince, and being wetted with another on the surface as they require more crumbs.—*Mrs. Gordon, Domestic Cookery.*

Rite. *s.* [Fr. *rit*; Lat. *ritus.*] Solemn act of religion; external observance.
The ceremonies we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*
When the prince her fun'ral *rites* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 7.

Ritely. *adv.* In due form. *Latinism, suggested by rite.*
The doctrine of the church of England, and generally of the protestants in this article, is, that after the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed, and blessed or consecrated the bread and the wine, the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ, after a sacramental, that is a spiritual real manner.—*Jeremy Taylor, On the Real Presence.* (Ord MS.)

Ritornéllo. *s.* [Italian.] Refrain, repeat, or burden, of an air or song.
Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refraine, or *ritornello*, at the end of each stave or stanza.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 213.

Rítual. *adj.* Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution.
I said—and instant bade the priests prepare
The *ritual* sacrifice, and solemn pray'r.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 651.
If to tradition were added certain constant *ritual* and emblematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain.—*Forbes.*

Rítual. *s.* Book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.
An heathen *ritual* could not instruct a man better than these several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies that attended different sacrifices. —*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Rítualism. *s.* System, or doctrine, founded upon a strict adherence to a ritual: (at present, commonly applied to the Church of England Ritual, as revived when obsolete).

Rítualist. *s.*

1. One skilled in the ritual.
In whose *ritualists*, as Ben Casem, Sid Ben Hali, Abdalla, &c., if you find any such thing, it will be more than could be expected.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 99: 1684.
Of this there are two notable instances taken notice of by Cassalion, and several other *ritualists*.—*Bourne, Antiquities of the Common People*, p. 26.
I do not know that any one, either of our *ritualists*, or commentators on the liturgy, has described the office of mattins, or morning prayer, as the service was performed in the Church of England established prior to the reformation.—*Shepherd, Elucidation*, introduction, p. xviii.

2. Supporter of ritualism in its recent sense.
Ritualists and rationalists may scare sober people; but they shew that the Church is alive.—*Saturday Review*, August 15th, 1868.

Rítually. *adv.* With some particular ceremony.
In some parts of this kingdom is joined also solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song ix.

Rivage. *s.* [Fr.] Bank; coast; shore.
Golden sand
The which Pactolus with his waters there
Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about him nere.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconstant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Rival. *s.*

1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; competitor.
Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Competitor in love.
She saw her father was grown her adverse party, and yet her fortune such as she must favour her *rival*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
France and Burgundy,
Great *rivals* in our younger daughter's love.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
Your *rival's* image in your worth I view;
And what I loved in him, esteem in you. *Granville.*

Rival. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous.
Had I but the means
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,
I should be fortunate.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton
Like honour claims.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.
[You] turn a wheel, and bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd.
Id., Essay upon Satire, 136.

Rival. *v. a.*

1. Stand in competion with another; oppose.
Those that have been raised by the interest of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Emulate; endeavour to equal or excel.
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,
And imitate inimitable force.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 796.

Rival. *v. n.* Be competitors. *Obsolete.*
Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rivall'd* for our daughter.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Rivality. *s.* [Lat. *rivalitas*.]

1. Equal rank. *Obsolete.*
Cæsar having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*; would not let him partake in the glory of the action.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 5.

2. Competition; rivalry.
Even the highest delights of our hearts must be trampled upon, when they will stand out in *rivality* with God.—*Bishop Hall, Uzzah and the Ark.* (Ord MS.)
He attributed his rejection to the enmity and *rivality* of the young count.—*Wraxall, Memoirs.*

Rivalry. *s.* Competition; emulation.
It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided a whole age.—*Addison.*

Rivalship. *s.* State or character of a rival.
He hath confess'd
To me in private that he loves another,
My lady's woman, Mrs. Pleasance: therefore
Secure you of *rivalship*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Rive. *v. a.* pret. *rived*, part. *riven*. Cleave; divide by a blunt instrument; force in disruption.
At his haughty helmet
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Spenser.*
O Cicero!
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempest-dropping fire.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.
The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *riven* with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of Druina.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*
Let it come;
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me.
Rowe.

Rive. *v. n.* Become cloven.
Oh that our hearts could but *rive* in sunder at but the dangers of those publick judgements!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 69.
Blow, thou west wind,
Blow, till thou *rive*, and make the sea run roaring.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Pilgrim.
Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction.—*Woodward.*

Rivel. *v. a.* [*shrivel.*] Contract into wrinkles and corrugations; shrivel.
It [melancholy] makes them hollow-eyed, and to have wrinkled brows, *rivelled* cheeks, dry bodies.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 26.
Base queen, and *rivell'd* witch!
Drayton, Polyolbion, song iii.
And since that plenteous autumn now is past,
Whose grapes and peaches have indulged your taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivell'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*
Then droop'd the fading flowers, their beauty fled,
And closed their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivell'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed.
Id., The Flowers and the Leaf, 375.
Alum stypticks, with contracting power,
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivel'd* flower.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Riven. *part. adj.* Cloven; split.
As one he stood escaped from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 448.
Had I not been blind, I might have seen
Yon *riven* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*

River. *s.* One who, that which, rives, splits, or cleaves.
An honest block *river*, with his beetle, heartily calling.—*Echard, Observations on the Answer to Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 23.

River. *s.* [Fr. *rivière*; Lat. *rivus*.] Natural channel, containing water contributed by smaller channels of the same kind (brooks, rivulets, &c.), which it discharges into a larger river, a lake, a marsh, a sea, or ocean.
It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with many goodly *rivers*, replenished with all sorts of fish.—*Spenser.*
Springs make rivulets; and these united form brooks; which coming forward in streams, compose great *rivers* that run into the sea.—*Locke.*
The first of these *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rapidity.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.
So far as *rivers* depend for their water supplies on the rain falling on the land through which they run, it is clear that each *river*, whether entering the ocean, or terminating in an inland sea or lake, or losing itself in a sand desert, may be regarded as including the natural surface drainage of the whole tract of land through which runs every branch of the *river* and all its tributaries, whether large or small. Thus the greater part of a continent may be grouped into a few districts, each designated by the principal *rivers* running through it. Every such district is called in physical geography a *river-basin*; and the whole group of streams having one outlet is denominated a *river system*. Those which connect with the ocean are called Oceanic; and those not reaching the ocean, Continental. The line separating two such districts is the line of Watershed, from the German Wasserscheide.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

River-god. *s.* Tutelary deity of a river.
His wig hung as straight as the hair of a *river-god* rising from the water.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

River-horse. *s.* Hippopotamus: (the two words, ἵππος = horse + πόταμος = river, translating one another).
Rose,
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 472.

Riveret. *s.* Small stream; rill. *Rare.*
Bring all their *riverets* in,
There end; a new song to begin.
Drayton, Polyolbion.
Calls down each *riveret* from her spring,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Ibid.* song viii.
Wandle, a clear *riveret*, full of the best trouts.—*Leigh, England Described*, p. 190: 1659.

Rivery. *adj.* Abounding in rivers: (in the extract, like rivers).
Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadowy pride,
Are branched with *rivery* veins, meanderlike that glide. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song x. (Ord MS.)

Rivet. *s.* Fastening pin clenched at both ends.
The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.
The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no sight can find
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd.
Dryden.
Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtile as lightnings. *Dryden, Tyrannick Love.*
This instrument should move easy upon the *rivet*.—*Sharp.*

Rivet. *v. a.*

1. Fasten with rivets.
This man,
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucasus, should he but frown.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

2. Fasten strongly; make immovable.
You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *rivetted* with faith unto your flesh.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Why should I write this down, that's *rivetted*,
Screw'd to my memory? *Id., Cymbeline*, ii. 2.
Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but *rivetted* his throne.
Dryden.
Thus hath God not only *riveted* the notion of himself into our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being, necessary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Where we use words of a loose and wandering signification, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims, brought as proofs to establish propositions wherein the terms stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm and *rivet*.—*Locke.*
Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs!
Congreve.
Then provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground.
Addison, Cato.
A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the friendship between us.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Drive or clench a rivet.
In *riveting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you will be forced to set it upright, after it is *rivetted*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rivo. *interj.* Exclamation in drinking bouts.
Rivo! says the drunkard.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Rivulet. *s.* Small river; brook; streamlet.
By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,
He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find
Eve separate. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 420.
The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their confluence into the common channel of the blood.—*Bentley.*
I saw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial mentions.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Rixdollar. *s.* [German, *reich* = empire + *thaler* = dollar.] Imperial dollar.

Roach. *s.* In *Navigation*. Curve in the foot of a square sail, from one clew to another, to keep it clear.

Roach. *s.* [A.S. *reoce*.] Native fish of the genus Leuciscus (rutilus).
A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste: his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of him: he is accounted the water-sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and grow in a fortnight after spawning.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

Roach. *s.* [see extract.] 'As sound as a *roach*' means firm; stout.
Ray has the expression, as sound as a trout; but sometimes people will express it, *as sound as a roach*, which is by no means a firm fish, but rather otherwise; and on that account Mr. Thomas surmises it should rather be *sound as a roche*, or *rock*: and it is certain, the abbey of De Rupe, in Yorkshire, was called *Roche-abbey*, implying that *roche* was formerly the pronunciation of *rock* here, in some places at least.—*Pegge, Anonymiana*, p. 349.

Road. *s.* [A.S. *rád*.]

1. Large way; path.
To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 576.
The liberal man dwells always in the *road*.—*Bishop Fell.*
To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth, is the great *road* to error.—*Locke.*
There is but one *road* by which to climb up.—*Addison.*
I know not in the whole range of language terms

sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal *road*. Let me most seriously caution all travellers, who may accidentally propose to travel this terrible country, to avoid it as they would the devil; for a thousand to one they break their necks, or their limbs, by overthrows or breakings-down.—*Arthur Young, A Six Months' Tour through the North of England.*

2. Ground where ships may anchor.

I should be still
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour.—*G. Sandys, Journey.*

3. Inroad; incursion.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*
Upon's again. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

Cason was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by the former *road* into that country, famous and rich.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The king of Scotland, seeing none came in to Perkin, turned his enterprise into a *road*, and wasted Northumberland with fire and sword.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

4. Journey.

With easy *roads* he came to Leicester,
And lodged in the abbey.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

He from the east his flaming *road* begins.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 162.

5. Act or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others from their sports and pleasures, these at suits at law, those at gaming-tables, some on the *road*, others at their own fire-sides.—*Law.*

Roádmaking. *s.* Making of roads.

The improvement in *roadmaking* which consisted in due attention to the substratum or foundation of the road, so as to give increased facility to the tractive power by rendering its surface hard and unyielding, is due to the late Mr. Telford.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Roádmetal. *s.* Stone used for roads; road-material.

Roádside. *s.* Side of a road: (used *adjectivally*, as, 'A *roadside* inn').

Plantains or roadweeds are among the commonest of weeds on our *roadsides*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Roádstead. *s.* Place fit for ships to anchor in at some distance from the shore; and, as such, distinguished from a harbour.

Three large ships of war and a lugger had anchored in a small *roadstead* upon the coast.—*London Gazette Extraordinary*, Feb. 27, 1797.

Roádster. *s.* Horse adapted for riding, or driving, along a road, as opposed to *hunters* (who are ridden across country) and *racers* (for the turf).

The various breeds of horses which are employed in England may be divided into the following principal forms, of each of which there are varieties: the pony, the galloway, the heavy draught horse, the coach horse, the *roadster*, or hackney, the hunter, and the race-horse.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

Roádway. *s.* Course of the public road; highway.

Never a man's thought in the world keeps the *roadway* better than thine.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

Employing them at home about some publick buildings, as bridges, *roadways*, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

I have digressed into such a path, as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer, and more delightful, than the *roadway* I was in.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he might easily ride on the beaten *roadway* should trouble himself with breaking up of gaps?—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Roádweed. *s.* Plant so called, according to the extract of the genus Plantago; perhaps, also, the Polygonum aviculare, or knotgrass.

Plantago major, minor, and lanceolata, called plaintains, or *road-weeds*, are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Roam. *v. n.* Ramble.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud.
Prior, Solomon, i. 210.

Roam. *v. a.* Range or wander over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 501.

Roam. *s.* Roaming.

The boundless space through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*, suggests the sister-thought,
Of endless time. *Young, Night Thoughts*, night ix.

Roáming. *verbal abs.* Rambling; roving.

The ravings and *roamings* of a busy fancy.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 282.

Roan. *adj.* [Fr. *rouen.*] See second extract.

What horse? a *roan*, a crop-ear, is it not?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

A *roan* horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Roan-tree. *s.* [Todd has entered the word as *roun-tree*, noting the spellings *roan-tree*, and *royne-tree*; to these *rowan-tree*, which is perhaps the commonest, may be added. How many names the tree has, and how they vary, may be collected from the following extract from Loudon. 'Quicken tree, quick beam, wild ash, wild service, wicken tree, *rowan tree, rowne tree, roan tree, roddan, routry*, mountain service, wicken, wild sorb, whichen, whitten, wiggen tree.' It is in Britain a north rather than a south country word, and it is also more Scandinavian than German: Danish, *rön, rönnetræ*; Norwegian, *rogn, rognetræ, rognbær*. Of these extracts the Danish and Swedish justify us in spelling the word as a monosyllable, while the Norwegian, giving the sound *g*, shows that, as against *rowan, royne* is the better form. All these forms, however, make against the assumed connection of the word with Rune=letter, cypher, secret, &c., notwithstanding the reputed properties of the tree as a protection against witchcraft.] Native tree of the genus Pyrus (aucuparia); mountain ash; wild service tree.

Roan-tree and red thread
Put the witches to their speed.
Traditionary Rhyme from Jamieson.

The superstitious still continue a great veneration for [this tree]. They believe that any small part of this tree, carried about with them, will prove a sovereign charm against all the dire effects of enchantments and witchcraft.... The dairy maid will not forget to drive [the cattle] to the shealings, or summer pastures, with a rod of the *rowan-tree*, which she carefully lays up over the door of the sheal-boothy, or summer-house, and drives them home again with the same.—*Lightfoot, Flora Scotica.*

A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Wales, where it is often hung up over doorways, and in stables and cow-houses, to neutralize the spells of witches and warlocks.—*Sir T. Dick Lauder.*

Roar. *v. n.* [A.S. *rarar.*]

1. Cry as a lion or other wild beast.

The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled.—*Jeremiah*, ii. 15.

Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the forest tremble when they *roar'd*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 7.

The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They cast the sound to Libya's desert shore;
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, v. 40.

2. Cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears
He whined and *roar'd* away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

Sole on the barren sands the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulged his grief.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 487.

3. Sound as the wind or sea.

South, East, and West, with mixt confusion *roar*,
And rowl the foaming billows to the shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 126.

Loud as the wolves on Orcas' stormy steep
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. Make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceased to *roar*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 713.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known ...
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 393.

Roar. *s.*

1. Cry of the lion or other beast.

The wonted *roar* is up,
And hiss continual through the tedious night.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer, 949.

2. Outcry of distress.

3. Clamour of merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a *roar*?—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

4. Sound of the wind or sea.

The *roar*
Of loud Euroclydon. *J. Philips.*

5. Any loud noise.

Deep-throated engines belch'd, whose *roar*
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 586.

Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen *roar*.
Id., Il Penseroso, 73.

When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*.
Waller.

The waters, listening to the trumpet's *roar*,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*

Roárer. One who roars.

1. Noisy brutal man.

Hear this, ye godless and swaggering *roarers*, that dare say with Pharaoh, Who is the Lord? You that now bid defiance to fear, shall in spite of you learn the way to fear.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 231.

The English *roarers* put down all.—*Howell.*

2. One who bawls.

The *roarer* has no other qualification for a champion of controversy, than a hardened front and strong voice. Having seldom so much desire to confute as to silence, he depends rather upon vociferation than argument.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 144.

Roáring. *verbal abs.*

1. Cry of the lion or other beast.

The king's wrath is as the *roaring* of a lion.—*Proverbs*, xix. 12.

More *roarings* of the lion.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 124.

2. Outcry of distress.

My sighing cometh before I eat, and my *roarings* are poured out like water.—*Job*, iii. 24.

3. Sound of the wind or sea.

They shall roar against them like the *roaring* of the sea.—*Isaiah*, v. 30.

Roast. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *rostir*; Fr. *rôtir*; A.S. *hrostian.*]

1. Dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.

The slothful man *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting.—*Proverbs*, xii. 27.

Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

2. Impart dry heat to flesh.

Here elements have lost their uses,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift.*

3. Dress at the fire without water.

In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be discerned.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. In *Metallurgy.* Apply to an ore a heat below its fusing point, but high enough to expel their sulphur, arsenic, water, or carbonic acid.

5. Heat anything violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'ersized with coagulate gore,
Old grandsire Priam seeks.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

6. Jeer or banter. *Colloquial.*

On bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topick of being priest-ridden.—*Bishop Atterbury, Epistolary Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 417.

Roast. *s.* That which is roasted.

He drave him thence, as Tobias drove away the spirit Asmodeus; for that was done with a *roste*, and this with a spit.—*Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 63.

My soldiers were slayne fast before mine own eyes,
And forced to flie, yield, and smell of the *rost*.
Mirrour for Magistrates. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rule the roast. Govern; manage; preside.

Where champions *ruleth the rost*,
Their daily disorder is most.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The new-made duke, that *rules the roast*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
Alma slap-dash, is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there like Hamlet's ghost,
While everywhere she *rules the roast*.
Prior, Alma, i. 18.

Roáster. *s.*
1. One who roasts meat.
2. Gridiron.
3. In *Metallurgy*. Roasting furnace.
The furnaces [for copper] are of the reverberatory character. . . . There are five of them:—1. The calcining furnace or calciner; 2. The melting furnace; 3. The roasting furnace, or *roaster*; 4. The refining furnace; 5. The heating or igniting furnace.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Copper.*

Roásting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who roasts; process by which anything is roasted: (with a special application in *Metallurgy*).
The calcinations and fusions take place in the following order:—1. Calcination of the ore. . . . 7. *Roasting* of the coarse copper. In some works, this *roasting* is repeated four times; in which case a calcination and a melting are omitted. In the Havod works, however, the saving is made without increasing the number of *roastings*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce *Copper*.

There's a reason in the roasting of eggs. There is a right and a wrong way in everything.
There was more *reason* in this too, than *in the roasting of eggs*.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xv.

Rob. *s.* [Arabic.—'Namque, ut omittam trita illa et circumforanea nomina, syrupum, *rob*, julapium, elixir, et sexcenta alia, ad materiam præcipuè medicam pertinentia, unde putatis anatomicos,' &c. (Hunt, Oratio de Antiquitate Linguæ Arabicæ, p. 42: 1739).] Inspissated juices.
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence, passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contains all the virtues of the infusion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Rob. *v. a.* [Low. Lat. from A S. *reafian*.—'Ab hac significatione (*reaf* = spoil) Latino-barbarum *raubare* et *robare*, pro prædari, deprædari, rapere, nostratibus to rob; item roberia, *robbery*.' (Somers).]
1. Deprive of anything by unlawful force, or by secret theft; plunder. (To be *robbed*, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft, secret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is to take away privately.)
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with these saucy terms?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.
The water-nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bœotia, *robb'd* of silver Dirce, mourns.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.
2. Set free; deprive of something bad. *Ironical.*
Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Did'st *rob* it of some taste of tediousness.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 3.
3. Take away unlawfully.
Better be disdain'd of all, than fashion a carriage to *rob* love from any.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.
Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed* and drawn away.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus assuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*
Oh double sacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relick, and deface the shrine! *Id.*

Róbber. *s.* One who, that which robs; one who plunders by force, or steals by secret means; plunderer; thief.
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With *robbers'* hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.
Thou, . . . like a *robber*, stripp'dst them of their robes. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1188.
The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways of escape; and probably after all, his sin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet.—*South, Sermons.*

A train of ills, a ghastly crew,
The *robber's* blazing track pursue.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode i.
Publick *robbers* are more criminal than petty and common thieves.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Róbbery. *s.* Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges steal themselves.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
Some more effectual way might be found for suppressing common thefts and *robberies*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Róbbins. *s.* [*rope-bands*.] In *Navigation*. Small ropes which fasten the sails to the yards.
Ropebands, pronounced *robins*, are pieces of small rope, or braided cordage, having an eye at one end; they are used in pairs to the upper edges of the square sails to their respective yards, the long leg passing over the yard two or three times round, and the short leg coming under, is tied to it upon the yard.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Robe. *s.* [Fr.] Gown of state; dress of dignity.
Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;
Yet he those *robes* of empire justly bore,
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 466.

Robe. *v. a.* Dress pompously; invest.
What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarging the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to *robe*, and feast, and perform rites and observances?—*Bacon.*
There in long robes the royal magi stand;
The sage Chaldæans *robed* in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope, Temple of Fame.*

Róbert (Herb). *s.* Species of cranesbill; Geranium Robertianum.
Herb Robert is called in High Dutch Ruprechtskraut, . . . and thereupon it is named in Latin, Ruperta, and *Roberti herba*: Ruellius calls it Robertiana, and we, Robertianum: in English *Herb Robert*. . . . *Herb Robert* is of mixed temperature, somewhat cold; and yet both scouring and somewhat binding, participating of mixed faculties.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 939: 1633.
Herb Robert [was] used to cure a disease called in Germany *Ruprechts-Plage*, very probably in allusion to Robert, Duke of Normandy, for whom the celebrated medical work of the middle ages, the Ortus Sanitatis was written. The name occurs in a MS. vocabulary of the thirteenth century.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Róbertsman. *s.* See extract. More probably, from the date of the statute and the district which they frequented, old partisans of Robert Bruce.
Robbersmen, or *Robberdsmen*, were a sort of great thieves mentioned in the statutes (5 Edw. 3, &c.) . . . of whom Coke says, that Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard I., on the borders of England and Scotland, by robbery, burning of houses, rapine and spoil, &c., and that these *Robberdsmen* took name from him.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

Róbin, Róbin-rédbreast. *s.* Redbreast; ruddock.
Up a grove did spring, green as in May,
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes
The pretty *robins*, nightingales, and thrushes
Warbled their notes. *Sir J. Suckling.*
The *robin-red-breast* till of late had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Róbin-goódfellow. *s.* Sprite so called, the *Robin* being, word for word, the *Ruprecht* of the Germans. See Raw-head and Bloody-bones.
Dregs of miracles in milkepanns, and greasie dishes, by *Robin-goodfellow*, and haggs, and fayries!—*Dering, Exposition on the Epistle to the Hebrews*, H. 7: 1576.
A bigger kind there is of them [fairies] called with us hobgoblins, and *Robin-goodfellows*, that would, in those superstitious times, grind corn for a mess of milk.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 47.

Róbin-rúddock. *s.* Redbreast. *Rare.*
Dyd you ever see two suche little *robin-rudockes*,
So laden with breeches.
Damon and Pythias. (Nares by H. and W.)

Róbinet. *s.* Robin (redbreast).
The mavis, merle, and *robinet*.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, nymphal viii. (Rich.)

Rob-o'-Davy. *s.* [?] Drink so called.
Sherry nor *Rob-o'-Davy* here could flow.
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Robúst. *adj.* [Lat. *robustus*.]
1. Strong; coarse; rude.
Hardly could one see a man of a more grim aspect; and no less *robust* and rude was his behaviour.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I.*
2. Requiring strength.
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any *robust* employment.—*Locke.*

Robústious. *adj.* Improper form of Robust.
1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.
These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clust'ring down,
Vain monument of strength.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 568.
2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy.
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in *robustious* and rough coming on.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 7.
It offends me to hear a *robustious* periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.—*Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.
While I was managing this young *robustious* fellow, that old spark, who was nothing but skin and bone, slipt through my fingers.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, i. 1.
3. Used in low language, and in a sense of contempt.
Admires how modest women can
Be so *robustious* like a man. *Swift.*

Robústiously. *adv.* In a robustious manner; with violence; with fury.
He speaketh wickedly, roughly, and *robustiously*.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 287.
The multitude commend writers, as they do fencers or wrestlers, who, if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Robústiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Robustious; quality of being vigorous.
That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, sign. S. 2: 1605.

Robústness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Robust; strength; vigour.
Beef may confer a *robustness* on my son's limbs, but will hebetate his intellectuals.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Roc. *s.* Fabulous oriental bird: (best known from the story of Sindbad, in the Arabian Nights).
In ancient Indian mythology, the delicate white cirrus cloud drifting overhead was a fleeting swan; and so it was as well in the creed of the Scandinavian. . . . The rushing vapour is the *roc* of the Arabian Nights, which broods over its great luminous egg, the sun, and which haunts the sparkling valley of diamonds.—*Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, Second Series, Schamir.*

Rócambóle. *s.* [Fr.; German, *rohkamboln*.] Garden plant akin to the onions; Allium scorodoprasum from σκόροδον = garlic, and πράσον = leek, from the intermediate character of its qualities.]
Rocambole is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish garlick; the seed is about the bigness of ordinary peas.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Garlick, *rocambole*, and onions abound with a pungent volatile salt.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
Rocambole . . . is used for nearly the same culinary purposes as the shallot and garlic, is milder than either of them, but is employed to a very limited extent. . . . Sometimes it produces . . . small buds upon the stem . . . used as a substitute both for use and planting. There is only one sort cultivated in Britain.—*McIntosh, Book of the Garden.*
Allium cepa is the onion; A. porrum, the leek; A. sativum, garlic; A. schœnoprasum, the chive; A. ascalonicum, the shallot; A. scorodoprasum, the *rocambole*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Róchet. *s.* [Fr.; Low Lat. *rochetum*; German *rock* = coat; A.S. *roc, rooc*.]
1. Outer garment.
Rochet a frock, loose gaberdine, gown of canvas or coarse linen, worn by a labourer over the rest of his clothes; also, a prelate's *rochet*, &c.—*Cotgrave.*
2. Linen habit now peculiar to a bishop, worn under the chimere.
Rochet [is] that linen garment which is worn by bishops, gathered at the wrists; it differs from a surplice, for that hath open sleeves hanging down; but a *rochet* hath close sleeves.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*
Bishops were obliged, by the canon law, to wear their *rochets* whenever they appeared in publick;

which practice was constantly kept up in England till the Reformation.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. ii. § 4.

Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine!... or wert thou indeed a mortal prelate, with thy tippet and thy *rochet*, thy apron on, and decent lawn sleeves? Mysterious personage! like unto thee, assuredly, there is no other mitred father in the calendar.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Valentine's Day.*

3. Fish so called.

Of *rochets*, whitings, or such common fish.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.

Rock. *s.* [Fr. *roche.*]

1. Vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth.

The splitting *rocks* cower'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

These lesser *rocks*, or great bulky stones, are they not manifest fragments?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The darksome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclined,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Used *adjectivally.*

There be *rock* herbs; but those are where there is some mould.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourless as *rock* water, and the liquor remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous.—*Boyle.*

2. In *Geology* its import is somewhat wider, and the term applies to masses of earthy matter of which both the form and material vary from that of ordinary crags and stones.

All mineral masses underlying the soil and subsoil of any part of the earth are designated by the geologist *rocks*. The term has long been in use, and is convenient. *Rocks* are either fossiliferous or non-fossiliferous.... The essential basis of stratified rocks is always either limestone, sandstone, or clay. Unstratified *rocks* present modifications of the same materials.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Protection; defence: (a *scriptural* sense).

Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the *rock* of Israel will be an everlasting stay.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Rock. *s.* [Danish.] Distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

A learned and a manly soul
I purposed her; that should with even powers,
The *rock*, the spindle, and the shears, controul
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *B. Jonson.*

On the *rock* a scanty measure place
Of vital flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

Flow from the *rock* my flax, and swiftly flow,
Pursue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parnell.*

Rock. *v. a.* [Fr. *roquer.*]

1. Shake; move backwards and forwards.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the smoke were more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and fro.—*Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whispering sound
Was dumb; a rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground.
Dryden.

A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground to *rock* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit it to roll its shell.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.

Come, take hands with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon these sleepers lie.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Leaning her head upon my breast,
My panting heart *rock'd* her asleep.
Sir J. Suckling.

My bloody resolutions,
Like sick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* asleep by reason.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

While his secret soul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Canace to Macareus.

'Well, child, what is it—is it money you bring?' cried the old woman, when Vanslyperken entered the room.—'No, mother,' replied Vanslyperken, throwing himself on the only chair in the room, except the one with the legs cut off half-way up, upon which his mother was accustomed to *rock* herself before the grate.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

During this digression, and indeed during the whole dialogue, Jonas had been *rocking* on his chair, with his hands in his pocket, and head thrown cunningly on one side. He looked at Mr. Pecksniff now with such shrewd meaning twinkling in his eyes, that Mr. Pecksniff stopped, and asked him what he was going to say.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xliv.

3. Lull; quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come mischance between us twain!
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

O lull me, lull me, charming air,
My senses *rock* with wonder sweet
Like snow on wool thy fallings are;
Soft, like a spirit, are thy feet!
Song on Musick, in *Wit Restored*, p. 95: 1658.

Rock. *v. n.*

1. Be violently agitated; reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel
Astonish'd. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 224.

2. Swing as in a cradle.

Old Martin lingered for a few moments, as if he would have addressed some words to Jonas; but looking round, and seeing him still seated on the floor, *rocking* himself in a savage manner to and fro, took Chuffey's arm, and slowly followed Nadgett out.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. li.

Rócking. *verbal abs.* Action of one who rocks; state of being rocked.

I like this *rocking* of the battlements.
Young, Revenge, i. 1.

Rock-doe. *s.* Species of deer so called.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward, as to reach over her buttocks.—*Grew, Museum.*

Rock-dove. *s.* Pigeon.

The *rock-dove*, as the name implies, is a species which, in its native and wild state, inhabits high rocks near the sea-coast.... The *rock dove*, as a species distinct from the stock dove, was called Columba livia, on account of its lighter or more livid blue colour.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Rock-ruby. *s.* See extract.

Rock-ruby [is] a name given by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.—*Sir J. Hill, On Fossils.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Rock-pigeon. *s.* Sort of pigeon which builds in rocks by the sea-coast.

Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood-pigeons and *rock-pigeons.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rock-salt. *s.* Mineral salt.

Two pieces of transparent *rock-salt*; one white, the other red.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Rócker. *s.* One who, that which, rocks.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 227.

Rócket. *s.* [Italian, *rocchetto.*] Artificial fire-work, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts.

Every *rocket* ended in a constellation, strowing the air with a shower of silver spangles.—*Addison.*

When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring skies.
Garth.

The cartridge [of *rockets*] is similar to that of the other jets, except in regard to its length, and the necessity of pasting it strongly, and planing it well; but it is charged in a different manner. As the sky-rockets must fly off with rapidity, their composition should be such as to kindle instantly throughout their length, and extricate a vast volume of elastic fluids. To effect this purpose a small cylindric space is left vacant round the axis, that is, the central line is tubular. The fireworkers call this space the soul of the *rocket.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Rócket. *s.* [from Fr. *roquette*; Lat. *eruca.*] Term applied to certain cruciferous plants (akin to the stocks, cresses, &c.) of the genera Sisymbrium Iris (London), Cakile maritima (sea), and Barbarea vulgaris (yellow rocket).

Rocket is one of the sallet furniture.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Numerous species [of the order Cruciferæ] are celebrated for their beauty, of which the wall-flower, stock, honesty, and *rocket*, are every-day examples.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

RócKiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rocky.

This *rockiness* in the highest part proves his fine earth to be but a figment.—*Bishop H. Croft, On Dr. T. Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, p. 162: 1685.

RócKingchair. *s.* Chair fitted so as to swing backwards and forwards.

Before [the fender] swinging himself in a *rocking-chair*, lounged a large gentleman with his hat on.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

RócKinghorse. *s.* Wooden horse fixed on a frame, by which children may play at riding.

RócKingstone. *s.* Large stone, or piece of rock, so poised by nature, that whilst a slight force will shake, a large one will not overturn it; in Cornwall called a *logan* or *loggan-stone.* Borlase, though in his chapter on the rockingstones of Cornwall he especially states that he does not know the meaning of this word, gives it in the Dictionary (Llwyd's) of his Appendix, *logan* = rocking. The connection is more probably with *lech* = stone.

Among the curious rude stone monuments consisting of single stones, we may take some notice of the Gygonean, *rocking*, or *logan stones.*—*Borlase, Observations on the Antiquities, &c., of the County of Cornwall*, p. 170: 1754.

Behold yon huge
And unhewn sphere of living adamant,
Which, poised by magic, rests its central weight
On yonder pointed rock; firm as it seems,
Such is its strange and virtuous property,
It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch
Of him whose hand is pure; but to a traitor,
Though ev'n a giant's prowess nerved his arm,
It stands as fixed as Snowdon. (page 202.)

This is meant to describe the *rocking-stone* of which there are several still to be seen in Wales, Cornwall, and Denbighshire. They are universally supposed by antiquarians to be Druid monuments; and Mr. Toland thinks, 'that the Druids made the people believe that they only could move them, and that by a miracle, by which they condemned or acquitted the accused, and often brought criminals to confess what could in no other way be extorted from them.' It was this conjecture which gave the hint for this piece of machinery. The reader may find a description of one of these *rocking-stones* in Camden's Britannia, in his account of Pembrokeshire; and also several in Borlase's History of Cornwall.—*Mason, Caractacus, and note.*

Róckless. *adj.* Wanting, destitute of, rocks.

A crystal brook
Is weedless all above, and *rockless* all below.
Dryden.

Róckling. *s.* [?] British fish of the genus Motella; M. vulgaris being the three-bearded, and M. quinquecirrata the five-bearded rockling.

In its habits it [the five-bearded] closely resembles the three-bearded *rockling*, and several naturalists consider them only as varieties of one species.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Róckrose. *s.* Native plant of the genus Helianthemum.

An anonymous writer in the Linnæa, whose views are often judicious, would place the *rock-roses* in the neighbourhood of Mesembryaceæ, Nyctagineæ, and Polygonaceæ, and next Portulacaceæ; an opinion evidently formed upon the supposed importance of a curved embryo, and mealy albumen.... South Europe and the north of Africa are the countries that *rock-roses* chiefly inhabit. They are rare in North America, extremely uncommon in South America, and scarcely known in Asia.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Rock-rose is a name which properly belongs to the Cisti, with which the English representatives of the order were once comprised, from the resemblance of some of them to a rose, and their growth on the rock.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Rócksnake. *s.* Large snake, akin to the Boas, of the genus Python.

RócKwork. *s.* Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks, and used as ornaments in landscape gardening.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork.*—*Addison.*

Rockworks for effect of character require more consideration than most gardeners are aware of.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 2270.

Rócky. *s.*

1. Full of rocks.

Make the bold prince
Through the cold north and *rocky* regions run.
Waller.

The vallies he restrains
With *rocky* mountains.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Nature lodges her treasures in *rocky* ground.—*Locke.*

2. Resembling a rock.

The *rocky* orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 254.

3. Hard; stony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,
Rush all to pieces on thy *rocky* bosom.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

I tell you of the oaky, *rocky*, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.—*Bishop Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

There are some men of *rocky* hearts and impassible tempers.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 46.

Rocóco. *adj.* [?] Bizarre in the way of architecture and decoration, especially applied to the French style of the times of Louis XIV. and XV.

Interrupted pediments, columns made stouter at the top than they are at the bottom, broken curves and ornaments, tortured in every shape and style, constitute the picturesque but illogical style generally known as the *rococo*. The English never adopted this style except in their furniture.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rod. *s.* [German, *ruthe.*]

1. Long twig.

Some chuze a hazel *rod* of the same year's shoot, and this they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walking softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, discover it.—*Boyle.*

2. Kind of sceptre.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The *rod* and bird of peace.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

The pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his opiate *rod*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 132.

O gentle sleep, I cry'd,
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?
Mildest of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?
Beasts, birds, and cattle, feel thy balmy *rod*,
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod;
The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar,
And the hush'd waves recline upon the shore.
Harte.

3. Anything long and slender.

Let the fisherman . . .
Increase his tackle, and his *rod* retie.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 131.

Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked *rods*,
This rebel love braves all the gods,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven-defying Enceladc. *Granville.*

4. Instrument for measuring.

Decempeda was a measuring *rod* for taking the dimensions of buildings, and signified the same thing as pertica, taken as a measure of length.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

5. Instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

If he be but once so taken idly roguing, he may punish him with stocks; but if he be found again so loitering, he may scourge him with whips or *rods*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I am whipt and scourged with *rods*,
Nettled, and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of Bolingbroke.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

In this condition the *rod* of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick man the particular meaning of the voice.—*Hammond.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements; that thy *rod*, as well as thy staff, may comfort us.—*Eikon Basilike.*

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under *rods* of rough centurions smart.
Dryden.

As soon as that sentence is executed, these *rods*, these instruments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a *rod*;
An honest man's the noblest work of God.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 247.

She . . . meek and sober, kissed the sportive child,
No longer trembling at the broken *rod*.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Ródent. *adj.* [Lat. *rodens, -entis*, pres. part. of *rodo* = I gnaw. Sometimes an adjective, as a '*rodent* animal;' sometimes a substantive, i.e. simply 'a *rodent*;' sometimes with the Latin plural, as, 'the *rodentia*' = class of rodents.] In *Zoology.* Term in the system of Cuvier, equivalent to *Glires* in the system of Linnæus, applied to the class containing the rats, hares, squirrels, and beavers.

The form of the body in the *rodentia* is generally such that the hinder parts of it exceed those of the front, so that they rather leap than walk. In some of them this disproportion is even as excessive as it is in the kangaroos. In the whole of this class the brain is almost smooth, and without furrows; the orbits are not separated from the temporal fossæ, which have but little depth; and the eyes are altogether lateral. The inferiority of these animals is visible in most of the details of their organisation. Those genera, however, which possess stronger clavicles have a certain degree of dexterity, and use their fore feet to convey their food to the mouth.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Róddy. *adj.* Full of rods or twigs.

Ródomont. *s.* [*Rodomonte*, one of the leading characters in the Orlando Innamorato of Boiardo, and the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, a brave, but bragging, hero.] As such, the word is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, term. It suggests, however, like *Hector* and *Thraso*, the notion of boastfulness. 'The word,' writes Mr. Hallam, in his Introduction to the Literature of Europe, 'is said to have been invented by Boiardo. Castelveltro asserts that the names Gradasso, Mandricardo, Sobrino, and others, which Boiardo has given to his imaginary characters, belonged to his own peasants of Scandiano, and some have improved upon this by assuring us, that those who take the pains to ascertain the fact, may still find the representatives of these sonorous heroes at the plough, which, if the story were true, ought to be the case. But we may give him credit for talent enough to invent those appellations; he hardly found an Albracca on his domains, and those who grudge him the rest, acknowledge that in a moment of inspiration, while hunting, the name of *Rodomont* occurred to his mind.' The editor, however, agrees with Mr. Cox (in Brande and Cox's Dictionary), that it was rather formed out of the Greek or Latin *Rhadamanthus*. Sometimes it is wrongly, as an Italian word, spelt with *h*, as *Rhodomontade.*

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memorials of King Charles I.*

Ródomont. *adj.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

Don, a Spanish reader,
Who had thought to have been the leader
(Had the match gone on)
Of our ladies one by one,
And triumph'd our whole nation,
In his *rodomont* fashion.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

Rodomontáde. *s.* Empty noise, bluster, or boast; rant.

He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these gamesome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's Cethegus, I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible, for Cethegus threatens to destroy nature.—*Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The libertines of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

A *rodomontade* title-page was a great favourite in the last century. There was a time when the republic of letters was over-built with 'Palaces of Pleasure,' 'Palaces of Honour,' and 'Palaces of Eloquence;' with 'Temples of Memory,' and 'Theatres of Human Life,' and 'Amphitheatres of Providence;' 'Pharoses, Gardens, Pictures, Treasures.' The epistles of Guevara dazzled the public eye with their splendid title, for they were called 'Golden Epistles;' and the 'Golden Legend' of Voragine had been more appropriately entitled leaden.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Titles of Books.*

Rodomontáde. *v. n.* Boast after the manner of a Rodomont.

Rodomontádist. *s.* Rodomontador. *Rare.*

When the *rodomantadist* had ended his story, it was dinner-time.—*Terry, Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 167: 1655.

Rodomontádo. *s.* Spanish form of Rodomontade.

Regardless of the *rodomontadoes* of that treacherous enemy.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 199.

I was a little moved in my nature to hear his *rodomontadoes*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.*

Rodomontádor. *s.* Boaster.

The Andalusians seem to be the greatest talkers and *rodomontadors* of Spain.—*Guthrie, Geography, Spain.*

Roe. *s.* Roebuck.

Thy greyhounds are aye fleeter than the *roe*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

Ladies, withdraw, the gallants are at hand.—
Whip to our tents, as *roes* run over land.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full speed.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Roe. *s.* Eggs of fish.

Here comes Romeo.—
Without his *roe*, like a dried herring.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Roébuck. *s.* Native deer so called; Cervus capreolus.

He would him make
The *roebucks* in their flight to overtake. *Spenser.*

The *roebuck* was formerly very common in Wales, in the north of England, and in Scotland, but at present the species no longer exists in any part of Great Britain except the Scottish highlands. According to Dr. Moufet, it was found in Wales as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in great plenty in the Cheviot Hills, according to Leland, in that of Henry VIII.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The *roebuck*, of much smaller size than either of our other indigenous deer, exhibits a degree of boldness and agility in its leaps, which fit it for its favourite haunts, and almost claim for it the analogical appellation of the chamois of the cervine family.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Roéstone. *s.* In *Geology.* Variety of oolite so called, its structure suggesting the comparison with the roe of a fish; to a certain extent the two words (oolite from ὠόν = egg) translate one another.

Rogátion. *s.* [Fr.] Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use, and addeth unto them that which the present necessity required.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Supplications with this solemnity for appeasing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

In the letters of Sidonius Apollinaris, we find the Bishop of Clermont writing to Maternus, the Bishop of Vienne, for the form of certain litanies or *rogations*, which were used in that city during an earthquake and conflagration: he proposes to institute the same solemn ceremonies in apprehension of the invasion of the Goths into Provence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Rogátion-flower *s.* Native plant (Polygala vulgaris) so called from flowering in Rogation week; milkwort.

Milkewort is called by Dodonæus, Flos ambarvalis; so called because it doth especially flourish in the Crosse or Gangweeke, or Rogation weeke, of which floures the maidens which use in the countries to walk the procession do make themselves garlands and nosegaies: in English we may call it Crosse-floure, Procession-floure, Gangfloure, *Rogation-floure*, and milkeworte, of their virtues in procuring milke in the breasts of nurses. . . . It is vulgarly known in Cheapside to the herb-women by the name of hedge hyssop; for they take it for Gratiola, or hedge hyssop, and sell it to such as are ignorant of the same.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 564: 1633.

Rogátion-week. *s.* Second week before Whitsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation* days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thursday.

Rogérian. *s.* ? Wig so called. *Obsolete.*

He lights, and runs, and quickly has him sped,
To overtake his overrunning head;
The sportfull winde to mocke the headlesse man,
Tosses away his picked *rogerian*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. v. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rogue. *s.* [?]

1. Wandering beggar; vagrant; vagabond.
   For fear lest we, like *rogues*, should be reputed,
   And for ear-marked beasts abroad be bruited.
   Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
   The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and more terrify the idle *rogue*.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*
   The scum of people and wicked condemned men ... spoileth the plantation; for they will ever live like *rogues*, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Plantations.*
2. Knave; dishonest fellow; villain; thief.
   Thou kill'st me like a *rogue* and a villain.
   Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.
   A *rogue* upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but then there is a vast disparity when one action is murther, and the other justice.—*South, Sermons.*
   If he call *rogue* and rascal from the garret,
   He means you no more mischief than a parrot.
   Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, ii. 425.
   The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise,
   And even the best, by fits, what they despise.
   Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 233.
3. Name of slight tenderness and endearment.
   I never knew a woman love man so.—
   Alas! poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves me.
   Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.
4. Wag.
   The satirical *rogue* says here, that old men have grey beards.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Rogue. *v. n.*

1. Wander; play the vagabond.
   If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
   He *rogued* away at last, and was lost. *Carew.*
2. Play knavish tricks.
   This was thy *roguing*,
   For thou art ever whispering.
   Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Rogue. *v. a.*

1. Call rogue.
   It may be thou wast put in office lately,
   Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
   Taylor (the Water-Poet): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)
2. Deceive.
   Some who are far from atheists may make themselves merry with that conceit of thousands of spirits dancing at once upon a needle's point; and though the atheists may endeavour to *rogue* and ridicule all incorporeal substance in that manner, yet does this run upon a clear mistake of the hypothesis, and make nothing at all against it.—*Cudworth.* (Ord MS.)

Róguery. *s.*

1. Life of a vagabond.
   To live in one land is captivity,
   To run all countries a wild *roguery*. *Donne.*
2. Knavish tricks.
   They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted lewd life in thievery and *roguery*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
   You rogue, here's lime in this sack too; there's nothing but *roguery* to be found in villanous man.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
   Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em
   Fo *rogueries*, and then betray 'em.
   Butler, Hudibras.
   The kid smelt out the *roguery*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
   'Tis no scandal grown,
   For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*
   The *roguery* of alchymy,
   And we, the bubbled fools,
   Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules.
   Swift.
3. Waggery; arch tricks.
   The other *terræ filius* made up what was wanting on Saturday; full of waggery and *roguery*, but little wit.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 306.

Rógueship. *s.* Qualities or personage of a rogue.

What made your *rogueships*
Harrying for victuals here?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.
Say, in what nasty cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your *rogueship* may be found?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 467.

Róguish. *adj.*

1. Vagrant; vagabond.
   Though the persons by whom it is used be of better note than the former *roguish* sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of a marshal.—*Spenser.*
2. Knavish; fraudulent.
   He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,
   Yet cannot leave his *roguish* tricks.
   Swift, Miscellanies.
3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.
   The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles would tempt an hermit.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*
   I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as merry as any of them, and shews a thousand *roguish* tricks on these occasions.—*Addison.*
   Timothy used to be playing *roguish* tricks; when his mistress's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue.—*Arbuthnot.*
   From seventeen to two-and-twenty! Ye gods! what ages! Dear young creatures, I can see you all three! Seventeen-suits me, as nearest my own time of life; but mind, I don't say two-and-twenty is too old. No, no. And that pretty, *roguish*, demure, middle one. Peace, peace, thou silly little fluttering heart!—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxii.

Róguishly. *adv.* In a roguish manner; knavishly; wantonly.
His heir *roguishly* wasteth all.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 303: 1621.

Róguishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Roguish.
These ladies seem to inherit from their lively grand-mothers a peculiar *roguishness* of look.—*Forsyth, Italy*, p. 393. (Ord MS.)

Róguy. *adj.* Knavish; wanton.
Go, buy some ballad of the faery king
And of the beggar wench; some *roguy* thing,
Which thou may'st chaunt unto the chambermaid.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, preface: 1590.
A *roguy* fiddler undertook presently to quit the place of all the vermin.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 106: 1640.
A shepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying a wolf, and fooling the country with false alarms.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Roist. *v. n.* Act uproariously.
Thou, revelling, didst *roist* it out,
And mad'st of all an end.
Kendall, Poems, c. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Roíster. *s.* Turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
If he not recke what ruffian *roisters* take his part,
He weeldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 484.
There was, about half a year since, one that pretended himself a minister, &c. but at last was found to have gone under three names, and in as several habits, of a minister, an ordinary lay-man and a *royster*.—*Archbishop Laud, Remains*, i. 588.

Roíster. *v. n.* Behave turbulently; act at discretion; be at free quarter; bluster.

Roístering. *part. adj.* Uproarious.
Among a crew of *roist'ring* fellows,
He'd sit whole evenings at the alehouse, *Swift.*
The hearse, after standing for a long time at the door of a *roistering* public-house, repaired to its stables with the feathers inside, and twelve red-nosed undertakers on the roof, each holding on by a dingy peg.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

Roísterly. *adj.* Like a roister; lawless; violent.
They [women] delighted altogether in the garb and habit, and *roisterly* fashions of men.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 35.

Roísting. *adj.* Roistering.
I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Roll. *v. a.* [Fr. *rouler*; Dutch, *rollen*; Lat. *rotulo*.]

1. Move anything by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.
   Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?—*Mark*, xvii. 3.
2. Move anything round upon its axis.
3. Move in a circle.
   To dress, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 620.
4. Produce a periodical revolution.
   Now heaven in fullest glory shone, and *roll'd*
   Her motions. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 499.
5. Wrap round upon itself.
6. Enwrap; involve in bandage.
   By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
7. Form by rolling into round masses.
   Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils.—*Peacham.*
8. Pour in a stream or waves.
   A small Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
   And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

Roll. *v. n.*

1. Be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane, as a cylinder.
   Fire must rend the sky,
   And wheel on the earth, devouring where it *rolls*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 182.
   Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they *roll*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
   I'm pleased with my own work; Jove was not more
   With infant nature, when his spacious hand
   Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
   To give it the first push, and see it *roll*
   Along the vast abyss. *Dryden.*
   O'er my calm hall of coral the deep echo *roll'd*.
   Byron, Manfred, i. 1.
2. Run on wheels.
3. Perform a periodical revolution.
   Thus the year *rolls* within itself again. *Dryden.*
4. Move with the surface variously directed.
   Thou, light,
   Revisit'st not these eyes, which *roll* in vain,
   To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 22.
   This chafed the boar, his nostrils flames expire,
   And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire.
   Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.
5. Float in rough water.
   Planks, beams, disparted fly; the scatter'd wood
   Rolls diverse, and in fragments strews the flood.
   Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 463.
6. Move as waves or volumes of water.
   Wave *rolling* after wave.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 293.
   Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe.—*Sir W. Temple.*
   Till the huge surge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep
   The refluent tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*
   Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
   Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain. *Id.*
7. Fluctuate; move tumultuously.
   Here tell me, if thou darest, my conscious soul,
   What diff'rent sorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*
   The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravish'd breast,
   To me, no seer, the inspiring gods suggest. *Pope.*
   In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,
   And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul.
   Id., Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 1039.
8. Revolve on an axis.
   He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that *roll*
   In restless gyres about the Arctic pole.
   Sandys, Paraphrase.
9. Be moved with violence.
   Down they fell
   By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 593.

Roll. *s.*

1. Act of rolling; state of being rolled.
2. Thing rolling.
   Listening senates hang upon thy tongue,
   Devolving through the maze of eloquence
   A *roll* of periods, sweeter than her song. *Thomson.*

Roll. *s.* [from Fr. *rouleau*.]

1. Mass made round.
   Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,
   And from his neck the double dewlap hung.
   Addison, Translation from Ovid, Europa's Rape.
   To keep ants from trees, encompass the stem four fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. Writing rolled upon itself; volume.
   Busy angels spread
   The lasting *roll*, recording what we said. *Prior.*
3. Round body rolled along; cylinder.
   Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
4. Small loaf of fancy bread.
   Muffins, *rolls*, or bread, if stale, may be made to taste new, by dipping in cold water, and toasting, or heating in an oven, or Dutch oven, till the outside be crisp.—*Mrs. Gordon, Modern Cookery.*

Roll. *s.* [from Lat. *rotulus*.]

1. Public writing.
   Darius the king made a decree, and search was made in the house of the *rolls*, where the treasures were laid up.—*Ezra*, vi. 1.
   Cromwell is made master
   O' the *rolls*, and the king's secretary.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.
   The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament, are extant.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Register; catalogue.

Beasts only cannot discern beauty; and let them be in the *roll* of beasts, that do not honour it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do shew,
I am not in the *roll* of common men.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
There's none that sometimes greet us not. *Donne.*

'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these twenty-four letters admit of so many changes in their order, and make such a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike; that they could not all be exhausted, though a million millions of writers should each write above a thousand alphabets a day, for the space of a million millions of years.—*Bentley.*

3. Sheet of paper or parchment which is kept rolled up.

'You see,' said Mr. Pecksniff, passing the candle rapidly from *roll* to *roll* of paper, 'some traces of our doings here.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. v.

4. Chronicle.

Please thy pride and search the herald's *roll*,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree.
Dryden.

His chamber was hanged about with *rolls*
And old records, from antient times derived.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The eye of time beholds no name
So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

Roll. *s.* [from Fr. *rôle.*] Part; office.

In human society, every man has his *roll* and station assigned him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Róller. *s.*

1. Anything turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the violent enforcer of the first motion; but when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing itself continues it.—*Hammond.*

The long slender worms that breed between the skin and flesh in the isle of Ormuz and in India, are generally twisted out upon sticks or *rollers.*—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

They make the string of the pole horizontal towards the lath e, conveying and guiding the string from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a *roller.*—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Lady Charlotte, like a stroller,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller.*
Swift, Miscellanies.

2. Bandage; fillet.

Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation of a dressing, surgeons always turn a *roller* with that view.—*Sharp.*

3. In *Printing.* See extract.

Rollen, in printing, [is] a cylinder of wood coated with a composition of treacle and glue, and revolving upon an iron rod running through it, with which to ink the form of type previous to taking an impression. The introduction of composition *rollers* in place of pelt balls has been the cause of a complete change in printing. But for this invention, machine or cylindrical printing could never have been accomplished, as all the early attempts with sheepskins failed from the necessity of joining the edges.—*R. J. Courtney,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

4. In *Ornithology.* Bird of the genus Coracias.

The *roller* has by several systematic authors been arranged near the crows; but its colour, its habits, its eggs, its structure, and other peculiarities seem to prove that it is more truly allied to the bee-eaters and the kingfishers. . . . The *roller* is a native of Africa. . . . Specimens of the *roller* have been killed in two or three instances in Cornwall; and three examples are said to have been met with in Ireland. This bird has been obtained more frequently in our eastern and north-eastern counties.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

The *rollers,* in ornithology, [constitute] a family of birds of the order Volitores, of which there is one Europ ean species, Coracias garrula, of a vivid sea-green colour with some purple and red marks, about the size of a jay: they have a great and varied power of flight, and are chiefly insectivorous.—*Owen,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Róllicking. *adj.* Careless; swaggering frolicking.

He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Brag.*

Rólling. *verbal abs.* Rolling movement.

The worthy lady looked at Mr. Stiggins for a reply; that gentleman, with many *rollings* of the eye, clenched his throat with his right hand, and mimicked the act of swallowing, to intimate that he was athirst.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. xlv.

Rólling. *part. adj.* Running on wheels; revolving.

He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beast;
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound.
Dryden.

When thirty *rolling* years have run their race.
Id.

Rólling-pin. *s.* Round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

The pin should be as thick as a *rolling-pin.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

'You'll be shot, I see,' observed Mercy. 'Well!' cried Mr. Bailey, 'Wot if I am? There's something gamey in it, young ladies, a'nt there? I'd sooner be hit with a cannon-ball than a *rolling-pin.*'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. xi.

'I've put the *rolling-pin* in your berth to take it (it's the easy one up in the corner).'—*Ibid.* ch. xxiv.

Rólling-press. *s.* Cylinder rolling upon another cylinder by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

Not long after the art of printing was made public, the invention of the *rolling-press* was discovered.—*Massey, Origin of Letters,* p. 136.

Rólypóly. *s.*

1. Bowls (i.e. game so called).

Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *roulypouly* or a country dance?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Half-bowl, so called because it was played with one half of a sphere, was prohibited by Edward IV., and is the *rollypolly* still practised in Herts.—*Posbroke.*

2. Pudding so called.

The three mutton-chops . . . were the best of the mutton kind; the potatoes were perfect of their order; as for the *roly-poly,* it was too good.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xxxv.

Rómage. *s.* Tumult; bustle; active and tumultuous search for anything.

This is the chief head
Of this post haste and *romage* in the land.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1

Rómage. *v. a.* Search; Rummage.

Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub,* § 2.

Róman. *s.* Romanist.

Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the *Roman* judaize, in his devotions.—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies,* p. 137.

Romance. *s*

1. Military fable of the middle ages; tale of wild adventures in war and love.

What resounds
In fable or *romance* of Uther's son.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 579.

Romance has been elegantly defined as the offspring of fiction and love. Men of learning have amused themselves with tracing the epocha of *romances*; but the erudition is desperate which would fix on the inventor of the first *romance*: for what originates in nature, who shall hope to detect the shadowy outlines of its beginnings? The Theagenes and Chariclea of Heliodorus appeared in the fourth century; and this elegant prelate was the Grecian Fénélon. It has been prettily said, that posterior *romances* seem to be the children of the marriage of Theagenes and Chariclea. The *Romance* of 'The Golden Ass,' by Apuleius, which contains the beautiful tale of 'Cupid and Psyche,' remains unrivalled; while the 'Daphne and Chloe' of Longus, in the old version of Amyot, is inexpressibly delicate, simple, and inartificial, but sometimes offends us, for nature there 'plays her virgin fancies.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Romances.*

Fair cousin mine, the golden days,
Of old *romance* are o'er,
And minstrels now care naught for bays,
Nor ladies for a lover. *W. M. Praed.*

The age of *romance* has not ceased: it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline. . . . 'Great passions no longer show themselves.' Why there are passions still great enough to replenish Bedlam. . . . A passion that explosively shivers asunder the life it took rise in, ought to be regarded as considerable: more no passion, in the highest hey-day of *romance,* yet did. —*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace,* ch. i.

[The name of *romance* was subsequently appropriated in different countries to different kinds of writings, according to the form which the popular literature took in each. In Spanish it came to signify a ballad. In English, where the literature began with translations from the French, the name was commonly given to the French original, but was subsequently used in the sense the word had acquired in French, of a story of fiction.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Used *adjectivally.*

The Latin language ceased to be regularly spoken in France, about the ninth century; and was succeeded by what was called the *romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and of bad Latin. The species of writing called *romans,* began in the tenth century, according to the opinion of the Benedictine fathers, who have well refuted M. Fleuri and Calmet, who make it less ancient by two hundred years.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope,* i. 291.

We have seen that French was the language of the court in the one country as well as in the other, and that Scottish as well as English writers figure among the imitators of the Norman trouveurs and *romance* poets.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. i. p. 231.

2. Lie; fiction.

A staple of *romance* and lies
False tears and real perjuries,
Where sighs and looks are bought and sold,
And love is made but to be told. *Prior*

Románcer. *s.*

1. Writer of romances.

Sir James Long [was] in the civill warres colonel of horse; good sword-man; admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and *romancer.*—*Aubrey, Anecdotes,* ii. 433.

That the French *romancers* borrowed some things from the English, appears from the word 'termagant,' which they took up from our minstrels, and corrupted into 'tervagaunte.'—*Bishop Percy, Essay on Ancient Metrical Romances.*

This poem (le Roman de la Rose) is far beyond the rude efforts of all their preceding *romancers.*—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* i. 368.

Chaucer's rime of Sir Thopas being intended to ridicule the vulgar *romancers,* seems to have been purposely written in their favourite metre.—*Tyrwhitt, On the Language and Versification of Chaucer,* § 7.

2. Liar; forger of tales.

The allusions of the daw extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd *romancer,* and this bantering wit?
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 20.

Románcical. *adj* Having the character of romance.

That all Spain overflowed with *romancical* books . . . was no reason that Cervantes should not smile at the matter of them; nor even a reason that, in another mood, he might not multiply them, deeply as he was tinctured with the essence of them.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Románcing. *verbal abs.* Indulging in romance.

I apprehend less quarter from the opposite set of men, who may honour me with enthusiasm, *romancing,* and castle-building, without any solid foundation.—*Cheyne, On Regimen,* preface. (Ord MS.)

This is strange *romancing.*—*Richardson, Pamela.*

Románcy. *adj.* Romantic; full of wild scenery.

The house is an old house, situated in a *romancy* place; and a man, that is given to devotion and learning, cannot find out a better place.—*Life of A. Wood,* p. 118: (under 1658).

Rómanesque. *adj.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

Romanesque [is] a general term for all the debased styles of architecture which sprung from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Rómanism. *s.* Tenets of the church of Rome.

Papists have the common faith, (and I wish to God they had no more,) and their own proper *romanism*; to the very same or like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets, and the Talmud of their rabbins.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor,* p. 5: 1674.

Rómanist. *s.* Papist.

The *Romanists* are guilty of too much scruple in this kind.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience,* iv. 7.

The gross idolatry of the *Romanists* in the invocation of saints.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry,* ch. iv.

Rómanize. *v. a.*

1. Convert to Romish or papistical opinions.

Our countrymen, *romanized* and jesuited, have filled the world with outcries against our state for suppressing them, and making laws against their religion.—*Dr. White, Sermons,* p. 27: 1615.

2. Latinize; fill with modes of the Roman speech.

He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words he translated almost as much Latin as he found them.—*Dryden.*

Rómanize. *v. n.* Follow a Romish opinion custom, or mode of speech.

Thou hast seen a popish Jew interceding for the dead: ... Tell me, gentle reader, whether doth the Jew *romanize*, or the Roman judaize, in his devotions?—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 137.

So apishly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Rómanized. *part. adj.* Inclined towards the Roman language, customs, or creed.

Yet if your English *romanized* hearts
Gainst nature's custome swell with fou: defame,
Brandish your stings, and cast your utmost darts,
Against the greatnesse of her glorious name.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 787.

Rómanizing. *part. adj.* Having a tendency to Rome (in the way of creed).

Romántic. *adj.*

1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.

Philosophers have maintained opinions more absurd than any of the most fabulous poets or *romantick* writers.—*Keil.*

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have represented as chimerical and *romantick*.—*Addison.*

2. Improbable; false.

Their feigned and *romantick* heroes.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 124: ed. 1718.

3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.

The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,
Romantick hangs. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

4. Applied to the general spirit and character of modern as opposed to classical literature.

Mr. T. Warton ... is of opinion that the peculiar ... species of fiction which we call *romantic*, was entirely unknown to the writers of Greece and Rome; and it appears to have been imported into Europe by a people of modes of thinking and habits of invention not natural to that country.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

The division of this [dramatic] as of the other departments of art, into the antique and the *romantic*, at once points out to us the course which we have to pursue.—*A. W. Schlegel, A Course of Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature*, translated by *J. Black*, lect. i.

Románticalness. *adv.* In a romantic manner.

I love you both very sincerely, though not so *romantically* perhaps as such of you may expect, who have been used to receive more complimental letters and high flights.—*Pope, Letters to M. and T. Blount*, letter xxv.

The next day I rode up the river, about nine miles to the Rautun Hills, to see a small cascade, which falls about fifteen or twenty feet, very *romantically*, from between two rocks.—*Burnely, Travels, Pinkerton*, 13, 734. (Ord MS.)

Románticly. *adv.* Romantically. *Rare.*

He tells us *romantickly* on the same argument, that many posts went to and fro.—*Strype, Life of Cranmer*, b. iii. ch. xxxviii.

Rómescot, Rómefee, Rómepenny. *s.* [A.S *Róme-scott, Róm-feoh, Rómpænning, Rómpænig.* For *-scot*, see *shot*, as in '*pay your shot*,' and *scot*, as in '*scot and lot*.'] Peterpence.

Besides the usual tribute of *romescot*, giving great alms by the way.—*Milton, History of England*, b. vi.

Rómish. *adj.*

1. Roman; respecting the people of Rome.

The *Romish* people wise in this.
Drant, Translation of Horace: 1567.

To mart
As in a *Romish* stew. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. Popish.

Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Rómist. *s.* Romanist.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 110.

Romp. *s.* [?] Rude boisterous girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your affected courtesying pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility.—*Arbuthnot.*

Romp. *v. n.* Play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, squall, and *romp* in full security.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

The Long Parliament gave orders, in 1644, that the twenty-fifth of December should be strictly observed as a fast, and that all men should pass it in humbly bemoaning the great national sin which they and their fathers had so often committed on that day by *romping* under the misletoe, eating boar's head, and drinking ale flavoured with roasted apples.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

A new young demoiselle, one day to be famed as a Madame and De Stael,—was *romping* about the knees of the Decline and Fall.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. v.

Rómping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who romps.

Men presume on the liberties taken in *romping*.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Rómping. *part. adj.* Boisterously playful.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl.—*Spectator*, no. 187.

Rómpishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rompish; disposition to rude sport.

Whenever I talked to her with any turn of fondness, she would immediately snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms akimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*.—*Spectator*, no. 187.

Rondeaú. *s.* [Fr.] See extracts; also Roundel.

Rondeau [is] a kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.—*Trevoux.*

He used to read to him a book of sonnets, *rondeaus*, and virelays.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. lxxvi.

Rousseau has very justly censured the writing and setting of vocal *rondeaus*, in which the thought is begun in one strain, and continued or ended in another; or begins with a simile, of which the application is made in the second strain. ... But ... after pointing out poetical and musical defects in the composition of *rondeaux*, ... [he] indicates the means of avoiding both. 'Whenever a sentiment, expressed in the first strain suggests a reflexion which confirms and enforces the second; ... every time, in short, that the first strain contains a proposition to perform some action, and a reason for it is given in the second; in these and similar cases a *rondeau* will be always well placed.'—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Róndle. *s.* Roundle.

Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

Róndure. *s.* Circle; round.

All things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems.
Shakespear, Sonnets, xxi.

Rong. *s.* See Round (of a ladder).

So many steps or *rongs* as it were of Jacob's ladder.—*Bishop Andrews, Sermons*, p. 560: 1631.

Rónion. *s.* [Fr. *rogne* = scurf.]

Give me, quoth I:
Aroynt thee, witch! the rump-fed *ronyon* cries.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Out of my door, you witch, you polecat, you *ronyon!*—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Ronyon, applied to a woman, means, as far as can be traced, much the same with Scall or Scab spoken of a man.

Ront. *s.* Runt.

My ragged *ronts* all shiver and shake,
As doen high towers in an earthquake;
They wont in the wind wag their wriggle tails,
Pearke as a peacock: but now it avales. *Spenser.*

Rood. *s.* [from A.S. *rod.*]

1. Fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards.

I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, set out to plant a wood.
Swift, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. vi.

A *rood* ... equal to the fourth part of an acre [contains] forty square perches, or poles. This is the statute *rood*, by which land is usually at present measured; but there are local measures in many districts in which both the *rood* and acre are considerably larger.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

2. Pole; measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Satan, ...
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 192.

For stone fences in the north, they dig the stones for eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the same price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rood. *s.* [from A.S. *ród.*] Cross.

And nigh thereto a little chappel stoode,
Which, being all with ivy overspred,
Deckt all the roofe; and shadowing the *roode*,
Seem'd like a grove faire braunched over hed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

By the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

The term ..., *rood* ... is more particularly applied to the large cross erected in Roman Catholic churches over the entrance of the chancel or choir; this is often of a very large size, and when complete is like other crucifixes, accompanied by the figures of St. John and the Blessed Virgin, placed one on each side of the foot of the cross; but these are often omitted.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Rood Lane was so denominated from a *Rood* or Jesus on the cross, there placed, which was held in great regard.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Names of our Streets.*

Used *adjectively.*

Rood-tower, rood-steeple [are names] sometimes applied to the tower built over the intersection of a cruciform church. The term *rood-arch* is sometimes applied to the arch between the nave and chancel, from its being immediately over the *rood-loft*.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Roódloft. *s.* Gallery in the church on which the cross, or the representation already mentioned, was set to view.

They shall see that all *roodlofts*, in which wooden crosses stood, be clean taken away.—*Irish Constitutions and Canons*, p. 110: 1635.

Under the king's arms, placed over the *rood-loft*, is [a] distich.—*Ashmole, Antiquities, Berkshire*, vol. i. p. 69.

The rood ... was supported either by a beam called the rood-beam, or by a gallery called the *rood-loft*, over the screen, separating the choir or chancel of a church from the nave. *Rood-lofts* do not appear to have been common in this country before, if so soon as, the fourteenth century.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Roof. *s.* [A.S. *hróf.*]

1. Cover of a house.

Her shoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within square royal *rooves*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuse
To wage against the enmity o' th' air.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

2. House in general.

I'll tell all strictly true,
If time, and foode, and wine enough accrue
Within your *roofe* to us; that freely we
May sit and banquet. *Chapman.*

3. Vault; inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

In thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd *roof*, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 341.

4. Palate; upper part of the mouth.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire.—*Id., Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths; as pikes, salmons, and trouts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Roof. *v. a.*

1. Cover with a roof.

He enter'd soon the shade
High *roofed*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 292.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches.—*Addison.*

2. Inclose in a house.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the graced person of our Banquo present.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Roófing. *s.* See extract.

Roofing in rural economy [is] sometimes a word applied to the ridge-cap of thatched roofs. It also signifies any sort of material employed in forming the roof of a building, whether in the framework or covering.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Roófless. *adj.* Wanting a roof; uncovered.

And columns, awful in decay,
Rear up their *roofless* heads to form the various scene. *Hughes.*

Behind it rose the ancient castle, its towers *roofless*, and its massive walls crumbling away.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. v.

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Roóftree. *s.* In *Naval Architecture.* See Rough-tree.

Roóftree. *s.* In *Building.* See extract.

Rooftree [is] a term used for the upper timbers of any building; whence, in the northern countries, it is common to signify a whole family, by saying all under such-a-one's *rooftree.*—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Roófy. *adj.* Having roofs.

Snakes . . .
Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of pestilential kind
To sheep.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 632.

Rook. *s.* [Persian, *rokh* = camel.] In *Chess.* Old name for the castle.

So have I seen a king on chess,
His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress,
Shifting about grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn.
Dryden, Songs, The Young Statesmen.

Rook. *v. n.* Rob; cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with design,
To out-reform and undermine.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 733.

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at span-farthing, fits him for conversation, I do not see.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Rook. *v. a.* Cheat; plunder by cheating.

He [Sir John Denham] was much *rooked* by gamesters.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes,* ii. 317.

Rook. *s.* [A.S. *hroc.*]

1. Native bird of the crow kind; Corvus frugilegus.

Augurs, that understood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks,* brought forth
The secret'st man of blood.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Huge flocks of rising *rooks* forsake their food,
And crying seek the shelter of the wood.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 525.

The *rook* is the corvus of Virgil, no other species of this kind being gregarious:

E pastu decedens agmine magno
Corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.

A very natural description of the evening return of these birds to their nests. . . . What chiefly distinguishes the *rook* from the crow is the bill, the nostrils, chin, and sides of that, and the mouth, being in old birds white and bare of feathers, by often thrusting the bill into the ground in search of the 'erucæ' of the dor-beetle. The *rook,* then, instead of being proscribed, should be treated as the farmer's friend.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The balance between injury or benefit derived from the *rooks* by the agriculturists, is a question which general opinion seems to have settled, by considering that the occasional injury is much more than counterbalanced by the amount of benefit conferred in the consumption of thousands of destructive grubs of the common cockchafer, the wire-worms of several sorts, and . . . the larvæ of the insect commonly known by the name of harry-long-legs.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

2. Cheat; trickish rapacious fellow: (opposed to *pigeon, gull*).

Rooks and rakeshames sold to lucre.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England.* b. ii.

I am like an old *rook,* who is ruined by gaming, forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing young men.—*Wycherley.*

Maybe so, but as I set out a young pigeon, I'll die an old *rook.*—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau,* iii. 4.

Roókery. *s.*

1. Nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery,* is more contemplative than this court.—*Pope.*

'Go up and call the gentleman, and tell him he'll find me and Mr. Pickwick in the *rookery.* Show the gentleman the way there; d'ye hear?' The boy departed to execute his commission; and the host, carrying both guns like a second Robinson Crusoe, led the way from the garden. 'This is the place,' said the old gentleman, pausing after a few minutes walking, in an avenue of trees. The information was unnecessary; for the incessant cawing of the unconscious rooks sufficiently indicated their whereabout.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. vii.

There are not wanting instances where long-established *rookeries* near a mansion have been deserted by these birds when it has happened that the house has been pulled down, or even abandoned as a habitation. . . . In the gardens of two noblemen in Curzon Street, May Fair, a considerable number of rooks have built for many years, and there probably received an addition at the destruction of the *rookery* in the gardens of Carlton House.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

2. Over-populated poor district; close assembly of buildings: (often a *proper,* rather than a *common* name; as, 'The Rookery').

Roóky. *adj.* Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Room. *s.* [A.S. *rúm, gerúm.*]

1. Space; extent of place great or small.

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little *room,* and in short time gather much, this he must do.—*Bacon.*

With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human sense exposed
In narrow *room,* nature's whole wealth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 205.

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they shall want *room* by increasing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth.—*Bentley.*

3. Way unobstructed.

Make *room,* and let him stand before our face.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

What train of servants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him *room* to build?
Creech.

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no *room* for human prudence to place it any where.—*Locke.*

4. Place of another; stead.

In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their *rooms,* wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For better ends our kind Redeemer died,
Or the fallen angels' *rooms* will be but ill supplied.
Lord Roscommon.

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and *room.*—*Calamy, Sermons.*

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this princess was in her father's court, she was so celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire who had *room* for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

It puts us upon so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as leaves no *room* to reflect on the great author of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

6. Possible admission; possible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no *room* for pardon?
A. Philips.

7. Apartment in a house; so much of a house as is inclosed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next *room,*
Washing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

If when she appears in th' *room,*
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'st amiss;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love anew.
Sir J. Suckling.

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is, whether it be the custom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in some *rooms* and not in others.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleasant *rooms,* for such a friend as yourself.—*Pope.*

8. Particular place or station.

With price whereof they buy a golden bell,
And purchase highest *rooms* in boure and hall.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

[They] love the uppermost *rooms* at feasts.—*Matthew,* xxiii. 6.

9. Office. *Obsolete.*

He exercised his high *rome* of chauncellorship, as he was accustomed.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Roómage. *s.* Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellective faculties: it must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of *roomage,* and receipt, where those powers are stowed.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Roómful. *adj.* Abounding with rooms. *Rare.*

Now in a *roomful* house.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, xxxiv.

Roomth. *s.* Room. *Rare.*

Unto his root all put their hands to hew,
Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 28.

Not finding fitting *roomth* upon the rising side.
Id., Polyolbion, song vi.

Roómthy. *adj.* Spacious. *Rare.*

The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it.—*Fuller, Holy War,* p. 28.

Roómy. *adj.* Spacious; wide; large.

This sort of number is more *roomy*; the thought can turn itself with greater ease in a larger compass.—*Dryden.*

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow laves,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, clill.

Roost. *s.* [A.S. *hrost.*]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.

Sooner than the mattin-bell was rung,
He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost,* and sung.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 45.

2. Act of sleeping.

A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the body at *roost.*—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Roost. *v. n.*

1. Sleep as a bird.

The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Lodge.

Root. *s.* [see Wort.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.

When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take a low tree and bow it, and lay all its branches aflat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take *root.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A flower there is that grows in meadow ground,
Amellus call'd, and easy to be found;
For from one *root* the rising stem bestows
A wood of leaves.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 391.

In October the hops will settle and strike *root* against spring.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Bottom; lower part.

Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach
They fasten'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 299

These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about the *roots* of the mountains.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Where the slumbering earthquake
Lies pillow'd on fire;
And the lakes of bitumen
Rise boilingly higher.
Where the *roots* of the Andes
Strike deep in the earth,
As their summits to heaven
Shoot soaringly forth;
I've quitted my birthplace
Thy bidding to bide;
Thy spell hath subdued me;
Thy will be my guide. *Byron, Manfred,* i. 1.

3. Plant of which the root is esculent.

Those plants, whose *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radishes.—*Watts.*

Nor were the cole-worts wanting, nor the *root,*
Which after-ages call Hybernian fruit. *Harte.*

4. Original; first cause.

That the love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth universally agreed in.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. First ancestor.

It was said, . . .
That myself should be the *root,* and father
Of many kings. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* iii. 1.

Why did my parents send me to the schools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind;
Since the desire to know first made men fools,
And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could spring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of mankind in one *root?*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 380.

They were the *roots* out of which sprang two distinct people, under two distinct governments.—*Locke.*

6. Fixed residence.

7. Impression; durable effect.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of superfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper *root.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That love took deepest *root,* which first did grow.
Dryden.

Root. *v. n.*

1. Fix the root; strike far into the earth.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth *root* upon.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Underneath the grove of sycamore,
That westward *rooteth,* did I see your son.
Id., Romeo and Juliet. i. 1.

The coulter must be proportioned to the soil because, in deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper —*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

That sun-eyed power which stands sublime
Upon the rock that crowns our globe,
Her feet on all the spoils of time,
With light eternal on her robe,
She, sovereign of the orb she guides,
On Truth's broad sun may *root* a gaze,
That deepens, onwards as she rides,
And shrinks not from the fontal blaze.
Aubrey de Vere, May Carols, prologue.

2. Turn up earth; search in the earth.

3. Sink deep.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Root. *v. a.*

1. Fix deep in the earth.

2. Impress deeply.

The great important end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.—*South, Sermons.*

They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience.—*Watts.*

3. Turn up out of the ground; eradicate; extirpate: (with *out* or *up*).

He's a rank weed,
And we must *root* him *out*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root up*
His country's peace. *Id., Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

The Egyptians think it sin for to *root up* or to bite
Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 414.

The thorns he *rooted out*, the rubbish clear'd,
And blest th' obedient field.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 358.

4. Destroy; banish: (with *out* or *up*).

Not to destroy, but *root* them *out* of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 855.

In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,
If conscience *roots up* all our inward peace.
Glanville.

Root-bound. *adj.* Fixed to the earth by a root.

If I but wave this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster,
And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo. *Milton, Comus*, 659.

Root-built. *adj.* Built of roots.

Philosophy requires
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the *root-built* cell, the simple fleece,
The juicy viand, and the crystal stream.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. i.

Root-house. *s.* Arbour, or garden lodge, built in rustic work.

Here, entering a gate, you are led through a thicket of many sorts of willows into a large *root-house*, inscribed to the earl of Stamford. It seems that worthy peer was present at the opening of the first cascade, which is the principal object from the *root-house*.—*Dodsley, Description of the Leasowes.*

Rooted. *part. adj.* Fixed; deep; radical.

Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

Where the impetuous torrent rushing down
Huge craggy stones and *rooted* trees had thrown,
They left their coursers.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing places with a *rooted* laziness.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

The Court was decidedly against abolition [of slavery]. Geo. III. always regarded the question with abhorrence, as savouring of innovation; and innovation in a part of his empire connected with his earliest and most *rooted* prejudices—the Colonies. —*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Wilberforce.*

Rootedly. *adv.* In a rooted manner; as that which is rooted deeply; strongly.

They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

Rooter. *s.* One who tears up by the root.

The *rooters* up of religion and monarchy.—*Archdeacon Arnway, Tablet*, p. 154: 1661.

Thy hand hath ever found out oppressours of truth and order; shall it not do as much for *rooters* of truth and order?—*Ibid.* p. 184.

The *rooters* and thorough reformers made clean work with the church, and took away all.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 23.

Rooting. *part. adj.* Turning up the earth with the snout.

Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, *rooting* hog!
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish hogheard fed his *rooting* swine.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.

Rooting. *verbal abs.* Act or state of striking root.

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep *rooting* from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, iv. 3.

After a year's *rooting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth.—*Bacon.*

Rope. *v. n.* Become ropy.

Viscous bodies, as pitch, wax, birdlime, cheese toasted, will draw forth and *roape*.—*Bacon.* (Rich.)

Rope. *s.* [German, *reif.*]

1. Cord; string; halter; cable; hauser.

Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a *rope*,
And told thee to what purpose.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a sound: and yet the *rope* is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend.—*Bacon.*

Who would not guess there might be hopes,
The fear of gallowses and *ropes*
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animosities a while?
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 715.

Hang yourself up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no trick in it.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Any row of things depending: (as, 'A *rope* of onions').

I cannot but confess myself mightily surprised, that, in a book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should find nothing but a *rope* of sand. —*Locke.*

3. Intestines.

His talowe serveth for playsters many one;
For harpe-strings his *rope* serve eche one.
A Lytell Treatise on the Horse. (Nares by H. and W.)

What a rope! What the devil!

'Quid malum hic vult?' What's the matter now with him? *What a rope* ailes he? What a devil would he have?—*Terence in English*: 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rope. *v. n.* Draw out into viscosities; concrete into glutinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly stick to themselves; and therefore *rope* and draw themselves in threads; as pitch, glue, and birdlime.—*Bacon.*

In this close vessel place the earth accursed,
But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,
Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 331.

Ropebands. *s.* Small ropes so called, which fasten the sails to the yards.

(For extracts see under Robbins and Ropeyarn.)

Ropedancer. *s.* Artist who dances on a rope.

Salvian, amongst publick shows, mentions the Petaminarii; probably derived from the Greek πεταάθαι, to fly, and may refer to such kind of *ropedancers*.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the people regarded with terror, as they look upon a daring *ropedancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment.—*Addison.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your nimblest tumblers or *ropedancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Ropemaker. *s.* One who makes ropes.

The *ropemaker* bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

Ropemaking. *s.* Making of ropes.

The first part of the process of *rope-making* by hand is that of spinning the yarns or threads, which is done in a manner analogous to that of ordinary spinning. . . . The next . . . is that of warping the yarns. . . . The third process in *rope-making* is the tarring of the yarn. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Ropery. *s.*

1. Rogue's tricks.

What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*!—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

2. Place where ropes are made.

The new *ropery*, and the forges where they put fresh touch-holes into old cannon, are established upon an extensive plan; but there is little activity in either.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xvii.

Ropetrick. *s.* Probably a rogue's trick; trick that deserves the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: an' he'll begin once, he'll rail in his *ropetricks*. —*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

Ropewalk. *s.* Walk or place where ropes are made.

[A] *rope-walk* or rope-house ground should be four hundred yards long and about ten broad.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Ropeyarn. *s.* See extract.

Ropeyarn . . . consists of cable-ends which are worn out, and are called the junks of cables. . . . *Ropebands* [are] braided cordage used to fasten the heads of sails to their respective yards.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Ropy. *adj.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
A rusty gammon of some seven years old;
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a dish
Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 153.

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser *ropy* lees.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 312.

Roquelaure. *s.* [Fr.] Cloak for men: (see second extract).

Within the *roquelaure's* clasp thy hands are pent.
Gay, Trivia, i. 51.

The French tailors, he [Dr. Harris, Bishop of Landaff] observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then (about the year 1715,) displaced the surtout; and was called the *roquelaure* from being dedicated to the duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread by this means, throughout France and Britain.—*Noble, Continuation of Granger*, iii. 490.

Roral. *adj.* [Lat. *roralis*, from *ros*, *roris* = dew.] Dewy.

These see her from her dusky plight
With *roral* wash redeem her face,
And prove herself of Titan's race;
And mounting in loose robes the skies,
Shed light and fragrance as she flies.
Green, Spleen, p. 5! 1754.

Rorid. *adj.* [Lat. *roridus*.] Dewy.

The waters are converted into liquid or *rorid* air. —*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 15: 1621.

Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. viii.

Rory. *adj.* Rorid. *Rare.*

On Lebanon at first his foot he set,
And shook his wings with *rory* May-dew wet.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, i. 14.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Rosaceous. *adj.* In *Botany.* Having the character of a rose: (applied as the name of the large natural order of which the roses are the chief representatives; translates *rosaceæ*. The term for the alliance is *Rosales*; translated *Rosal*).

Rosal. *adj.*

1. Rosy. *Rare.*

While thus from forth her *rosal* gate she sent,
Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.
Beedome, Poems: 1641. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. In *Botany.* See Rosaceous.

Rosary. *s.* [Lat. *rosarium*; or *rosarius, liber* = book being understood; its original application being to a book containing, as an abridgement, the beauties, flowers, or roses of some larger work. 'Liber quondam abbreviatus, verissimus thesaurus thesaurûm, *Rosarius* philosophorum et omnium secretorum maximum secretum. Iste liber nominatur Compositor alias *Rosarius*, eo quod ex libris philosophorum breviter abbreviatus est.' Most especially, however, it applied to a selection of prayers, definite in number, and which were numbered by a string of beads; to this the name was subsequently transferred. See Wedgwood.]

1. String of beads on which the Romanists number their prayers.

No *rosary* this votress needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

He turns the innocent party to a task of prayers beyond the multitude of beads and *rosaries*.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

The *rosary*, otherwise called the 'Virgin's psalter,' is a new manner of praying, which, saies Navarrus, never was nor can ever be valued at what it is worth; for it is made up of one hundred and fifty ave-maries, and fifteen paters, tacked together with little buttons upon a string!—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 169: 1674.

2. Chaplet of, or as of, roses.

Christ hath now knit them into *rosaries* and coronets.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, § i. ch. iii.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.—*Id.*

3. Bed of roses; place where roses grow.

The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary*.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, &c. sign. D d. 3: 1606.

4. Coin so called. See extract.

Rosary is a word frequently met with in the ancient history of Ireland, and used to express a peculiar sort of base money, coined abroad, in the form of the penny, current in that kingdom; but of so much baser alloy that it was not quite worth half the real value of the penny. This and many other such coins were decried, and it was made death to import any of them, by Edward I. in 1300. —*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Róscid. *adj.* [Lat. *roscidus.*] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for the spirits of wine prey upon the *roscid* juice of the body.—*Bacon.*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is most *roscid*.—*Id.*

These relicks dry suck in the heavenly dew;
And *roscid* manna rains upon her breast.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, c.

Roscid and honey drops observable in the flowers of Martagon.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 20.

Rose, and **Róserash.** *s.* In *Medicine.* See extract.

Erysipelas, in the sense now explained, is called in Scotland the *rose*, and in this country St. Anthony's fire.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxix.

Rose-rash [is] an eruption of small rose-coloured patches of irregular form, very slightly elevated, not papular, transient and passing into a deeper roseate hue as they slowly disappear; the patches being either limited to a part, or to the limbs, or dispersed over the body, preceded and attended by slight fever, and non-infectious.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Rose. *s.* [Lat. *rosa*; A.S. *rose.*]

1. Flowering shrub and flower so called, of the genus Rosa.

Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the *rose.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 256.

This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in most rosebushes, fail; in some good bearers it will succeed.—*Boyle.*

For her the unfading *rose* of Eden blooms.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy fruit, inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part beset with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The wild briar, dog *rose*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rose*, with large prickly heps. 3. The greater English apple-bearing *rose*. 4. The dwarf wild burnet-leaved *rose*. 5. The dwarf wild burnet-leaved *rose*, with variegated leaves. 6. The striped Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar with a double flower. All the other sorts of *roses* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose-cheek'd* youth,
To the tub fast and the diet.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Patience, thou young and *rose-lipp'd* cherubin.
Id., Othello, iv. 2.

2. Riband gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tie, or knee-band.

The Provencal *roses* on my razed shoes.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Those *roses*
Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.
B. Jonson, Devil's an Ass.

Under the rose. In secrecy. (Notwithstanding the origin suggested by the first and third extracts, the more probable view is that which connects this phrase with the secrecy enjoined by the order of the Rosy Cross, i.e. the Rosicrucians, at least, until evidence is brought forward of the use of the term at a time too early for such an origin.)

Among the pagans (in old tyme) those, that invited any, shewed them the doore threshold, saying these words; Let nothing pass over this; that is to say, let nothing be reported over this threshold of anything that shall be done at this banket. And for this cause (for the present) in many countries they lay tablecloths upon their tables, whereupon are painted *roses*, shewing thereby, that all the words spoken thereat, ought to be hidden under it.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 397: 4to. 1623.

If this make us speak
Bold words anon, 'tis all *under the rose*
Forgotten!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the *rose*, we mean, in society and compotation, from the ancient custom in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roses* about their heads.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Treason is but a tavern dialect: anything passes well *under the rose!* It is not the man, but the liquor; not the liquor, but the excess, that is guilty of this liberty!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 20.

Now that you and I are together, and *under the rose* too, as they say, why should not we drink somewhat briskly?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

'Oh! she is too delicate for you, my son of Neptune,' said the hostess, 'and too nice even for us, I think. We send her into the town to sell flowers and sing to the ladies; she makes us more money so than she would by waiting on you. Besides she has often other employments which lie *under the rose.*' —*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. i.

Róse-a-rúby. *s.* In *Botany.* Old name for the pheasant's eye; Adonis flower; Adonis autumnalis.

Our London women doe call it [Adonis flower] *Rose-a-rubie.*—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 387: 1633.

Róse-bay. *s.* [two words.] In *Botany.* Old name of the Nerium oleander.

Rose-bay is a small shrube of a gallant shew, like the bay-tree, bearing leaves thicker, greater, longer, and rougher than the leaves of the almond tree... the second kinde of *rose-bay* is like the first, and differeth in that the plant hath white floures, but in other respects it is very like.... This plant is named in Greeke Νήριον... in Latine likewise Nerion, and also Rhododendron, and Rhododaphne, that is to say Rosea arbor, and Rosea laurus; in shops, Oleander;... in French, Rosagine; in English rose tree, *rose bay, rose bay* tree, and oleander.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1406: 1633.

Róse-cámpion. *s.* [two words.] In *Botany.* Species of the genera Lychnis and Selene.

There be divers sortes of *rose-campions*.... The red *rose-campion* hath round stalks, &c.... The floures grow at the top of the stalke of a perfect red colour.... The second *rose-campion* differs not from the precedent in stalkes, leaves, or fashion of the floures: the onely difference consisteth in the colour; for the floures of this plant are of a milke white colour, and the other red.... The seed of *rose-campion*, saith Galen, is hot and dry after a sort of the second degree. The seed drunken in wine is a remedie for them that are stung with a scorpion, as Dioscorides testifieth.... The wilde *rose-campion* hath many rough broad leaves somewhat hoary and woolly.... The sea *rose-campion* is a small herbe, set about with many greene leaves from the lower part upward.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 468: 1633.

Róse-cóloured. *adj.* Having the colour of a rose.

On Hadrian's return to Alexandria from the Thebaid, the poet presented to him a *rose-coloured* lotus, a flower well-known in India, though less common in Egypt than either the blue or white lotus, and assured him that it had sprung out of the blood of the lion slain by his royal javelin at a lion hunt in Libya.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Róse-élder. *s.* [two words.] In *Botany.* Guelder rose.

The *rose elder* groweth in gardens, and the floures are there doubled by art, as it is supposed.... The *rose-elder* is called in Latine, Sambucus rosea, and Sambucus aquatica, being doubtless a kinde of the ... water elder. It is called in Dutch Gheldersche rosse: in English, Gelders rose and *rose elder.*—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1425: 1633.

Róse-éngine. *s.* [two words.] In *Mechanics.* See extract.

A *rose-engine* [is] an appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines. The assemblage of these lines presenting some resemblance to a full-blown rose, is called by the French rosette; and hence the engine by which the ornament is produced is called a *rose engine.* The mechanism by which the figures are produced is composed of one or more plates or cams set on the axis of the turning lathe, or suitably rotated and formed with waving edges or grooves, which govern, in a manner corresponding to the pattern of the edges or grooves, the movement to or from the centre of the cutting point. The combination of the rotatory motion of the lathe and the radial motion of the tool cuts figures corresponding to the nature of the radial motion given.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Róse-nóble. *s.* [two words.] Ancient English gold coin, in value the third of a pound.

The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-nobles.*—*Camden, Remains.*

Róse-willow. *s.* [two words.] Native plant so called, (species doubtful).

The *rose-willow* groweth up likewise to the heighth and bignesse of a shrubby tree; the bodye whereof is covered with a scabbed rough barke; the branches are many whereupon do grow very many twigs of a reddish colour, garnished with small long leaves, somewhat whitish: among which come forth little floures, or rather multiplication of leaves joined together in forme of a rose, of a greenish white colour, which doe not only make a gallant shew, but also yeeld a most cooling aire in the heat of summer, being set up in houses for the decking of the same. ... These willows grow in divers places of England: the *rose-willow* groweth plentifully in Cambridgeshire; by the rivers and ditches there in Cambridge towne they grow aboundantly, about the places called Paradise and Hell Mouth, in the way from Cambridge to Grantchester.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1390: 1633.

Róse-wíndow. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

Rose-window [is] a name sometimes given to a circular window, otherwise called a Catharine wheel. —*Glossary of Architecture.*

Róseal. *adj.* Rosy; like a rose in smell or colour.

The *rosiall* colour, which was wont to be in his vysage, [was] tourned into sallowe.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 126.

From *roseal* Aurora's door
Fair Titan shaked his locks, and marched out.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 112.

The rich and *roseal* spring of those rare sweets.
Crashawe, Poems, p. 59.

Róseate. *adj.*

1. Rosy; full of roses.

I come, I come, prepare your *roseate* bowers,
Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Blooming; fragrant; purple, as a rose.

Here pride has struck her lofty sail
That roam'd the world around;
Here *roseate* beauty cold and pale
Has left the power to wound. *Boyle.*

Rósed. *adj.* Crimsoned; flushed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy?—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Rósemary. *s.* Plant of the order Labiatæ (akin to the lavenders, mints, &c.), of the genus Rosmarinus.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary*;
And with this horrible object, from low farms ...
Inforce their charity. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 3.

Wild thyme and sav'ry set around their cell,
Sweet to the taste and fragrant to the smell;
Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 43.

Rosemary is a small, but very odoriferous shrub; the principal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for washing.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The neighbours, far and near,
Follow'd with wistful look the damsel's bier;
Sprigg'd *rosemary* the lads and lasses bore.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 133.

Rósepink. *adj.* Having the pink colour, or tinge, of a rose; delicate.

Attempting the heroic ... he falls almost at once into the *rosepink* sentimental.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Sir W. Scott.*

Róseroot. *s.* Rosewort.

Róset. *s.* [Fr. *rosette.*] Red colour for painters.

Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation.—*Peacham.*

Rosétte. *s.* See extract.

Rosette, in Military language [is] an ornamental bunch of ribbands, or cut leather, which is worn both by officers and soldiers in the British service, on the upper part of their cues. *Rosettes* [are] two small bunches of ribbands that are attached to the loops by which the gorget of an officer is suspended upon his chest. The colour of the ribband must correspond with the facing of the uniform.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Rosewáter. *s.* Water distilled from roses.

Attend him with a silver basin
Full of *rosewater*. *Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 1.

His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rosewater* and sugar of roses.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rósewood. *s.* Ornamental furniture wood so called; the term being applied to the wood of several very distinct trees: (often used *adjectivally*).

She left the novel half uncut
Upon the *rosewood* shelf;
She left the new piano shut:
She could not please herself.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

Rosewood is produced in Brazil, the Canary Islands, in Siam (whence it is largely imported by the Chinese), and in other places. It is in the highest esteem as a fancy wood.... The width of the log imported into this country averages about twenty-two inches, so that it must be the product of a large tree.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

There are various kinds of *rosewood*. That of the Canary Islands, valued for its fragrance, has been already noticed. The more important, however, are the valuable South American ornamental timbers so designated, and which appear to be produced by several species of Dalbergia. That most esteemed, obtained from Rio Janeiro, is said to be chiefly produced by D. nigra; but inferior sorts are probably yielded by Machærium firmum, incorruptibile, and legale—trees which bear the name of Jacaranda in Brazil; and it is also attributed by Lindley to species of Triptolemæa. Some of the species of Pterocarpus, again, yield timber so called, African *rosewood* being the produce of P. erinaceus, and Burmese *rosewood* that of P. indicus. Some of the Indian *rosewoods* are attributed to Dalbergia latifolia and D. sissoides.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rósewort. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Rhodiola roseroot: (*wort* = root).

Rosewort hath many small, thicke, and fat stems, growing from a thicke and knobby root..., Some have thought that it hath taken the name Rhodia of the island of the Mediterranean sea called Rhodes; but doubtless it took his name Rhodia Radix of the root which smelleth like a rose; in English *roseroot* and *rosewort*. There is little extant in writing of the faculties of *rosewort*; but this I have found, that if the root be stamped with oil of roses, and laid to the temples of the head, it easeth the pain of the head.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1532: 1633.

Rosicrúcian. *s.* Member of the real or supposed Order or Society of the Rosy Cross, two of the regulations of which, by enjoining secret meetings, and by forbidding (for a certain time at least) the publication of certain secret regulations, commanded no little attention in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; sometimes it was condemned for quackery, sometimes spoken of with veneration as the mysterious possessor of certain secrets. See last extract.

A mysterious knack ... that lies locked up in the brain or breast of some chemical man, that, like the *Rosicrucians*, will not yet reveal it.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Crux stands for lux, light, because the figure of the cross × exhibits the three letters of which the word LVX is formed; and light is what, in the opinion of the *Rosicrucians*, when properly modified, produces gold. And of all natural bodies, dew is the most powerful dissolvent of gold.—*Mosheim, Ecclesiastical History*, century xvii.

From ... a Treatise on the Laws of the *Rosicrucians*, by Ritter von Maier (1619), we learn that the fraternity had six fundamental laws: 1. That their chief end and object was to cure the sick without fee or reward. 2. That in travelling they were to change their habits and dress, so as to accommodate themselves to those of the countries in which they sojourned. 3. To meet once a year on a certain day and at a certain place, kept secret from the rest of the world. 4. To fill up vacancies in their body by electing fresh members. 5. To use the letters R. C. as their common symbol. 6. That the fraternity should remain undivulged for one hundred years from its foundation. It appears probable that the device of the rose issuing out of the cross, which was the same as Martin Luther's seal, was adopted for the purpose of attracting the notice of the religious: the rose was explained to represent the blood of Christ. It would appear from these laws that some species of secret Freemasonry was intended; and the *Rosicrucians* have been by some connected with the Freemasons; but there is, in point of fact, no evidence that any such society existed at all.... The *Rosicrucians* have been connected in various ways, by public opinion, with the Cabalists, Illuminati, &c.; and the division of spiritual beings inferior to the angels into sylphs and gnomes, which furnished Pope with the machinery of the Rape of the Lock, is of *Rosicrucian* or Cabalistic origin. It is found in that singular work by a professed *Rosicrucian*, the Comte de Gabalis, which obtained a sudden popularity in the beginning of the last century.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rosicrúcian. *adj.* Relating to the Rosicrucians.

Rosicrucian virtuosos
Can see with ears, and hear with noses;
And, when they neither see nor hear,
Have more than both supply'd by fear,
That makes 'em in the dark see visions!
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 15.

Rósier. *s.* [Fr.] Rose-bush.

Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,
Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
But crowned with a garland of sweet *rosiere*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Rósil. *s.* Rossel.

Rosil, in rural economy, [is] a term applied to such land as is neither light nor heavy, being a medium between sand and clay; it is sometimes written *rosills*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Rósin. *s.* [*resin*; it is convenient to treat the two forms as distinct words; the form in *e* being, etymologically, the correct one. It is used in *Chemistry*, and scientific works in general. The form in *o*, on the other hand, is colloquial, and common in the vocabulary of the useful arts.]

1. The resinous element of turpentine; i.e. the part remaining after the spirit, or so-called oil, of turpentine has been separated by distillation; colophony.

The billows from the kindling prow retire,
Pitch, *resin*, searwood on red wings aspire. *Garth.*

2. Resin; resinous extractive.

Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified spirit.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

All these juices, which are commonly distinguished by the name of turpentine, are considered as composed of two ingredients; namely, oil of turpentine and *rosin*. When the turpentine is distilled the oil comes over, and the *rosin* remains behind.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Rosin, although very soluble in alkaline menstrua, is not, however, susceptible, like fats, of being transformed into an acid, and will not of course saponify, or form a proper soap by itself. The more caustic the alkali, the less consistence has the resinous compound which is made with it. Hence fats of some kind, in considerable proportion, must be used along with the *rosin*, the minimum being equal parts, and then the soap is far from being good. As alkaline matter cannot be neutralized by *rosin*, it preserves its peculiar acrimony in a soap poor in fat, and is ready to act too powerfully upon woollen and all other animal fibres to which it is applied.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Rósin. *v. a.* Rub with resin.

Rósined. *part. adj.* Sealed, or rubbed, or otherwise prepared with rosin: (in the extract it means rubbed upon, or passed over, rosin).

Bouzebeus who could sweetly sing,
Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 23.

Rósiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rosy; state or quality of being rosy.

As the fair morn breaks through her *rosiness*.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, b. iii.

Some may delight themselves in a black skin, and others in a white; some in a gentle natural *rosiness* of complexion.—*Spence, Crito.*

Rósiny. *adj.* ? Rossely.

The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Rósland. *s.* See Rossel.

Róssel. *adj.* [entered in the preceding editions as a substantive, which the extract permits, but does not constrain, us to consider it. The word is Keltic, the Welsh giving *rhosawl* = of a parching nature; *rhosawg* = abounding with dry grass; *rhosaidd* = tending to be parched; *rhos* = that is parched, a dry meadow, moor; *gwair rhos* = moorland hay. It forms the name of many places. See Owen Pughe's Welsh Dictionary. Here all the dissyllabic forms are adjectival. There is nothing, however, to prevent the word under notice being used as a substantive; the present remarks being made upon its place as a part of speech so far as as it is determined by its derivation.] Light (as land) either from being moory or gravelly. In Bailey, *Rosland* is explained as 'healthy land, or full of ling; also watery or moorish land.'

A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Róssely. *adj.* Friable. *Obsolete or provincial.*

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper: that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Róster. *s.* See extract.

[*Roster*, in military language, [is] the list of persons liable to a certain duty; Bavarian, *der roster. Wacht-roster* [is] the list of those who are to take the watch: probably from *register*, the common word for a list in German.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Róstle. *s.* [Lat. *rostellum.*] Beak. *Rare.*

'Vectis rostratus,' a barre or lever with an iron point or end; a *rostle*.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Róstra. *s.* See Rostrum.

Róstral. *adj.* Having some resemblance to the beak of a ship, or rostrum.

Commerce wore a *rostral* crown upon her head, and kept her eyes fixed upon a compass.—*Tatler*, no. 161.

Róstrated. *adj.* Adorned with the beaks of ships.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates.—*Arbuthnot.*

Róstrum. *s.* [Lat. = beak.] The extracts show how (from its application to that part of the vessel with which the ancient ships pierced or run down each other) it has come to signify a scaffold, platform, pulpit, or any place whence an orator may make an address. They also show that, as the original structure was named *rostra* (i.e. was plural), the ordinary form *rostrum* is justified on the grounds of its currency rather than its strict correctness. 'Indè ... nomen *rostra*, a pulpit, or tribunal, in the Roman Forum where those who addressed the people stood. ... Prætor, concione advocatâ, cum C. Lælio in *rostra* ascendit, mounted the *rostrum* (more correctly the *rostra*) or common pleading-place.' (See Facciolati by Bailey.)

1. Scaffold whence orators harangued.

Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium, which the Romans overthrew.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Myself will mount the *rostrum* in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon from the people.
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

Equestrian statues of the two consuls by whom this great war had been brought to a conclusion, were set up in the forum, and the beaks of the Antiatian ships were affixed to the front of the circular stand or gallery between the comitium and the forum, from which the tribunes were accustomed to address the people. From this circumstance it derived its well-known name of *rostra*, or the beaks. ... Bunsen, judging from the views of the *rostra* given on two coins in his possession, supposes that it was a circular building, raised on arches, with a stand or platform on the top, bordered by a parapet; the access to it being by two flights of steps, one on each side. It fronted towards the comitium, and the *rostra* were affixed to the front of it, just under the arches. Its form has been in all the main points preserved in the ambones, or circular pulpits, of the most ancient churches, which also had two flights of steps leading up to them one on the east side, by which the preacher ascended, and another on the west side, for his descent.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xxix. and note.

Rostra, or the Beaks, was the name applied to the stage in the Forum, from which the orators addressed the people. This stage was called the Templum, because it was consecrated by the augurs: but it obtained its name of *rostra* at the conclusion of the great Latin war, when it was adorned with the beaks (*rostra*) of the ships of the Antiates. The Greeks also mutilated galleys in the same way, for the purpose of trophies; this was called by them ἀκρωτηριάζειν.—*Dr. W. Smith, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.*

2. See extract.

Rostrum [is] the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks;

also a crooked scissors which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds.—*Quincy.*

Rósy. *adj.* [Lat. *roseus.*]

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

When the *rosy* finger'd morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's saffron bed,
Had spred her purple robe through dewy air.
Spenser.

A smile that glow'd
Celestial *rosy* red, love's purer hue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 618.

Fairest blossom! do not slight
That age which you may know so soon:
The *rosy* morn resigns her light,
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*

As Thessalian steeds the race adorn,
So *rosy* coloured Helen is the pride
Of Lacedemon and of Greece beside.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this destined breast.
Prior, Odes.

2. Made in the form of a rose.

His cloak with orient velvet quite lined through,
His *rosy* ties and garter so o'erblown.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, 97.

Rósy-cheeked. *adj.* Ruddy.

Once, moreover, there stood another monument erected near Lucerne, in commemoration of this event [Tell's shooting at the arrow on his son's head] a wooden obelisk, painted to look like granite, surmounted by a *rosy-cheeked* apple transfixed by a golden arrow.—*Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, First Series, William Tell.*

Rot. *v. n.* Putrify; lose the cohesion of its parts.

A man may *rot* even here.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* v. 2.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot.*
Id., As you like it, ii. 7.

Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bodies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones would likewise all *rot* in time, except those which were secured by the extraordinary strength of their parts.—*Woodward.*

The very deep did *rot,* O Christ,
That ever these things should be;
Yea, slimy things did crawl with legs
Upon the slimy sea. *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.*

If you are poor, wo be to you! Society, the brutal snob autocrat, consigns you to solitary perdition. Wither, poor girl, in your garret; *rot,* poor bachelor, in your club.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xxxiv.

Rot. *v. a.*

1. Make putrid; bring to corruption.

No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such as was *rotted* in stock and root while it grew.—*Bacon.*

Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,
And *rots,* with endless rain, th' unwholesome year.
Dryden.

2. Cause rot in sheep.

Bakewell, when his sheep were past service, used to *rot* them purposely by feeding them on wet land, that they might not pass into other hands. This he always readily did by overflowing his pastures. It is said that land on which water flows, but does not stagnate, will not *rot,* however moist; but this is contradicted by the experience of Bakewell, who used merely to flood his lands a few times only to *rot* his sheep.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rot. *s.*

1. Disease peculiar to sheep.

In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot,* the swine of the mange, and not a goose or duckling throve.—*B. Jonson.*

The cattle must of *rot* and murrain die.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 179.

The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the country being generally full stocked with sheep, and the soil little subject to other *rots* than of hunger. —*Sir W. Temple.*

The treatment of *rot* is seldom successful, unless when it is early commenced, or when the disease is of a mild nature. A total change of food is the first indication, and of that to a dry wholesome kind.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Disorganisation: (applied to *frost-bites*).

They interlard their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy, yet scarce with these aids
Enabled to prevent the sudden *rot*
Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 247.

Róta. *s.* [Lat. = wheel.—Applied as this word is in its first sense, it is connected with the notion of a wheel merely from a certain chamber, the *Rota Porphyretica* (or *Porphyry Wheel*), the floor of which had the pattern of a wheel. 'Camera Romæ cujus pavimentum ex marmore porphyretico *rotæ* figuram efformabat: unde camera ipsa nude *rota* dicta est, ut Normannos *Scacarium,* quod camera, in qua judicia exercebantur, Scacarii instar, marmoreis tabellis distingueretur.' (Du Cange, *in voce.*) In the second the notion is that of the *motion* of the wheel, i.e. its *rotation.*

1. Court of papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors.

Staphileus, dean of the *rota,* was there.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation,* i. 50.

2. Club of politicians, in the history of this country, who when the government so often wavered in 1659, were for contriving an equal government by rotation.

A Parliament which may make old men grieve,
And children that ne'er shall be born complain—
I mean such as dy'd before they did live,
Like Harrington's *Rota,* or th' engine of Vane.
The Rump roughly but righteously handled, Loyal Songs, edit. 1731, vol. ii. p. 110.

Then down in your ire,
With this Rump to the fire,
Get Harrington's *Rota* to turn it;
If paper be lack'd,
Th' Assessment Act,
You may stick upon't lest ye burn it.
Loyal Songs, ii. 129.

Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *rota* men of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
The unwary conqueror with a fetch.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1107.

The censure of the *Rota* upon Mr. Milton's book, entituled The Ready and Easie Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth: die Lunæ 26 Martii, 1660, Ordered by the *Rota,* that Mr. Harrington be desired to draw up a Narrative of this dayes proceeding upon Mr. Milton's book, called the Ready and Easie Way, &c. And to cause the same to be forthwith printed and published, and a copy thereof to be sent to Mr. Milton.—Trundle Wheeler, Clerk to the *Rota.* London. Printed by Paul Giddy, Printer to the *Rota,* at the sign of the Windmill in Turne-againe Lane.—*Titlepage of pseudonymous Satirical Composition in Prose*: 1660.

Rotátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *rotatio, -onis.*]

1. Act of whirling round like a wheel; state of being so whirled round; whirl.

Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to *rotation* from east to west; as the main float and refloat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion.—*Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or *rotation,* arts have their successive invention, perfection, and traduction from one people to another.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

In the passions' wild *rotation* tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is lost.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 41.

2. Vicissitude of succession.

This is all the possible *rotation* our speculative state-botcher can in reason promise to himself.—*Butler, Characters.*

So far as observations have hitherto been made, it appears probable that the excretions given out by plants of different families possess very different qualities, and act differently upon other plants. It had been long known to gardeners that flowers and fruit-trees will not prosper so well when they have been planted in a situation where others of the same kind had previously grown, as if they were planted in situations where they succeeded to others of a different kind. It is also a well-established fact in forestry, that when a wood principally composed of one species of timber trees has been cleared, the trees which then spring up spontaneously and supply the place of the former growth are for the most part of a different species. And lastly, the agriculturist has established a *rotation* of crops upon experimental proof that grain of one kind succeeds better when it follows certain other kinds, than when it is sown immediately after a crop of the same plant.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany,* pt. ii. ch. iii. § 218.

Rotátor. *s.* [Lat.] That which moves in, that which gives a, circular motion.

This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little *rotators.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rotatória, and **Rótatories.** *s.* In *Zoology.* Name of the class constituted by certain animalcula, originally classed with the Infusoria, but now placed in the neighbourhood of the Mollusca; wheel-animalcules; Rotifera.

The wheel-animalcules are capable of contraction in a remarkable manner, many of them assuming thereby an oval form. This faculty of contraction gave occasion to the name Systolides, by which Dujardin wishes to distinguish this class of animals, but which probably will not supersede that of *Rotatoria.* In some the integument is hard and rigid so as to form a shield or a shell; Brachionus, Anuræa, &c. In most there is a caudiform appendage on the abdominal surface; Ehrenberg names it Processus pediformis, or Pseudopodium, which can be drawn in and out annulously like a telescope, and ends in a suctorial disc or in a forceps; by it the *rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body, whenever, being at rest, they set the wheel-organ in motion.—*Translation,* by *Dr. W. Clark, of Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology.*

Rótatory. *adj.* Whirling; running round with celerity.

The ball and socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion.—*Paley, Natural Theology,* ch. ix.

Rotche. *s.* [?] British natatorial bird akin to the auks and penguins of the genus Mergulus (melaleucos).

The little auk, or common *rotche,* as it is also called . . . is only a winter visitor to the British Islands, and is more frequently met with among those of Orkney and Shetland, than farther south.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Rote. *s.* [? Lat. *rota* = wheel; ? Lat. *crutta,* from the Keltic = crowd, fiddle.]

1. Musical instrument in which the vibration of the strings was caused by the turning of a wheel, as in the hurdy-gurdy.

There did he find, in her delicious bower,
The faire Pæana playing on a *rote.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A few of the instruments of which the minstrel boasts he is the master, and which are not explained in the translation of the verses, require some comment. The muse is the muzzle or tube of a bagpipe, without the bellows. Cornmuse was the name of a horn or Cornish pipe, blown like our bagpipe. Chalmy shawm, in old English, is a clarinet of low pitch; and chalumeau is French for a large bagpipe made of box, with a great bourdon or drone, as musette is for one of a small size. Of what kind of instrument was the chipbonie, cyfoine, symphonie, is not very well known. Some of the quotations given by Du Cange describe it as a wind instrument, and others as a species of drum, pierced with holes, like a sieve. I have not the least doubt but that the instrument called a *rote,* so frequently mentioned by our Chaucer, as well as by the old French poets, was the same as the modern vielle, and had its first name from rota, the wheel with which its tones are produced. The gigue and armonia were instruments concerning which I can procure no information.—*Burney, History of Music,* vol. ii. p. 270.

2. Part learnt by memory.

These learn a *rote* of buffoonery, that serveth all occasions.—*Swift.*

3. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense: (with *by*).

First rehearse this song *by rote,*
To each word a warbling note.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Thy loved did read *by rote,* and could not spell.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

He rather saith it *by rote* to himself, than that he can thoroughly believe it.—*Bacon, Essays.*

All this he understood *by rote,*
And as occasion served would quote.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 135.

Learn Aristotle's rules *by rote,*
And at all hazards boldly quote. *Swift, On Poetry.*

A man must serve his time at every trade;
Save critics; critics all are ready made:
Take hackney jokes from Miller got *by rote,*
With just enough of learning to misquote.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Not one in the thousand has the smallest turn for thinking; only for passive dreaming and hearsaying, and active babbling *by rote.*—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace,* ch. i.

Rote. *v. a.* Fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Rare.*

Speak to the people words
That are but *roted* in your tongue; bastards and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Rote. *v. n.* Go out by rotation or succession. *Rare.*

A third part of the senate, or parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones be chosen in their room.—*Grey, Note on Hudibras,* ii. 3, 1108.

Rótgut. *s.* Bad, sour, griping, beer or wine.

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. —*Harvey.*

Róther. *s.* [plural, or rather collective form

of the rare or obsolete singular *róþ*; the *r* having the same import as in *child-er*, the older and still provincial form of *child-r-en*. In the previous editions it stands as the prefix in a compound; the entry being *rother-beasts*, the second element being in the plural number. The A.S. forms are *hryðer*, *hryðern*; also plural (or collective). Word for word it is the German *rind*; as in *rind-fleisch* = beef, the plural being *rinder*, as in *rinder-pest*, under which form our own obsolete term has returned to us.] Black-cattle.

Róther-beasts. *s. pl.* Black cattle.

The beare to chase, the hinde to runne, the cruel boare to fall
Upon the heards of *rother-beasts* had now no lust at all. *Golding, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*: 1567.

Róther-nail. *s.* In *Navigation.* Nail with very full head used for fastening the rudder irons of ships.

Róther-soil. *s.* Dung of rother-beasts. *Obsolete and provincial.*

Rotífera, and **Rótifer.** *s.* Rotatoria.

The Stephanoceros Eichornii [is] an animal that would seem to be one of the connecting links by which the transition from the Articulata to the Mollusca is accomplished; the transparent cell, and ciliated tentacula around the mouth, would indicate this creature to be a Bryozoon to be described hereafter; but the tentacula are visibly stunted and thickened at their base, thus approximating in character to the cilia-bearing lobes of a *rotifer*, while the internal organs, the pharynx, gizzard, and stomach, conform exactly to the type of structure common to the *rotifer*.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 1119.

Rótted. *part. adj.* Affected with rot: (in *sheep*).

This difference in degree occasions some *rotted* sheep to thrive well under its progress to a certain stage, when they suddenly fall off, and the disease pursues the same course as with the rest.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rótten. *adj.*

1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.
   Trust not to *rotten* planks. *Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 7.
   Prosperity begins to mellow,
   And drop into the *rotten* mouth of death. *Id., Richard III.* iv. 4.
   O bliss-breeding sun, draw from the earth
   Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb
   Infect the air. *Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.
   It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of *rotten* trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied.—*Bacon.*
   Who brass as *rotten* wood; and steel no more
   Regards than reed. *Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.*
   They serewood from the *rotten* hedges took,
   And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*
2. Not firm; not trusty.
   Hence, *rotten* thing, or I shall shake thy bones
   Out of thy garments. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.
3. Not sound; not hard.
   They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
4. Fetid; stinking.
   You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
   As reek o' the *rotten* fen. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

Róttenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rotten; state of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.

Diseased ventures,
That play with all infirmities for gold,
Which *rottenness* lends nature. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.
If the matter stink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a *rottenness*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
Vast, however, and admirably organised as the fabric of Roman power appeared on the frontiers and in the provinces, there was *rottenness* at its core. In Rome's unceasing hostilities with foreign foes, and still more, in her long series of desolating civil wars, the free middle classes of Italy had almost wholly disappeared.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, The Victory of Arminius.*

Róttenstone. *s.* Tripoli. See extract.

Tripoli [or] *rottenstone* is a mineral of an earthy fracture, a yellowish grey or white colour, composition impalpably fine, meagre to the touch, does not adhere to the tongue, and burns white. . . . Mr. Ehrenberg has shown that both of these friable homogeneous rocks which consist almost entirely of silica, are actually composed of the exuviæ, or rather the skeletons of infusoria of the family Bacillariæ, and the genera Cocconema, Gomphonema, &c. . . . The meadow iron ore is composed almost wholly of the Gaillonella ferruginea. Most of these infusoria are lacustrine; but others are marine, particularly the tripolis of the Isle of France.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Rótting. *part. adj.*

1. Falling into decay.
   My very heart faints and my whole soul grieves
   At the moist rich smell of the *rotting* leaves,
   And the breath
   Of the fading edges of box beneath;
   And the year's last rose. *Tennyson.*
2. Causing rot in sheep.
   It is not the quantity of water immediately received by land, but the capacity of that land to retain the moisture, which makes it good breeding ground for the germs of the disease, and thus makes the land itself of a *rotting* quality.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rotúnd. *adj.* [Fr. *rotonde*; Lat. *rotundus.*] Round; circular; spherical.

The cross figure of the Christian temples is more proper for spacious buidings than the *rotund* of the heathens; the eye is much better filled at first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form of a cross give us a greater variety.—*Addison.*

Rotúnda. *s.* [Italian.] Building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the Pantheon at Rome.

He at last brought us to the *rotunda*.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*
Scorning there
The glassy penthouse of ignoble form,
High on Ionic shafts he bad it tower
A proud *rotunda*; to its sides conjoined
Two broad piazzas in theatric curve,
Ending in equal porticos sublime. *Mason, English Garden*, iv. 221.
Could tumult awaken the old dead, Burgundian Charles the Bold might stir from under that *Rotunda* of his: never since he, raging, sank in the ditches, and lost Life and Diamond, was such a noise heard here. —*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. v.

Rotúndity. *s.* [Lat. *rotunditas*; Fr. *rotundité.*] Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 2.
With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike in weight.—*Grew.*
Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and *rotundity* of a globe?—*Bentley, Sermons.*
Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*

Rotúndo. *s.* Rotunda.

On the brink of the precipice stands the Sibyl's temple, the remains of a little *rotundo* surrounded with its portico.—*Gray, Letters.*

Roué. *s.* [Fr. = one broken on the wheel; term said to have been invented by Philip of Orleans, the Regent of France.] Person of dissipated and profligate habits, yet not excluded from society.

To these suppers none were asked but the prince's chums, or *roués*, as he was pleased to call them.—The term *roué*, now so comprehensive, was first given by the regent to a select number of his friends; according to them, because they would be broken on the wheel for his sake; according to himself, because they deserved to be so broken.—*Lord Lytton, Devereux*, b. iv. ch. ix. and note.

Rouge. *s.* [Fr.] Cosmetic so called.

The only cosmetic which can be applied without injury to brighten a lady's complexion, is that prepared by the following process from safflower (Carthamus tinctorius). The flowers, after being washed with pure water till it comes off colourless, are dried, pulverized, and digested with a weak solution of crystals of soda, which assumes thereby a yellow colour; into this liquor a quantity of finely carded white cotton wool is plunged, and then so much lemon juice or pure vinegar is added as to supersaturate the soda. The colouring matter is disengaged, and falls down in an impalpable powder upon the cotton filaments. The cotton, after being washed in cold water to remove some yellow colouring particles, is to be treated with a fresh solution of carbonate of soda, which takes up the red colouring matter in a state of purity. Before precipitating this pigment a second time by the acid of lemons, some soft powered talc should be laid in the bottom of the vessel, for the purpose of absorbing the fine *rouge* in proportion as it is separated from the carbonate of soda, which now holds it dissolved. The coloured mixture must be finally triturated with a few drops of olive oil, in order to make it smooth and marrowy.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Rough. *adj.* [A.S. *hreof, reoh.*]

1. Having inequalities on the surface, as opposed to *smooth*; rugged.
   The fiend
   O'er bog or steep, through straight, *rough*, dense, or rare,
   Pursues his way. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 947.
   Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the *roughest* sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its first mass.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
2. Austere to the taste: (as, *rough* wine).
3. Harsh to the ear.
   The *rough* and woful musick that we have,
   Cause it to sound. *Shakespear, Pericles*, iii. 2.
   Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,
   And smooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 337.
4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.
   A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*,
   A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.
   Straight with a band of soldiers tall and *rough*
   On him he seizes. *Cowley, Davideis.*
   The booby Phaon only was unkind,
   A surly boatman, *rough* as waves and wind. *Prior, Epilogue to Lucius.*
5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.
   He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprising, because his purgatives are generally very *rough* and strong. —*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
6. Harsh to the mind; severe.
   Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which *rough* and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.—*Locke.*
7. Hard-featured; not delicate.
   A ropy chain of rheums, a visage *rough*,
   Deform'd, unfeatured, and a skin of buff. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, x. 307.
8. Not polished; not finished by art: (as, 'A *rough* diamond').
9. Terrible; dreadful.
   Before the cloudy van,
   On the *rough* edge of battle, ere it join'd,
   Satan advanced. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 107.
10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.
    Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,
    Urged on by want, and recent from the storms;
    The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, vi. 161.
11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.
    Come what come may,
    Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.
12. Hairy; covered with hair or feathers.

Rough. *s.*

1. Not calm weather.
   Thrice happy swains! . . .
   In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances. *P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues*, vii. 52.
2. Blackguard; ruffian. *Slang.*
   I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into *rough*, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper.—*Dickens, The Ruffian, by the Uncommercial Traveller, All the Year round*, Oct. 10, 1868.

In the rough. In an ordinary style; without preparation.

'You'll have a party?' said Crimple. 'No, I won't,' I said; 'he shall take us *in the rough*!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

Rough. *v. n.* (with *it*, as in *go it.*) Put up with things in a rough way.

Roúghcast. *v. a.*

1. Build with rough work.
   All the world knows that no man will *rough-caste* a marble wall, but mud by unpolisht ragge.—*Righteous Mammon.* (Ord MS.).
2. Mould without nicety or elegance; form with asperities and inequalities.
   Nor bodily nor ghostly negro could
   Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould. *Cleaveland.*

3. Form anything in its first rudiments.
In merriment they were first practised, and this *roughcast* unhewn poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years.—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation of Juvenal.*

Roúghcast. *s.*
1. Rude model; form in its rudiments.
The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *roughcast* of what I design to do, than a compleat work.—*Sir K. Digby.*
2. Kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.
Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or *roughcast* about him to signify wall. — *Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream,* iii. 1.

Roúghdraught. *s.* Draught in its rudiments; sketch.
My elder brothers came
Roughdraughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

Roúghdraw. *v. a.* Trace coarsely.
His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast, as he *roughdrew.* *Dryden.*

Roúghen. *v. a.* Make rough.
Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure which *roughens* one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses.—*Dryden.*
Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade!
His only coat; when dust confused with rain,
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

Roúghen. *v. n.* Grow rough.
The broken landskip
Ascending *roughens* into rigid hills.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Roúghhew. *v. a.* Give to anything the first appearance of form.
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Roughhew them how we will.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.
The whole world, without art and dress,
Would be but one great wilderness,
And mankind but a savage herd,
For all that nature has conferr'd:
This does but *roughhew* and design,
Leaves art to polish and refine. *Butler, Hudibras.*
Dr. Farmer informed Mr. Steevens that the phrase, as used by Shakspeare, is technical. 'A wool-man, butcher, and dealer in skewers, lately observed to him, that his nephew (an idle lad) could only 'assist him in making them; he could *rough-hew* them, but not shape their ends. To shape the ends of wool-skewers, or point them, requires a degree of skill; any one can *rough-hew* them.' Those who lop the branches and knots, from trees that have been felled, I may add, commonly call their work rough-hewing.—*Todd.*

Roúghhewn. *part. adj.*
1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.
A *roughhewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than to go to a worse place.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*
2. Not yet nicely finished.
I hope to obtain a candid construction of this *roughhewn,* ill-timbered discourse.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Roúghly. *adv.* In a rough manner.
1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.
2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.
Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
For terror of the torments manifold,
In which the damned souls he did behold,
But *roughly* him bespake. *Spenser, Faerie Queen,*
Rebuke and *roughly* send to prison
Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.
3. Severely; without tenderness.
Some friends of vice industriously defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend,
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 289.

Roúghness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rough.
1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.
The little *roughnesses* or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker.—*Boyle.*
While the steep horrid *roughness* of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
When the diamond is not only found, but the *roughness* smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge that it is the perfect work of art and nature.—*Dryden.*
Such a persuasion as this well fixed, will smooth all the *roughness* of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. —*Bishop Atterbury.*
2. Austereness to the taste.
Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness,* as sloes.—*Sir T. Browne.*
3. Taste of astringency.
A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious *roughness* on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part.—*Spectator.*
4. Harshness to the ear.
In the *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies.—*Dryden.*
The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants.—*Swift.*
5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.
Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting.—*Bacon.*
When our minds' eyes are disengaged and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see;
They quicken sloth, perplexities unty,
Make *roughness* smooth, and hardness mollify.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.
Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest.—*Addison.*
6. Absence of delicacy.
Should feasting and balls once get amongst the cantons, their military *roughness* would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate.—*Addison.*

Roúghshod. *adj.* Having the foot fitted, when the roads in frosty weather are slippery, with a roughened shoe: (used of *horses*).
I... should have gone to the utmost tether of sharp and bitter remedies, even to sequestration in her chamber, or to the correction of stripes, ere I permitted her to ride *roughshod* over duty and conscience and direct precept.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Roúghwork. *v. a.* Work coarsely; without nicety.
Thus you must continue, till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rouleaú. *s.* [Fr.] Number of coins packed in a roll. See last extract.
Exposed in glorious heaps the tempting bank,
Guineas, half-guineas, all the shining train,
The winner's pleasure, and the loser's pain:
In bright confusion open *rouleaus* lie,
They strike the soul, and glitter in the eye!
Pope, Basset-Table.
You say
The baron was asleep in the great chair—
His toilet spread before him, and upon it
A cabinet spread with letters, papers, and
Several *rouleaux* of gold; of which one only
Has disappeared...
Had one of our folks done it, he would not
Have been so poor a spirit as to hazard
His neck for one *rouleau,* but have swooped all: ...
As for the baron's gold, if 'tis not found,
At least he shall have the full satisfaction
Of melting twice its substance in the raising
The ghost of this *rouleau.* *Byron, Werner,* ii. 1.
Rouleau [is] a term of gaming, as the amusing Fop-Dictionary of 1690 informs us, adding that certain lenders made up a *rouleau* of forty-nine guineas, for which they were to receive in payment fifty.—*Todd.*

Rouléette. *s.* Game of chance so called.
Really, if Dice goes on playing, I shall give up banking. That fellow must have a talisman. I think he has broken more banks than any man living. The best thing he did of that kind was the *roulette* story at Paris.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke.*

Roun-tree. *s.* See Roan.

Roun. *v. a.* [A.S. *runian*; often spelt, incorrectly, with *d.*] Address in a whisper.
A little wholesome talk,
That none could hear, close *rowned* in the ear.
Breton, Works of a Young Wit: 1577.
And in his eare him *rownded* close behinde.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady said she was but forty-one that sat by *rounded* him in the ear. She is far more, out of question: Cicero answered, I must believe her, for I heard her say so any time these ten years.—*Bacon.*
The fox *rounds* the new elect in the ear, with a piece of secret service that he could do him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Roun. *v. n.* Whisper.
Being come to the supping place, one of Kalander's servants *rounded* in his ear; at which he retired.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
They're here with me already; whispering, *rounding*
Sicilia is a so forth; 'tis far gone.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Roúnceval. *s.* Kind of pea so called, from Rounceval, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.
Dig garden,
And set as a daintie thy *runcival* pease.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Round. *adj.*
1. Cylindrical.
Hollow engines long and *round,*
Thick rammed, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and infuriate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 484
2. Circular.
The queen of night,
In her increasing hornes doth rounder grow,
Till full and perfect she appeare in show.
W. Browne
His ponderous shield,
Ethereal temper, massy, large and *round.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 284.
3. Spherical; orbicular.
The outside bare of this *round* world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 318.
4. Smooth; without defect in sound.
In his satyrs, Horace is quick, *round,* and pleasant, and as in nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal.—*Peacham.*
His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*
5. Whole; not broken.
Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
6. Large; not inconsiderable: (this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price*).
Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round sum.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
They set a *round price* upon your head.—*Addison.*
It is not easy to foresee what a *round sum* of money may be among a people, who have tamely suffered the Fránche Compté to be seized on.—*Id., Travels in Italy.*
She called for a *round sum* out of the privy purse. —*Hooke.*
7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.
Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like allay in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it.—*Bacon.*
8. Quick; brisk.
Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*
Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and after pausing, told them that much might be said on both sides.—*Addison, Spectator.*
9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.
Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,
To shew his grefs; let her be *round* with him.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.
The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace.—*Bacon.*

Bring round. Bring to a satisfactory issue.
She said he would come round, or, not to mince the matter, would be *brought round,* if Miss Pecksniff took up a decided position, and plainly showed him that it must be done.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. xxxii.

Round. *s.*
1. Circle; sphere; orb.
Three or four we'll dress like urchins,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.
Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden *round,*
Which fate and metaphysick aid doth seem
To have thee crown'd withal. *Id., Macbeth,* i. 5.

I'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick *round*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Hirsute roots are a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round*.—*Bacon*.

He did seem
But to foretel and prophesy of him,
Who to his realms that azure *round* hath join'd.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;
Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run,
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 761.

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a frame so truly circular?
For, in a *round*, what order can be shew'd,
Where all the parts so equal perfect are?
Id., Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

The mouth of Vesuvio has four hundred yards in diameter; for it seems a perfect *round*.—*Addison*.

This image on the medal placed,
With its bright *round* of titles graced,
And stampt on British coins shall live.
Id., Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

2 Rundle; step of a ladder.

When he once attains the upmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Many are kicked down ere they have climbed the two or three first *rounds* of the ladder.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise;
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 221.

This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost *round* of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven.—*Norris*.

3. Time in which anything has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: (hence applied to a *carousal*).

A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and t' other friend I drink.
Sir J. Suckling.

Women to cards may be compared; we play
A *round* or two, when used, we throw away.
Granville.

The feast was served; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round*.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 158.

4. Revolution; course ending at the point where it began.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry quire,
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,
Lead in swift *rounds* the months and years.
Milton, Comus, 111.

No end can to this be found,
'Tis nought but a perpetual fruitless *round*.
Cowley.

If nothing will please people, unless they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect but the ass's *round* of vexatious changes?—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points, run the same *round* from one end of the year to another.—*Addison*.

Till by one countless sum of woes opprest,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 110.

5. Rotation; succession in vicissitude.

Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as some the like in the church, in which every speak becomes uppermost in his turn.—*Holyday*.

6. Walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

He accompanied the major of the regiment in going what are styled the *rounds*.—*Langton, Of Johnson, in Boswell's Life*.

7. Roundelay; song.

Rhimes, songs, and merry *rounds*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*,
And to his voice had tuned his oaten reed.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

8. Dance.

The Graces painted are
With hand in hand dancing an endless *round*.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra: 1596.

Love taught them *rounds* and winding heys to tread.
Ibid.

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick *round*.
Milton, Comus, 143.

9. General discharge of cannon or fire-arms.

Round. *adv.*

1. Every way; on all sides.

The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about.—*Genesis*, xxxv. 5.

All sounds whatsoever move *round*; that is, on all sides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards.—*Bacon*.

In darkness and with dangers compass'd round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 27.

2. In a revolution.

At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own fancy raise that to the opinion of true wisdom, he comes *round* to practise his deceits upon himself.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

3. Circularly.

One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 228.

4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, sir, they go out,
The way they take is strangely *round* about.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

Round. *prep.*

1. On every side of.

To officiate light *round* this opacous earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 23.

2. About; circularly about.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1227.

3. All over; here and there in.

Round the wide world in banishment we roam,
Forced from our pleasing fields, and native home.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 3.

Round. *v. a.*

1. Surround; encircle.

Would that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must *round* my brow,
Were redhot steel to sear me to the brain!
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Id., Tempest*, iv. 1.

This distemper'd messenger of wet,
The many coloured Iris, *rounds* thine eyes.
Id., All's well that ends well, i. 3.

The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,
That *rounds* the ample sea. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 557.

2. Make spherical, circular, or cylindrical.

Worms with many feet, which *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber.—*Bacon*.

With the cleaving-knife and mawl split the stuff into a square piece near the size, and with the draw-knife *round* off the edges to make it fit for the lathe.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises*.

3. Raise to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals*.

4. Move about anything.

To those beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in your sight
Had *rounded* still the horizon, and not known
Or east or west. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 681.

5. Mould into smoothness.

These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, florid stile, *rounded* into periods and cadencies, without propriety or meaning.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

6. Take the edge off anything.

When silver has been lessened in any piece carrying the publick stamp, by clipping, washing, or *rounding*, the laws have declared it not to be lawful money.—*Locke*.

Round. *v. n.* Grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace; we shall
Present our services to a fine new prince.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Round-róbin. *s.* [see second extract.] Written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle.

The question was, who should have the courage to propose them to him? at last it was hinted, that there could be no way so good as that of a *round-robin*, as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper.—*Sir W. Forbes, Letter to Boswell*, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Round-robin is a corruption of the French 'ruban ronde,' a round riband. It was usual among French officers, when they signed a remonstrance, to write their names in a circular form, so that it was impossible to ascertain who signed first.—*James, Military Dictionary*.

Roúnd-abóut. *prep.* [two words.] Around, in a more or less irregular circle.

Round about the cauldron go;
In the poison'd entrails throw.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Roúndabout. *adj.*

1. Ample; extensive.

Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question.—*Locke, On the human Understanding*.

2. Indirect; loose.

This which he [Sir W. Hamilton] calls perfect induction, I conceive to be not reasoning at all, but simply a *roundabout* mode of defining words.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Roúndel. *s.*

1. Round form or figure.

They ...
Pluckt in their horns, and in a *roundel* lay.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 827.

The Spaniards, casting themselves into *roundels*, and their strongest ships walling in the rest, made a flying march to Calais.—*Bacon*.

2. In *Heraldry* and *Numismatology*. Small circular figure.

When a central pellet is surrounded by a circle of smaller pellets or ovals, I have called it a 'rosette,' or 'star of pellets;' and when a pellet, or *roundle*, has a smaller pellet standing in relief upon it, I have termed it an 'ornamented pellet.'—*Evans, Coins of the Ancient Britons*, ch. iii.

Roúndel, or **Roúndle.** *s.* Roundelay.

Siker, sike a *roundle* never heard I none;
Little lacketh Perigot of the best,
And Willy is not greatly over-gone,
So weren his under-songs well addrest.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Come now a *roundel* and fairy song.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

Spenser, in one of his eclogues, had already written what he called a *roundle*, in which the 'undersong' had a sort of jerking liveness imparted to it by the free use of these sectional pauses. The piece has very little poetical merit, but is 'curiously written.'

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wil. Hey, ho, holiday!
Per. When holy fathers wont to shrive,
Wil. Now ginneth this *roundelay!*
Per. Sitting upon a hill so high,
Wil. Hey, ho, the high hill!
Per. The while my flock did feed thereby,
Wil. The while the shepherd's self did spill,
Per. I saw the bouncing Bonnibel,
Wil. Hey, ho, Bonnibel, &c.

—*Dr. Guest, History of English Rhythms*, b. i. ch. vii.

We now come to two metrical forms once famous in our poetry, to the *roundle* and the *virelay*.... The *roundle* is a short poem of not more than three staves. It admits only two rhimes; and repeats the whole or part of the opening couplet as a burthen. From these repetitions it takes its name.—*Ibid.* b. iv. ch. v.

Roúndelay. *s.* [Fr. *rondelet*.] Short poem, characterised by the recurrence or repetition of certain words, lines, or sentiments.

To hear thy rimes and *roundelays*,
Which thou wert wont in wasteful hills to sing.
Spenser.

The muses and graces made festivals; the fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*.—*Howell*.

[He] list'ning heard him, while he search'd the grove,
And loudly sung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the sudden stopp'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 77.

Twice and thrice his *roundelay*,
Alone and warming his five wits,
The white owl in the belfrey sits. *Tennyson*.

Roúnders. *s.*

1. Game so called, played like fives, only with a foot-ball.

2. Another game so called, played with a stick and ball, in which the player who succeeds in running the round after striking the balk, secures another innings for himself and party.

Roúndhead. *s.* Puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent amongst them of cropping their hair round.

Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confusion to the *roundheads*.—*Spectator*.

Far below the *roundhead* rode,
And hummed a surly hymn.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

Roundheáded. *adj.*

1. Having a round top.

Round-headed arches and windows.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

2. Puritanic; close-cropped.

All
The *roundheaded* rebels of Westminster Hall.
Scott, Rokeby.

Roúndhouse. *s.* Constable's prison, in

which disorderly persons found in the street are confined; station-house.

They marched to some famed *roundhouse*.—*Pope.*

Roúndish. *adj.* Somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a *roundish* figure, useless to our experiment.—*Boyle.*

Roúndlet. *s.* Little circle. *Rare.*

Little circles, or *roundlets*, dispersed here and there about the hemispheres.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 310.

The troubled tears then standing in his eyes,
Through which he did upon the letters look,
Made them to seem like *roundlets*, that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, v. 60.

Roúndly. *adj.* In a round manner; somewhat round; like a circle.

About the edges of whose *roundly* form
In order grew such trees as doe adorne
The sable hearse. *W. Browne.*

Roúndly. *adv.*

1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.

Injoin gainsayers, giving them *roundly* to understand, that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken pride.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You'll prove a jolly surly groom,
That take it on you at the first so *roundly*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Mr. de Mortier *roundly* said, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propose two means for peace.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

From a world of phænomena, there is a principle that acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced, and as *roundly* acknowledged.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rhetorick, or circumlocution.—*Addison, Count Tariff.*

3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*.—*Locke.*

4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested, and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and proceeded every way so *roundly* and severely, as the nobility did much distaste him.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Roúndness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Round.

1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.

The same reason is of the *roundness* of the bubble; for the air within avoideth discontinuance, and therefore casteth itself into a round figure.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Bracelets of pearl gave *roundness* to her arm,
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*

Roundness is the primary essential mode or difference of a bowl.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Smoothness.

The whole period and compass of this speech was delightsome for the *roundness*, and grave for the strangeness.—*Spenser.*

3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xx.

Roúndure. *s.* Circumference; enclosure. *Rare.*

If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Roup. *s.* [L.Lat. *rupia* = foul scurf.] Disease in poultry so called. See extract.

The *roup* in poultry is a filthy boil, or swelling, upon the rumps, known by the staring or turning-back of their feathers. The *roup*, if not soon remedied, will corrupt the whole body; to prevent which the feathers are to be pulled away, the swelling laid open, and the matter pressed out; after which the part is to be washed with salt and water, or brine.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Rouse. *s.* [German, *rausch.*] Bumper; deep draught.

They have given me a *rouse* already.—
Not past a pint, as I am a soldier.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;
And the king's *rouse* shall bruit it back again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 2.

Take the *rowse* freely,
'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Rouse. *v. a.* [see Rush.]

1. Wake from rest.

At once the crowd arose, confused and high;
Even from the heaven was heard a shouting cry,
For Mars was early up, and *roused* the sky.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 438.

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,
To *rouse* the watchmen of the publick weal;
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall,
And goad the prelate slumbering in his stall.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

2. Excite to thought or action.

Then *rouse* that heart of thine,
And whatsoever heretofore thou hast assum'd to be,
This day be greater. *Chapman.*

The Dane and Swede, *roused* up by fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms:
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them.
Id., Cato.

The heat with which Luther treated his adversaries, though strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatick of any in Christendom.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Put into action.

As an eagle, seeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely dight;
So shaked he, that horror was to hear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The sound of blustering winds which all night long
Had *roused* the sea. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 286.

4. Drive a beast from his lair.

He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall *rouse* him up?—*Genesis*, xlix. 9.

The blood more stirs,
To *rouse* a lion than to start a hare.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

The unexpected sound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Roused with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth rush eager to the sylvan war;
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest walks surround,
Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Rouse. *v. n.*

1. Awake from slumber.

Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 333.

Richard, who now was half asleep,
Roused, nor would longer silence keep.
Prior, Alma, iii. 1.

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouses* from his bed.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Be excited to thought or action.

Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do *rouse*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Roúser. *s.* One who rouses.

All this which I have depainted to thee, are inciters and *rousers* of my mind.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 6.

Roúsing. *verbal abs.* Act of rousing, awakening, or stimulating to action.

The lethargic youth contrived, without any additional *rousing*, to set out two card-tables.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. vi.

Rout. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Clamorous multitude; rabble; tumultuous crowd.

Besides the endless *routs* of wretched thralls,
Which thither were assembled day by day
From all the world. *Spenser.*

A *rout* of people there assembled were,
Of every sort and nation under sky. *Id.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject *routs*,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful retainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful assemblies.—*Bacon.*

Such a tacit league is against such *routs* and shoals, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature.—*Id.*

Nor do I name of men the common *rout*,
That, wandering loose about,
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 674.

Fancy, wild dame, with much lascivious pride
By twin chameleons drawn, does gaily ride,
Her coach there follows, and throngs round about,
Of shapes and airy forms an endless *rout*. *Cowley.*

The mad ungovernable *rout*,
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,
Loved such variety and antick tricks.
Lord Roscommon.

Harley spies
The doctor fasten'd by the eyes
At Charing-cross among the *rout*,
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift.*

2. Large evening party.

Upon a little hillock she was placed
Higher than all the rest, and round about
Environ'd with a girland, goodly graced,
Of lovely lasses; and them all without
The lustie shepherd swaynes sate in a *rout*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

She is the foundress of those assemblies called *routs*.—*Dr. Warton, Ranelagh House.*

Our lords and ladies then could sup alone,
The noisy terms of drums and *routs* unknown.
Nevile, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 24.

3. Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

Thy army,
As if they could not stand when thou wert down,
Dispersed in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*

Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerved,
With many an inrode gored; deformed *rout*
Enter'd, and foul disorder.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 386.

Rout. *v. a.* Dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to *rout* him quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries adjoining.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

That party of the king's horse, that charged the Scots, so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Rout. *v. n.* Assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Rout. *v. n.* Search in the ground: (as a *swine*).

Roúting. *part. adj.* Searching in the ground.

Do thou the monumental hillock guard
From trampling cattle, and the *routing* swine.
Edwards, Sonnets, xliv: 1758.

Route. *s.* [Fr.] Road; way.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleedings bosoms force the thorny brake.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 370.

Routíne. *s.* [Fr.] Custom; practice.

He has certain set forms and *routines* of speech.—*Butler, Remains*, ii. 272.

Accordingly it would be difficult to glean, from all his [Pitt's] measures and all his speeches, anything like the fruits of inventive genius; or to mark any token of his mind having gone before the very ordinary *routine* of the day, as if familiar with any ideas that did not pass through the most vulgar understandings. His father's intellect was of a higher order.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

The discoveries made respecting the external world, encouraged a restlessness and excitement of mind hostile to the spirit of *routine*, and therefore full of danger for institutions only recommended by their antiquity.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xiv.

Rove. *v. n.* [Danish, *röve* = rob.]

1. Ramble; range; wander.

Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the war's surfeits, to go *rove* with one
That's yet unbruised. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

Faultless thou dropt from his unerring skill,
With the bare power to sin, since free of will;
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,
For who has power to walk has power to *röve*.
Arbuthnot.

I view'd th' effects of this disastrous flame,
Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 358.

2. Shoot an arrow called a rover.

Even at the marke-white of his heart she *roved*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Rove. *v. a.* Wander over.

Roving the field, I chanced
A goodly tree far distant to behold,
Loaden with fruit of fairest colours.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 575.

Cloacina as the town she *roved*,
A mortal scavenger she saw, she loved.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 115.

Róver. *s.* One who roves.

1. Wanderer; ranger.

Thought, busy thought, too busy for my peace,
Strays, wretched *rover*, o'er the pleasing past.
Young, Night Thoughts, night i.

2. Fickle inconstant man.
Soon, too soon, the happy lover
Does our tenderest hopes deceive;
Man was formed to be a *rover*,
Foolish women to believe.
Mendez, Song in the Chaplet.

3. Robber; pirate.
This is the case of *rovers* by land, as in some cantons in Arabia.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

4. Kind of arrow.
Here be of all sorts; flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

At rovers. Without any particular aim.
You pretend to shoote at the butte, you shoote quite *at the rovers*, and cleane from the marke.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 63.
Nature shoots not *at rovers*: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that which directs them knows it.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
Providence shoots not *at rovers*: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it.—*South, Sermons.*
Men of greater reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting *at rovers*.—*Addison.*
Barret explains running *at rovers* by overmuch liberty. To shoot *at rovers*, however, means, in the terms of archery, to shoot at a very distant object, instead of the butt which was nearer. Thus in the stat. 33 Hen. VIII. 9, it is enacted, that no person under the age of twenty-four shall shoot at a standing mark, except it be a *rover*, where he may change his ground every shot, &c. And no other person above twenty-four shall shoot at any mark of eleven score yards, or under, &c.—*Todd.*

Róving. *verbal abs.* Act of one who roves; habit of a rover; rambling; wandering.
The numberless *rovings* of fancy, and windings of language.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 177.
If we indulge the rising and *roving* of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit.—*Watts.*

Row. *s.* [see Rew.] Rank or file; number of things ranged in a line.
Lips never part, but that they show
Of precious pearl the double *row*. *Sir P. Sidney.*
After them all dancing on a *row*,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flowres. *Spenser.*
Three *rows* of great stones, and a *row* of new timber.—*Ezra*, vi. 4.
Where the bright seraphim in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets blow.
Milton, Odes, At a Solemn Musick, 10.
Where any *row*
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces. *Id., Paradise Lost*, v. 212.
A new-born wood of various lines there grows,
And all the flourishing letters stand in *rows*.
Cowley.
The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,
Where gold and purple strive in equal *rows*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 325.
Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaux?
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost *rows?*
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Row. *s.* [Provincial German, *rauen, rauwen* = make a dull murmuring noise.] Riotous noise; drunken disturbance. *Colloquial.*

Row. *v. n.* [A.S. *rowan.*] Impel a vessel in the water by oars.
He saw them toiling in *rowing*; for the wind was contrary unto them.—*Mark*, vi. 48.
Some of these troughs or canoes were so great, that above twenty men have been found *rowing* in one.—*Abbot.*
The bold Britons then securely *row'd*;
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load.
Waller.
The watermen turned their barge, and *rowed* softly, that they might take the cool of the evening.—*Dryden.*

Row. *v. a.* Drive or help forward by oars.
The swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling proudly, *rows*
Her state with oary feet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 438.

Rówable. *adj.* Capable of being rowed on. *Rare.*
That long barren fen,
Once *rowable*; but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.
B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.

Rówel. *s.* [Fr. *rouelle.*]
1. Little flat ring, or wheel of plate or iron, in horses' bits.
A goodly person! and could menage faire
His stubborn steed with curbed canon bitt,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chauft that any on his backe should sitt:
The yron *rowels* into frothy fome he bitt.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 7, 37.

2. Points of a spur turning on an axis.
He gave his able horse the head,
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.
A rider like myself, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. *Id., Cymbeline*, iv. 4.
A mullet is the *rowel* of a spur, and hath never but five points; a star hath six.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*
He spurr'd his fiery steed
With goring *rowels*, to provoke his speed. *Dryden.*

3. In *Surgery.* Seton.

Rówel. *v. a.* Pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.
Rowel the horse in the chest.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rówen. *s.* Aftergrass.
Then spare it for *rowen*, til Michel be past,
To lengthen thy dairie, no better thou hast.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
Rowen is a field kept up till after Michelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.—*Notes on Tusser.*
Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens* till snow comes.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rówer. *s.* One who rows.
Four gallies first, which equal *rowers* bear,
Advancing in the wat'ry lists, appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 151.
The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower*.—*Addison.*

Rówing. *verbal abs.* Act, or practice, of one who rows.

Rówlock. *s.* Apparatus on the side of a boat for keeping the pressure of the oar on one point.
(For example see under Rowport.)

Rówport. *s.* See extract.
In a vessel with oars, the water is to be considered as the point of support, or fulcrum; the oar as a lever, the boat as a burden to be moved; and the rower's hand as the moving power. The burden is to be considered as applied to that point of the lever where the oar rests on the boat; which point, in large vessels, is called the *row-port*, but in lighters and boats it is always termed the *row-lock*. The greater, therefore, the distance of the hand from that point, and the less the distance of the water from that point, the greater speed will the oars have.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Róyal. *adj.* [Fr.]
1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.
The *royal* stock of David.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 325.
The *royal* towers
Of great Seleucia built by Grecian kings.
Ibid, iv. 211.
Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retired, possess their peaceful loves:
Of *royal* maids how wretched is the fate!
Granville.

2. Noble; illustrious.
What news from Venice?
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Róyal. *s.*
1. One of the shoots of a stag's head.
2. Highest sail of a ship.
Royal, in sea language, is a name given to the highest sail which is extended in any ship. It is spread immediately above the top-gallant sail, to whose yard-arms the lower corners of it are attached. The sail is never used but in light and favorable breezes.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*
3. In *Artillery.* Kind of small mortar.
Royals, in artillery, are a kind of small mortars, whose diameter is five inches and a half.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*
4. One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, which is called *The Royals*; and is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.

Róyalism. *s.* [Fr. *royalisme.*] Attachment to the cause of royalty.
The church, upon the Savoy Conference, found comprehension impracticable; and, sustained by the *royalism* of the state, deemed indulgence improper.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii.
Philippe's indictment is soon drawn, his jury soon convinced. He finds himself made guilty of *royalism*, conspiracy, and much else; nay, it is a guilt in him that he voted Louis's death, though he answers, 'I voted in my soul and conscience.'—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. ii.

Róyalist. *s.* [Fr. *royaliste.*] Adherent to a king.
Where Candish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*
The old church of England *royalists*, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear.—*South, Sermons.*
Used *adjectivally.*
Royalist antiquarians still show the rooms where Majesty and suite, in these extraordinary circumstances, had their lodging.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. i.
Of Inspector Malseigne we discern, by direct light, that he is 'of Herculean stature;' and infer, with probability, that he is of truculent moustachioed aspect,—for *royalist* officers now leave upper lip unshaven; that he is of indomitable bull-heart; and also, unfortunately, of thick bull-head.—*Ibid.* pt. ii. b. ii. ch. v.

Róyalize. *v. a.* Make royal.
Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I spilt mine own.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Róyally. *adv.* In a royal, or kingly, manner; regally; as becomes a king.
It shall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
His body shall be *royally* interr'd,
And the last funeral pomps adorn his hearse.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Róyalty. *s.* [Fr. *royauté.*]
1. Kingship; character or office of a king.
Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against the king, and take vanity the puppet's part against the *royalty* of her father.—*Shakespear, King Lear* ii. 2.
He will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,
Shall lose the *royalty* of England's throne.
Id., Richard III. iii. 4.
Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty: a king and a father compounded into one, being of a temper like unto God, justice and mercy.—*Holyday.*
If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as these.—*Locke.*
2. State of a king.
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sigh in *royalty*, and grieve in state.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 804.
3. Emblems of royalty.
Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties*, and not refuse to reign?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 450.
4. Royal character or connection.
Among Hatton's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, there is a long translation from Hercules Œtæus of Seneca, by Queen Elizabeth. It has, however, no other recommendation but its *royalty*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.* (Ord MS.)
5. Seignorage paid to a king.
With the property were inseparably connected extensive *royalties*, which the people of North Wales could not patiently see in the hands of any subject.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.
He saw that Levy meant to get him into his power, and use his abilities as instruments for digging new mines, in which Baron Levy would claim the right of large *royalties*.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xxi.

Royne. *v. a.* [Fr. *rogner.*] Gnaw. *Rare.*
Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound,
And softly *royne* when savage choler can redound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Róynish. *adj.* [Fr. *rogneux.*] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude.
The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 2.

Róytelet. *s.* Petty king. *Rare.*
Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England.—*Heylin.*

Róytish. *adj.* Wild; irregular. *Rare.*
No weed presumed to show its *roytish* face
In this inclosure; nettles, thistles, brakes,
Thorns, briars, cockle, hemlock, rampant grasse,
With all those herbs the meager wizard rakes
Into his deadly boxes, either yet
Were not at all, or far from Eden set.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 85: 1651.

Rub. *v. a.*

1. Clean or smooth anything by passing something over it; scour; wipe.

2. Touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind.

Their straw-built citadel new *rubb'd* with balm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 774.

In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and smell his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectick balsam; and what would make one suspect that they *rub* the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Move one body upon another.

Look, how she *rubs* her hands.—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

. The government at that time by kings, before whom the people in the most formal expressions of duty and reverence used to *rub* their noses, or stroke their foreheads.—*Heylin.*

The bare *rubbing of* two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire.—*Locke.*

Two bones *rubbed* hard against one another produce a fetid smell.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

4. Obstruct by collision.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well knows
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopp'd.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

5. Polish; retouch.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul.—*South, Sermons.*

6. Remove by friction: (with *off* or *out*).

A forcible object will *rub out* the freshest colours at a stroke, and paint others.—*Collier, Of the Aspect.*

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time and observation will *rub off*; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

7. Touch hard.

He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Rub down. Clean or curry a horse.

When his fellow beasts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em *down.*
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 271.

Rub up. Excite; awaken.

You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memory of what some heretofore in the city did.—*South, Sermons.*

Rub up. Polish; refresh.

Rub. *v. n.*

1. Fret; make a friction.

This last allusion gall'd the panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore;
Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, iii. 131.

2. Get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountaines scale,
And *rub* through woods with toile seeke them all.
Chapman.

Many lawyers, when once hampered, *rub off* as well as they can.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing.—*Id.*

Rub. *s.*

1. Frication; act of rubbing.

2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.—
'Twill make me think the world is full of *rubs*,
And that my fortune runs against the bias.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 26.

3. Unevenness of surface.

Faces look uniformly unto our eyes: how they appear unto some animals of a more piercing or differing sight, who are able to discover the inequalities, *rubbs*, and hairiness of the skin, is not without good doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 9.

4. Collision; hinderance; obstruction.

The breath of what I mean to speak
Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little *rub*
Out of the path, which shall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way.
Id., Henry V. ii. 2.

Those you make friends,
And give your hearts to, whence they once perceive
The least *rub* in your fortunes, fall away.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Upon this *rub*, the English ambassadors thought fit to demur, and sent to receive directions.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary steps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churlish *rub* says nay
To my joy-conducted feet. *Crashaw.*

He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;
Though conscience checks him, yet those *rubs* gone o'er,
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 307.

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; because the government is so disposed, that it almost executes itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption.—*Swift.*

'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and feeling none,
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And sensibilities so fine!
I envy that unfeeling shrub,
Fast rooted against every *rub.*
Cowper, The Poet, the Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

5. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

'I am sure of it,' said my father; 'at least as sure as a poor mortal can be of anything. I agree with Helvetius, the child should be educated from its birth; but how?—there is the *rub*; send him to school forthwith!'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. i. ch. iv.

6. Short for rubber (as at whist). *Colloquial.*

'Two by honours make us eight,' said Mr. Pickwick. Another hand. 'Can you one?' inquired the old lady. 'I can,' replied Mr. Pickwick. 'Double, single, and the *rub*.' 'Never was such luck,' said Mr. Miller. 'Never was such cards,' said the fat gentleman.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. vi.

7. ? Chance.

Myself will lead, and scour so clear a way
That flight shall leave no Greek a *rub.*
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. xv. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rub-stone. *s.* Stone to scour or sharpen; whetstone: (this last being the *commoner* term).

A cradle for barlie, with *rub-stone* and sand.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Rúbber. *s.*

1. One who, that which, rubs.

Yonder's mistress Younglove, brother, the grave *rubber* of your mistress's toes.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.*

2. Instrument with which one rubs.

Servants wash the platters, scour the plate,
Then blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 420.

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common *rubbers.—Swift.*

In all physical phenomena, the effects produced by motion are all in proportion to the relative motion: thus whether the *rubber* of an electrical machine be stationary, and the cylinder mobile, or the *rubber* mobile and the cylinder stationary, or both mobile in different directions, or in the same direction with different degrees of velocity, the electrical effects are, 'cæteris paribus,' precisely the same, provided the relative motion is the same, and so, without exception, of all other phenomena.—*Grove, On the Correlation of Forces.*

3. Coarse file.

The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

4. Game; contest; two games out of three.

The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title to him by a *rubber* of cuffs.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be content with a *rubber* at cuffs.—*Collier, Essays, On Duelling.*

This was likewise carried to Charity, who talked and smiled next evening in her most engaging manner, and rallying Mr. Moddle on the lowness of his spirits, challenged him to play a *rubber* at cribbage. Mr. Moddle taking up the gauntlet, they played several *rubbers* for sixpences, and Charity won them all.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxii.

Rúbbish. *s.* [?]

1. Ruins of buildings; fragments of matter used in building.

What trash is Rome!
What *rubbish*, and what offal! when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

Such conceits seem too fine among this *rubbage.—Sir H. Wotton.*

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbish*, is easily made the triumph of the winds.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commotion lays the whole in *rubbish.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Th' Almighty cast a pitying eye . ..
He saw the town's one half in *rubbish* lie.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxxx.

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and *rubbish.—Swift.*

There are many species [of plants] which seem to follow the footsteps of man, and spring up wherever he scatters the *rubbish* and rejectamenta of his dwellings.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. vii. § 308.

2. Confusion; mingled mass.

That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion.—*Arbuthnot History of John Bull.*

3. Anything vile and worthless.

Rúbbishing. *adj.* Contemptible. *Colloquial.*

'That's right! Tease and mock a poor lonely old body, do! It's very generous and manly, isn't it? It wasn't so when I lived with the quality.'—'With whom, ma'am?' I made bold to inquire.—'With gentlefolks!' the housekeeper retorted, snappishly. 'With the very first families! With none of your *rubbishing* country squires: nay, nor with knights nor barrow-knights neither; but with born lords and ladies; with the very first nobility in the land.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, Wild Mr. Will.*

Rúbbishy. *adj.* Abounding, consisting in, having the nature of, rubbish.

By breaking up and cleaning weedy *rubbishy* turf.—*W. Pitt Hunter, Georgical Essay*, p. 415. (Ord MS.)

Rúbble. *s.* Rough stone.

Carry out *rubble*, as mortar, and broken stones of old buildings.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Rubble, or rubbish, of old houses.—*Ibid.*

Pieces of timber, bars of iron, massy stones, together with all the *rubble* and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile.—*Dean King, Sermon*, p. 20: 1608.

Rubble [is] a quarryman's term for the inferior varieties of stone surmounting each valuable bed of limestone extracted for building purposes. It is often the result of weathering or natural disintegration by air and water, sun and frost. The fragmentary masses often found between a rock and the overlying soil derived from the rock, are also sometimes called by this name. It is an equivalent of the term Brash, used in some parts of England. Thus cornbrash is a brash or *rubble* of rotten limestone making a good corn land. Almost all quarries of limestone abound with this kind of substance. The term is also applied to any stone broken from the quarry in rough irregular masses, and not subjected to any further dressing; stone reduced to a rectangular form being called ashlar.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rúbble-stone. *s.* See extract.

Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation.—*Woodward.*

Rubefácient. *adj.* [Lat. *rubefacio* = I make red; pres. part. *rubefaciens, -entis.*] Causing redness: (specially applied in *Medicine* to mustard poultices, &c., which cause redness of the skin).

Rubefácient. *s.* In *Medicine.* Rubefacient application.

The acrids are employed as topical agents for various purposes.—1. To stimulate the skin for the purpose of effecting counter-irritation. When used to produce redness merely, they are termed *rubifacients.* For this purpose mustard poultices are frequently applied externally to relieve internal inflammatory affections. Ginger, pepper, onions, garlic and turpentine, are also employed for the same purpose.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 165: 1849.

Rúbican. *adj.* [Fr.] See extract.

Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Rúbicund. *adj.* [Fr. *rubiconde*; Lat. *rubicundus.*] Inclining to redness.

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's *rubicund* nose.—*Douce, Illustrations of Shakspeare*, i. 58.

Rubicúndity. *s.* Disposition to redness.

Rúbied. *adj.* Red as a ruby.

The *rubied* cherry.
Shakespear, Pericles, v. Gower.

Thrice upon thy finger's tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton, Comus*, 914.
Rubied nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold.
Id., Paradise Lost, v. 633.

Rubífic. *adj.* Making red. *Rare.*
While the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Rubificátion. *s.* Act of making red.
Dealbation, *rubification*, and fixation.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 42.

Rúbiform. *adj.* Having the character of, approaching to, redness. (Etymologically, this term is objectionable; the Latin for red being either *ruber* or *rubeus*; besides this, *-formis* = having the form of anything, properly attaches to substantives only. What the combination really ought to mean is *bramble-like*, from *rubus* = bramble.)
Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Rúbify. *v. a.* Make red.
This topically applied, becomes a phœnigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Rúbious. *adj.* [Lat. *rubeus.*] Ruddy; red. *Rare.*
Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*,
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 4.

Rúbric. *s.* [Fr. *rubrique*; Lat. *rubrica.*] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.
No date prefix'd,
Directs me in the starry *rubrick* set.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 392.
They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to instruct them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
The *rubrick* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself.—*Nelson.*

Rúbric. *adj.* Red.
The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call *rubrick* or redmaking.—*Sir I. Newton.*
What though my name stood *rubrick* on the walls? *Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.*

Rúbric. *v. a.* Adorn with red.

Rúbric-wise. *adv.* After the manner of a rubric.
That it has been taken from such a copy, appears from the lessons marked in the margin *rubric-wise.*—*Baker, Upon Learning.* (Ord MS.)

Rúbrical. *adj.*
1. Red.
A man would think you had eaten over-liberally of Esau's red porridge, and from thence dream continually of blushing;... that you thus persecute ingenuous men all over your book with this one overtired *rubrical* conceit still of blushing.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*
2. Placed in rubrics.
As the singing-psalms were never a part of our liturgy, no *rubrical* directions are anywhere given for the manner of performing them.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 199.

Rúbricate. *v. a.* Distinguish or mark with red.
Curroon *rubricates* this in the kalendar of his greatest deliverances.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 85.

Rúbricate. *part. adj.* Marked with red.
Other festivals I enquire not after, that stand *rubricate* in old kalendars.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

Rúby. *s.*
1. Precious stone so called. See the extract from Ure.
Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyself a constellation of them all. *Donne.*
Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons placed,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* graced.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 244
The sapphire, *ruby*, oriental amethyst, oriental emerald, and oriental topaz, are gems next in value and hardness to diamond and they all consist of nearly pure alumina, or clay, with a minute portion of iron as the colouring matter.... Spinelle *ruby* [is] called Dodecahedron corundum by some mineralogists, and Balas *ruby* by lapidaries.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*
2. Redness.
You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
3. Anything red.
Desire of wine
Thou could'st repress, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 542.
4. Blain; blotch; carbuncle.
He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his nose.—*Captain Jones.*

Rúby. *adj.* Having a red colour.
Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

Rúby. *v. a.* Make red. *Rare.*
With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xx. 426.

Ruck. *v. n.* [A.S. *vrigan.*] Cower; sit close; lie close.
On the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke. *Golding, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*: 1567.
On the turrets the skrich-howle ...
Doth *ruck*.
Stanyhurst, Translation of Virgil: 1582.
The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney's top.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

Ruck. *s.*
1. Part of silk or linen folded over, or covering some other part, when the whole should lie smooth or even; crease.
2. Heap of stones.
3. Fag-end.
With George I. manners seem to fall to pieces, and society to become some shapeless community of hogs. You have a Beauclerk and a Langton, it is true, who could love their Johnson for his brains and his character; and you have a strange and polished Horace Walpole. But in the *ruck*, in society as a whole, there seems to have been no particle of capacity for rational pleasure—no simplicity, no shadow of grace.—*Saturday Review, August* 22, p. 265.

Rud. *adj.* Red; ruddy; rosy: (in the *extract* as the *first element* in a *compound*).
Sweet blushes stain'd her *rud-red* cheeke,
Her eyen were black as sloe.
Sir Gawaine, Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, iii. 1, 2.

Rud. *s.*
1. Redness; blush.
Fast, with a redd *rudd*,
To her chamber can shee flee.
Boy and Mantle, Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, iii. 1, 1.
2. Ruddle; red ochre, used to mark sheep.

Rud. *v. a.* Make red. *Rare.*
Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had *rudded*, *Spenser.*

Rudd. *s.* Native fish so called.
Men, that know their difference, call them *ruds*: they differ from the true roach, as much as a herring from a pilchard.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Rúdder. *s.* [German, *ruder.*]
1. Instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.
My heart was to thy *rudder* tied by the string,
And thou should'st tow me after.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.
Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, hath therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand
Till safely on the shore the bark did land.
Dryden.
Fishes first to shipping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, clv.
As the *first element* in a *compound.*
They loosed the *rudder* bands, and hoised up the main-sail, and made toward shore.—*Acts*, xxvii. 40.
2. Anything that guides or governs the course.
For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 463.

Rúddiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ruddy; quality of approaching to redness.
The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it if you kiss it.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.
If the flesh lose its *ruddiness*, and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rúddle. *s.* Red earth.
Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specifick gravity, consistence, or hardness.—*Woodward.*

Rúddle. *s.* Riddle.
The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 86. (Trench.)

Rúddleman. *s.* One who is employed in digging ruddle or red earth.
Besmeared like a *ruddleman*, a gypsy, or a chimney-sweeper.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 470.

Rúddock. *s.* [A.S. *rudduc.*] Red-breast.
The merry larke her mattins sings aloft;
The ouzle shrills; the *ruddock* warbles soft.
Spenser, Epithalamium.
Of singing birds, they have linnets and *ruddocks.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
With regard to [the word *hirddick* for *ruddick* or *ruddock*] I may mention that it was by being aware of the rule touching the transposed *r*, that I was enabled to recognise it. I knew that *ruddock* (literally 'little red one') was a common name with the older poets for the red-breast, and being anxious to know whether it was used in this county (Somersetshire), went to a man working in a field, and asked him whether they ever called the robin the *ruddock*. 'Noa zir,' said the man, 'we dwoant call 'un that, we calls 'un the *rabbin hirddick*,' which, of course, I at once recognised as the Somersetshire form of the word.—*T. S. Baynes, The Somersetshire Dialect*, § i.

Rúddy. *adj.*
1. Approaching to redness; pale red.
We may see the old man in the morning,
Lusty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.
New leaves on every bough were seen;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 44.
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their streaks appear!
Id., Amaryllis, 20.
Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddiest* freight bedeckt.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 243.
If physick, or issues, will keep the complexion from inclining to coarse, or *ruddy*, she thinks them well employed.—*Law.*
2. Yellow.
A crown of *ruddy* gold inclosed her brow,
Plain without pomp.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 186.

Rude. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *rudis.*]
1. Untaught; barbarous; savage.
Nor is there any nation in the world, now accounted civil, but within the memory of books, were utterly *rude* and barbarous.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
2. Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.
Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill fashion.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.
Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the *rudest* tame. *Waller.*
It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him some account beforehand.—*Walsh.*
3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.
The clouds
Justling or push'd with winds *rude* in their shock.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1073.
The water appears white near the shore and a ship; because the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam.—*Boyle.*
4. Harsh; inclement.
Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*
5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.
Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge.—2 *Corinthians*, xi. 6.
He was yet but *rude* in the profession of arms, though greedy of honour.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*
Such tools as art yet *rude*
Guiltless of fire, had form'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 391.
6. Rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed.

In their so *rude* abode,
Not the poore swineherd would forget the gods.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

It was the custom to worship *rude* and unpolished stones.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

7. Artless; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for such a senseless fable; and if he have any of the *rude* Irish books.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

One example may serve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemished by my *rude* translation. —*Dryden.*

8. Such as may be done with strength without art.

To his country farm the fool confined;
Rude work well suited with a rustick mind.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 73.

Rúdely. *adv.* In a rude manner.

1. Fiercely; tumultuously.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* visit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere destroy.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely.

I that am not shaped for sportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* stampt, and want love's majesty
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

3. Unskilfully.

My muse, though *rudely*, has design'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 246.

4. Violently; boisterously.

With his truncheon he so *rudely* stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spenser.*

Rúdeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rude.

1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.

This *rudeness* is a sauce to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

The publick will in triumphs rudely share,
And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

The *rudeness*, tyranny, the oppression, and ingratitude of the late favourites towards their mistress, were no longer to be borne.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

The *rudeness*, ill-nature, or perverse behaviour of any of his flock, used at first to betray him into impatience; but it now raises no other passion in him, than a desire of being upon his knees in prayer to God for them.—*Law.*

2. Ignorance; unskilfulness.

What he did amiss was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment than any malicious meaning. —*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let be thy bitter scorn,
And leave the *rudeness* of that antique age
To them, that lived therein in state forlorn.
Spenser.

4. Violence; boisterousness.

The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

5. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the *rudenesses* of the season.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Rudéature. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *rudens* = cable.] In *Architecture.* Figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.

Rúdesby. *s.* Uncivil turbulent fellow: (condemned as a *low* word; now little used).

I must be forced
To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Out of my sight, *rudesby* be gone.
Id., Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

Rúdiment. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *rudimentum.*]

1. First principles; first elements of a science.

Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were so made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers usually term hearers.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

Thou soon shalt quit
Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,
Sufficient introduction to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt in regal arts.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 244.

Could it be believed, that a child should be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to use, and neglect the writing a good hand, and casting accounts?—*Locke.*

The proposed law, they said, was a retrospective penal law, and therefore objectionable. If they used this argument in good faith, they were ignorant of the very *rudiments* of the science of legislation.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xvi.

2. First part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his first *rudiments*, till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of musick.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

3. First, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original of anything.

Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the grosser appearances.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' essay and *rudiments* of great success,
Which all-maturing time must bring to light;
While he, like heaven, does each day's labour bless.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxl.

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and first draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality.—*South, Sermons.*

God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *J. Philips, Cyder,* ii. 438.

Rúdiment. *v. a.* Ground; settle in the rudiments of any science. *Rare.*

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry, to be *rudimented* in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart!—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 37.

Rudiméntal. *adj.* Initial; relating to first principles.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.—*Spectator.*

Rudiméntary. *s.* Initial.

It might be expected that if the plan of structure in a particular tribe involves the non-development of some organ which is possessed by neighbouring groups, its conformity to the archetype or general model should be manifested in the presence of that organ in a *rudimentary* and undeveloped condition; and this, as a general rule, we find to be the case. Thus, we find some rudiment of the lung in most fishes, even where it is not sufficiently developed to serve as an 'air-bladder' in regulating the specific gravity of the body. In the abdominal muscles of Mammals, again, we find the abdominal sternum and ribs of Saurian reptiles indicated by white fibrous bands; and in those Mammals which do not possess a clavicle, that bone is usually represented by a ligament, just as the stylo-hyoid ligament in Man represents a portion of the hyoidean arch which is elsewhere completely ossified. Such *rudimentary* structures, however, often display themselves only at an early period of development, and are subsequently lost sight of.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative,* § 338: 1851.

Rue. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *ruta*; Gr. *ῥύτη*; A.S. *rudе.*]

What savor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue?*
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

The weasel, to encounter the serpent, arms herself with eating of *rue*.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Rue. *v. a.* [A.S. *hreowian.*] Grieve for; regret; lament.

Thou temptest me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old cause of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenser.*

You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this answer.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.

France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive. *Id., Henry VI. Part I.* iii. 2.

Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falsehood found too late; 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and you me.
Donne.

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *rues*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 71.

The consequent appendant miseries of sin are studiously kept from the sinner's notice; his eye must not see what his heart will certainly *rue*.—*South, Sermons.*

They encouraged a democratic and insubordinate tone, which eventually produced the happiest results, by keeping alive, at a critical moment, the spirit of liberty; but which, for that very reason, made the higher ranks *rue* the day, when, by their ill-timed and selfish parsimony, they roused the wrath of so powerful and implacable a class.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England,* vol. ii. ch. iii.

Rue. *v. n.* Have compassion.

Full many a one for me deepe groan'd and sigh'd,
And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complayning out on me that would not on them
rew. *Spenser, Faerie Queen,* vi. 6, 20.

Rue. *s.* [A.S. *hreowe.*] Sorrow; repentance.

Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

My marriage day chased joy away;
For I have found it true,
That bed which did all joys display
Became a bed of *rue*.
Braithwaite, Shepherd's Tales.

Ruéful. *adj.* Mournful; woeful; sorrowful.

When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Behold, looke, if ever you saw the like *ruefull* spectacle!—*Bishop Andrews, Sermon on the Passion.*

Cocytus, named of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* stream.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 579.

He sigh'd, and cast a *rueful* eye;
Our pity kindles, and our passions die. *Dryden.*

Ruéfully. *adv.* In a rueful manner; mournfully; sorrowfully.

Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid?—*Dr. H. More.*

Ruéfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rueful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

For he was false, and fraught with ficklenesse,
And learned had to love with secret lookes,
And well could daunce, and sing with *ruefulnesse.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ruéing. *s.* Lamentation.

I pray God this sudden riches make not again a long repentance, this sudden joy a long *rueing.*—*Sir T. Smith, Oration for Queen Elizabeth's Marrying.*

Ruélle. *s.* [Fr.] Circle; assembly at a private house.

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruelle.*—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid,* preface.

Ruff. *s.*

1. Part of the name of an old game at cards.

Whist . . . was anciently connected with a game called 'English *Ruff* and Honours,' or 'Slamm;' only in whist the four deuces were left out, and the game nine. In the former four cards at the end of the deal were turned up, and he that had the ace of trumps *ruffed*, i.e. exchanged bad cards in his hand for those four. Reneging! Can ye? Honours are split, &c. are terms used in *Ruff* and Honours; and modern whist is the evident issue of these two games. Those cards put out were called swabbers. —*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

2. Trump played on any other suit at whist.

What folly must inspire the wretched taste
So many precious trumps on *ruffs* to waste. *Whist.*

Double ruff. See See-saw.

Ruff. *v. n.* Play a trump card on any other suit: (to *over-ruff*, is to put a higher trump on a suit trumped already by an adversary).

But should your luckless hand still weaker be,
And hold but one poor trump of low degree,
With which you mark but little chance to *ruff*,
To play it out may oft do well enough. *Whist.*

Ruff. *s.*

1. Puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck.

You a captain; for what? for tearing a poor whore's *ruff* in a bawdy house?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

We'll revel it
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and some a gown.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Some very few of the best and most curious wives of that time, observing the neatnesse and delicacy

of the Dutch for whitenesse and fine wearing of linen, made them cambricke *ruffs*, and sent them to Mistris Dinghen to starch, and after awhile they made them *ruffes* of lawn, which was at that time a stuff most strange, and wonderfull, and thereupon rose a general scoffe or by-word, that shortly they would make *ruffs* of a spider's web; and then they began to send their daughters and nearest kinswomen to Mistris Dinghen to learne how to starche; her usuall price was at that time, foure or five pound, to teach them how to starch, and twenty shillings how to seeth starch.—*Stowe.*

Sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heaven's scheme tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

The ladies freed the neck from those yokes, those linen *ruffs* in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had enclosed it.—*Addison, Guardian.*

There is a print by Vertue, of Queen Elizabeth going in a procession to Lord Hunsdon. This procession is led by Lady Hunsdon, who no doubt was the leader likewise of the fashion; but it is impossible, with our ideas of grace and comfort, not to commiserate this unfortunate lady, whose standing-up wire *ruff*, rising above her head; whose stays, or bodice, so long waisted as to reach to her knees, and the circumference of her large hoop farthingale, which seems to enclose her in a capacious tub, mark her out as one of the most pitiable martyrs of ancient modes.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Anecdotes of Fashion.*

2. Anything collected into puckers or corrugations.

I rear'd this flower,
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 405.

3. State of roughness. *Obsolete.*

As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

4. Native fish of the genus Caranx; pope.

A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for shape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon; he is an excellent fish, and of a pleasant taste.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

The *ruffe*, a fresh-water fish, closely allied to the perch, but with a single dorsal fin, appears to have been unknown to the ancients, and Cuvier assigns the credit of its first discovery to an Englishman, whose name was Caius, ... the learned Dr. Caius, well known for his various zoological writings.... He found it in the river Yare, near Norwich, and called it aspredo, a translation of our name *ruffe* (rough), which is well applied to it on account of the harsh feel of its denticulated scales. Caius sent the first figure of this fish to Gesner, who published it.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

5. New state.

How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot! —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. Particular kind of pigeon.

7. Native bird so called; Machetes pugnax: (the female is a Reeve).

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit, if we can,
Knat, rail, and *ruff* too. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

The *ruff* differs in so many points from the species included in the genera Totanus, Scolopax, and Tringa, that the generic division and term Machetes, in reference to its pugnacious habits proposed for it by Baron Cuvier ... has been admitted by many systematic writers.... The most marked distinctions of this species, which up to the present time is the only one of the genus known, are the periodical assumption by the males of the *ruff* about the neck, which has led to the English name; that scarcely any two of these males can be found of the same colour, which is very unusual in wild birds, while the females are uniform in colour, or nearly so; that the males are polygamous, and about one third larger than the females.... The Reverend James F. Dimock wrote me word that some *reeves* (the name applied to the females) still breed on Cawlish Wash, near Spalding.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Ruff. *v. a.*

1. Ruffle; disorder.

The fether in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of Love, gan lowly to avale.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The bird *ruffing* his fethers wyde. *Ibid.*

2. Trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

Rúffian. *s.* [Italian, *ruffiano*; Fr. *ruffien* = a bawd.] Brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; cut-throat; robber; murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear? drink? dance? Revel the night? rob? murder?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Every fiddler sings libels openly; and each man is ready to challenge the freedom of David's *ruffians*, 'Our tongues are our own, who shall control us?'—*Bishop Hall, Fashions of the World.*

Tho boasted ancestors of these great men,
Whose virtues you admire, were all such *ruffians.*
The dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape.
Addison, Cato.

Rúffian. *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.

Should'st thou but hear I were licentious,
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By *ruffian* lust should be contaminate,
Would'st thou not spit at me?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Rúffian. *v. n.* Rage; raise tumults; play the ruffian.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt upon them
Can hold the mortise? *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Rúffianlike. *adj.* Like a ruffian; dissolute; licentious; brutal.

To omit his *ruffianlike* railing and whorish scolding.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine*, p. 54: 1580.

Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers, termed rude and *ruffianlike*, falling into ears apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Rúffianly. *adj.* Ruffianlike.

Misconstrue me not as one that affects to be a patron of *ruffianly* and dissolute fashions.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 251.

Rúffle. *v. a.*

1. Disorder; put out of form; make less smooth.

Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robber's hands, my hospitable favour
You should not *ruffle* thus.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

Not one flower of their crowns was blasted; no, not one hair of their heads *ruffled.*—*Proceedings against Garnet*, Hh. 4, b.: 1606.

In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vanish upon the *ruffling* of the same piece of silk.—*Boyle.*

2. Discompose; disturb; put out of temper.

Were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

We are transported by passions, and our minds *ruffled* by the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul should be affected by such kind of agitations.—*Glanville.*

3. Put out of order; surprise.

The knight had wheel'd about
To breathe himself, and next found out
The advantage of the ground, where best
He might the *ruffled* foe infest.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 697.

4. Throw disorderly together.

Within a thicket I reposed, when round
I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

5. Contract into plaits.

The deceased to be furnished as follows:—A strong elm coffin, covered with superfine black, and furnished with two rows, all round, close-drove, best japanned nails, and adorned with ornamental drops, a handsome plate of inscription, angel above, and flower beneath, and four pair of handsome handles, with wrought gripes; the coffin to be well pitched, lined, and *ruffled* with fine crape; a handsome crape shroud, cap, and pillow.—*C. Lamb, On Burial Societies.*

Rúffle. *v. n.*

1. Grow rough or turbulent.

The night comes on, and the high winds
Do sorely *ruffle*; for many miles about
There's scarce a bush.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

2. Be in loose motion; flutter.

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war ...
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 130.

Whiles his heart is taken up with these thoughts, who should come *ruffling* by him but the new raised favorite of king Ahasuerus.—*Bishop Hall, Haman Disrespected.* (Ord MS.)

3. Be rough; jar; be in contention.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

One spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts; another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice him to buy honest and comely apparel for his whole body. Some hang their revenues about their necks, *ruffling* in their ruffs; and many one jeopardeth his best joint to maintain himself in sumptuous rayment.—*Book of Homilies, Against Excess of Apparel.*

They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He must have his gay courtier, like myself, to *ruffle* it in the presence-chamber, and to lay hand on hilt when any speaks in disparagement of my lord's honour.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. v.

Rúffle. *s.*

1. Plaited linen used as an ornament.

The tucker is a slip of fine linen, run in a small *ruffle* round the uppermost verge of the women's stays.—*Addison.*

Such dainties to them too their health it might hurt;
'Tis like sending them *ruffles* when wanting a shirt.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.

A blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court, of city. *Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.*

Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood. —*Watts.*

3. Kind of flourish upon a drum; military token of respect.

Rúffled. *part. adj.* Disordered; rough.

As she first began to rise,
She smooth'd the *ruffled* seas, and clear'd the skies.
Dryden.

A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linen, running along the upper part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece.—*Addison.*

Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense,
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,
And the free soul looks down to pity kings.
Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. iv.

Rúffler. *s.* Bully.

The ranke rable of Romysh *rufflelers.*—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 56.

Rúffling. *verbal abs.* Commotion; disturbance.

With great trouble and business, with great stir and *ruffling.*—*Barret, Alvearie*, in voce *Trouble*: 1580.

Rúffling. *part. adj.* Growing turbulent.

As we find the *ruffling* winds to be commonly in cemeteries, and about churches; so the eagerest and most sanguinary wars are about religion.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 29.

The rising winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*

'Then,' said Varney, ... 'he must have his lawyers; deep subtle pioneers.... And he must have physicians who can spice a cup or a caudle. And he must have his cabalists, like Dee and Allan, for conjuring up the devil. And he must have *ruffling* swordsmen.... And above all, without prejudice to others, he must have such godly, innocent, puritanic souls as thou, honest Anthony, who defy Satan, and do his work at the same time.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. v.

Rúfterhood. *s.* In *Falconry.* Hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

Rug. *s.* [German, *rock* = coat.]

1. Coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.

January must be expressed with a horrid and fearful aspect, clad in Irish *rug* or coarse frieze.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

2. Coarse, nappy coverlet used for mean beds.

She covered him with a mantle, [in the margin, *rug* or blanket.]—*Judges*, iv. 18.

A *rug* was o'er his shoulders thrown;
A *rug*; for night-gown he had none.
Swift, Miscellanies.

3. Rough woolly dog. *Obsolete.*

Mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves are cleped
All by the name of dogs.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Rúg-gowned. *adj.* Wearing a coarse or rough gown.

I had rather meet
An enemy in the field, than stand thus nodding
Like to a *rug-gown'd* watchman.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

Rúg-headed. *adj.* Shock-headed.

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough, *rug-headed* kerns,
Which live like venom, where no venom else,
But only they, hath privilege to live.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1. (Ord MS.)

Rúgged. *adj.*

1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.

Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tired with a tedious and *rugged* way.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees.—*Bentley.*

2. Not neat; not regular; uneven.

His hair is sticking;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodged.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.

The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor win upon him; neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.

Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged'st* hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enraged Northumberland.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

5. Rough or harsh to the ear.

Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line.
Dryden.

A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that prose is *rugged* and unharmonious.—*Id., Translation of the Æneid*, dedication.

6. Sour; surly; discomposed.

Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

7. Violent; rude; boisterous.

Fierce Talgol, gathering might,
With *rugged* truncheon charged the knight.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 785.

8 Rough; shaggy.

The *rugged* Russian bear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Through forests wild,
To chase the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

Rúggedly. *adv.* In a rugged manner.

Of all mankind, methinks, Mr. Keil uses you the most *ruggedly*.—*Bishop Nicholson to Wotton, Epistolary Correspondence*, i. 108.

Rúggedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rugged.

1. State or quality of being rugged.

He finds, instead of soft lawns and shady thickets, nothing more than uncultivated *ruggedness*.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

2. Roughness; asperity.

Hardness and *ruggedness* is unpleasant to the touch.—*Bacon.*

Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarseness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedness* of the intern tunick of the gullet.—*Harvey.*

This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the *ruggedness* and unevenness of the roads, does render it less capable of being worn.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

3. Roughness; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour.

They of that soft sex, with whom I have conversed, have accused me of too great severity and *ruggedness* towards them.—*Mayne, Answer to Cheynel*, p. 27: 1647.

I had no inclination to a wife who had the *ruggedness* of a man without his force, and the ignorance of a woman without her softness.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 115.

The northern Europe, until some parts of it were subdued by the progress of the Roman arms, remained almost equally covered with the *ruggedness* of primitive barbarism.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, b. i. ch. i.

Rúgin. *s.* Nappy cloth.

The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rúgine. *s.* ¶[Fr.] Chirurgeon's rasp.

If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*.—*Sharp.*

Rugóse. *adj.* [Lat. *rugosus*.] Full of wrinkles.

It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal *rugose* coat of the intestine turneth out, and beareth down.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rugósity. *s.* State of being wrinkled.

Weaknesses ... whether they be outward, as stiffness, contraction, *rugosity*; or inward, as aches, pains, numbness, palsies, cramps, tremblings.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 63: 1666.

Rúgous. *adj.* Wrinkled.

In the rhinoceros the trachea has thirty-one rings: they are close-set, cleft behind, the ends meeting: the lining membrane is longitudinally *rugous*, as is that of the bronchial ramifications for some way into the lung.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vetebrates.*

Rúin. *s.* [Fr. *ruine*; Lat. *ruina*.]

1. Fall or destruction of cities or edifices.

Loud rung the *ruin*, and with boistrous fear,
Straight revell'd in the queen's amazed ear.
Beaumont, Psyche.

2. Remains of building demolished.

The Veian and the Gabian towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous *ruin* cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addison.*
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,
And men shall from her *ruins* know her fame.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 763.

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*

Our country could boast of one truly great man, Christopher Wren; and the fire which laid London in *ruins* had given him an opportunity, unprecedented in modern history, of displaying his powers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.

He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind.
Dryden.

He [James II.] put forth a manifesto, telling his people that it had been his constant care to govern them with justice and moderation, and that they had been cheated into *ruin* by imaginary grievances.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

4. Mischief; bane.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business.—*Bacon.*

Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1009.

Rúin. *v. a.* [Fr. *ruiner*.]

1. Subvert; demolish.

A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 2.

2. Destroy; deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee raised, I *ruin* all my foes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 258.

Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 148.

A confident dependence ill-grounded creates such a negligence as will certainly *ruin* us in the end.—*Archbishop Wake.*

3. Impoverish.

She would *ruin* me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Rúin. *v. n.*

1. Fall in ruins.

Hell heard the unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heaven *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 867.

2. Run to ruin; dilapidate.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel.
Sandys.

3. Be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster.—*Locke.*

Rúinate. *v. a.*

1. Subvert; demolish. *Rare, or obsolete.*

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

What offence of such impietie
Hath Priam or his sonnes done thee? that with so high a hate
Thou should'st thus ceaselessly desire to raze and *ruinate*
So well a builded town as Troy? *Chapman.*

2. Bring to meanness, or misery irrecoverable. *Rare, or obsolete.*

We'll order well the state.
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate.*
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be assailed.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

So shall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

Ruinátion. *s.* Subversion; demolition; overthrow. *Rare, or obsolete.*

Roman coins were over covered in the ground, in the sudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons.—*Camden, Remains.*

Rúiner. *s.* One who, that which, ruins.

This Ulysses, old Laertes' sonne,
That dwells in Ithaca; and name hath wonne
Of citie *ruiner.* *Chapman.*

They have been the most certain deformers and *ruiners* of the church.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Rúinous. *adj.*

1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.

It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is *ruinous*.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive; causing ruin.

The birds,
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 435.

Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human blood.—*Glanville.*

A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming.—*Swift.*

Rúinously. *adv.* In a ruinous manner.

1. Mischievously.

By the serche of dyverse most *ruynouslye* spoyled, broaken up, and dyspersed libraries.—*Bale, Preface to Leland.*

2. Destructively.

If real uneasinesses may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously* on himself.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Rule. *s.* [Fr. *règle*; Lat. *regula*; A.S. *regol*.]

1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.

A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame.—*Proverbs*, xvii. 2.

I am ashamed, that women
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

May he live
Ever beloved, and loving may his *rule* be!
Id., Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Adam's sin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the creatures to a reluctation.—*Bacon.*

There being no law of nature nor positive law of God, that determines which is the positive heir, the right of succession, and consequently of bearing *rule*, could not have been determined.—*Locke.*

This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to endanger that form of *rule* established by the law of their country.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Seven years the traitor rich Mycenæ sway'd;
And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Instrument by which lines are drawn.

Or, if your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd *rule* of streaming light!
Milton, Comus, 336.

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his *rule*.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.

He laid this *rule* before him, which proved of great use; never to trouble himself with the foresight of future events.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

This little treatise will furnish you with infallible *rules* of judging truly.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale;
See'st where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail.
Id., Translation of Persius, iv. 23.

We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains the most exact *rules* for the government of our lives.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We owe to Christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect *rule* of life.—*Id.*

A *rule* that relates even to the smallest part of our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a *rule*.—*Law.*

Horace, I know, does not recommend this fashion altogether; but that gentleman is speaking only of an epic poem or a tragedy (I forget which); besides, if it was not so, I should beg Mr. Horace's pardon;—for in writing what I have set about, I shall confine myself neither to his *rules*, nor to any man's *rules* that ever lived.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. iv.

4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.

Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 2.

Rule. *v. a.*

1. Govern; control; manage with power and authority.

It is a purposed thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer it, and live with such as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be *ruled*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

A greater power now *ruled* him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 516.

Rome! 'tis thine alone, with awful sway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war thy own majestick way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1173.

2. Manage; conduct.

Let the deacons be the husbands of one wife, *ruling* their children and their own houses well.—*1 Timothy*, iii. 12.

3. Settle as by a rule: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Mark with lines: (as, '*rule* paper,' '*rule* parchment').

Rule. *v. n.* Have power or command.

Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the saints.—*Hosea*, xi. 12.

With *over*.

Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanced!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him; and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 626.

He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot shew his divine right to the power of *ruling over* me.—*Locke.*

Rúler. *s.* One who rules.

1. Governor; one who has the supreme command.

Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride foolish.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers* over others.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples rise on either hand. *Addison.*

2. Instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a straight line between two points by the side of a *ruler*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

By a lucky chance, there was a heavy *ruler* near him: he seized it, and bounded on a desk.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. viii.

Simnel Coxworthy went next to his own private desk; and opening the leaf, proceeded to make a neat parcel of his own private *ruler*, his inkhorn and penholder, his almanac and ready reckoner, and his volume of the 'Thrush'—a collection of loyal, convivial, and amorous songs.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler*, b. i.

Rum. *adj.* [?] Old-fashioned; odd; queer.

Law, Locke, and Newton, and all the *rum* race,
That talk of their modes, their ellipses, and space!
The Lounger in the *Student*, vol. ii. p. 279.

I have heard that the expression *rum* books arose from Osborne's sending large assortments of unsaleable works to Jamaica in exchange for rum. But I believe this etymology is erroneous. See a large number of words connected with *rum* in N. Bailey's Collection of Canting Words and Terms.—*Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, v. 471.

Rum. *s.* [?]

1. Cant name formerly given to Irish clergymen.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *rums*.
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

You're a rare *rum*, [to Dr. Mills].—*Id.*, in *Sheridan's Life of Swift.*

2. ? Unsaleable work.

The books which booksellers call *rums* appear to be very numerous.—*Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, v. 471.

Rum. *s.* [? German, *rahm* = cream; *cremor*, in distillation.] Spirit distilled from molasses.

Rum is ... distilled ... from the fermented skimmings of the sugar teaches, mixed with molasses and diluted with water to the proper degree. A sugar plantation in Jamaica or Antigua, which makes two hundred hogsheads of sugar of about 16 cwt. each, requires for the manufacture of its *rum* two copper stills, one of a thousand gallons for the wash, and one of six hundred gallons for the low wines, with corresponding worm refrigeratories. It also requires two cisterns, one of three thousand gallons for the lees or spent wash of former distillations, called dunder, another for the skimmings of the clarifiers and teaches of the sugar-house; along with twelve or more fermenting cisterns or tuns.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Rúmble. *s.* Hind part of a carriage.

Mrs. Quod, the attorney's wife's ... carriage, with the apparatus of *rumbles*, dickeys, and imperials, scarcely yields in splendour to the Marquis of Carabas's own travelling chariot, and whose courier has even bigger whiskers and a larger morocco moneybag than the Marquis's own travelling gentleman.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

'Get up behind!' he said. 'Get up in the *rumble*.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. liii.

Rúmble. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *rommelen*; N.Fr. *rommeler*; Low Lat. *rombolo*.]

1. Make a hoarse low continued noise.

Rumble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

2. Applied to a soft murmur. *Rare.*

The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A base's part amongst their consorts oft,
Now forced to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears.
Spenser.

3. Roll about.

The fire she fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*

Our courtier thinks that he's preferr'd, whom every man envies;
When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Sir J. Suckling.*

'No, no, mother,' replied Wardle; 'he says there's a snow-drift, and a wind that's piercing cold. I should know that, by the way it *rumbles* in the chimney.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxviii.

Rúmble. *s.* Rumbling.

'Dass der Dönner dich erschläge' must, no doubt, make a tremendously fine piece of recitativo, when uttered by an angry hero to the *rumble* of a whole orchestra.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Rúmbling. *part. adj.* Sounding as that which rumbles.

Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confined,
In vain sought issue from the *rumbling* wind.
Dryden.

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rumbling* noise within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burst.—*Addison.*

Rúmbling. *verbal abs.* Hoarse low continued noise.

At the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands.—*Jeremiah*, xlvii. 3.

Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude *rumbling* Baralipton makes.
Lord Roscommon.

Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they have been shook from their respective thrones by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow!—*Spectator.*

We do not say that there are any peculiar indications of immediate danger, nor is it necessary to borrow the stock imagery of volcanoes, and *rumblings*, and calms that come before a storm.—*Saturday Review*, August 22, 1868, p. 246.

Rúmbo. *s.* [?] Nautical drink so called.

He intruded himself on the awful presence of Hawkins the boatswain, and Derrick the quartermaster, who were regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxix.

Rúmbud. *s.* Pimple on the face from drinking.

Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose, and after gradually extending all over the face, sometimes descend to the limbs, in the form of leprosy; they have been called *rum-buds*, when they appear in the face.—*Dr. Bush, On the Effects of Ardent Spirits.* (Ord MS.)

Rúminant. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *ruminans, -antis*, pres. part. of *rumino* = I chew the cud.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing the peristaltick motion upwards and downwards.—*Ray.*

Rúminant. *s.* Animal that chews the cud: (specially applied, in *Zoology*, to the members of the class *Ruminantia*, i.e. the animals akin to the oxen, sheep, deer, &c.; the word is used both as a *substantive* and as an *adjective: ruminant*, *ruminant* animal).

The description given of the muscular part of the gullet is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Ruminants [is] the name given by Cuvier to the Pecora of Linnæus, an order of ungulate mammals, including those which have a complicated stomach of four cavities, so disposed as to allow of rumination, and a cloven hoof.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Although in the mammalia the reducing apparatus is limited to the mouth, yet the stomach frequently presents a complex arrangement, of which the purpose seems to be to favour the mechanical reduction of the food, and its impregnation with fluid, before it is subjected to the true digestive action. The most remarkable example of this kind is presented in the group of *Ruminantia*, in which the stomach is subdivided into four distinct cavities; the first two of these, however, being rather dilatations of the œsophagus, than parts of the stomach itself. The food, on its passage down the œsophagus, in a crude unmasticated state, enters the large cavity termed the ingluvies or 'paunch,' which, like the crop of birds, serves as a temporary receptacle for it, and moistens it with the fluid secreted from its walls; the liquid swallowed, on the other hand, seems to be specially directed into the second cavity, which is termed the reticulum or 'honeycomb-stomach,' from the reticulated appearance of its interior, occasioned by the irregular folding of its internal membrane.... When finally swallowed, the food is directed ... to the third stomach, the omasum, commonly termed the 'manyplies' from the peculiar manner in which its lining membrane is disposed; this presents a number of folds, lying nearly close to each other like the leaves of a book, but all directed by their free edges to the centre of the tube, a narrow fold intervening between each pair of broad ones. The food, now reduced to a pulpy state, has therefore to pass over a large surface, before it can reach the outlet of that cavity, which leads to the abomasum or fourth stomach, commonly called the reed. This is the seat of the true process of digestion, the gastric fluid being secreted from it alone; and it is from this part of the calf's stomach that the 'rennet' is taken, which derives its extraordinary power of coagulating milk from the organic acid it contains.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 403*a*: 1851.

Rúminate, or **Rúminated.** *adj.* In *Botany.* See extract.

The uniformity of the endosperm is also destroyed in some seeds by a peculiar lobulated condition of the outer portion, the sinuosities being filled up and enclosed in an inseparable layer of different-coloured tissue, giving a marbled appearance; this, which is seen in the nutmeg, is called a *ruminated* endosperm or albumen.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic*, § 299.

Rúminate. *v. n.* [Lat. *ruminatus*, pass. part. of *rumino; ruminatio, -onis*; Fr. *ruminer*.]

1. Chew the cud.

Others ... fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 350.

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or chew the cud, extremely open.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

On the grassy bank
Some *ruminating* lie. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

'The stability of the laws of Nature,' ... is our constant assumption in inquiries relating to natural philosophy, appears in many different shapes, and in some of them does not possess the same complete certainty as in others; e. g. when, from having always observed a certain sheep *ruminating*, we infer that this individual sheep will continue to *ruminate*, we assume that 'the property which has hitherto belonged to this sheep will remain unchanged;' when we infer the same property of all sheep, we assume that 'the property which belongs to this individual belongs to the whole species;' if, on comparing sheep with some other kinds of horned animals, and finding that all agree in *ruminating*, we infer that 'all horned animals *ruminate*,' we assume that 'the whole of a genus or class are likely to agree in any point wherein many species of that genus agree.—*Archbishop Whately, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 5.

2. Muse; think again and again.

Alone sometimes she walk'd in secret, where
To *ruminate* upon her discontent. *Fairfax.*

Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of rising kingdoms and of falling states. *Waller.*

He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouses those several ideas which are necessary.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Mr. Pecksniff toyed abstractedly with his eyeglass, and kept his eyes shut, that he might *ruminate* the better.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iii.

Rúminate. *v. a.*

1. Chew over again.

2. Muse on; meditate over and over again.

'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

The condemned English
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Id., Henry V.* iv. chorus.

Mad with desire she *ruminates* her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;
Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;
Would not, and would again, she knows not why.
Dryden.

Ruminátion. *s.*

1. Property or act of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it.—*Arbuthnot.*

The stomach of the ruminants is specially organised for *rumination*, consisting of four distinct cavities, all of which communicate with a muscular canal at the termination of the œsophagus. Hard, solid, or coarsely masticated food, passes from the beginning of the muscular canal into the first cavity of the stomach, called the rumen or paunch. Water is received into the second cavity, called the Reticulum, and almost exclusively occupies the honeycomb cells of that cavity; it is gradually mixed with the coarsely divided food which is undergoing mastication in the rumen. When this is sufficiently advanced, a portion of the mass is received into the muscular canal at the termination of the œsophagus: it is there moulded into a ball, and propelled by a rapid and inverted action of the muscles of the gullet into the mouth, where it is more perfectly masticated, mixed with fluid, and again swallowed. It now passes directly into the third stomach, called the psalterium, from the broad leaf-like plates of membrane with which it is occupied. Here the superfluous fluid, which otherwise might have too much diluted the gastric juice, is absorbed, and the subdivided cud passes gradually into the fourth or true digesting stomach, called the abomasus. In the camel tribe, water-cells are developed at the sides of the rumen, in addition to those of the reticulum, and the psalterium is not separated by any contraction from the abomasus.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Retiring, full of *rumination* sad,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times.
Thomson.

Alexander, to whom such spectacles were new, did not perhaps sufficiently reflect, that to throw away life—whether in frivolous amusements, or useless austerities, or indolent *rumination*, requires much less vigour of mind and energy of character than to spend it in enterprises even less arduous and noble than his own.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

Rúmmage. *v. a.* Search; evacuate.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccviii.

At low water, I went on board; and though I thought I had *rummaged* the cabin so effectually, as that nothing more could be found, yet I discovered a locker with drawers in it.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Morgante *rummaged* piecemeal from the dust
The whole. *Byron, Morgante Maggiore*, lxxxiv.

'If a patient dies,' says M. Reveillé-Parise, 'we open his body, *rummage* among the viscera, and scrutinize most narrowly all the organs and tissues. . . . One thing only escapes . . . attention; that is, he is looking at merely organic effects, forgetting all the while that he must mount higher up to discover their causes.'—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. iii.

For the spelling with *o* see Romage.

Rúmmage. *v. n.* Search places.

A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures; there was one very extraordinary piece.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for sense.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 151.

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane.—*Swift.*

Rúmmage. *s.* Search; act of tumbling things about.

Rúmmer. *s.* [?] Glass; drinking cup.

A German oft has swill'd his throat and sworn
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous *rummer*. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 303.

So saying, he quaffed a *rummer* glass of brandy with as much impunity as if it had been spring water.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. iv.

Rúmour. *s.* [Fr. *rumeur*; Lat. *rumor*.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

When I came hither to transport the tidings
Which I have heavily borne, there ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult, and confusion, all embroil'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 965.

She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
Long cited by the people of the sky,

That time to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 27.

Rúmour. *v. a.* Report abroad; bruit.

Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samson should be brought forth.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1600.

He was *rumoured* for the author, and as such published to the world by the London and Cambridge stationers.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

'Twas *rumour'd*,
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

No wine, beer, or coffee could be sold without a license. It was *rumoured* that every person holding such a license would shortly be required to enter into the same engagements which had been imposed on public functionaries, or to relinquish his trade.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Rúmourer. *s.* One who rumours; reporter; spreader of news.

A slave
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.—
Go see this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

Rúmorous. *adj.*

1. Famous; notorious. *Rare.*

The *rumourouse* fall of antichryst and his kyngdome.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, p. iii.: 1550.

2. ? Murmurous.

Clashing of armours and the *rumorous* sound
Of the stern billows in contention stood.
Drayton, Moyses: 1604. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rump. *s.* [German, *rumpf*.]

1. End of the backbone: (used vulgarly of *beasts*, and contemptuously of *human beings*).

At her *rump* she growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 8, 48.

If his holiness would thump
His reverend bum 'gainst horse's *rump*,
He might b' equipt from his own stable.
Prior, Epistles, To Fleetwood Shephard, Esq., ep. i. 5.

Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd.
King, Art of Cookery.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her measly *rump*.
Swift, Miscellanies.

2. Buttocks.

He charged him first to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 1107.

3. Name applied, in the history of this country, to the Parliament at certain periods, during the usurpation of Cromwell. It was called the *rump* parliament, Lord Clarendon says, from the notable detestation men had of it as the *fag-end of a carcass* long since expired.

A pox on the pitiful *rump*,
That a third time above board vapours!
Collection of Loyal Songs, ii. 138.

The *rump* abolished the house of lords, the army abolished the *rump*, and by this army of saints Cromwell governed.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 39.

The opprobrious and ludicrous nickname of the *rump*, stigmatised a faction which played the same part in the English Revolution as the 'Montagne' of the Jacobins did in the French. . . . The *rump*, as long as human nature exists, can be nothing but the *rump*, however it may be thrown uppermost.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Rump.*

The *rump*, as they were called by every one but their own party, became a whetstone for the wits to sharpen themselves on; and we have two large collections of '*Rump* Songs,' curious chronicles of popular feeling! Without this evidence we should not have been so well informed of the phases of this portentous phenomenon. 'The *Rump*' was celebrated in verse, till at length it became 'the *Rump* of a *Rump* of a *Rump!*' as Foulis traces them to their dwindled and grotesque appearance. It is portrayed by a wit of the times—

'The *Rump*'s an old story, if well understood,
'Tis a thing dress'd up in a parliament's hood,
And like it—but the tail stands where the head shou'd!
'Twould make a man scratch where it does not itch!
They say 'tis good luck when a body rises
With the *rump* upwards; but he that advises
To live in that posture, is none of the wisest.'
—*Ibid.*

Rúmper. *s.* One who favoured the rump-parliament; one who had been a member of it.

Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper*, warden of All Souls' College, being then very ill and weak, had a rump thrown up from the street at his windows. He had been one of the rump-parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 140.

Another disorganising feature in the English *Rumpers* was also observed in the French Sans-culottes—their hatred of literature and the arts.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Rump.*

Rúmple. *s.* [A.S. *hrympelle*.] Pucker; rude plait.

Fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutila, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 453.

Rúmple. *v. a.* Crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; crush together out of shape.

I . . . will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory, to *rumple* her laces, her frizzles, and her bobbins!—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or caused suspicion when no soul was rude,
Or discomposed the head-dress of a prude.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Never put on a clean apron, till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Rúmply. *adj.* Having rumples.

They spin out, better or worse, their *rumply* infirm thread of existence, and wind it up, up—till the spool is full.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Rúmpus. *s.* Disturbance.

My dear Lady Bab, you'll be shocked, I'm afraid,
When you hear the sad *rumpus* your ponies have made. *T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.*

Run. *v. n.* preterit *ran* and *run*; past participle *run*. [A.S. *rinnan*; a form which should be noted, inasmuch as the form now current is not the original one: indeed, *rin*, both as an archaism and as a provincialism, is common. With the present form thus explained, the apparent irregularity of the preterite disappears, and *rin, ran, run*, are as regular as *swim, swam, swum—spin, span, spun*—and the other members of their class.]

1. Move swiftly; ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; make haste; pass with very quick pace.

Laban *ran* out unto the man, unto the well.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 29.

Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,
We must meet first, and intercept his course.
Dryden.

Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes, and *run* of errands.—*Swift.*

2. Use the legs in motion.

Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about.—*Locke.*

3. Move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother. *B. Jonson.*

4. Pass on the surface, not through the air.

The Lord sent thunder and hail, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground.—*Exodus*, ix. 23.

5. Rush violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou lose thy life.—*Judges*, xviii. 25.

Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,
Your safety more than mine was thus my care
Lest of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should *run* against the rocky coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 480.

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less dangerous.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

I discover those shoals of life which are concealed, in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them.—*Addison.*

6. Take a course at sea.

Running under a certain island which is called Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat.—*Acts*, xxvii. 16.

The Dutch fleet *ran* fast before the gale, and reached the Straits at about ten in the morning of Saturday, the third of November.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

7. Contend in a race.

A horseboy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to *run* races with less damage to the horses.—*Swift.*

8. Flee; not to stand: (often with *away*).

The difference between the valour of the Irish

rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other straight after.—*Bacon.*

I do not see a face
Worthy a man that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts
Running away at every flash.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 1.

The rest dispersed *run*, some disguised,
To unknown coasts: some to the shores do fly.
Daniel.

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 29.

Your child shrieks, and *runs away* at a frog.—*Locke.*

9. Go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

10. Emit, or let flow any liquid.

My statues,
Like a fountain with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

In some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they will almost *run* with water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Caicus roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives' blood.
Dryden.

The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must *run* out some way; and the more it runs out at one side, the less it *runs* out at the other.—*Sir W. Temple.*

11. Flow; stream; have a current; not to stagnate.

Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with shining seas that *ran* among them.—*Addison.*

See daisies open, rivers *run*. *Parnell.*

12. Be liquid; be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of linen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the hammer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to *run*.
Addison.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth. *Id., Translation from Ovid.*

13. Fusible; melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;
This iron heart, which no impression took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iii. 1.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire.—*Woodward.*

14. Fuse; melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

15. Pass; proceed.

You, having *run* through so much publick business, have found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give it over.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

If there remains an eternity to us, after the short revolution of time we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear that all the happiness that can be imagined in this fleeting state is not valuable in respect of the future.—*Locke.*

16. Flow as periods or metre; have a cadence: (as, 'The lines *run* smoothly').

17. Go away; vanish; pass.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most parts of our lives that it *ran* much faster.—*Addison.*

18. Have a legal course; be practised.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid.—*Sir J. Child.*

19. Have a course in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well.—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 2.

That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident.—*Locke.*

Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking.—*Addison.*

20. Pass in thought or speech.

Could you hear . . . the annals of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,
The day would sooner than the tale be done.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 513.

By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity is better than Plato's pre-existence.—*Collier.*

Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject.—*Addison.*

Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their subject, and *run* off to another.—*Felton.*

21. Be mentioned cursorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account, whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page.—*Arbuthnot, Table of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

22. Have a continual tenour of any kind.

Discourses *ran* thus among the clearest observers: it was said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his religion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgement.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the king.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

23. Be busied upon.

His grisly beard his pensive bosom sought,
And all on Lausus *ran* his restless thought.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1194.

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones.—*Swift.*

24. Be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome.—*Sir W. Temple.*

25. Have reception, success, or continuance: (as, 'The pamphlet *ran* much among the lower people').

26. Go on by succession of parts.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire imprest and glaring in his son.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 99.

27. Proceed in a train of conduct.

If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you shall *run* a certain course.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

28. Pass into some change.

Is it really desirable that there should be such a being in the world, as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confusion, and ruin mankind?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted?
Addison, Cato.

29. Pass.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

30. Proceed in a certain order.

The great light of day yet wants to *run*
Much of his race. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 98.

Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relicks, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red.—*Arbuthnot.*

31. Be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him.—*Bacon.*

The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after contestation of suit.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

32. Be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

33. Be carried on in any manner.

Concessions, that *run* as high as any the most charitable protestants make.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

34. Have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

One led me over those parts of the mines where metalline veins *run*.—*Boyle.*

35. Pass irregularly.

The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines, but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines.—*Cheyne.*

36. Make a gradual progress.

The wing'd colonies
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

37. Be predominant.

This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history, who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

38. Tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.—*Bacon.*

39. Grow exuberantly.

Joseph is a fruitful bough . . . whose branches *run* over the wall.—*Genesis*, xlix. 22.

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits.—*Tatler.*

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened.—*Felton.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance.—*Pope.*

40. Excern pus or matter.

Whether his flesh *run* with his issue, or his flesh be stopped from his issue, it is his uncleanness.—*Leviticus*, xiii. 3.

41. Become irregular; change to something wild.

Many there be that have *run* out of their wits for women.—1 *Esdras*, iv. 26.

Our king return'd,
The muse *run* mad to see her exiled lord;
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd.
Granville.

42. Go by artifice or fraud.

Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this taken up all sorts of ware,
And *run* int' every tradesman's book,
Till both turn'd bankrupts?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 557.

Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages.—*Swift.*

43. Fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune.

If thou rememb'rest not the slightest folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into,
Thou hast not loved.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 4.

Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of justice, which he had so much desired, by his most bloody and unjust sentence.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happiness.—*Locke.*

44. Fall; pass; make transition.

In the middle of a rainbow the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another, so that you hardly know how to limit the colours.—*Watts.*

45. Have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotick power.—*Swift.*

46. Proceed as on a ground or principle.

It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

47. Go on with violence.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled.—*Swift.*

Run after. Search for; endeavour at, though out of the way.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similes, to make it the clearer to itself; which, though it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to settle true notions in ourselves.—*Locke.*

Run away. Elope.

'I cried upon my first wife's dying day,
And also when my second *ran away*.'— . . .
'Well, then, your third,' said Juan; 'what did she?
She did not *run away* too,—did she, sir?'—
'No, faith!'—'What then?'—'I *ran away* from her.'
Byron, Don Juan, v. 19, 20.

Run away with. Hurry without deliberation.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view.—*Locke.*

Run in with. Close; comply.

Though Ramus *run in with* the first reformers of learning, in his opposition to Aristotle, yet he has given us a plausible system.—*Baker.*

Run on.

a. Be continued.

If, through our too much security, the same should *run on*, soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of the ancients uttered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

b. Continue the same course.

Running on with vain prolixity. *Drayton.*

Run over.

a. So full as to overflow.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore.
Dryden.

b. Be so much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they were cool.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

c. Recount cursorily.

I shall *run* them *over* slightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye.—*Ray.*

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children.—*Locke.*

d. Consider cursorily.

These four every man should *run over*, before he censure the works he shall view.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty.—*Addison.*

e. Run through.

Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction.—*South, Sermons.*

Run out.

a. Be at an end.

When a lease had *run out*, he stipulated with the tenant to resign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine.—*Swift.*

b. Spread exuberantly.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all *out* into legs.—*Hammond.*

The zeal of love *runs out* into suckers, like a fruitful tree.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Living Holy.*

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wildness of essays.—*Spectator.*

c. Expatiate.

Nor is it sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, unless they are something of a piece with the main design of the Georgick.—*Addison.*

On all occasions, she *run out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus.—*Arbuthnot.*

d. Be wasted or exhausted.

He hath *run out* himself, and led forth
His desp'rate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.
Dryden.

e. Grow poor by expense disproportionate to income.

So little gets for what she gives,
We really wonder how she lives!
And had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out.* *Dryden.*

Run. *v. a.*

1. Pierce; stab: (with *through*).

Poor Romeo is already dead, *run through* the ear with a love song.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Hipparchus going to marry, consulted Philander upon the occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run through* the body.—*Spectator.*

2. Force; drive (cause to run).

In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish no general truth.—*Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an over-great shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about ordinary things.—*Id.*

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or other's secrets.—*Ray.*

3. Force into any way or form.

Some, used to mathematical figures, give a reference to the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions.—*Locke.*

4. Drive with violence.

They *ran* the ship aground.—*Acts*, xxvii. 41.

This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their gallies on shore.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

5. Melt; fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed.—*Felton.*

6. Incur; fall into.

He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given.—*Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believed his dream, and not his wife.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 552.

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*.—*Calamy.*

I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about.—*Locke.*

7. Venture; hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

A wretched exiled crew . . .
Resolved, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 1085.

8. Import or export without duty.

Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods.—*Swift.*

9. Prosecute in thought.

To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the Ancient of Days in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry.—*South, Sermons.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its punctum saliens.—*Collier.*

I present you with some peculiar thoughts, rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length.—*Felton.*

10. Push.

Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Run down.

a. Chase to weariness.

They *ran down* a stag, and the ass divided the prey very honestly.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

b. Crush; overbear.

Though outnumber'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 169.

Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such impetuous fury, that, when we see a man overborne and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we abhor the crime.—*South, Sermons.*

It is no such hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to answer any pretences he can alledge for his sin.—*Ibid.*

The common cry
Then *ran* you *down* for your rank loyalty.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 23.

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times.—*Bishop Berkeley.*

Run up. Applied to buildings erected with undue haste.

The edifices of Constantine, in all likelihood hastily *run up*, and, if splendid, wanting in strength and solidity, gave place to more stately and enduring churches.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. viii.

This is one of the words which serve for use when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and intentions; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply progression, and, for the most part, progressive violence.

Run. *s.*

1. Act of running.

The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open mouth.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mr. Pickwick paused, considered, pulled off his gloves and put them in his hat: took two or three short *runs*, baulked himself as often, and at last took another *run*, and went slowly and gravely down the slide, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amidst the gratified shouts of all the spectators.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxix.

2. Course; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction.—*Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence.

He nowhere uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. Course; process.

Our common *run* of ladies.—*Swift.*

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Pleasure trip.

'She hasn't her health by any means,' said Mr. Pecksniff. 'She misses her sister, my dear sir; they doated on each other from the cradle. And I think of giving her a *run* in London for a change. A good long *run*, sir, if I find she likes it.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

7. Long reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour.—*Addison.*

8. Modish clamour; popular censure.

You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education.—*Swift.*

He bade him not be discouraged at this *run* upon him; for though they had got the laughers upon their side, yet mere wit and raillery could not hold it out long against a work of so much learning.—*Warburton, Notes on Pope.*

9. In *Commerce.* Unforeseen pressure for payment of notes or bills.

It obliges all of them (the banking companies) to be more circumspect in their conduct, and, by not extending their currency beyond its due proportion in their cash, to guard themselves against those malicious *runs* which the rivalship of so many competitors is always ready to bring upon them.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*, p. 234. (Ord MS.)

At, or in, the long run. In fine; in conclusion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal *in the long run* of the disease.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but *at the long run*, he that sets all knaves at work will pay them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hath falsehood proved *at the long run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Rúnagate. *s.* Renegate, of which it is a corruption.

The wretch, compell'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed.
Sir P. Sidney.

[God] bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxviii. 6.

I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

When this Pickthank had told his tale, the Judge directed his speech to the prisoner at the bar, saying, Thou *runagate*, heretic, and traitor, hast thou heard what these honest gentlemen have witnessed against thee?—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Rúnaway. *s.* One who flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; fugitive.

Come at once,
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are staid for.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Immortality, mortality:—there were certain *runaways* whom Fritz the Great bullied back into the battle with a: 'R—, wollt ihr ewig leben, Unprintable Offscouring of Scoundrels, would ye live for ever!'—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. iv.

A proclamation appeared promising a reward of a thousand pounds to any person who should stop the *runaway*; but it was too late.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Used *adjectivally.*

The *runaway* slave was the outcast of society.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. v.

All who were banished for their crimes, or who went away to escape from trial, all *runaway* slaves, all ruined debtors, found a place of safety in Alexandria.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Rúncinate. *adj.* [Lat. *runcina* = large saw.] In *Botany.* See extract.

Certain less frequent modifications of these forms of the feathered type are conveniently distinguished by technical names, such as Sinuate . . . Lyrate. . . . *Runcinate*, a lyrate or simply pinnatifid leaf with the points of the lateral lobes turned backwards towards the base, as in the dandelion.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 93.

Rúndle. *s.*

1. Round; step of a ladder.

The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles*, we are to ascend by.—*Duppa.*

2. Peritrochium; something put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled 'axis in peritrochio,' consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Rúndlet. *s.* Small barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Rúne. *s.* [Danish; Swedish, *runa*; Icelandic, *runa.*] Letter of the old Teutonic and Scandinavian alphabets, as found chiefly in inscriptions and archaic forms of writing. This is all that can safely be said about runes in the way of undoubted history; the opinions as to their antiquity being divided, and the antiquity (by some of the archæologists at least) greatly overrated. A magical, or mysterious, import has been attributed to runes.

The *runes* were for long periods of time in use upon materials more lasting than any others employed to the same purpose.—*Sir W. Temple.*

There are many manuscripts now remaining, by which it will appear that the Danish *runes* were much studied among our Saxon ancestors.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. i.

It is curious to find [the prefix Cuno, as in Cunobelinus] recurring in Wales and Cornwall after the lapse of several centuries; but on a stone of the Christian period, with *runes* incised along its edge, found at Trallong, Brecknockshire, is the following inscription: Cunogenus Filius Cunogeni hic jacet.—*Evans, Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 294.

Rúnic. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, consisting in, runes.

Odin was the first inventor, at least the first engraver, of the *runick* letters or characters.—*Sir W. Temple.*

There huge Colosses rose with trophies crown'd,
And *runic* characters were graved around.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Facing to northern clime,
Thrice he traced the *runic* rhyme;
Thrice pronounced in accents dread
The thrilling sound that raised the dead.
Gray, Descent of Odin.

Rúnnel. *s.* Rivulet; small brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*

Pale Melancholy sat retired;
And from her wild sequester'd seat,
In notes by distance made more sweet,
Pour'd through the mellow horn her pensive soul;
And, dashing soft from rocks around,
Bubbling *runnels* join'd the sound.
Collins, Ode on the Passions.

Rúnner. *s.*

1. One who, that which, runs.

The ships, built in this fashion, were found better *runners* than any made before.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 236.

2. Racer.

Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

Here those that in the rapid course delight,
Desire of honour and the prize invite;
The rival *runners* without order stand.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 381.

3. Messenger.

To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

A *runner*, who is to get intelligence of the justices' meeting.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Gaming.*

4. Shooting sprig.

In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The leafy shoots of perennial plants ... may be separated artificially, and used for propagating the plant ... and certain plants are naturally multiplied in the same way, by buds or branches, which have received special names. ... The separating tuft formed in the autumn is called an offset. The strawberry plant, in like manner, produces in the axils of its leaves, buds, which, in the same season, expand several of their internodes, and form long filiform branches, the buds of which give rise to rosettes of leaves, and strike root to form independent plants. Such plants are called *runners.*—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 54.

5. One of the stones of a mill.

The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner* being so large.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rúnnet. *s.* [?] Liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese: (sometimes written *rennet*).

The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk.—*Dr. H. More.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.—*Arbuthnot.*

Rúnning. *part. adj.*

1. Kept for the race.

He will no more complain of the frowns of the world, or a small cure, or the want of a patron, than he will complain of the want of a laced coat, or a *running* horse.—*Law.*

2. In succession.

Mrs. Thrale brought, I think, five girls *running*, but while I was with you she had a boy.—*Johnson, Letter to Boswell*, July 4, 1774. (Ord MS.)

3. With *account.*

The good man's enemies would have divided upon this question into two parties. One would have asserted without scruple that if Mr. Pecksniff's conscience were his bank, and he kept a *running account* there, he must have overdrawn it beyond all mortal means of computation. The other would have contended that it was a mere fictitious form; a perfectly blank book; or one in which entries were only made with a peculiar kind of invisible ink to become legible at some indefinite time; and that he never troubled it at all.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xx.

Rúnning. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of moving on with celerity.

A *running* that could not be seen of skipping beasts.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvii. 19.

As soon as they are well away, Chifney makes the *running* with Pocket Hercules.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

In *running*, as in walking, it may be considered as a fundamental law that the same motions of the body recur after each double step; and that both legs exercise equal and alternate actions in the movements. In *running* the object is to acquire a greater velocity in progression than can be attained in walking. In order to accomplish this, instead of the body being supported on each leg alternately, the action is divided into two periods, during one of which the body is supported on one leg, and during the other it is not supported at all. ... When the body is projected upwards so as to swing freely in the air, the hinder leg must be raised from the ground before the advanced swinging leg has reached the vertical position; hence, in *running*, the duration of the step is less than the half-duration of the oscillation of the leg, because, when the advanced leg has reached the vertical position and is again placed on the ground, the hinder leg has already begun to describe a portion of its arc of oscillation; by these means the duration of the step is diminished, whilst the length is increased.—*J. Bishop*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. *Motion.*

2. Discharge of a wound or sore.

Runt. *s.* [? *rind.*—see Rother, and Rind-erpest.]

1. Any animal small, or short, below the natural growth of the kind.

Reforming Tweed
Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed.
Cleaveland.

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and *runts.*—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure.—*Addison.*

2. Old cow.

Your hung beef was the worst I ever tasted; and as hard as the very horn the old *runt* wore when she lived.—*Archbishop Laud, Letter to Lord Strafforde*: 1638.

Rupeé. *s.* East Indian silver coin, worth about two shillings and fourpence.

In silver, fourteen *roopees* make a masse.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 45.

He correctly judged that the safest course would be to neglect the sermons and find the *rupees.*—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Rúption. *s.* Breach; solution of continuity.

The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rúpture. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.

The egg,
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclosed
Their callow young. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 418.

A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Breach of peace; open hostility.

When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side.—*Swift.*

3. Hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Rúpture. *v. a.* Break; burst; suffer disruption.

The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Rúpture-wort. *s.* Plant of the genus Herniaria.

The smooth *rupture-wort* grows on gravelly or sandy ground; the root tapering, somewhat woody, and perennial, stems prostrate. Leaves obovate or elliptical, stalked, and with the calyx quite smooth. Flowers small, green, in dense clusters. The herbage is rather saltish, astringent, and diuretic, the juice is said to remove specks from the eyes. The hairy *rupture-wort* is a more rare species, and has the leaves and calyx hairy, and the stem is always rough.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia*, p. 1054.

Rúral. *adj.* [Fr.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country.

Lady, reserved to do pastoral company honour,
joining your sweet voice to the *rural* music of desert.
—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be denied your highness' presence;
He brings you figs.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Many worthy ministers, in their *rural* stations, shine with this virtue in the eyes of the world.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 84.

Rúralist. *s.* One who leads a rural life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image, which must have pleaded so strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists*, for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iii.

Rúrally. *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country.

The college itself [Jesus] is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town, on the Newmarket-road.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 76.

Ruse. *s.* [Fr.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit.

I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruses* which these timid creatures use to save themselves.—*Ray.*

Rush. *s.* [A.S. *risc.*]

1. In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Juncus.

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of *rushes* I am sure you are not prisoner.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes* strew'd, cobwebs swept?—*Id., Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

Your farm ... requites your pains;
Though *rushes* overspread the neighb'ring plains.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 64.

A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds; they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Rushes always intimate a deep rich soil, and thrive best in land which is too cold and wet for other plants. The growth of these plants may be easily prevented by under or surface draining, which will prevent the stagnation of water on the soil; and by the application of saline or calcareous top-dressings, such as sand, limeashes, and roadscrapings. All the species of *rush* do best cultivated in a moist situation, some of them entirely in water, and others in a peat soil; they may be increased by seeds, or dividing the root. In Japan they cultivate the soft *rush* for making floor-mats.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

The leaves of *rushes* are largely used for mattings, chair-bottoms, &c., and the parenchyma or pith of the cylindrical leaves and stems was much used until recently for making the wicks of *rush-lights*: this substance has a beautiful microscopic structure, being formed of regular stellate cells.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

The polishing *rush* or Dutch *rush* are commercial names of Equisetum hyemale, which in consequence of the large quantity of silex contained in its tissues is imported, principally from Holland, as a material for polishing wood, ivory, and brass. The greater number of the particles, according to Brewster, form simple straight lines, but the rest are grouped into oval forms connected together like the pearls of a necklace by a chain of particles, these rows of oval combinations being arranged in pairs. The straw and chaff of wheat, &c., which when burnt is also good for polishing, presents analogous phenomena, but the particles are arranged in a different manner. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Anything proverbially worthless.

I value it not a *rush.*—*King Charles I., Original Narrative of his Trial*, no. ii. p. 6.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Branch and rush seem, at first, to be put for branch and root, in two passages of Isaiah, in our public version. It is, however, a literal translation from the Hebrew, probably meaning strong and weak.

The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, *branch and rush*, in one day.—*Isaiah*, ix. 14.
Neither shall there be any work for Egypt, which the head or tail, *branch and rush*, may do.—*Id.*, xix. 15.

It means, clearly, great and small, and is so rendered in the Septuagint, at the former place; in the second, ἀρχὴν καὶ τέλος. Vatablus, and other commentators say, that by branch the Hebrews meant 'the strong,' and by rush 'the weak persons.'—*Nares, Glossary.*

Rush. *v. n.* [A.S. *hreosan*; whence, also, Rouse.] Move with violence; go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Then took Gorgias five thousand footmen, and a thousand of the best horsemen, and removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *rush* in upon the camp of the Jews.—1 *Maccabees*, iv. 1.
Every one that was a warrior among them *rushed* out upon them.—*Judith*, xv. 3.
Armies *rush* to battle in the clouds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 534.
Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death and rage,
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1149.
Now sunk the sun from his aërial height,
And o'er the shaded billows *rush'd* the night.
Pope.

Rush. *v. a.* Push forward with violence.

Consideration, in a most special manner, we owe to our souls; for without it, we shall, as rash unadvised people use to do, *rush* them into infinite perils.—*Whole Duty of Man*, sunday vi. § 21.

Rush. *s.* Violent course.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* severed him from the duke.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Him while fresh and fragrant time
Cherisht in his golden prime,
The *rush* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*
Cruel Auster thither hy'd him,
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,
Shamed not spitefully to cast
All his leaves so fresh, so sweet. *Id.*
Like the *rush* of showers
Of hail in spring, pattering along the ground,
Their many footsteps fell.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 29.

Rush-beáring. *s.* See extract.

It appears that in ancient times the parishioners brought rushes at the Feast of Dedication, wherewith to strew the church, and from that circumstance the festivity itself has obtained the name of *rush-bearing*, which occurs for a country wake in a glossary to the Lancashire dialect.... The *rush-bearing*, according to Lucas, is in this manner: They cut hard rushes from the marsh, which they make up into long bundles, and then dress them in fine linen, silk, ribbons, flowers, &c. Afterwards, the young women in the village, who perform the ceremony that year, take up the burdens erect, and begin the procession (precedence being always given to the churchwarden's burden), which is attended with music, drums, &c. Setting down their burdens in the church, they strip them of their ornaments, leaving the heads or crowns of them decked with flowers, cut papers, &c. Then the company return and cheerfully partake of a cold collation, and spend the remaining part of the day and night in dancing round a maypole, adorned with flowers.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, by *Sir H. Ellis*, vol. ii. p. 13: 1849.

Rúsh-cándle. *s.* [two words.] Small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark, which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

Be it moon or sun, or what you please;
And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth it shall be so for me.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.
Or, if your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker-hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us.
Milton, Comus, 336.

Rúsh-ríng. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

A custom extremely hurtful to the interests of morality appears anciently to have prevailed both in England and other countries, of marrying with a *rush ring*; chiefly practised, however, by designing men, for the purpose of debauching their mistresses, who sometimes were so infatuated as to believe that this mock ceremony was a real marriage.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, by *Sir H. Ellis*, vol. ii. p. 107: 1849.

Rúshed. *adj.* Abounding with rushes.

Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.
T. Warton.

Rúsher. *s.*

1. One who rushes forward.

They will be teachers of the simple before they have been the scholars of the wise.... Remit such *rushers*, not into the church only, but pulpit, to the philosophy school to be shamed.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*: 1654.

2. One who strewed rushes on the floor, at the dances of our ancestors.

Fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,
Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson.*

Rúshing. *verbal abs.* Any commotion, or violent course.

A *rushing* like the *rushing* of many waters.—*Isaiah*, xvii. 12.
I heard behind me a voice of a great *rushing*.—*Ezekiel*, iii. 12.

Rúshlight. *s.* Rush-candle.

The above short dialogue took place as Mr. Weller lay extended on his mattress at one end of the room, and the cobbler on his, at the other; the apartment being illumined by the light of a rush candle and the cobbler's pipe, which was glowing below the table, like a red-hot coal.... He had a great red pipe in his mouth, and was smoking, and staring at the *rushlight*, in a state of enviable placidity.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xliv.

Rúshlike. *adj.* Resembling a rush; weak; impotent.

Ne yet did seeke their glorie to advance,
By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 788.

Rúshy. *adj.*

1. Abounding with rushes.

In *rushy* grounds springs are found at the first spit.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Made of rushes.

What knight like him could toss the *rushy* lance?
Tickell.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

By the *rushy-fringed* bank,
Where grows the willow, and the ozier dank.
Milton, Comus, 890.

Rusk. *s.* [?] Hard and brittle kind of bread.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar, and *rusk*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
[For] *rusks*, beat seven eggs well, and mix with a pint of new milk, in which have been melted four ounces of butter; add to it a quarter of a pint of yeast, and three ounces of sugar, and put them by degrees into as much flour as will make a very light paste, rather like a batter, and let it rise before the fire half an hour; then add some more flour to make it a little stiffer, but not stiff. Work it well, and divide into small loaves or cakes.... When baked, and cold, slice them the thickness of *rusks*, and put them into the oven to brown a little.—*Mrs. Gordon, New Domestic Cookery.*

Rússet. *adj.* [Fr. *rousset*; Lat. *russus*.]

1. Reddishly brown.

The morn, in *russet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.
Our summer such a *russet* livery wears,
As in a garment often dyed appears. *Dryden.*

2. Newton seems to use it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly. (So it stands in the previous editions. It is probable, however, that in thus using the word, Newton unconsciously adopted the provincial term of his native district, where *dundy-grey-russet* was lately, and perhaps now is, current.)

This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey or *russet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Coarse; homespun; rustic: (much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, probably, because it was formerly the colour of rustic dress: in some places, the rustics still dye clothes spun at home with bark, which must make them *russet*).

Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Figures pedantical: these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Rússet. *v. a.* Give to anything a reddishly brown colour.

The blossom blows, the summer-ray
Russets the plain. *Thomson, Seasons, Hymn.*

Rússet. *s.*

1. Country dress.

Courtly silks in cares are spent,
When country's *russet* breeds content.
Heywood, Shepherd's Song.
The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russet*.—*Dryden.*

2. Name given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour.

The *russet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russeting* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russet*, and the other streaked like a pearmain.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rússeting. *s.* Russet.

The apple-orange; then, the savoury *russeting*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xviii.

Rússety. *adj.* Of a russet colour.

The lawyers are met at the Anchor and Crown,
And Yamen's cheek is a *russety* brown;
The lawyers are met at Crown and Anchor,
And Yamen's cheek grows blanker and blanker.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Southey.

Rust. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Red desquamation of old iron.

This iron began at the length to gather *rust*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Rust-eaten pikes and swords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The husbandman shall oft discover.
May, Translation of Virgil.
But Pallas came in shape of *rust*,
And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock
Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to stock.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 781.

2. Tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the *rust* of peace.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1113.

3. In *Chemistry*. Oxide of metals; with a more extended application to several other kinds of oxidation.

4. Mildew.

Of parasitical fungi the most important are those which are called dry rot.. . .next to these come the blight in corn... the smut and ergot, if they are really anything more than the diseased and disorganized tissue of the plants affected; the *rust*, which is owing to the ravages of Uredos and Pucciniæ; and finally, in this class is to be included what we call mildew, minute simple articulated Mucors and Mucedos.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*
The Uredinæ attack the leaves and herbaceous organs of living plants... they constitute some of the most noxious vegetable pests of agriculture and horticulture, Puccinia graminis forming the mildew of wheat; the stylosphorous forms of the genera of this same tribe, known as species of Uredo, constituting the blights, *rusts*, &c. of corn and other cultivated plants; Colœosporium the white *rust* of cabbages.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*
Rust does not appear to be injurious to corn, so long as it is confined to the flaggy leaves, as it seldom grows except when they are over-luxuriant, but it is a formidable adversary when it attacks the chaff or seed; and the more so because it is impossible to suggest any remedy. Every protospore is shed long before the grain is reaped; therefore steeping is useless, and the application of any dressing to the soil is equally ineffectual.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rust. *v. n.*

1. Gather rust; have the surface tarnished or corroded.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth rest upon, while that the coulter *rusts*,
That should deracinate such savagery.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.
Our armours now may *rust*; our idle scymitars
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

2. Degenerate in idleness.

Must I *rust* in Egypt? never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1

Rust. *v. a.*

1. Make rusty.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 2.

2. Impair by time or inactivity.

Rústic. *adj.* [Lat. *rusticus*; Fr. *rustique*.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side, and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though fostered so by

the muses, as many times the very *rustick* people left both their delights and profits to hearken to his songs.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.
An inelegant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *rustick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty.—*Watts, Logick.*

3. Brutal; savage.
My soul foreboded I should find the bower
Of some fell monster, fierce with barbarous power;
Some *rustick* wretch, who lived in heav'n's despite,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 248.

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.
An altar stood, *rustick*, of grassy sord.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 433.

Rústic. *s.*

1. Clown; swain; inhabitant of the country.
As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rustick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unworthily railed at.—*South, Sermons.*
But by this time the united force of demonstration and derision had begun to produce an effect even on the most ignorant *rustics* in the House.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. Rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature, not according to rules of art; rustic work.
Clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That laid with bits of *rustick* makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 33.

Rústic-work. *s.* [Italian, *opera rustica.*] In *Architecture.* Variety of ashlar masonry, in which the joints are worked with grooves or channels.
Rustic-work was never employed in medieval buildings.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Rústical. *adj.* [Lat. *rusticus.*] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.
On he brought me unto so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whose harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyrs with the *rustical* entertainments of the first Romans.—*Dryden.*

Rústically. *adv.* In a rustical; or rustic, manner; vaguely; rudely; inelegantly.
My brother Jaques he keeps at school,
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part, he keeps me *rustically* at home.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 1.
Where Romulus was bred, and Quintius born,
Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn;
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 143.

Rústicate. *v. n.* [Lat. *rusticatus*, pret. part. of *rusticor.*] Reside in the country.
My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night.—*Pope.*

Rústicate. *v. a.* Banish into the country: (like the following, a *University* term).
I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever.—*Spectator.*

Rusticátion. *s.* Dwelling in, banishment to, the country.
I was afraid that her resolution would sink under the sudden transition from a town life to such a melancholy state of *rustication.*—*Smollett.*

Rusticity. *s.* [Fr. *rusticité*; Lat. *rusticitas, -atis.*]

1. Quality of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.
There presented himself a tall, clownish young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *rusticity.*—*Spenser.*
The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expresst in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect.—*Addison.*
This so general expense of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopped not till it had over-run the whole stock of mankind.—*Woodward, Natural History.*

2. Rural appearance.

Rústily. *adv.* In a rusty manner, or state.
Their armour they should make look so *rustily*, and ill-favouredly, as might well become such wearers.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Rústle. *v. n.* [A.S. *hristlan.*] Make a low continued rattle; make a quick succession of small noises.
He is coming; I hear his straw *rustle.*—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.
This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk.
Id., Cymbeline, iii. 3.
Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Brush'd with the hiss of *rustling* wings.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 767.
As when we see the winged winds engage,
Rustling from every quarter of the sky,
North, east, and west, in airy swiftness vie.
Granville.
All side in parties, and begin the attack;
Fans clap, silks *rustle*, and tough whalebones crack.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.
And the wild antelope, that starts whene'er
The dry leaf *rustles* in the brake, suspend
Her timid steps, to gaze upon a form
More graceful than her own. *Shelley, Alastor.*

Rústle. *s.* Rustling sound.
Not the faintest *rustle* broke the profound tranquillity of the solemn scene. Sound itself appeared to be frozen up, all was so cold and still.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxix.

Rústling. *part. adj.* Sounding as a rustle.
Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
That o'er the winding of Cayster's springs,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *rustling* wings. *Pope.*

Rústling. *verbal abs.* Quick succession of small noises.
Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the *rustling* of silks, betray thy poor heart to women.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Rústy. *adj.*

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.
After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a rusty sword and empty purse.—*Howell.*
Part scour the *rusty* shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted axe.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 867.

2. Impaired by inactivity.
Hector, in his dull and long-continued truce,
Is *rusty* grown.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

3. Surly; morose.
There was a guard by St. Giles's of *rusty* ruffians, kept by Lord Lovelace's order: they made a great clutter.—*Diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon*, in 1689.
Old Iron, why so *rusty*? will you never leave your innuendoes?—*Guardian*, no. 160.

Rut. *s.* [N.F. *ruit, rut.*] Copulation of deer.
The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for generation: and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* somewhat the sooner.—*Bacon.*
The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Rut. *s.* [Fr. *route.*] Track of a wheel.
From hills raine waters headlong fall,
That allwayes eat huge *ruts*, which, met in one bed fill a vall
With such a confluence of streames, that on the mountaine grounds
Farre off, in frighted shepheards eares the bustling noise rebounds. *Chapman.*
[In this road] they will meet with *ruts*, which I actually measured four feet deep, and floating with mud only from a wet summer. What, therefore, must it be after a winter?—*A. Young, Agricultural Tour.*

Ruth. *s.* [*rue.*]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. *Rare.*
O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath stirred
My mind to much *ruth.* *Chapman.*
All *ruth*, compassion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*
She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth
Loved much, hoped little, and desired naught;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth.* *Id.*
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth.*
Milton, Sonnets, ix. 5.

2. Misery; sorrow.
The weary Britons, whose war-hable youth
Was by Maximian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,
Were to those Pagans made an open prey.
Spenser.

Ruthénium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Metal so called.
Ruthenium is a metal of a grey colour, very infusible. It has a stronger attraction for oxygen than any other of the metals of this class. . . . *Ruthenium* seems to bear the same relation to rhodium that iridium does to platinum.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1848.

Rúthful. *adj.*

1. Merciful; compassionate.
He [God] *ruthful* is to man.
Turberville, Eclogues, iii.

2. Rueful; woful; sorrowful.
The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with them.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
What sad and *ruthful* faces!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage.

Rúthfully. *adv.* In a ruthful manner.

1. Wofully; sadly.
The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Most *ruthfully* to tune.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

3. Wofully. *Ironical.*
By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes,
Ruthfully smear'd.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Rúthless. *adj.* Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.
What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea?
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.
The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start the cruel people laugh.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.
His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground.
Sandys.
Their rage the hostile powers restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 27.

Rúthlessly. *adv.* In a ruthless manner.

Rúthlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ruthless.

Rútilant. *adj.* [Lat. *rutilans, -antis.*] Shining.
Parchments . . . coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.—*Evelyn.*

Rútter. *s.* [German, *ritter.*] Horse-soldier; rider; trooper.
Neyther shall they be accompanied with a garde of ruffelynge *rutters.*—*Bale, On the Revelations*, pt. ii.: 1550.
The prince finding his *rutters* alert, (as the Italians say,) with advice of his valiant brother, sent his trumpets to the D. d'Alva.—*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 27: 1618.

Rútterkin. *s.* Word of contempt for Rutter.
Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jetting up and down, to wayte when my Ladie shal be readye to see a cast of theyr office!—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. G. vi.: 1546.
Rutterkin, one by long practice master of his profession, and in every part an old crafty fox, notable beguiler, ordinary deceiver.—*Cotgrave.*

Rúttier. *s.* [Fr. *routière.*] Direction of the road, or of the course, at sea; old traveller well acquainted with most ways; experienced soldier.
Rutter [is] a directory to show the proper course of a vessel, from the French *routier.*—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Rúttish. *adj.* Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.
That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurement of count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy; but for all that very *ruttish.*—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Rúttle. *s.* Noise occasioned by difficulty in breathing; rattle in the throat.
The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle*, tell all those about the dying-bed, that he, who is in that plight, is now going to his home.—*Burnet, Sermons*, p. 175: 1713.

Rye. *s.* [A.S. *ryge.*]

1. Corn-grass of the genus Secale.

Between the acres of the *rye*,
These pretty country folks would lye.
Shakespear, As you like it, v. 3, song.

Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than wheat.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Rye, according to some, is a native of Crete; but it is very doubtful whether any country can be now ascertained to be its native soil.... It is more common than wheat on most parts of the continent; being a more certain crop, and one which requires less culture and manure.... Many consider it the most impoverishing of all crops.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Agriculture*, § 5069.

The meal of *rye* is considered second only to wheat; it is often used alone, or mixed with a proportion of wheat flour to make bread and gingerbread. In those unaccustomed to its use, it is apt to cause an acescent state of the stomach and diarrhœa. *Rye* is liable to a disease called ergot, which depends on a fungus, which attacks and alters the character of the grain. It becomes long, of a deep violet hue externally, and pinkish white within. The odour of the ergotted grain is fishy and fetid, the taste slightly acrid. Ergotted or spurred *rye* is poisonous, when it is baked into bread. It causes febrile symptoms, great debility, often paralysis, tremours, abscesses, gangrene, and death. Some of the epidemics which have occasionally nearly depopulated the north of Europe, have been traced to the use of the spurred *rye*.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmers' Cyclopædia.*

The grains which extend farthest to the north in Europe are barley and oats.... *Rye* is the next which becomes associated with these. This is the prevailing grain in a great part of the northern temperate zone, namely, in the south of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and all the lands bordering on the Baltic, the north of Germany, and part of Siberia.... In the zone where *rye* prevails, wheat is generally to be found; barley being here chiefly cultivated for the manufacture of beer, and oats supplying food for the horses. To these there follows a zone in Europe and Western Asia, where *rye* disappears and wheat almost exclusively furnishes bread.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of *rye*,
That clothe the wold and meet the sky,
And thro' the field the road runs by
To many-towered Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. Disease in a hawk.

Ryégrass. *s.* Pasture grass, both for grazing and hay, so called: (said to be a corruption of *ray-grass*; the connexion, however, is not clear).

Some sow *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. —*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Among the most valuable fodder grasses of temperate climates are the *rye-grasses*, &c.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

The latter math of *rye-grass* is very inconsiderable, and the plant impoverishes the soil in a high degree if the culms ... are not cut before the seed advances towards perfection.... The varieties of this species are very numerous, such as the slender *rye-grass*, compound or broad-spiked *rye-grass*, Pacey's *rye-grass*, Russell's grass, Whitworth's grass, Stickney's grass, panicled *rye-grass*, double-flowered *rye-grass*, viviparous *rye-grass*. All the varieties have a strong tendency to vary their form when sown on different soils.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmers' Cyclopædia.*

S.

SABA

SABAISM. *s.* Sabianism; worship of the heavenly bodies.

We find one rite or ceremonie of the *Zabaisme* or Planetarie worship, Job xxxi. 26, 27. 'If I beheld the sun when it shined, &c.' This holy man (who, as it is supposed, lived among these Zabii about Joseph's time (as Jerome) when this their idolatrie was come to some maturitie) speaks openly of the planetarie worship then so common. And the first part of this *Zabaisme* he so industriously amoves from himself is beholding the sun when it shined. Not the simple beholding of ... but beholding it with such an eye as steals away the heart.... Job here shews that the original seat of *Zabaisme* was the heart.... There were other parts of *Zabaisme*, or star worship, namely images and fire.—*Gale, Court of the Gentiles*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. iv. § 6: 1671.

Sabadílla. *s.* [Spanish.] Poisonous plant so called; poison therefrom.

White Hellebore ... Asagræa officinalis (*Sabadilla* or Cevadilla, of Mexico), all share the acrid narcotic qualities, poisonous or medicinal, according to the dose.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 578.

Sábaoth. *s.* [Hebrew.] Army; host.

Holy Lord God of *sabaoth*; that is, Lord of hosts. —*Book of Common Prayer.*

Sabbatárian. *s.*

1. One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary rigour.

We have myriads of examples in this kind, amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 681.

2. One who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

Sabbatarians, or Seventh-day Baptists, a sect of anabaptists; thus called, because they observed the Jewish or Saturday sabbath, from a persuasion that it was never abrogated in the New Testament by the institution of any other.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Sabbatárian. *adj.* Connected with, belonging to sabbatarianism.

Puritans ... were wont to pass their strange determinations, *sabbatarian* paradoxes, and apocalyptical frenzies, under the name and covert of the true professors of Christian doctrine.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, dedication.

Sabbatárianism. *s.* Tenets of sabbatarians.

Laws against profanation; I do not mean tending to Judaism or *sabbatarianism*.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon on the thirtieth of January*, 1673, p. 34.

Sábbath. *s.* [Hebrew; Gr. *σάββατον*.]

1. Day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn.
To have the due and forfeit of my bond.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

SABB

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* evening.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 245.

Her every day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of prayer, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil release,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys
Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs
(For such vicissitudes in heaven there are),
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r.
Dryden, Eleonora, 116.

There was a double reason rendered by God why the Jews should keep that *sabbath* which they did; one special, as to a seventh day, to shew they worshipped that God who was the Creator of the world; the other individual, as to that seventh day, to signify their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage, from which that seventh day was dated. Being then, upon the resurrection of our Saviour, a greater deliverance and far more plenteous redemption was wrought than that of Egypt, and therefore a greater observance was due unto it than to that; the individual determination of that day did pass upon a stronger reason to another day, always to be repeated by a seventh return upon the reference to the Creation. As there was a change in the year at the coming out of Egypt, by the command of God; 'this month (the month of Abib) shall be unto you the beginning of months, it shall be the first month of the year to you;' so, at this time of a more eminent deliverance, a change was wrought in the hebdomadal or weekly account; and the first day is made the seventh, or the seventh after that first is sanctified. And thus the observation of that day, which the Jews did sanctify, ceased, and was buried with our Saviour: and, in the stead of it, the religious observation of that day, on which the Son of God rose from the dead, by the constant practice of the blessed Apostles, was transmitted to the Church of God, and so continued in all ages.—*Bishop Pearson.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come.
Pope, Miscellanies, To Mrs. M. B. on her Birthday.

Sábbathbreaker. *s.* Violator of the sabbath day by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

Sábbathless. *adj.* Having no Sabbath, or no rest like that of a Sabbath; having no intermission of labour, or interval of rest.

Although men should refrain themselves from injury and evil acts, yet this incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not tribute, which we owe to God, of our time.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning.*

SABI

Sabbátic. *adj.* Sabbatical.

This salutary view is only and effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbatic* duty. This is the true method to make an impression on the heart. They that go not to divine worship cannot know the morality of actions; and have no impulse on their minds to do what is good, to abstain from what is evil.—*Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 99.

Sabbátical. *adj.* Resembling, belonging to, the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

In accounting the *sabbatical* years, this rule is to be observed, that the same year which endeth one jubilee, beginneth the next.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 138: 1640.

The appointment ... of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment.—*Forbes.*

In their seventh, or *sabbatical* year, in which the produce of all estates was given up to the poor, one of these regulations is on the different work which must not be omitted in the sixth year, lest (because the seventh being devoted to the poor), the produce should be unfairly diminished, and the public benefit arising from this law be frustrated. Of whatever is not perennial, and produced that year by the earth, no money may be made; but what is perennial may be sold.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Talmud.*

Sábbatism. *s.* Rest, as that of the sabbath.

This is that *sabbatism*, or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 210: 1653.

Sábian. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, Sabianism.

It is generally asserted that the old religion of the Arabs was entirely *Sabian*; but I can offer so little accurate information concerning the *Sabian* faith, or even the meaning of the word, that I dare not yet speak on the subject with confidence.—*Sir W. Jones, Discourse, &c., on the Arabians.*

The popular worship of the Irámians under Hushang was purely *Sabian*; a word, of which I cannot offer any certain etymology, but which has been deduced by grammarians from *Sabà*, a host, and particularly the Host of Heaven, or the celestial bodies, in the adoration of which the *Sabian* ritual is believed to have consisted; there is a description in the learned work just mentioned, of the several Persian temples dedicated to the Sun and Planets, of the images adorned in them, and of the magnificent processions to them on prescribed festivals, one of which is probably represented by sculpture in the ruined city of Jemshid.—*Id., Discourse, &c., on the Persians.*

Sábian. *s.* Believer in the Sabian religion; believer in Sabaism, or Sabianism.

Concerning the first institution of learning and religion among the *Sabæans*, there is not any agreement of authors.... Epiphanius, and the author of the Chronicon Alexandrinum, affirm that Hellenism began in the time of Serug. This Hellenism some

conceive to be the same with the *Sabæan* superstition; what the Greek fathers call Hellenism, the Rabbins term Goth, the Arabians Algiaheleiton, the Time of Ignorance and Paganism . . . We cannot doubt but that the idolatrous worship of Fire and of the Sun (ascribed to the *Sabæans*) was of great antiquity.... That Terah, father of Abraham, was bred up in this doctrine may be conjectured from Joshua xxiv. 2, where he is reckoned among those that served strange gods. Philo terms him an astronomer, one of those that are versed in mathematics. Of Abraham, son of Terah, R. Maimonides expressly saith, 'It is well known that our father Abraham was educated in the faith of the *Zabians*, who held there is no God but the stars.... This thing afterwards Edris taught his sons and said 'O sons, know that ye are *Sabæans*, learn therefore to read books in your youth. Now *Sabæans* are writers of whom the High (he means Mahomet) said the *Sabæans* and the Nazarenes.... Afterwards the *Zabæans* were divided. ... The book of Isaak the *Zabian*, wherein he argues in defence of the law of the *Zabians*.—*Stanley, History of Philosophy*, pt. i. sect. i. vol. iv. pp. 81–5: 1662.

In the interim it may be proper to acquaint the reader that at this time all the idolatry of the world was divided between two sects, that is the worshippers of images who were called the *Sabians*, and the worshippers of fire, who were called the Magians. ... This religion first began among the Chaldeans. ... From the Chaldeans it spread over the east, where the possessors of it had the name of *Sabians*. ... Those who mislike the notion ... that many of the Jewish laws were made in opposition to the idolatrous rites of the *Sabians*, are much mistaken when they object against it that the *Sabians* were an incorrigible sect.... The *Sabians* whom he [Maimonides] spoke of, were a sect whose heresy had overspread almost all mankind. The remainder of this sect still subsists in the east under the name of *Sabians*, which they pretend to have received from Sabius, a son of Seth.—*Prideaux, The Old and New Testament Connected*, pt. i. b. iii.

This year he [Mahomet] altered the Kebla, that is the place towards which they directed their prayers. For it was usual among the people of the East, of all religions, to observe one particular point of the heavens, towards which they all turned their faces when they prayed.... The Jews ... towards Jerusalem, ... the Arabians towards Mecca, ... the *Sabeans* towards the north star.—*Prideaux, Life of Mahomet*, p. 73: 1723.

The *Sabians* do not only believe one God, but produce many strong arguments for his unity; though they also pay an adoration to the stars, or the angels and intelligences which they suppose reside in them, and govern the world under the supreme Deity.... They go on a pilgrimage to a place near the city of Harran in Mesopotamia, where great numbers of them dwell, and they have also a great respect for the Temple of Mecca, and the pyramids of Egypt; fancying these last to be the sepulchres of Seth, and of Enoch and Sabi his two sons, whom they look on as the first propagators of their religion; at these structures they sacrifice a cock and a black calf, and offer up incense. Besides the book of Psalms, the only true scripture they read, they have other books which they esteem equally sacred, particularly one in the Chaldee tongue which they call the book of Seth, and is full of moral discourses. This sect say, they took the name of *Sabians* from the above-mentioned Sabi, though it seems rather to be derived from Saba or the host of heaven, which they worship. Travellers commonly call them Christians of St. John the Baptist, whose disciples also they pretend to be, using a kind of baptism, which is the greatest mark they bear of Christianity. This is one of the religions, the practice of which Mohammed tolerated (on paying tribute), and the professors of it are often included in that expression of the Koran, those to whom the scriptures have been given, or literally People of the Book.—*Sale, Translation of the Koran, Preliminary Discourse*, sect. i.

(See, also, under Sabianism.)

Sábianism. *s.* [For the derivation which, until lately, has passed for the likeliest, see the second extract under Sabian (*adj.*): for the one that will probably be henceforth recognized see the remarks on the meaning of the word. The spelling with an *e*, as in the *second* extract from Prideaux, suggests a false connection with *Sabei*, the geographical term; especially when the accentuation is on the *second* syllable. The title of the work by Chwolson, which has beyond all comparison, illustrated the subject is 'Die *Ssabier* und der *Ssabismus*,' in which the *a* is ignored. It is probable, however, that in English, the forms *Sabian* and *Sabianism*, which have long been current, will keep their ground.] System of religious belief with certain sects so called either by themselves or others; name for certain religious systems, of lax application, but generally, perhaps always, suggestive of the worship of the heavenly bodies, especially the sun.

In a remote period of antiquity, *Sabianism* was diffused over Asia by the science of the Chaldeans and the arms of the Assyrians. From the observations of two thousand years, the priests and astronomers of Babylon deduced the eternal laws of Nature and Providence. They adored the seven gods, or angels, who directed the course of the seven planets, and shed their irresistible influence on the earth. The attributes of the seven planets, with the twelve signs of the zodiac and the twenty-four constellations of the northern and southern hemisphere, were represented by images and talismans; the seven days of the week were dedicated to their respective deities; the *Sabians* prayed thrice each day; and the temple of the moon at Haran was the term of their pilgrimage. But the flexible genius of their faith was always ready either to teach or to learn: in the tradition of the creation, the deluge, and the patriarchs, they held a singular agreement with their Jewish captives; they appealed to the secret books of Adam, Seth, and Enoch; and a slight infusion of the gospel has transformed the last remnant of the Polytheists into the Christians of St. John, in the territory of Bassora.... Sale confounds *Sabianism* with the primitive, religion of the Arabs.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. l. and note. (Ord. MS.)

That both the import and the etymology of this term have long been matters of uncertainty has been shown both by the explanation and the extracts. The work, however, by Chwolson, already referred to, has removed the chief difficulties.

1. The word is Asiatic and Mahometan, being foreign to the classical and ecclesiastical writers. So far as it is Jewish, it is found where the contact between the Jews and the Mahometans has been the greatest.

2. It was applied by the Mahometans to certain religious systems different from their own; but it was not the name by which those systems were designated by the communities which upheld them—not, at least, *in the first instance*.

3. It is applied in the Koran, to one community; by the end of the ninth century it applies to another and a different one.

In detail.—1. Those to whom the term, as used in the Koran applied, were the communities who called themselves *Mendâi*, &c, whose occupancies were the alluvial districts of the Lower Euphrates; and whose creed was that of the old Chaldeans, upon which, at the beginning of the second century of our era, were engrafted certain elements from the allied creed of the Persian Magi, and others from the heretical speculations of the Greek Christians. The result was a mixture of the original creed, Parseeism, and Gnosticism. From their practice of frequent ablutions, they were called by the population around them *Sabiin* or Washers; by which name they were known to Mahomet. The best name for these is *Mendâi*, *Mendean*, or *Mendaite*; the worst, perhaps, The Christians of St. John the Baptist; this latter being, probably, the result of a confusion between the notions of washing and baptizing. These are the *true Sabians* of Chwolson.

2. The *Pseudo-Sabians* of Chwolson belong to the Middle, rather than to the Lower, Euphrates; their occupancies being the parts about Haran, or Charræ, in Mesopotamia, and their creed the original paganism of the district, modified by Greek and Syrian influences; pagan, christian, and philosophic. These applied the name *Sabian* to themselves; *but not until the ninth century*. The reason was this. The Mendâi, to whom the term as used in the Koran applied, were placed upon the same favoured footing as the Christians and the Jews, i.e. as the believers in a true God, and as the holders of a canonic creed—a Religion of a Book. This made their name a safeguard against excessive persecution; and, as such, it was borrowed, appropriated, or adopted by the communities under notice when persecuted by the Caliph Almamún.

These two communities give us the *historical* Sabianism of Chwolson, to which he opposes the import of the term as indefinitely applied to certain religions, which, in the eyes of the later Mahometans (to whom, after the first three centuries of their era, the original application was unknown), were, in different ways, idolatrous; especially in the way of sun-worship, star-worship, or the worship of the host of heaven in general.

These views, so far as the meaning and derivation of the word go, are likely to command acceptance: nor will they be materially invalidated even if future criticism connect Mendeanism with the Christianity of St. John the Baptist, and the true and false Sabianisms with one another, more closely than is done by our author: whose object was to separate, for the sake of clearness, rather than to combine, for the purposes of generalization.

Notwithstanding, however, the light that he has thrown over an obscure subject, it is doubtful whether the application of the word, as an English term, be finally settled. There is evidently a tendency to invest it with more generality than it has as applied either to the creed of the Mendeans, to whom it was attached by their neighbours, or to that of the Haranites, who borrowed it for themselves: neither of whom it suits exactly, and neither of whom require it—Mendean and Haranite being sufficient.

For that division, however, of religions, the leading principle of which is the cultus of heavenly bodies, a general term is wanted; and this *Sabianism* supplies: or, failing its adoption in this sense, it is convenient as a generic name to certain undoubted congeners of the two creeds under notice, still extant in different parts of south-western Asia, viz., the Shemshiyah, the Jezid, the Nasariyeh, the Druse, the Ismaliyeh, and other creeds less generally known; but in all of which the main elements are the same, viz., the original creed of the district (the ground-work of which was the same throughout), and elements, in different proportions, from Judaism, Christianity, Mahometanism, Greek philosophy, and heresies of a Manichean character. To the editor, at least, the division is natural, and the name both needed and apposite.

Sábine. *s.* Savine.

Sabine or savin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sáble. *s.* [German, *zobel*; Russian, *sobel.*] Fur-bearing animal of the genus Mustela (zibellina).

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *sables*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable's* tail.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 181.

The *sable*, so much celebrated for its rich fur [is] brown, with some spots of white on the head, and is distinguished from the [common marten] by having hair even under the toes. It likewise inhabits the most frozen mountains. The hunting of this animal in the midst of winter through eternal snow is one of the most painful of human labours. The pursuit of *sables* first gave occasion to the discovery of the eastern regions of Siberia.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Among the furs which always rank very high ... may be specified the Siberian *sable* and the black and silver fox. These articles are at all times comparatively very scarce, and command high prices.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce, Fur Trade.*

Sáble. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. *Heraldic and rhetorical.*

By this the drooping daylight gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoky cannons banish day:
Night, horrour, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

With him inthroned
Sat *sable-vested* night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 962.

Used *substantivally.*

Sable, in engraving, is expressed by both horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing each other. —*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

Sabót. *s.* [Fr.; Spanish, *zapato.*] Wooden shoe.

A fustian language, like the clattering noise of *sabots*.—*Bishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes*, p. 20: 1655.

They wear large clumsy shoes, almost as bad as the French *sabot*.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xliv.

Sábre. *s.* [Fr.] Short sword with a convex edge.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

Sábre. *v. a.* Strike, cut down, with a sabre.

You send troops to *sabre* and bayonet us into submission.—*Burke.*

Sábulous. *adj.* [Lat. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum* = fine sand, grit.] In *Medicine.* Applied chiefly to deposits in urine; gritty, gravelly, sandy.

Sabulous deposits in the urine are of various characters, but, as far as their leading chemical varieties are concerned, they may be conveniently termed white sand and red sand; the former consisting usually of phosphate of lime, or ammonio-magnesian phosphate, or a mixture of the two; whilst in the latter uric acid predominates.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1836: 1848.

Sac. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *saccus* = sack. Without the final *k*.] In *Anatomy.* Term of common, and somewhat wide application, denoting any part of the body which has the character of a sack, or pouch; also, any protruded portion of a membrane, not naturally sack-like, from mechanical pressure from beneath.

Surgeons understand, by the term hernia, a tumour formed by the protrusion of some of the viscera of the abdomen, out of that cavity, into a kind of *sac*, composed of the portion of peritoneum, which is pushed before them. However, there are certainly cases which will not be comprehended in this definition; either because the parts are not protruded at all, or have no hernial *sac*. It is only in rare cases that the *sac* is wanted; as, for example, where the hernia has been produced by the operation of great violence, or has been preceded by a wound of the abdominal parietes, or an attempt at a radical cure has been made with caustic. The *sac* is also sometimes rendered imperfect by laceration or ulceration. Some viscera, which occasionally protrude, are not included in the peritoneum, as the bladder and cæcum; and when they are considerably displaced, they draw after them the portion of peritoneum connected with them, which forms a *sac* into which other bowels may fall.—*S. Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery, Hernia.*

The lacrymal *sac* is a membranous reservoir of a vertically elongated form.... Above ... it forms a cul-de-sac or blind end. Below it passes into the nasal duct.—*Wharton Jones*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. *Lacrymal Organs.*

Saccáde. *s.* [Fr.] Violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand.

Sáccage. *s.* Sackage.

With as small a matter Psammeticus saved the *saccage* of a city.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 67.

I shall not enquire how far the *saccage* of Paris may yet be in the power of the allies to accomplish. —*Strictures on Burke*, p. 64.

Sáccate. *s.* Sack-shaped: (common in *Botany*).

A shallow pouch renders the calyx gibbous; a deeper *saccate*, and a long narrow pouch, forms what is called a spur.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 175.

Saccharíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.] Producing sugar.

Saccharíferous trees.—*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 380.

Saccharímeter. *s.* [less properly *saccharometer.*] Instrument for measuring the amount of sugar in solution in any liquid.

[The] strength [of a wort] is frequently adjusted by its density, which is determined by an instrument not quite correctly called a *saccharometer*, since it is influenced by all the contents of the wort and not the sugar only. It is a brass instrument, resembling the common hydrometer, ... so adjusted in weight as to sink to the point marked 0°, in distilled water at the temperature of 70°, and when immersed in a liquor of the same temperature, and of the specific gravity of 1.100, it is buoyed up to the mark 100, just above the bulb. The intermediate space is divided into 100 parts, so as to indicate intermediate degrees of strength.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1636: 1848.

Sáccharine. *adj.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

In true diabetes the urine is never without sugar. The quantity may indeed be small; and it may not be sensible to that coarse test, the taste; but modern observers almost all agree in rejecting any species of diabetes in which the urine is not at all *saccharine*. This condition of the urine was first described in 1684, by our learned countryman Dr. Willis.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxvii.

Saccharine matter exists in the roots of liquorice. —*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 459.

Sacerdótal. *adj.* Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Sacerdótalism. *s.* Sacerdotal system.

As there were three degrees of attainment, light, purity, knowledge (or the divine vision), so there were three orders of the earthly hierarchy, bishops, priests, and deacons; three sacraments, baptism, the eucharist, the holy chrism; three classes, the baptised, the communicants, the monks. How sublime, how exalting, how welcome to the *sacerdotalism* of the West this lofty doctrine. The celestial hierarchy were as themselves; themselves were formed and organised after the pattern of the great orders in heaven.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Sáchel. *s.* See Satchel.

Puckered together like a *sachell*.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 19: 1639.

Sack. *s.* [from Gr. σάκκος; Lat. *saccus*; Fr. *sac*; A.S. *sacc.*]

1. Bag, commonly a large, strong and coarse one.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roan.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

Vastius caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Measure of three bushels.

3. Woman's loose robe.

This strait-bodied city attire will stir a courtier's blood, more than the finest loose *sacks* the ladies use to be put in.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Sack. *v. a.* Put into sacks.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound.
Betterton.

Sack. *v. a.* Take by storm; pillage; plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English-pale inhabitants, and *sacked* and rased all cities and corporate towns.—*Spenser.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?
What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps but would demand
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land?
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *sacked* in his reign.—*South, Sermons.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. —*Addison.*

Sack. *s.* [Spanish, *saco.*] Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's son bestows
The *sack* of Troy, which he by promise owes,
Then shall the conquering Greeks thy loss restore.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 192.

Sack. *s.* [Spanish, *secco* = dry.] Dry sherry; mixture made thereof.

Please you, drink a cup of *sack*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of *sack*.—*Swift.*

Sáckbut. *s.* [N.Fr. *sacquebutte, sambuque*; Lat. *sambuca.*] In *Music.* Wind instrument serving as a bass in concerts; trombone.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries and fife,
Make the sun dance. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 4

Sáckcloth. *s.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore.
Spenser.

Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe,
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw.
Sandys.

Being clad in *sackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Sáckclothed. *adj.* Wearing sackcloth.

To be jovial, when God calls to mourning; to glut our maw, when he calls to fasting; to glitter, when he would have us *sackclothed* and squalid; he hates it to the death.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 69.

Sáckful. *s.* As much as fills a sack.

Wood goes about with *sackfuls* of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance.—*Swift.*

Sáckage. *s.* Act of storming and plundering a place: (notwithstanding the authority of Burke for the *-cc-* in the spelling, and the Spanish *saco*, the *k* is generally and conveniently adopted; the *sac* in *Anatomy* being the only word in which it is admitted on the principle of differentiation).

Sácking. *s.* Coarse cloth, supporting a bed; cloth, of which sacks are made.

Sáckless. *adj.* [A.S. *sacleas*; see Sake.] Guiltless.

Sácrament. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sacramentum.*]

1. Oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

2. Outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *sacrament*, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *sacrament*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Eucharist; holy communion.
As we have ta'en the *sacrament*,
We will unite the white rose with the red.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 4.
Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *sacrament*, with his son, and the chief of his officers.—*Addison.*

Sácrament. *v. a.* Bind by an oath actually sacramental, or having a sacramental character.
When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.—*Archbishop Laud, Sermons*, p. 86.
Deep heart! in all this sevenfold night
The Paraclete with thee abode;
And *sacramented* there in light,
Bore witness of the things of God.
Aubrey de Vere, May Carols, pt. ii. 1.

Sacraméntal. *adj.* Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.
To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *sacramental* elements receive from *sacramental* words.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *sacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
I cannot think that nature was so *sacramental* as to point out the holy and mysterious Trinity by the triangle of the heart.—*Id., Sermons*, vol. i. p. 219. (Ord MS.)

Sacraméntal. *s.* That which relates to a sacrament.
These words, cup and testament, ... be *sacramentals.—Bishop Morton, Discharge, &c.*, p. 80.
The fees of sacraments, *sacramentals*, dirigies.—*H. Wharton, On Burnet's History of the Reformation*, p. 66.

Sacraméntally. *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.
My body is *sacramentally* contained in this sacrament of bread.—*Bishop Hall.*
The law of circumcision was meant by God *sacramentally* to impress the duty of strict purity.—*Hammond.*

Sacramentárian. *s.* One holding peculiar notions concerning the sacraments.
They resolved to accuse him [Cranmer] of being the head and protector of the *sacramentarians.—Tindal*, in *Rapin's History of England.*

Sacraméntary. *s.*
1. Book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments.
As in the Egyptian liturgy; ... and that in Grimoaldus's *sacramentary.—Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 147.
To invite his pupils to read he made use of a psalter and *sacramentary* whose capital letters he had richly illuminated with gold.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*
2. Sacramentarian.
So ye be no papist, ye may be a *sacramentary*, an anabaptist, or a Lutheran.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 86.

Sacraméntary. *adj.* Relating to, or connected with, sacramentarians.
He would have not only the papists, but the Lutherans, the anabaptists, and all other divided sects of protestants, to joyne in his *sacramentary* congregation.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 25.

Sácrate. *v. a.* Consecrate; dedicate. *Rare.*
The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 51: 1653.

Sacrátion. *s.* Consecration.
Why then should it not as well from this be avoided, as from the other find a *sacration?—Fellthan: Resolves*, p. 36. (Ord MS.)

Sacred. *adj.* [Lat. *sacer.*]
1. Immediately relating to God.
Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the *sacred* mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 508.
Before me lay the *sacred* text,
The help, the guide, the balm of souls perplex'd.
Arbuthnot.
2. Devoted to religious uses; holy.
Others that had run together into caves near by, to celebrate the sabbath secretly, being discovered to Philip, were all burnt together, because they made a conscience to help themselves for the honour of the most *sacred* day.—2 *Maccabees*, vi. 11.
They with wine-offerings pour'd, and *sacred* feast,
Shall spend their days with joy unblamed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 21.
This temple and his holy ark,
With all his *sacred* things. *Ibid.* xii. 341.
3. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated: (with *to*).
O'er its eastern gate was raised above
A temple, *sacred to* the queen of love.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 458.
4. Relating to religion; theological.
Smit with the love of *sacred* song.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 29.
5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.
Bright officious lamps,
In thee concentring all their precious beams
Of *sacred* influence. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 105.
Poet and saint, to thee alone were given,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heav'n.
Cowley.
6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superior being.
The honour's *sacred*, which he talks on now,
Supposing that I lack't it.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.
How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The *sacred* fruit? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 902.
Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held;
Their sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.
Think not that fear is *sacred* to the storm,
Stand on thy guard against the smiles of fate.
Young.

Sácredly. *adv.* In a sacred manner; inviolably; religiously.
When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how *sacredly* did he preserve this privilege!—*South, Sermons.*

Sácredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by a state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.
In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *sacredness* of the place.—*South, Sermons.*
This insinuates the *sacredness* of power, let the administration of it be what it will.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
It was ... a measure of no inconsiderable hazard and difficulty. For such it surely was under a system of government which rested so much on antiquity, and in spite of the peculiar *sacredness* which the English attach to all freehold property, to annihilate so many prescriptive baronial tenures, the possessors whereof composed more than a third part of the house of lords, and to subject so many estates which the law had rendered inalienable, to maxims of escheat and forfeiture that had never been held applicable to their tenure.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. ii.

Sacrificable. *adj.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Rare.*
Although Jephtha's vow ran generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, to whatsoever was *sacrificable*, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sacrificant. *s.* One who offers a sacrifice.
Homer did believe there were certain evil demons, who took pleasure in fumes and nidours of sacrifices; and that they were ready, as a reward, to gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person, if they so desired it.—*Halliwell, Melampronæa*, p. 102.

Sacrificátion. *s.* Sacrifice. *Rare.*
O son! since through the will of God I am thy father, and since to him I must again resign thee, generously suffer thy *sacrification.—Geddes*, vol. ii. preface p. ix.

Sacrificátor. *s.* Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Rare.*
Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable, but also the *sacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sácrifice. *v. a.* [Fr. *sacrifier*; Lat. *sacrifico.*]
1. Offer to heaven; immolate as an atonement or propitiation: (with *to*).
I *sacrifice* to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males.—*Exodus*, xiii. 15.
Men from the herd or flock
Oft *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 19.
2. Destroy or give up for the sake of something else: (with *to*).
'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should *sacrifice* the peace of the church *to* a little vain curiosity.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men *sacrifice to* when they break it.—*Locke.*
Syphax loves you, and would *sacrifice*
His life, nay more, his honour *to* your service.
Addison, Cato.
3. Destroy; kill.
4. Devote with loss.
Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years
To babbling ignorance, and *to* empty fears.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 71.

Sácrifice. *v. n.* Make offerings; offer sacrifice.
Let us go, we beseech thee, three days' journey into the wilderness, that we may *sacrifice* to the Lord.—*Exodus*, iii. 18.
Some great mischief hath befallen
To that meek man who well had *sacrificed.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 450.

Sácrifice. *s.*
1. Act of offering to heaven.
God from the mount of Sinai ... will himself ... Ordain them laws; part such as appertain
To civil justice, part religious rites
Of *sacrifice.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 227.
2. Thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion.
Upon such *sacrifice*
The gods themselves throw incense.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.
Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet *sacrifice*,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Id., Henry VIII.* ii. 1.
Moloch ... besmear'd with blood
Of human *sacrifice.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 392.
My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy *sacrifice* shall be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to thee. *Addison, Spectator.*
3. Anything destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else: (as, 'He made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest;' generally suggesting the notion of loss, as, 'sold at a great *sacrifice*').
Supposing a man to be in the talking world one-third part of the day, whoever gives another quarter of an hour's hearing, makes him a *sacrifice* of more than the four hundred thousandth part of his conversable life!—*Tatler*, no. 264.
4. Anything destroyed.

Sácrificer. *s.* One who offers sacrifice; one who immolates.
Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
When some brawny *sacrificer* knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.
A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *sacrificers.—Addison.*

Sacrificial. *adj.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.
Rain *sacrificial* whisp'rings in his ear;
Make sacred even his stirrup.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.
Tertullian's observation upon these *sacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Sácrilege. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sacrilegium.*] Crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; crime of robbing Heaven; crime of violating or profaning things sacred.
By what eclipse shall that sun be defaced,
What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!
What *sacrilege* hath such a saint disgraced?
Sir P. Sidney.
Then gan a cursed hand the quiet womb
Of his great-grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege.—South, Sermons.*

Sacrilégious. *adj.* [Lat. *sacrilegus.*] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.
To *sacrilegious* perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery.—*Eikon Basilike.*
By vile hands to common use debased,
With *sacrilegious* taunt, and impious jest.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 780.
Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 181.
Blasphemy is a malediction, and a *sacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Sacrilégiously. *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner.
When these evils befell him, his conscience tells him it was for *sacrilegiously* pillaging and invading God's house,—*South, Sermons.*

Sacrilégiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sacrilegious.

Sácrilegist. *s.* One who commits sacrilege.

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the *sacrilegist*.—*Sir H. Spelman, History of Sacrilege*, § 6.

Several of the brass-plates were most sacrilegiously torn up, and taken away: ... but, with shame be it spoken, not one of them did resent the the matter, or enquire after the *sacrilegists*.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 142.

Sácring. *part.* From Chapman's Translation of Homer's Hymn to Diana Todd quotes:—

'*Sacring* my song to every deity,'

the meaning being *consecrating*. This implies some verb like *sacre*.

Sácring. *s.*

1. Consecration.

What made the people to runne from their seates to the altar, and from altar to altar, and from *sakeryng* (as they called it) to *sakeryng*, peepyng, tootyng, and gasyng at that thynge whiche the prieste helde up in his handes.—*Archbishop Cranmer.*

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Elevation of the host.

Ryng the belle, that these forsaiden may come to the *sacryng*.—*Ritson, Ancient Songs*, p. 56.

As the *first element* in a *compound*: (with *bell*).

I'll startle you,
Worse than the *sacring-bell*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Sácrist. *s.* One who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Sácristan. *s.* Officer of the church, who has charge of the sacred vessels and utensils: (corrupted at present into *sexton*).

And let the drowsy *sacristan*
Still count as slowly as he can.
Coleridge, Christabel.

Sácristy. *s.* [Fr. *sacristie.*] Apartment where the consecrated vessels or movables of a church are reposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings
The chalices of heaven, and holy things
Of precious weight; and sconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd to light the *sacristy*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments.—*Addison.*

Sácrosanct. *adj.* [Lat. *sacrosanctus.*] Inviolable; sacred.

The Roman church ... makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. iii.: 1669.

Sad. *adj.* [see Sodden.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a sad Pamela so well as a joyful?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay
Recomforted, and after-thoughts disturb'd
Submitting to what seem'd remediless.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 917.

The hapless pair
Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint.
Ibid. x. 342.

Up into heaven, from Paradise in haste
The angelick guards ascended, mute and *sad*.
Ibid. x. 17.

I now must change
Those notes to tragick: ... *sad* task! *Ibid.* ix. 5.

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministereth unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipateth those *sad* thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread,
Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

3. Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance.—*Matthew*, vi. 16.

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky lour'd, and, muttering thunder, some sad drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin
Original. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1000.

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*,
From point to point discoursed his voyage.
Spenser.

The lady Katherine, a *sad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII.'s resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but that it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood.—*Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some *sad* person of known judgement and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters.—*Id.*

A *sad* wise valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities;
The *gigler* is a milkmaid, whom infection,
Or a fired beacon, frighteth from his ditties.
G. Herbert.

He left as one that has been stunned,
And is of sense forlorn;
A *sadder* and a wiser man,
He rose the morrow morn.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremes,
Or end, though sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 975.

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious: (a word of *burlesque complaint*).

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband.—*Addison.*

7. Dark-coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured clothes, far from being costly.—*I. Walton, Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *sadder* colours, when the dyers make them last without fading.—*Boyle.*

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

9. Heavy: (applied to *bread*, as contrary to *light*).

10. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sádden. *v. a.*

1. Make sad, sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Make dark coloured.

3. Make heavy; make cohesive.

The very soft water, lying long upon the bottoms of the sea or pools, doth so compress and *sadden* them by its weight.—*Ray.*

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sádden. *v. n.* Become sad.

Troy *sadden'd* at the view.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xiv. 558.

'Alas,' said Juan, ''twere a tale distressing,
And long besides.'—'Oh, if 'tis really so,
You're right on both accounts to hold your tongue;
A sad tale *saddens* doubly when 'tis long.'
Byron, Don Juan, v. 16.

Sáddle. *s.* [A.S. *sadel, sadl.*]

1. Seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*, and the stirrups of no kindred.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 735.

2. Double loin of mutton.

There was a time ... when the consciousness of having eaten a man's salt rendered me dumb regarding his demerits. ... But why should a *saddle* of mutton blind you, or a turbot and lobster-sauce shut your mouth for ever?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Well, or firm, in the saddle. Firmly seated in general.

Two years afterwards, when he was *firm in the saddle*, and the death of Siward had added the north to the domain of his family, Harold dealt a sharp blow at the one house that held him in check.—*Saturday Review*, August 22: 1868.

Sáddle. *v. a.* [A.S. *sadlian.*]

1. Cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon.—2 *Samuel*, xix. 26.

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse.
Cleaveland.

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And *saddled* Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child.
Prior, Alma, i. 152.

2. Load; burthen.

Resolved for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each *saddled* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 206

I accede, provided, first, that you allow me to draw up a fresh deed, which will accomplish your part of the compact; and, secondly, that we *saddle* the proposed delay with the condition that you do not lose your election.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. vi.

Sáddleback. *s.* With an *adjectival* construction, as, ('a *saddle-back* hill,') i.e. a hill constituting a ridge.

Sáddlebacked. *adj.* Fit for the saddle.

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Sáddlebag. *s.* Kind of portmanteau attached to the saddle.

This accident was, that those sermons which the parson was travelling to London to publish, were, O my good reader, left behind; what he had mistaken for them in the *saddle-bags* being no other than three shirts, a pair of shoes, and some other necessaries, which Mrs. Adams, who thought her husband would want shirts more than sermons on his journey, had carefully provided him.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, ch. ii.

Sáddlebow. *s.* [A.S. *sadel-boga.*] Two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back.

Alight thy steed,
And rein his proud head to the *saddle-bow*.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

One hung a pole-axe at his *saddle-bow*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 32.

Sáddler. *s.* Saddle-maker.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper;
The *saddler* had it.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, *saddlers*, and smiths.—*Sir K. Digby.*

The smith and the *saddler's* journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.*

Sádducee. *s.* Member of a Jewish sect at the beginning of our era, which denied the resurrection and the existence of angels; hence, the word is used in a secondary sense to denote one who is lax, or a free-thinker, in religion; the term *Pharisee* denotes the opposite.

The *Sadducees* say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit.—*Acts*, xxiii. 8.

The true, zealous, and hearty persecutors of Christianity at that time were the *Sadducees*, whom we may truly call the free-thinkers among the Jews. They believed neither resurrection, nor angel, nor spirit, i.e. in plain English, they were deists at least, if not atheists.—*Guardian*, no. 93.

Sádducism. *s.* System, doctrine, or tenets of the Sadducees.

That earthly and cold disease of *sadducism* and atheism.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, preface: 1647.

Infidelity, or modern deism, is little else but revived *sadducism*, &c.—*Bishop Waterland, Charge*, p. 75: 1732.

Sádly. *adv.* In a sad manner.

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit *sadly* I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

He grieved, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love: a *sadly* pleasing thought.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1166.

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,
Outweeps an hermit, and outprays a saint.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, cclxi.

Poor creatures! their good looks were *sadly* changed. *Byron, Don Juan*, v. 7.

2. Calamitously; miserably.
We may at present easily see, and one day *sadly* feel.—*South, Sermons.*
3. Gravely; seriously.
To tell thee *sadly*, shepherd, without blame
Or our neglect, we lost her as we came.
Milton, Comus, 509.
Think *sadly* of what hath been spoken.—*Whole Duty of Man*, sunday viii. § 14.
4. In a dark colour.
A gloomy obscure place, and in it only one light, which the genius of the house held, *sadly* attired.—*B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.*

Sádness. *s.* In a sad manner.

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.
The soul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And so imparts a *sadness* to the sense.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
In the midst of these *sadnesses* God remembered his own creature.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on Psalm*, lxxxvi. 5.
And let us not be wanting to ourselves,
Lest so severe and obstinate a *sadness*
Tempt a new vengeance.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.
A passionate regret at sin, a grief and *sadness* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
2. Melancholy look.
What hinders, that paleness, *sadness*, and deadness may not be remedied? since God hath given to mankind not only bread to strengthen, and wine to cheer, man's heart; but also oil, and other things proper, to make him a serene and cheerful countenance.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 105.
Dim *sadness* did not spare,
That time, celestial visages.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 23.
3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.
Mighty lord, this merry inclination
Accords not with the *sadness* of my suit.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.
If the subject be mournful, let everything in it have a stroke of *sadness.—Dryden.*

Safe. *adj.* [N.Fr. *sauf*; Lat. *salvus.*]

1. Free from danger.
Our separated fortune
Shall keep us both the *safer*; where we are,
There's daggers in men's smiles.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.
But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he lived obscure, but *safe* from Jove.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1062.
2. Free from hurt.
Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
3. Conferring security.
To write the same things to you, to me indeed is not grievous, but for you it is safe.—*Philippians*, iii. 1.
Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 371.
Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,
(A wider circle, but in sight of shore),
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequester'd bay.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 558.
4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.
Banquo's *safe.*—
Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch he lies,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Our great forbidder *safe*, with all his spies
About him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 815.

Safe. *s.* Movable larder.

Safe. *v. a.* Render safe; procure safety to. *Obsolete.*
My more particular,
And that which most with you should *safe* my going,
Is Fulvia's death.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra; i. 3.
Best you *safed* the bringer
Out of the host. *Ibid.* iv. 6.

Safecónduct. *s.* [Fr. *sauf conduit.*]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
2. Pass; warrant to pass.
A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a *safeconduct* for a gentleman.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Sáfeguard. *s.*

1. Defence; protection; security.
We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.
Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become in times of difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors ministered.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne
Is now become the bulwark of thine own.
Granville.
Those who concurred in the proceeding against Duncombe tried to vindicate their conduct by citing as an example the proceeding against Fenwick. So dangerous is it to violate, on any pretence, those principles which the experience of ages has proved to be the *safeguards* of all that is most precious to a community.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxviii.
2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3. Pass; warrant to pass.
On *safeguard* he came to me.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
4. Outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback.
Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantick husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask and *safeguard*; and had in his hand
His mad wife's distaff for a riding-wand.
Drayton, Moon-calf.

Sáfeguard. *v. a.* Guard; protect.
We have locks to *safeguard* necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.
Courage is the greatest security; for it does most commonly *safeguard* the man; but always rescues the condition from an intolerable evil.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, sect. viii. ch. iii.

Sáfely. *adv.* In a safe manner.

1. Without danger.
Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view?—*Locke.*
All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;
But none presumes to give a nearer wound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1006.
2. Without hurt.
God *safely* quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travail, to the gladding of your highness with an heir.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 1.

Sáfeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Safe; exemption from danger.
If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing.—*South, Sermons.*

Sáfety. *s.*

1. Freedom from danger.
To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety.* *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.
2. Exemption from hurt.
If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete?
Prior, Solomon, iii. 601.
3. Preservation from hurt.
Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
4. Custody; security from escape.
Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety*, and return.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Used as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, *safety-lamp*; *safety-valve*).

Sáffow. *s.* Safflower.
An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sáfflower. *s.* Plant of the genus Carthamus (tinctorius) used in dyeing; bastard saffron.
This mather, used to the best advantage, dyeth on cloth a colour the nearest to our Bow dye, or the new scarlet; the like whereof *safflower* doth in silk.—*Sir W. Petty, History of Dyeing Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 298.
The only cosmetic that can be applied without injury to brighten a lady's complexion, is that prepared . . . from *safflower.—Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sáffron. *s.* [Fr. *safran.*] Yellow pigment consisting of the dried stigmas of a species of Crocus (sativus). See extracts.
Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of *saffron.—Peacham.*
Saffron is a filamentous cake, composed of the stigmata of the flowers of the crocus sativus. It contains a yellow matter called polychroïte, because a small quantity of it is capable of colouring a great body of water. This is obtained by evaporating the watery infusion of *saffron* to the consistence of an extract, digesting the extract with alcohol, and concentrating the alcoholic solution. The polychroïte remains in the form of a brilliant mass, of a reddish-yellow colour, transparent, and of the consistence of honey. It has the agreeable smell, with the bitter pungent taste of *saffron. Saffron* is employed as a seasoning in French cookery. It is also used to tinge confectionary articles, liqueurs, and varnishes; but rarely as a pigment.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sáffron. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.
Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.
Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
There let Hymen oft appear
With *saffron* robe and taper clear;
And pomp, and feast, and revelry,
With mask, and antique pageantry.
Milton, L'Allegro, 123.
Aurora now had left her *saffron* bed,
And beams of early light the heavens o'erspread.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iv. 839.

Sáffrony. *adj.* Having the colour of saffron.
The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffrony*, as on whose face the sun had too freely cast his beams.—*Lord, History of the Banians*, p. 9.: 1630.

Sag. *v. n.* Hang heavy; shake so as to threaten a fall; stagger.
His state and tottering empire *sagges.*
Miseries of Arthur: 1587.
The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.
States, though bound with the straitest laws, often *sagge* aside into schisms and factions.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 202.

Sagging to leeward. In *Navigation.* The opposite to holding a good wind, meaning, making a considerable leeway.

Sága. *s.* Prose narrative in Old Norse literature.
These traditions are . . . universally diffused. There are Danish and Icelandic versions of them, externally more or less altered and distorted, yet substantially real copies, professing, indeed, to be borrowed from the German; in particular we have the Niflinga and the Wilkina *saga*, composed in the thirteenth century, which still in many ways illustrate the German original. Innumerable other songs and *sagas* point more remotely in the same direction. Nay, as Von der Hagen informs us, certain rhymed tales, founded on these old adventures, have been recovered from popular recitation, in the Faroe Islands, within these few years.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Nibelungen Lied.*
Used *adjectivally* (like the Norse *sagamand* = saga-man).
Years after, this risk was revenged upon the hard-hearted monarch. In the battle of Stamford-Bridge an arrow from a skilled archer penetrated the wind-pipe of the king, and it is supposed to have sped, observes the *saga* writer, from the bow of Heminar, then in the service of the English monarch.—*Baring Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, William Tell.*

Sagácious. *adj.* [Lat. *sagax.*]

1. Quick of scent.
With might and main they chased the murderous fox . . .
Nor wanted horns to inspire *sagacious* hounds.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 749.
With *of.*
So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 279.

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions.—*Locke.*

Lord Eskdale . . . was a noble Crœsus, acquainted with all the gradations of life; . . . clear-sighted, unprejudiced, *sagacious*.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

Sagáciously. *adv.* In a sagacious manner.

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.—*Burke, Speech upon Economical Reformation.*

Sagácity. *s.*

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connexion there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.—*Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages.—*Id.*

Bentley says that he will supply the want of manuscripts to collate, (to use his own words) by his own '*sagacity*,' and 'happy conjecture.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Critical Sagacity.*

I was thinking yesterday that your father-in-law, relying on your advice as a man of great *sagacity* in money matters, as no doubt you are, would join us, if the thing were well presented to him.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxviii.

Ságapenum. *s.* [?] In *Medicine.* Gum resin from undetermined eastern plant; drug so called.

Sagapenum is supposed to be obtained from another species of ferula.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*,§ 485.

Ságathy. *s.* [?] Kind of serge; slight woollen stuff.

Making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid.—*Tatler*, no. 270.

At Cullumpton are manufactures of *sagathies*, serges, and other woollen goods.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Sage. *s.* [Fr. *sauge*; Lat. *salvia*.—The school of Salernum valued it so highly that they have left the following verse in its honour:

Cur moriatur homo cui *salvia* crescit in horto?]

Plant of the order Labiatæ (akin to the thymes, mints, &c.), cultivated in gardens; Salvia officinalis.

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle.—*Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd. *Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday*, 13.

Sage. *adj.* [Fr.] Wise; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton, Sonnets*, xvii. 1.

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage?
Waller.

No wonder such accomplishments should turn
A female head, however *sage* and steady.
Byron, Beppo, xxxv.

Sage. *s.* Philosopher; man of gravity and wisdom.

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 361.

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his Father work us a perpetual peace.
Id., Odes, On the Nativity, 5.

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heavenly visions Plato fired.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Ságely. *adv.* In a sage manner; prudently.

Sober he seemde, and very *sagely* sad.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 285.

Ságeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sage; gravity; prudence.

In all good learning, virtue, and *sageness*, they give other men example what thing they should do.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, b. i.

Ságger. *s.* [?] Pot in which earthenware is baked.

Ságging. *verbal abs.* Bending or sinking underneath weight.

Sagíttal. *adj.* [Lat. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta* = arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2 In *Anatomy.* Suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal sutures to the bone.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sagittárius. *s.* [Lat.] Sagittary, or archer; one of the signs of the zodiac.

Sagittarius, the archer, hath thirty-one stars: touching the sign there are, among the poets, many and sundry opinions.—*Moxon, Astronomical Cards*, p. 44.

Ságittary. *s.* Centaur; animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.

Ságittary. *adj.* Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 82.

Sagíttate. *adj.* [Lat. *sagitta* = arrow.] Arrow-shaped: (specially applied in *Botany* to leaves of a certain shape).

The form of the general outline of leaves or leaflets has its set of technical terms, such as Circular, *Sagittate*, or Arrow-shaped.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 86.

Ságo. *s.* [Malay = bread.] See extracts.

They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as *sago*, barley, turnips, &c.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Sago is a species of starch, extracted from the *sago* palm, a tree which grows to the height of thirty feet in the Moluccas and the Philippines. The tree is cut down, cleft lengthwise, and deprived of its pith, which being washed with water upon a sieve, the starchy matter comes out, and soon forms a deposit. This is dried to the consistence of dough, pressed through a metal sieve to corn it (which is called pearling) and then dried over a fire with agitation in a shallow copper pan.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Ságy. *adj.* [Fr. *saugé*.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Sail. *s.* [A.S. *sægel*.]

1. Expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

[They] loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the main *sail* to the wind.—*Acts*, xxvii. 40.

The galley borne from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight the flying *sails*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

2. Wings. *Rhetorical.*

He, cutting way
With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Ship; vessel.

A *sail* arrived
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Used as a *plural.* Number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *sail*
Is scatter'd. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail*, that at the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Strike sail.

a. Lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake sail*, and so were driven.—*Acts*, xxvii. 17.

b. Used *metaphorically.* Abate pomp or superiority.

Margaret
Must *strike* her *sail*, and learn a while to serve
Where kings command.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Sail. *v. n.*

1. Be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggons.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous . . . Paul admonished them.—*Acts*, xxvii. 9.

3. Swim.

To which the stores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 20.

4. Pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger from heaven,
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Sail. *v. a.*

1. Pass by means of sails.

A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea.
Dryden.

Turn thine eye to view Alcinous' groves,
The pride of the Phæacian isle, from whence,
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arrived.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 458.

2. Fly through.

Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales.
Pope

Sail-broad. *adj.* Expanding like a sail.

At last his *sail-broad* vans
He spreads for flight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 927.

Sail-fish. *s.* British fish of the genus Selachus (maximus); basking-shark.

From its habit of swimming slowly along with its dorsal fin, and sometimes part of its back, out of water, it has obtained in the north the name of *sail-fish*.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Saílable. *adj.* Navigable; passable by shipping.

Saílcloth. *s.* Cloth for sails.

Some attention to comfort had been paid by the inhabitants of these caverns, which were portioned off here and there by *sail-cloth* and boards, so as to form separate rooms and storehouses.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. xvi.

Saíler. *s.* One who, that which, sails: (chiefly limited to *ships*, as, 'a good, a fine, a fast *sailer*. The men who man it are *sailors*; the effect of the *o*, which, etymologically, is incorrect, being to distinguish the formations.

'You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the Thames.' . . . 'I care not!' the porter replied, snatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner, 'I'm an old *sailor*.'—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-chandler.*

Saílor. *s.* [see under Sailer.] Seaman; one who practises, or understands, navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *sailors*.—*Bacon.*

Already batter'd, by his lee they lay;
In vain upon the passing winds they call;
The passing winds through their torn canvass play,
And flagging sails on heartless *sailors* fall.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxviii.

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good *sailors*, commanded by experienced captains.—*Arbuthnot.*

Saíly. *adj.* Like a sail. *Rare.*

The Muse her former course doth seriously pursue,
From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings.
Drayton, Polyolbion. song x.

Saílyard. *s.* Pole on which the sail is extended.

First from a cloud that heaven all o'ercast,
With glance so swift the subtle lightning past,
As split the *sailyards*; trembling and half-dead,
Each thought the blow was levell'd at his head.
Power, Translation of Juvenal, xii. 27.

Saínfoin. *s.* [Fr.; from *sanctum* = holy (or *sanum* = wholesome) + *fœnum* = hay.] Native plant akin to the peas, clovers, &c., used and cultivated as fodder; Onobrychis sativa.

A large proportion of the common fodder plants, such as Clover, Lucern, and Medic, *Saintfoin*, &c., belong to the suborder (the Papilionaceous Leguminosæ.)—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 459.

Saint. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sanctus*.] Person eminent for piety and virtue.

Thus do I clothe my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a *saint*, when most I play the devil.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they say an hypocrite may imitate a *saint* in all other particulars.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refined,
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried:
The *saint* sustain'd it, but the woman died.
Pope, Epitaph on Mrs. Corbet.

Saint. *v. a.* Number among saints; reckon among saints by a public decree; canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and their persons *sainted*, by a race of men of the same stamp?—*South, Sermons.*

Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*.—*Addison.*

Saint. *v. n.* Act with a show of piety.

Whether the charmer sinner it or *saint* it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

Saínted. *part. adj.*

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she lived.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Thy place is here; sad sister; come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Holy; sacred.

I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats.
Milton, Comus, 9.

Saíntess. *s.* Female saint.

The most blessed company of sayntes and *sayntesses*.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons.*

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of such dames' refuses.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 98.

Saínthood. *s.* Rank, character, position of a saint.

Theodore had none of that contemptible apathy which almost lifted our James the Second to the superior honour of monkish *sainthood*.—*Walpole.*

Saint-John's-wort. For this and some other terms, where the first element is *Saint*, and the second a proper name, see under St.

Saíntlike. *adj.*

1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show . . .
Still thou art bound to vice.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 165.

2. Resembling a saint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age.—*Bacon.*

Saíntly. *adv.* Like; becoming a saint.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous, in a land and times obscure.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 92.

Saíntsbell. *s.* Little bell which now rings immediately before the service begins.

The ruin'd house, where holy things were said,
Whose free-stone walls the thatched roof upbraid,
Whose shrill *saints-bell* hangs on his lovery.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 1.

At the west end, coeval with the body into which it opens, is a large square tower, containing three large bells, with a sanctus-bell, or *saints-bell*.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 7.

The *saintsbell* rung out when the priest came to those words of the mass, *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabaoth*, that all persons, who were absent, might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office which was then going on in the church. It was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a lantern at the springing of the steeple, or in a turret at an angle of the tower; and sometimes, for the convenience of its being more readily and exactly rung, within a pediment or arcade, between the church and the chancel; the rope, in this situation, falling down into the choir, not far from the altar.—*Ibid.* p. 8.

Saíntseeming. *adj.* Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saint-seeming* and bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 43.

Saíntship. *s.* Character or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his *saintship* licences him to censures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

This savours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship*.—*South, Sermons.*

The devil was piqued such *saintship* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 349.

Sákaret. *s.* Male saker.

Sake. *s.* [A.S. *sac*; Danish *sag*; German *sach* = thing, matter. It is only with the notion of purpose or regard, that this word is now common in English; from *charge* or *accusation*, i.e. matter against a person, we have the now obsolete word Sackless.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do'st persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake*.—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 45.

The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and sins only for sin's *sake*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *sake*.
Granville.

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne.
—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

The general so likes your musick, that he desires you, for love's *sake*, to make no more noise with it.—*Id., Othello*, iii. 1.

It is not to gaze on the heavenly light
That the lady walks in the shadow of night;
And if she sits in Este's bower,
'Tis not for the *sake* of its full-blown flower.
Byron, Parisina, ii.

Yield thee, Minotti; quarter take,
For thine own, thy daughter's *sake*.
Id., Siege of Corinth, xvii.

Sáker. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood, under Musketry.]

1. Hawk, of the falcon kind.

They cast off haukes, called *sakers*, to the kytes.—*Hall, Chronicle*, fol. 207.

2. Piece of artillery.

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 355.

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half-seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half-seconds.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Sal. *s.* [Lat.] Salt: (used as the *first element* in a *combination*, and, generally, constituting a term in *Pharmacy* or *Chemistry*).

Salsoacids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure.—*Woodward.*

Sal ammoniack is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients.—*Id.*

The manufacture of *sal* ammoniac may be traced to the remotest era. Its name is derived from Ammonia, or the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Egypt, near to which the salt was originally made. *Sal* ammoniac exists ready formed in several animal products. The dung and urine of camels contain a sufficient quantity to have rendered its extraction from them a profitable Egyptian art in former times, in order to supply Europe with the article. In that part of Africa, fuel being very scarce, recourse is had to the dung of these animals, which is dried for that purpose by plastering it upon the walls. When this is afterwards burned in a peculiar kind of furnace, it exhales a thick smoke, replete with *sal* ammoniac in vapour; the soot of course contains a portion of that salt, condensed along with other products of combustion.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Salácious. *adj.* [Lat. *salax*; Fr. *salace.*] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 493.

Feed him with herbs, whatever thou canst find
Of generous warmth, and of *salacious* kind.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 198.

Animals, spleened, grow extremely *salacious*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Salácity. *s.* [Lat. *salacitas.*] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lympha produces *salacity*.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Sálad. *s.* [Fr. *salade.*] Food of raw herbs.

On a brick wall have I climbed into this garden to see if I can eat grass or pick a *salad* another while, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 10.

My *salad* days,
When I was green in judgement, cold in blood.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,
Ush'ring the mutton.
B. Jonson.

The happy old Corycian's fruits and *salads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth.—*Dryden.*

Some coarse cold *salad* is before thee set;
Bread with the bran, perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on.
Id., Translation of Persius, iii. 221.

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salad*: if boiled, they become potherbs: and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are *salad* in another.—*Watts.*

Sálading. *s.* Salad.

The spring vegetables, as asparagus, strawberries, and some sort of *salading*, are more easily digested than pears, apples, peaches and nectarines.—*Cheyne, On Health.* (Ord MS.)

Salám. *s.* [Persian.] Compliment of ceremony or respect. The word is now well known in the East Indies.

Our ambassador . . . after reciprocal *sallams*, returned to his lodgings.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 133.

Sálamander. *s.* [Lat. *salamandra.*]

1. Animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. Ambrose Paré has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect. (For its zoological import see extract from Owen.)

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, unless they are *salamanders* which dwell therein.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *salamander* could have been safe in such a situation.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Salamander [is] the name of a genus of Batrachian reptiles, now limited to the terrestrial species of long-tailed Caducibranchiates, or those which lose their gills before arriving at maturity, but retain their tales. This appendage is changed in the progress of growth in the true *salamander* from a compressed to a rounded form. The female brings forth the young alive, which are hatched in the oviduct; and the sexes frequent the water at the season of reproduction.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Cookery.* Instrument for browning the surface of cooked meats, &c. without baking or placing at the fire; it is an iron, which, being heated, is put over the dish.

This is done with a *salamander*, as it is called. . . . A kitchen shovel is sometimes substituted for it.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 183: 1865.

Sálamander's Hair, or **Wool.** *s.* Asbestos.

There may be such candles as are made of *salamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not.—*Bacon.*

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaster or parget; the finer, spaad, earth flax, or *salamander's hair*.—*Woodward.*

Salamándrine. *adj.* Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of the fire, without being consumed or singed.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 281.

Salámstone. *s.* See extract.

Salamstone . . . consists of small transparent crystals, generally six-sided prisms, of pale reddish and bluish colours. . . . Sapphire and *salamstone* are chiefly met with in secondary repositories, as in the sand of rivers, &c., accompanied by crystals and grains of octahedral iron-ore and of several species of gems.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sálary. *adj.* [the first *a* long.] Saline. *Rare.*

From such *salary* irradiations may those wondrous variations arise, which are observable in

animals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 338. (Ord MS.)

Sálary. *s.* [first *a* short.] Stated hire; literally *salt-money*: (as in 'not worth his *salt*').

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Several persons, out of a *salary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand.—*Swift.*

Sálary. *v. a.* Subsidize by a salary.

As long as public teachers are *salaried* and removeable by the people there is very little danger of their becoming tyrants by force.—*Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders.*

Sale. *s.*

1. Act of selling.
2. Power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns.—*Spenser.*

3. Public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market: auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so as they may never return to the race, or to the *sale*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *sale*, and only the gift of the gods.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and state
They easily would set to *sale*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1466.

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale*.—*Addison.*

5. It seems in Spenser to signify a wicker basket: (perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught).

To make baskets of bullrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seen? *Spenser.*

Sáleable. *adj.* Capable of being sold; vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money.—*Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade.—*Locke.*

Sáleableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by, state or quality of being, Saleable.

You might probably give him a better notion of the value, that is, the *saleableness* of the work.—*Bishop Secker, To Dr. Birch, Illustrations of Literature*, iii. 492.

Salebrósity. *s.* Salebrous condition.

Nature rises to sovereignty, and there is a blaze of honour gilding the briers, and inciting the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and *salebrosity*.—*Fellthan, On Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Sálebrous. *adj.* [Lat. *salebrosus*.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

We now again proceed
Thorough a vale that's *salebrous* indeed;
... bruising our flesh and bones;
To thrust betwixt massy and pointed stones.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, p. 54: 1681.

Salép. *s.* See Saloop.

Salep occurs in commerce in small oval grains, of a whitish-yellow colour, at times semi-transparent, of a horny aspect, very hard, with a faint peculiar smell, and a taste like that of gum tragacanth, but slightly saline. These are composed almost entirely of starchy matter, well adapted for making a thick pap with water or milk, and are hence in great repute in the Levant, as restorers of the animal forces.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The subterranean tubers of some [of the Orchidaceæ] form nutritious food from the presence of a gummy substance; that of a native species, O. mascula, was formerly collected and sold for the preparation of *salep*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 582.

Sálesman. *s.* One who sells; dealer in the way of selling; one who bargains as a seller rather than a buyer; factor.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* clothes;
We take no measure of your fops and beaus.
Swift.

Sálework. *s.* Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *salework*.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Sáliant. *adj.* [Fr.] In *Heraldry*. See extract.

Saliant ... denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant.—*Harris.*

Saliant, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself.—*Peacham.*

Sálient. *adj.* [Lat. *saliens, -entis*, pres. part. of *salio* = I leap.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compresst,
Expels and entertains the purple guest.
Sir R. Blackmore.

What hope or fear or joy is thine?
Who talketh with thee, Adeline?
For sure thou art not all alone.
Do beating hearts of *salient* springs
Keep measure with thine own? *Tennyson.*

What a progress, since the first *salient* point of the Breton Committee.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. v.

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 162.

4. Standing, or projecting, forward; prominent.

The doctor endured the recital with exemplary patience, noting down in the leaves of his pocket-book what appeared to him the *salient* points in this fortress of disease to which he had laid siege.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. iv.

Salinátion. *s.* Act of washing with, or soaking in, salt liquor.

We read in Plutarch, that Philippus Libertus washed the body of Pompey with salt water, which perhaps might be either because it was more abstersive, or that it helped to prevent putrefaction; and it is not improbable the Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*, in order to preserving and embalming it.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 59.

Saline. *adj.* [Lat.] Consisting of, constituting, salt.

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Salínous. *adj.* Saline. *Rare.*

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concretive juices.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Salíva. *s.* [Lat.] Spittle.

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner extirpated them.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Salíval. *adj.* Salivary.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the *salival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey.—*Grew.*

Sálivary. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, connected with, saliva.

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing want *salivary* glands.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sálivate. *v. a.* Purge by the salival glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The purely antiphlogistic power of mercury is displayed most eminently in the inflammatory diseases of intertropical climates. Here the race is fairly run between the actions and movements raised within the body by the disease, and the counteractions and counter-movements raised by the remedy. The work of destruction by the disease is the work of a day or two. And the work of a day or two must be the work of counteraction by the remedy. Even within this time mercury must be made to *salivate*, if mercury is made to cure. If the disease outrun the remedy, the patient dies; if the remedy outrun the disease, the patient is saved.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xiii.

Salivátion. *s.* [Lat. *salivatio, -onis*.] State produced, or indicated, by an inordinate secretion of saliva.

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivation*.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

But is mercury altogether forbidden as a remedy for inflammation in scrofulous constitutions? I am far from saying so; for even in them I have sometimes seen inflamed organs plainly and palpably rescued from destruction by mercury pushed to *salivation*.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xiii.

Salívous. *adj.* Consisting of, abounding in, having the nature of, spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sállet. *s.* [Fr. *salade*.] Headpiece. *Obsolete.*

But for a *sallet* my brainpan had been cleft with a brown bill.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 10.

Sálleting. *s.* Salad.

Sow some early *salleting*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sálliance. *s.* Act of issuing forth; sally. *Rare.*

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliaunce*
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sállow. *s.* [A.S. *salh*; Lat. *salix*; Gr. ἑλιξ, with the aspirate *h* = *s*.] Kind of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to stay thy vines.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 573.

Many species have long flexible shoots, and are called osiers, under which name they are extensively employed by the workers in wicker; others are not flexible, but form small trees or rough bushes, named *sallows*. The latter, called Saules marceaux by the French, yield the best kind of charcoal for military purposes; they are all, however, burnt for the preparation of this substance.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sállow. *adj.* [A.S. *salowig*.] Sickly, in the way of colour; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath washt thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline!
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

No roses bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard Grief, lean-looking *sallow* Care,
And pining Discontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

Sállowness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sallow; sickly paleness.

A fish-diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France.—*Addison.*

Sálly. *s.* [Fr. *saillie*.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time *sallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss.—*Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track.—*Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit?—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

We have written some things which we may wish never to have thought on: some *sallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth.—*Swift.*

Sálly. *v. n.* Make an eruption; issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The noise of some tumultuous fight:
They break the truce, and *sally* out by night.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, iii. 2.

They met at a tavern in Drury Lane, and, when hot with wine, *sallied* forth sword in hand, headed by Porter and Goodman, beat kettledrums, unfurled banners, and began to light bonfires.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Sállyport. *s.* Gate at which sallies are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,
But that she stopp'd the *sallyport.* *Cleaveland.*
Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful *sallyports;*
Our sentinels betray our forts.
Sir J. Denham, Friendship and Single Life against Love and Marriage.

Mounting his horse [he] rode back to Kenilworth by a remote and circuitous road, and entered the castle by a small *sally-port* in the western wall.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth,* ch. xxvii.

Salmagúndi. *s.* [Fr. *salmigondis*, and *salmigandin*; Lat. *salgama*; Gr. *σάλγαμα*; 'quæcumque conditanea ad victum in vasis servantur, interdum sicca, sæpe cum liquamine et jure, ut mala, pyra, fici, uva, rapæ, &c.' (Columella, l. xii. c. 4.) Pickles, preserves, conserves. Hence *salgamarius* = maker or seller of the same. All the examples, in Facciolati, of the use of this word are from one author, Columella. Todd, in commentating upon the derivations suggested in the extracts, has truly stated that this is the word of which it is a corruption.] Dish, varying with the receipt, but originally consisting of a medley of spiced, salted, or otherwise highly-flavoured viands. Wedgwood connects it most especially with the Spanish *salpicon* = cold meat chopped small and dressed with oil, vinegar, salt, and pepper. In this case, the nearest approach to *salpicon* are the lobster and fish salads.

[*Salmagundi*] is said to be corrupted from 'selon mon goût,' or 'salé à mon goût.'—*Dr. Johnson.*

The French write it *salmigondi*; and the author of La Vie Privée des François, says, it originally signified an entertainment among tradesmen, or low artisans, where each person brought a different dish. Cotgrave calls it a hash, made of cold meat sliced and heated in a chafingdish, with crumbs of bread, wine, verjuice, vinegar, nutmeg, and orange peel.—*Malone.*

Sálmi. *s.* [same origin as Salmagundi; the meaning of the two being alike, i.e. both denoting a mixture of viands.] In *Cookery.* Ragout of game previously roasted.

When a superlative *salmi* is desired, the birds must be scarcely more than half roasted for it.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery,* p. 292: 1865.

Sálmon. *s.* Fish of the genus Salmo (species salar).

The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to cast his spawn in August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become samlets early in the spring: they haste to the sea before winter, both the melter and spawner. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes, from a samlet not so big as a gudgeon, to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

'Let us compare one of the largest trout with a *salmon.* I have selected two fresh-run fish, which, from their curved lower jaws, are, I consider, both males. The *salmon*, you see, is broader; has a tail rather more forked; and the teeth in proportion are rather smaller. The trout, likewise, has larger and more black brown spots on the body; and the head of the trout is a little larger in proportion. The *salmon* has fourteen spines in the pectoral fins, ten in each of the ventral, thirteen in the anal, twenty-one in the caudal, and fifteen in the dorsal. The *salmon* measures thirty-two and a half inches in length, and twenty-one inches in girth, and his weight is eleven pounds. We will now open them. The stomach of the *salmon*, you perceive, contains nothing but a little yellow fluid; and though the *salmon* is twice as large, does not exceed much in size that of the trout. The stomach of the trout, unlike that of the *salmon*, will be found full of food: we will open it. See there are half-digested sand-eels which come out of it.—*Sir H. Davy, Salmonia, Fourth Day.*

The specific distinctions in the genus Salmo will be illustrated by referring to the number and situation of the teeth, the form of the different parts of the gill-covers, and the size, form, and relative situation of the fins.... These colours, differing but little, are in a great degree common at the same period of the year to the three species that are the most numerous, as well as the most valuable; namely, the true *salmon*, the grey trout, and the salmon-trout.... In the *salmon*, the posterior edge of the gill-cover ... forms part of a circle. The teeth of the *salmon* are short, stout, pointed, and recurved.... As further specific distinctions in the *salmon*, I may add that, according to Dr. Richardson, the cæcal appendages are in number from sixty-three to sixty-eight; and several observers have stated the number of vertebræ to be sixty, which I have repeatedly found correct.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Sálmon-peál. *s.* [two words.] Young salmon.

These small-sized fish, when under two pounds' weight, are called by some of the London fishmongers *salmon peal*; when larger, grilse.... In order to prevent any misconception of the terms employed, I shall speak of the young salmon of the first year as a pink; in its second year, till it goes to the sea, as a smolt; in the autumn of the second year, as *salmon peal*, or grilse, and, afterwards, as adult salmon.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Sálmon-troút. *s.* [two words.] In *Ichthyology.* British fish of the genus Salmo (trutta); sea-trout; phinock.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

The *salmon trout* is, of the migrating species in this country, the next in value to the salmon. It is most abundant in the rivers of Scotland, and its flesh is excellent. It is distinguished by the gill-cover being intermediate in form between that of the salmon and the grey trout.... The teeth are more slender as well as more numerous than in the salmon or grey trout.... The tail is less forked than that of the salmon, but becomes ultimately square at the end.... The Fordwich trout of Isaac Walton is the *salmon trout.*... The species of the phinock, or hirling, of the north, the Salmo albus of Dr. Fleming, which I have received, so exactly resembles the young of the *salmon-trout*, on its first return from salt-water, that I am unable to point out any distinguishing specific character.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Salmon-trout, or sea-trout, as it is called in Scotland, is now a permanent resident in a fresh-water lake in the island of Lismore, one of the Hebrides, and without the power of leaving it, or reaching the sea. There it has been known for a long course of years, perfectly reconciled to its prison, and propagated without any apparent difficulty.—*M'Culloch, Journal of the Royal Institution,* no. xxxiv. p. 211.

Saloón. *s.* [Fr. *salon.*] Spacious hall or room; state-room.

The principal apartment of these buildings consists of one or more large *saloons.*—*Chambers.*

When we came in, though it was in the midst of winter, we were carried into a room without a fireplace; and which looked, if possible, still colder than it felt.—I see, said my companion, that you have no taste, or you could not be cold in so beautiful a *saloon* as this. If the present state continues, Rysbrack and other neglected statuaries, who might have adorned Grecian *saloons*, though not Grecian deserts, may come into vogue.—*Walpole.*

Randal's answer was cut short by the appearance of the groom of the chambers. 'My Lord is in the *saloon*, and requests you and Mr. Leslie will do him the honour to join him there.' The two gentlemen followed the servant up the stairs. The *saloon* formed the centre room of the suite of apartments. From its size, it was rarely used save on state occasions.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. xiii. ch. xxxiii.

Saloóp. *s.* [Turkish, *salep.*] Preparation from the root of a species of orchis. See extract.

It is from the root of this, [orchis mascula,] and other species of this genus, that the sweetish, mucilaginous, and highly nutritive power, called *salep*, is prepared.—*Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria.*

Sálpicon. *s.* Stuffing put into holes cut in legs of meat. (So the explanation, without an example, stands in the previous edition. Under Salmagundi, however, it may be seen that the Spanish *salpicon* is a meat salad.)

Sálsify. *s.* Culinary and garden plant, of the genus Tragopogon; goatsbeard.

Salsify, or the common sort of goatsbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Salsify is the root of Tragopogon porrifolium or goatsbeard.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany,* § 492.

Salsúginous. *adj.* [Fr. *salsugineux.*] Saltish; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy.—*Boyle.*

Salt. *adj.* [from Lat. *salax.*] Lecherous; salacious.

Be a whore still:
Make use of thy *salt* hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To the tub fast, and the diet.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip!
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.
This new-married man, approaching here,
Whose *salt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you must pardon.
Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Salt. *s.* [from A.S. *sealt.*]

1. In its ordinary acceptation, *salt* is a name applied to several substances, more or less resembling the common kitchen salt, which may be taken as the type of the group; they are crystallized and soluble.

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue, and liberality, the spice and *salt* that seasons a man?—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida,* i. 2.
He perfidiously has given up,
For certain drops of *salt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Id., Coriolanus,* v. 5.

Since *salts* differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a sapour, good or evil.—*Boyle.*

A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance; it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of *salts*, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed *salt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the *salt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious *salt.* Volatile *salt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential *salt* is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization.—*Harris.*

2. Taste; smack.

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we are the sons of women.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 3.

3. Wit; merriment.

Salt and smartness.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons,* i. 79.

4. In *Chemistry.* Combination of substances giving a product suggesting a comparison with the common kitchen salt. (The class is a large one; originally comprising all combinations of an acid and an alkali. But this common kitchen salt is now known not to be. See Sodium.)

Salt. *adj.*

1. Having the taste of salt: (as, *salt* fish).

We were better parch in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *salter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Id., Coriolanus,* iv. 1.

2. Impregnated with salt.

Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water.—*Bacon.*

A leap into *salt* water very often gives a new motion to the spirit, and a new turn to the blood.—*Addison.*

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *salt* springs on them, always after rain.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Abounding with salt.

He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a *salt* land and not inhabited.—*Jeremiah,* xvii. 6.

Salt. *v. a.* Season with salt.

If the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be *salted?*—*Matthew,* v. 13.

If the offering was of flesh, it was *salted* thrice.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Salt. *s.* [Fr. *saut.*] Act of leaping or jumping. *Rare.*

Frisking lambs
Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Sált-cát. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *salt-cat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sált-eél. *s.* [two words.] Rope's end. *Nautical slang.*

With all my heart, 'faith. But you are all wrong;—this will not signify a brass farding. If you would let me alone, I would give him a *salt-eel*, I warrant you.—*G. Colman the elder, Jealous Wife*, v. 1.

Saltátion. *s.* [Lat. *saltatio, -onis*; *salto* = I leap, jump, spring, dance; pass. part. *saltatus.*]

1. Act of dancing or jumping.

The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sáltcellar. *s.* [catachrestic from Fr. *salière.*] Vessel of salt set on the table.

I send you a triangular *salt-cellar*, and the top of an amber ring.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 464.

When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *salt-cellar*.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

Sálter. *s.*

1. One who salts.

I shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, *salter*, and other dependant servants.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 283.

2. One who sells salt.

After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, *salter*, armourer.—*Camden, Remains.*

Sáltern. *s.* Saltwork.

A salt-cat made at the *salterns*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sáltholder. *s.* Saltcellar.

'Be propitious, O Bacchus!' said Glaucus, inclining reverentially to a beautiful image of the god placed in the centre of the table, at the corners of which stood the Lares and the *salt-holders*.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. iii.

Sáltier. *s.* [N.Fr. *saultiere.*] In *Heraldry.* See extract.

A *saltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts: in French it is called 'un sautoir': it is an honourable bearing.—*Peacham.*

Saltinbánco. *s.* Mountebank: (the two words being approximate parallels to one another; *salto* = I leap).

Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Æsop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

He play'd the *saltinbanco*'s part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1007.

Sáltish. *adj.* Somewhat salt.

When billowes make a breach and beat the bankes adowne,
Doth not the *saltish* surge then beate the bankes adowne? *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 219.

Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sáltness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Salt.

1. Taste of salt.

Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its *saltness*, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, becomes fresh.—*Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *saltness* and bitterness.—*Id.*

2. State of being salt.

If I had buried him in a wave at sea,
I would not to the *saltness* of his grave
Have added the least tear.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

Sáltpan. *s.* Saltwork.

Cicero prettily calls them salinas, *salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please.—*Bacon.*

Saltpétre. *s.* Nitrate of potash; nitre.

Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth.—*Bacon.*

Nitre, or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain.—*Locke.*

Sáltpit. *s.* Pit where salt is got.

Moab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *saltpits*, and a perpetual desolation.—*Zephaniah*, ii. 9.

Sáltwork. *s.* Saltern; place where salt is made.

These *salt-works*, and a mint that is established at the same place, have rendered this town [Halle] almost as populous as Innspruck itself.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Salúbrious. *adj.* [Lat. *salubris.*] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 420.

Salúbriously. *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter, who toil in order to partake the sweat of the peasant, flow as pleasantly and as *salubriously*, in the construction and repair of the majestick edifices of religion, as in the painted booths and sordid sties of vice and luxury.—*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Sálutary. *adj.* Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant.—*Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief.—*Bentley.*

Salutátion. *s.* Act or style of saluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *salutation* in their minds:
Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,
Hail! king of Scotland!
Id., Macbeth, v. 7.

On her the angel hail
Bestow'd, the holy *salutation* used
Long after to blest Mary.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 385.

In all publick meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Court and state he wisely shuns;
Nor bribed with hopes nor dared with awe
To servile *salutations* runs.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii. 15.

Barbarous nations frequently imprint on their *salutations* the dispositions of their character. When the inhabitants of Carmena (says Athenæus) would show a peculiar mark of esteem, they breathed a vein, and presented for the beverage of their friend the flowing blood. The Franks tore the hair from their head, and presented it to the person they saluted. The slave cut his hair and offered it to his master.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

Salútatory. *s.* Place of greeting. *Rare.*

Coming to the bishop with supplication into the *salutatory*, some outporch of the church.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Salúte. *v. a.* [Lat. *saluto*; pass. part. *salutatus*; *salutatio, -onis.*]

1. Greet; hail.

When ye come into an house, *salute* it.—*Matthew*, x. 12.

One hour hence
And I'll *salute* your grace of York as mother.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

2. Please; gratify.

Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

3. Kiss.

You have the prettiest tip of a finger . . . I must take the freedom to *salute* it.—*Addison, Drummer.*

4. Receive with honour.

'How is this, gentlemen burghers?' he said; 'are you Orkney folks turned Highlandmen, that you are all under arms so early this morning; or have you manned the quay to give me the honour of a *salute*, upon taking the command of my ship?'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate.*

Melford was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentlemen of the Legation. The Prince of Wales was more than once placed in such a situation that they could scarcely avoid passing close to him. Were they to *salute* him? Were they to stand erect and covered while everybody else *saluted* him?—*Macaulay, History of England* ch. xxiii.

Salúte. *s.*

1. Salutation; greeting.

The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions hereof: so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

O, what avails me now that honour high,
To have conceived of God; or that *salute*,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 66

Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saving so great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was stabbed.—*South, Sermons.*

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends.—*Addison.*

2. Kiss.

There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.
Lord Roscommon.

Saluter. *s.* One who, that which, salutes.

Aristarchus and Epaphras are mentioned as *saluters*, in this epistle.—*Bowyer, Conjectures on the New Testament*, p. 273.

Salutíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.] Healthy; bringing health.

We may judge of the malice and subtlety of the grand deceiver, who would render that *salutiferous* food unwholesome.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 437: 1679.

The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpelier.—*Dennis, Letters.*

Salvability. *s.* Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

The main principle of his religion, as a papist, is more destructive of the comfort of a conjugal society, than are the principles of most hereticks, yea than those of pagans or atheists: for, holding that there is no *salvability*, but in the church; and that none is in the church but such as acknowledge subjection to the see of Rome.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 3.

Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Sálvable. *adj.* Capable of being saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Sálvage. *s.* Recompense allowed by the law for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, they paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is intitled *salvage*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Salvátion. *s.* [from Lat. *salvo* = I save; pass. part. *salvatus*; *salvator* = saviour.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all men's *salvation*, and all men's endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Him the Most High,
Wrapp'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds,
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 705.

Sálvatory. *s.* [Fr. *salvatoire.*] Place where anything is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Salve. *s.* [A.S. *sealf.*]

1. Glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; plaster.

Let us hence, my sovereign, to provide
A *salve* for any sore that may betide.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.

Sleep is pain's easiest *salve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

Go study *salve* and treacle: ply
Your tenant's leg, or his sore eye. *Cleaveland.*

The royal sword thus drawn has cured a wound,
For which no other *salve* could have been found.
Waller.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with *salves* they cure.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 724.

2. Help.; remedy.
If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then?—*Hammond.*

Salve, *v. a.* [A.S. *sealfian.*]
1. Cure with medicaments applied.
Many skilful leeches him abide,
To *salve* his hurts. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making protestations in disgrace of their own actions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The which if I perform, and do survive,
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperature.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.
2. Help; remedy.
Some seek to *salve* their blotted name
With others' blot, till all do taste of shame.
Sir P. Sidney.
Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to *salve* and recure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages.—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*
3. Help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse or reservation.
Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phænomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions.—*Bacon.*
There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. —*Bishop Atterbury.*
4. Salute. *Obsolete.*
That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them; who nought again
Him answered as courtesy became.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sálver. *s.* [Spanish, *salva, salvilla.*] Plate on which anything is presented.
He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a *salver* of Spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats.—*Addison.*
Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,
From soup to sweet wine.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 161.

Salvífic. *adj.* [Lat. *salvificus.*] Having a saving character. *Rare.*

Salvífically. *adv.* In a saving manner.
There is but one who died *salvifically* for us, and able to say unto death, hitherto shalt thou go and no farther.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals,* pt. ii. sect. xi. (Ord MS.)

Sálvo. *s.* Exception; reservation; excuse.
They admit many *salvoes*, cautions, and reservations, so as they cross not the chief design.—*Eikon Basilike.*
It will be heard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salvoes* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all casuists are agreed.—*Addison.*
There with ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with fanfaronading, musketry *salvoes*, and what else the patriot genius could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another, under Law and King.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution,* pt. ii. b. i. ch. viii.

Same. *adv.* [A.S. *sam.*] (Spenser writes the word *sam* for the sake of his rhyme). Together. *Obsolete.*
What concord han light and darke *sam?*
Or what peace has the lion with the lamb?
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Same. *adj.* [Mœso-Gothic, *sama.*]
1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.
Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialtus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The tenour of man's woe
Holds on the *same*, from woman to begin.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 632.
Th' etherial vigour is in all the *same*,
And every soul is fill'd with equal flame.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 988.
If itself had been coloured, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinctured with the *same* colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same.*—*Locke.*
The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
Same, as well as 'one,' 'identical,' and other words derived from them, is used frequently in a sense very different from its primary one, as applicable to a single object; being employed to denote great similarity. When several objects are undistinguishably alike, one single description will apply equally to any of them; and thence they are said to be all of one and the *same* nature, appearance, &c., as e.g. when we say, 'This house is built of the *same* stone with such another,' we only mean that the stones are undistinguishable in their qualities; not, that the one building was pulled down, and the other constructed with the materials. Whereas sameness, in the primary sense, does not even necessarily imply similarity; for if we say of any man that he is greatly altered since such a time, we understand, and indeed imply by the very expression, that he is one person, though different in several qualities. It is worth observing also, that *same*, in the secondary sense admits, according to popular usage, of degrees. We speak of two things being nearly the *same*, but not entirely; personal identity does not admit of degrees. Nothing perhaps has contributed more to the error of realism than inattention to this ambiguity.—*Archbishop Whateley, Elements of Logic,* appendix.
2. That which was mentioned before.
Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve.
Daniel.

Sámeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Same.
1. Identity; state of being not another; not different.
Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and subjection.—*Eikon Basilike.*
2. Undistinguishable resemblance.
If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-men's friends.—*Swift.*
Every morning, the regular water-drinkers, ... met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked constitutionally. At the afternoon's promenade, ... great people, and all the morning water-drinkers, met in grand assemblage. After this, they walked out, or drove out, or were pushed out in bath chairs, and met one another again. After this, the gentlemen went to the reading-rooms and met divisions of the mass. After this, they went home. If it were theatre night, perhaps they met at the theatre; if it were assembly night, they met at the rooms; and if it were neither, they met the next day. A very pleasant routine, with perhaps a slight tinge of *sameness.*—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. xxxvi.

Sámite. *s.* [Lat. *samitum, examitum*; Gr. ἑξαμίτος, from ἕξ = six + μίτος = thread.] Silk stuff so called; velvet.
In silken *samite* she was light array'd,
And her fayre lockes were woven up in gold.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 13.

Sámlet. *s.* Little salmon.
A salmon after he is got into the sea, becomes, from a *samlet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Sámphire, *s.* [*Saint Pierre* = St. Peter, i.e. herb of St. Peter.] Native plant of the genus Crithmum.
Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
Samphire grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt-water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*
Samphire, made into pickles, is Crithmum maritimum, a species growing on maritime rocks.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany,* § 485.

Sámple. *s.* [*example.*]
1. Specimen; part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole.
He entreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sample* of the oar.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage.—*Dryden.*
Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some *samples* of this kind.—*Addison.*
From most bodies, Dick, you know
Some little bits ask leave to flow
And, as through these canals they roll,
Bring up a *sample* of the whole.
Prior, Alma, i. 54.
Our more special acquaintance with Grillparzer is of very recent date, though his name and *samples* of his ware have for some time been hung out, in many British and foreign magazines, often with testimonials which might have beguiled less timeworn customers.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays.*
2. Example.
Thus he concludes: and every hardy knight
His *sample* follow'd. *Fairfax.*

Sámple. *v. a.* Show something similar; match.
A modell of this more exquisite frame is sent to Urijah the priest; and must be *sampled* in Jerusalem.—*Bishop Hall, Ahaz with his Altar.* (Ord MS.)
The degrees of the empire's downfall may be *sampled* by those of the Babylonish captivity.—*Mede, Apostacy of Later Times,* p. 78: 1641.

Sámpler. *s.* [Lat. *exemplar.*] Pattern of work; specimen.
O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to set out, which is impossible?—*Sir P. Sidney.*
We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *samplar*, sitting on one cushion;
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,
As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds
Had been incorporate.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
You have *samplers* how to fit yourselves with personal prayers upon any private occurrences.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia,* p. 116.
Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The *sampler*, and to tease the housewife's wool.
Milton, Comus, 749.
I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed baby.—*Pope.*

Sánable. *adj.* [Lat. *sanabilis.*] Curable; susceptive of remedy; remediable.
Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry,* preface.

Sanátion. *s.* [Lat. *sanatio, -onis.*] Act of curing.
Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sánative. *adj.* [L.Lat. *sanativus.*] Powerful to cure; healing.
The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Sánatory and **Sanatórium.** See Sanitary.

Sáncebell. *s.* See Saintsbell.
Ring out your *sance-bells.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Sánctificate. *v. a.* Sanctify. *Obsolete.*
The Holy Ghost *sanctificating.*—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol. ii. serm. xxxiv.

Sanctificátion. *s.* [Lat. *sanctificatio, -onis.*]
1. State of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.
The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Act of making holy; consecration.
The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. —*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Sánctifier. *s.* One who, that which, sanctifies or makes holy.
To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Sánctify. *v. a.* [Lat. *sanctifico.*]
1. Free from the power of sin for the time to come.
For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifieth* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ?—*Hebrews,* ix. 13.
2. Make holy.
What actions can express the entire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man?—*Addison.*
The triumph of monasticism had enfeebled without *sanctifying* the secular clergy.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. viii. ch. viii.
3. Make a means of holiness.
The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Make free from guilt.

The holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 163.

5. Secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

Sanctimónious. *adj.* Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

All *sanctimonious* ceremonies.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and *sanctimonious* appearance opened the door.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. ii. ch. vii.

Sanctimóniously. *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

Ye know, dear lady, since ye are mine,
How truly I have loved you, how *sanctimoniously*
Observed your honour!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea Voyage.

Sánctimony. *s.* [Lat. *sanctimonia.*] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant barbarian and a supersubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony.*—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Sánction. *s.* [Lat. *sanctio, -onis*; *sancio* = I sanction; pass. part. *sancitus* and *sanctus.*]

1. Act of confirmation which gives to anything its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caused to be mixt with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 805.

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour.—*Swift.*

The evil which will probably be incurred in case a command be disobeyed, or (to use an equivalent expression) in case a duty be broken, is frequently called a *sanction*, or an enforcement of obedience. Or (varying the phrase) the command or the duty is said to be *sanctioned* or enforced by the chance of incurring the evil. Considered as thus abstracted from the command and the duty which it enforces, the evil to be incurred by disobedience is frequently called a punishment. But as punishments, strictly so called, are only a class of *sanctions*, the term is too narrow to express the meaning adequately. . . . By some celebrated writers (by Locke, Bentham, and, I think, Paley), the term *sanction*, or enforcement of obedience, is applied to conditional good as well as to conditional evil, to reward as well as punishment. But, with all my habitual veneration for the names of Locke and Bentham, I think that this extension of the term is pregnant with confusion and perplexity. Rewards are indisputably motives to comply with the wishes of others. But to talk of commands and duties as *sanctioned* or enforced by rewards, or to talk of rewards as obliging or constraining to obedience, is surely a wide departure from the established meaning of the terms.—*A. J. Austin, The Province of Jurisprudence Determined*, lect. i.

2. Law; decree ratified. *Rare.*

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

Sánction. *v. a.* Give a sanction to.

Tests against old principles, *sanctioned* by the laws.—*Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

(For other examples see under Sanction, *s.*)

Sánctitude. *s.* [Lat. *sanctitudo.*] Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 291.

Sánctity. *s.* [Lat. *sanctitas.*]

1. Holiness; state of being holy.

At his touch,
Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

God attributes to place
No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 836.

2. Goodness; quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth
I relieved with such *sanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promise
Most venerable worth, did I devotion.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners.—*Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received
Beatitude past utterance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 60.

Sánctuarize. *v. a.* Shelter by means of sacred privileges. *Obsolete.*

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarize.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Sánctuary. *s.* [Lat. *sanctuarium.*]

1. Holy place; holy ground; properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

They often placed
Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 387.

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Place of protection; sacred asylum: (whence a *sanctuary man* is one who takes shelter in a holy place).

I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*,
To save at least the heir of Edward's right.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 4.

Oft have I heard of *sanctuary men*;
But *sanctuary* children, ne'er till now.
Id., Richard III. iii. 1.

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary men.*—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary man* was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not.—*Ibid.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worsted will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Sand. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Particles of flint, or flintlike stone, not conjoined, or broken to powder.

Here i' the *sands*
Thee I'll rake up, the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Used *adjectivally.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder.—*Boyle.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, sought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands.*—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

So, where our wild Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, *in* circling eddies play,
Tear up the *sands*, and sweep whole plains away,
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies.
Addison, Cato.

Sand. *v. a.* Force or drive upon the sands. *Rare.*

Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 148.

Sánd-blind. *adj.* [two words.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them: (so the explanation stands in the previous editions; it requires, however, confirmation).

My true begotten father, being more than *sand-blind*, high gravelblind, knows me not.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

Sándal. *s.* [Fr. *sandale*; Lat. *sandalium.*] Loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with *sandals* gray.
Milton, Lycidas, 186.

His harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals*
His feet are shod.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Sándalwood. *s.* In *Botany.* See extracts.

Sandal-wood, the wood of Santalum album, is, perhaps, the best known production of this order.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 540.

Sandal or red *Saunder's wood* is the wood of the Pterocarpus santalinus, a tree which grows in Ceylon, and on the coast of Coromandel. . . . The colouring matter . . . has been called santaline. . . . *Sandal-wood* is used in India, along with one-tenth of sapan wood (the Cæsalpinia sapan of Japan, Java, Siam, Celebes, and the Philippine isles, principally for dyeing silk and cotton.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

These woods formerly bore the name of Sanders wood. White or Indian *sandal-wood* comes from S. album; yellow or Sandwich Island, from S. Freycinetianum and S. paniculatum; while Western Australia furnishes another kind in the wood of S. latifolium. What is called red *sandal wood*, is another thing, and is produced by Pterocarpus santalinus.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sándarach. *s.* [?] Resin from Callitris quadrivalvis; used, when powdered, as pounce.

Sandarach is a peculiar resinous substance, the product of the Thuja articulata. . . . It contains three different resins; one soluble in spirit of wine, somewhat resembling pinic acid; one not soluble in that menstruum; and a third, soluble only in alcohol of 90 per cent. It is used as pounce-powder for strewing over paper erasures, as incense, and in varnish.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sándbag. *s.*

1. Coarse bag filled with sand and used as a cover for troops: (a *military* term).

2. Bag filled with sand; and suspended at the end of a revolving cross post.

Engaged with money bags as bold
As men with *sandbags* did of old.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 79.

Sándbath. *s.* Vessel filled with warmed or heated sand, for the purpose of maintaining a permanent and equable heat; sand-furnace, as in extract from Boyle, under Sand.

Sándbox. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

The fruit of [the *sandbox*], if suffered to remain on till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat akin to nux vomica.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

The seeds of Omphalea are said to be eatable if the embryo is extracted, but if this is not done it is too cathartic for food. Mr. W. Macleay calls this nut 'most delicious and wholesome,' and speaks of it as the cobnut, or hognut, of Jamaica. Similar qualities reside in the seeds of Hura crepitans, the *sandbox* tree.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Sándboy. *s.*

1. Boy employed in carting, or carrying, sand.

2. ? Sand-hopper.

'I feel as if the house were on the sea,' said Martin, staggering when he rose; 'and am utterly wretched.' 'I'm as jolly as a *sandboy*, myself, sir,' said Mark. 'But, Lord, I have reason to be!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

Sánded. *adj.*

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The river pours along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads.
Thomson.

2. Having a sandy colour.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

3. Short-sighted.

Sand-grouse. *s.* Bird akin to the quails, of the genus Pterocles.

The deserts of Africa appear to be the metropolis of the genus Pterocles, or *sand-grouse*. . . . They are mostly of a small size for gallinaceous birds, being inferior to our partridges; but their plumage, without being bright or showy, is so particularly elegant, that they are peculiar favourites with most ornithologists.—*Swainson*, in *Naturalist's Library, Birds of Western Africa.*

Sándeel. *s.* See Sandlaunce.

Sánderling. *s.* Native bird, akin to the sandpipers, of the genus Totanus (species calidris).

We reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mews. —*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The appearance of the *sanderling* in spring, when changing to the plumage of summer, is prettier than at any other season, each feather on the upper surface of the body exhibits a portion of black in the centre, edged partly with rufous and partly with the remains of the white peculiar to winter: by degrees the white edging gives place to the red; the neck in front becomes speckled, but the under surface of the body remains white all the year.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

The *sanderling* is a species pretty frequent on our shores during spring, autumn, and winter; but is not known to breed with us. It is widely distributed in other regions, and breeds far north, and within the Arctic Circle. The nest is said to be of rude construction, and placed in marshy situations, and the eggs to be four in number, of a dusky colour spotted with black.—*Laishley, Popular History of British Birds' Eggs*, p. 204.

Sánders. *s.* Sandalwood.

Isles . . . rich in stones, and spices, and white *sanders*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 370.

Aromatize it with *sanders*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sándgrass. *s.* Grass that grows in sand; specially applied to certain species which from binding the sand by their spreading roots, are valued for the service they do in helping to resist the encroachments of the sea.

The *sandgrasses*, Elymus arenarius, Arundo arenaria, are valuable binding weeds on shifty sandy shores.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 594.

Sándhill. *s.* Hillock of sand.

To the *sandhills* of the sea,
Where the earliest violets be. *Shelley.*

Sándhopper. *s.* Small crustacean of the genus Talitrus (locusta).

Among the amphipods most common on our shores are the *sandhoppers*, found under stones or under the mass of exuviæ thrown up by the tide on sandy shores in troops of thousands, all active and leaping when disturbed in their retreats.—*Maunder, Treasury of Natural History.*

Sándiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sandy.

Let such pretenders suspect the *sandiness* and hollowness of their foundation.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iv. serm. iii.

Sándiver. *s.* See extract.

That which our English glassmen call *sandiver*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth.—*Boyle.*

Sándish. *adj.* Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Rare.*

Plant the tenuifolias and ranunculuses in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Sándlaunce. *s.* British fish of the genus Ammodytes (lancea). The closely allied species A. Tobianus is commonly called Sandeel. It has, however, no connection with the true eels.

The *sand-eel* is immediately to be distinguished from the *sand-launce* by its greater size, specimens now before me measuring twelve inches in length. Ray's fish was fifteen inches and a half long: it is further distinguished by the greater length of the head, and particularly of the lower jaw; by the commencement of the dorsal fin being on a line with the end of the pectoral fin-rays: the dorsal fin of the *sand-launce* beginning on a line with the middle of the pectoral fin, and the head smaller and shorter. . . . The *sand-eel* is browner in colour and less transparent in appearance, when in hand, than the *sand-launce*.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Sándmartin. *s.* Species of swallow so called from frequenting sandy banks and pits, where it breeds.

The *sand-martin* is the smallest in size of the species of Hirundo visiting this country. It makes its appearance here a little earlier than the swallow or martin; but not frequenting the habitations of men, its annual return is not so regularly or so generally noticed. Mr. Heysham, however, has recorded that, so far north as Carlisle, this bird has in two different seasons been noticed before the end of March; and there are other records of its having been observed in Cumberland on the 4th and on the 11th of April. Like the species already described, this little wanderer comes to this country from Africa, and frequents as its resting place high banks of rivers, sand-pits, and other vertical surfaces of earth that are sufficiently soft in substance to enable the bird to perforate it to the depth necessary for its purpose. In such situations this little engineer forms circular holes in a horizontal direction, boring to the depth of two feet or more, with a degree of regularity, and an amount of labour, that is rarely exceeded among birds.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

The *sand-martin* . . . is one of our earliest spring visitors, reaching our shores often in March. As the name indicates, sandbanks, or the banks of rivers, if easily pierced, are selected by the birds for breeding in; where, having penetrated by dint of labour, sometimes to the depth of eighteen inches, or even more, they construct a nest of dry grass, lined with feathers, upon which the eggs, four or five in number, and spotless white, are deposited.—*Laishley, Popular History of British Birds' Eggs.*

Sándnecker. *s.* British fish of the genus Platessa (plaice); species P. limandoides; sand-fluke; long fluke; long rough dab.

Sándpipe. *s.* In *Geology*. Deep pipelike channels filled with sand or gravel found in chalk.

Sandpipes . . . have been found near Norwich penetrating upwards of sixty feet into the chalk, the larger ones being twelve feet in diameter. They all taper downward and end in a point, and even when close together, and in soft chalk, the walls are not broken through. Generally the sides and bottom are lined with clay, and the central part of each pipe is full of sand and gravel. It is not easy always to see how such pipes or funnels can have been formed. Some may have commenced by the rotatory motion of stones drilling holes in the chalk, but they have probably been continued by the slow action of water containing carbonic acid penetrating into holes made in this or some other accidental way, and perhaps deepened in modern times by the action of humic acid derived from the roots of trees penetrating down and afterwards decaying. It is not unfrequently the case that the course of a *sandpipe* can be traced through the gravel and sand overlying it by its effect on the vegetable soil.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sándpiper. *s.* Native bird of the genus Totanus.

The common *sandpiper* is a summer visitor to this country, appearing in April, leaving us again in the end of September, and is very generally known by the name of the summer snipe.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Sándpride. *s.* British fish of the genus Ammocœtes (branchialis); pride; sandprey; mud lamprey.

It is very common in the Thames about Hampton, where it is called *sandpride*.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

(See also under Pride.)

Sándshot. *s.* In *Artillery*. Balls (smaller than those cast in iron) cast in sand.

Sándsmelt. *s.* British fish of the genus Atherina (presbyter); atherine.

The atherine is a common fish at Brighton, where it is called the *sandsmelt*.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

(See also under Smelt.)

Sándstone. *s.* Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Sandstone [is] one of the three great divisions of the sedimentary rock masses, limestone and clay being the others. In Geology, *sandstones* belong to all geological periods, and exhibit almost infinite variety of detail, although with a degree of general resemblance not easily mistaken. . . . *Sandstones* are presented in no regular order. Large tracts of country consist almost exclusively of such rock, and are very barren, but more usually other rocks alternate with them, and the mixture makes vegetable soil. *Sandstones* are rarely fossiliferous. They are, however, remarkable as a group containing a peculiar kind of fossil, namely the imprint of animals that have walked over certain beds while the mass was being accumulated and before the sea-sand had passed into the state of stone. Such footmarks have been detected chiefly in the older secondary *sandstones*, especially the new red *sandstone*; as in the neighbourhood of Liverpool and in Warwickshire in England, in some parts of Scotland, in Connecticut and other northern states of America. They have been found much more sparingly in the Palæozoic *sandstones*. . . . *Sandstones* are valuable for building purposes. Some, especially those of which the cementing medium is silica, are extremely durable; others, cemented only by carbonate of lime or oxide of iron, are so rotten as not to be worth the expense of moving from the quarry. There are many intermediate qualities. . . . *Sandstones* of which the particles are coarse, are called Grit, and when made up of pebbles cemented together they are termed Conglomerate or Pudding Stone.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sándwich. *s.* Thin layer of meat between two slices of bread.

A neat snug study on a winter's night,
A book, friend, single lady, or a glass
Of claret, *sandwich*, and an appetite,
Are things which make an English evening pass.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 58.

In virtue of which liberal arrangement, they had the happiness to find awaiting them in the parlour two chaotic heaps of the remains of last night's pleasure, consisting of certain filmy bits of oranges, some mummied *sandwiches*, various disrupted masses of the geological cake, and several entire captain's biscuits. That choice liquor in which to steep these dainties might not be wanting, the remains of the two bottles of currant wine had been poured together and corked with a curl-paper; so that every material was at hand for making quite a heavy night of it.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

Sándwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus Arenaria (Lat. *arena* = sand).

Sándy. *adj.*

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
O'er *sandy* wilds where yellow harvests spread.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Sane. *adj.* [Lat. *sanus*.] Sound; healthy.

Its termination [that of delirium] is various. Even those who have a strong hereditary taint often remain perfectly *sane* for some years after the first attack.—*Crichton, On Mental Derangement*, vol. i. p. 162.

Sang-froid. *s.* [Fr. *sang* = blood; *froid* = cold, cool.] Coolness; freedom from agitation.

He could with the most perfect *sang-froid* lock up this admirable piece in his desk, and wait with philosophic patience for a favourable season to produce it.—*Sheridan, Life of Swift*, § 2.

He talks of his union, just as he does of his taxes and his savings, with as much *sang-froid* and ease, as if his wish and the enjoyment were exactly the same thing.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation.*

There he stood with such *sang-froid*, that greater
Could scarce be shown even by a mere spectator.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 21.

The officers were not a little staggered at the coolness and *sang-froid* of Mynheer Krause, he had never appeared to so much advantage; they bowed respectfully as he finished his speech.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

Sanguíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *sanguifer*; *fero* = I bear; *sanguis*, *-inis*.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Sanguificátion. *s.* [Fr.] Production of blood; conversion of the chyle into blood.

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatick.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sánguifier. *s.* Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Sánguify. *v. n.* Produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Sánguinary. *adj.* Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences.—*Bacon.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*.—*Broome.*

Sánguine. *adj.* [Lat. *sanguis*, *-inis* = blood.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 332.

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *sanguine* gown.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 749.

Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind,
And *sanguine* streamers, seem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, clii.

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

Though these faults differ in their complexion as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all such apprehensions.—*Swift.*

Sánguine. *s.*

1. Blood colour.

A grisly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments stain'd around,
And in deep *sanguine* dyed the grassy ground.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Blood-stone, with which cutlers sanguine their hilts.

Sánguine. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Make of a sanguine colour; varnish with sanguine. See Brownbill.

What rapier? gilt, silver'd, or *sanguined?*—
None but that varnisht rapier, lest it should rain.
Minsheu, Spanish Dictionary, p. 3: 1599.

I would send
His face to the cutler's then, and have it *sanguined*;
'Twill look a great deal sweeter.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

2. Stain with blood.

Nor you, ill *sanguined* with an innocent's blood!
Which my dear mistress' side so rudely rent,
Brothers in ill, shall 'scape your punishment.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 149.

Sánguineless. *adj.* Bloodless. *Rare.*

But they shall see her in her native dress,
Such as she is 'mongst shades, pale, *sanguineless.*
Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 45. (Ord MS.)

Sánguinely. *adv.* In a sanguine manner; ardently; confidently.

Statesmen and beauties are very rarely sensible of the gradations of their decay; and too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian, often set with contempt and ridicule.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Sánguineness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sanguine.

Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Sánguineous. *adj.*

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2 Abounding with blood.

A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*.—*Arbuthnot.*

The predisposing causes of this variety are—the earlier and middle periods of life, the male sex, plethoric habits of body, *sanguineous* and irritable temperaments, full living, indolence, indulgence in bed, neglect of regular exercise in the open air, and mental exertion.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Sanguínity. *s.* Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence.

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*.—*Swift.*

Sánhedrim. *s.* [Gr. *συνέδριον.*] Chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

It may be probably hence gathered, that there was no such *sanhedrim* in these days, as the Jews conceive there always was in the most early times; for why should they go to her for judgement, if there were a court of seventy eminent persons then sitting at Shiloh?—*Patrick, On Judges*, iv. 5.

Sanícle. *s.* Plant of the genus Sanicula.

Sánies. *s.* [Lat.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sánious. *adj.* Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sanitárium. *s.* Hospital or retreat for convalescents.

Sánitary. *s.* Connected with hygiene, medical police, or the general prevention of the causes of disease, especially when endemic or epidemic; commonly preceding such words as *condition* (of a district), *officer*, *report*, and the like.

The importance of the question as to the form that certain derivatives of the root *san-* ought to take is greater now than it was a few years ago, and than it will be in another generation, when it will, probably, be settled. The great attention which all matters connected with the public health have commanded, is well known; and an adequate vocabulary has become necessary. The terms Hygiene and Hygienic, though etymologically good, and, for most points, sufficient, have never been generally recognized; their Greek origin, the presence in them of the letter *y* (with its ambiguous sound), and the concurrence of the two vowels (suggestive of a diphthong), have been against them. Hence, the adoption of the congeners of the Latin *san-* has been practically agreed on. Of these *sanatory* (with *sanatorium*) and *sanitary* (with *sanitarium*) have been weighed against one another; and it seems that the preference has been given to the form in *i*, and *a*, as in '*sanitary* report,' '*sanitary* commissioner,' and the like.

It is good, however, to ask—1. As a matter of *etymology*, which of the two forms is right? or, if one be right, is the other necessarily wrong? 2. What, in the way of *meaning*, is the right form intended to convey? Supposing both to be right, do they mean the same?

It is premised that from the verb, *sano* = I heal, the forms in *i* are impossible; and from the adjective *sanus*, the forms in *o*, are equally so. It is also added that from the verb denoting an *action*, and from the adjective suggestive of an *attribute*, identical meanings are not deducible. This should indicate the nature of the enquiry, and serve as a caution against overhasty criticism.

The verb is treated first. From the verb we get the passive participle *sanatus* = *healed*, or the *object healed*. The *-at-* which is found in this participle, is the *-at-* in *sanator* = the object (person) that heals, i.e. the agent in the action; the action itself, or its result, being *sanatio* = healing. An assembly of *healers*, of persons *healed*, or for the object of *healing*, is a *sanatorium*, connected wherewith is *sanatorius*. That all these words exist in Latin, as derivatives from the word *sano*, is not the fact: all that is asserted is that this is a series of possible derivatives from the verb; and that if the verb *sano* fail to give us all of them, other verbs of the same character will make up the deficiencies. And *they will not give us forms in i.*

To *heal* is to *make sound*; but the notion of *making* is not conveyed by the adjective *sanus*; which means simply *sound, healthy*, without any reference to previous ailments or previous cures. It would scarcely be going too far to say that it means *natural* good health. The abstract substantive suggested by this is *sanitas*; and the secondary adjective *sanitaris* = connecting with, relating to, constituted by good health; the notion of *healing*, or previous bad health, relieved by *sanatory* treatment being in abeyance. What follows from this is plain. *Sanatory* coincides with *Therapeutic* rather than *Hygienic*; *Sanitary* with *Hygienic*, rather than *Therapeutic*. The former recognizes disease, as a thing to be annihilated; the latter either overlooks it, or, recognizing it, recognizes it only as a thing to be prevented.

The two terms, however, are so closely allied in meaning that the recognition of the distinction is not likely to become general. Hence, one of the two words will prevail. Of these, the present form (in *i*) is the likelier.

Sánity. *s.* [Lat. *sanitas.*] Soundness: (generally applied to the *mind*).

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!
A happiness that often madness hits on,
Which *sanity* and reason could not be
So prosperously deliver'd of.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Sans. *prep.* [Fr.] Without. *Gallicism obsolete.*

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Id., Othello*, i. 3.

Santón, or **Santoón.** *s.* Dervise.

The dervis and other *santoons* or enthusiasticks, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 326.

There was formerly a *santon*, whose name was Barsisa; which for the space of an hundred years very fervently applied himself to prayers.—*Guardian*, no. 148.

Sap. *v. a.* [Fr. *sapper.*] Undermine; subvert by digging; mine.

Nor safe their dwellings were, for *sapp'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Sap. *v. n.* Proceed by mine; proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*.—*Tatler.*

In vain may heroes fight and patriots rave,
If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 33.

Sap. *s.* [A.S. *sæp.*] Vital juice of plants; juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*

Wound the bark of our fruit trees,
Lest, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itself.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

His presence had infused
Into the plant sciential *sap*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 836.

The *sap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.*

Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal

substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. —*Arbuthnot.*

The crude *sap* having been subjected to the action of the atmosphere and the carbonic acid decomposed, the result is termed the 'proper juice' or elaborated *sap* of the plant. This liquid has now to find its way back again into the system for the purpose of nourishing and developing the various parts. —*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, p. ii. ch. iii. § 190.

Sáp-green. *s.* [two words.] Colour so called.

Rhamnus includes R. catharticus, the Buckthorn, from the berries of which a purgative syrup is made: also the colour termed *sap-green.*—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 455.

Sápanwood. *s.* See extract.

Sapan-wood is a species of the Cæsalpinia genus, to which Brasil wood belongs. It is so called by the French, because it comes to them from Japan, which they corruptly call *Sapan.* As all the species of this tree are natives of either the East Indies or the New World, one would imagine that they could not have been used as dye-stuffs in Europe before the beginning of the sixteenth century. . . . The Cæsalpinia *sappan*, being a native of the Coromandel coast, may possibly have been transported along with other Malabar merchandise to the Mediterranean marts in the middle ages; but the importation of so lumbering an article in any considerable quantity by that channel is so improbable, that I am disposed to believe that Brasil wood was not commonly used by the dyers of Europe before the discovery of the New World.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The Bukkum, or *sappan-wood* of India, belongs to Cæsalpina *sappan.*—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Sápid. *adj.* [Lat. *sapidus.*] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The most oily arts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction, be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable frothy water, will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sapídity. *s.* Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, and void of all *sapidity.* —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sápidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sapid.

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the fleshpots, they longed to taste and to return.—*Bishop Taylor, Sermons*, p. 216: 1651.

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm.—*Boyle.*

Sápience. *s.* [Fr. *sapientia.*] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which imporeteth the love of wisdom.—*Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,
The sons of darkness and of ignorance;
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,
Did'st to the top of honour erst advance:
They now, puft up with sdeignful insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed *sapience.* *Spenser.*

King James, of immortal memory among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgement conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience.*—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Sapience and love
Immense, and all the Father in him shone.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 195.

O sovran, virtuous, precious of all trees
In Paradise! of operation blest
To *sapience.* *Ibid.* ix. 795.

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *sapience*,
To spare the folks that give them ha'pence. *Swift.*

Sápient. *adj.* [Lat. *sapiens, -entis.*] Wise; sage.

Where the *sapient* king held dalliance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 442.

Sapiéntial. *adj.* Affording lessons of wisdom.

Solomon's *sapiential* tractate of the sovereign good.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 809.

Open your bibles where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetical books.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 66.

Sápless. *adj.*

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.

Pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

No less are they out of the way in philosophy, pestering their heads with the *sapless* dotages of old Paris and Salamanca.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 10.

This single stick was full of sap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk.—*Swift.*

In these *sapless* pages he has scattered a mark of his great learning!—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 41.

2. Dry; old; husky.

If by this bribe, well placed, he would ensnare
Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir.
Duke, Translation of Juvenal, iv. 30.

Sápling. *s.* Young tree; young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

Nurse the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton, Arcades*, 46.

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *sapling* with a falling oak. *Swift.*

Behind the palace were planted long avenues of trees which, when William reigned, were scarcely more than *saplings*, but which have now covered with their massy shade the summer rambles of several generations.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Used *adjectivally.*

A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 129.

Sapodílla, or **Sapodílla-plum.** *s.* West-Indian fruit of the genus Achras (sapota).

Of the fruits, the *sapodilla plum*, the marmalade, the star-apple, and the Surinam medlar, are the most noted.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 506.

Saponáceous. *adj.* [Lat. *sapo, -onis* = soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous.*—*Arbuthnot.*

Sáponary. *adj.* Saponaceous. *Rare.*

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *saponary* substance.—*Boyle.*

Sapónifiable. *adj.* Capable of being saponified.

Saponificátion. *s.* Conversion into soap.

In the process of *saponification* these salts [of glycerine] are decomposed by the more powerful bases.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1274: 1848.

Sapónify. *v. a.* Make into soap.

When the ley is raised to its boiling point, the tallow is gradually added as long as the ley *saponifies* it.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1274, note: 1848.

(See also under Soap.)

Sápor. *s.* [Lat.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in air.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies.—*Watts.*

Sápper. *s.* [Fr. *sapeur.*] One who saps; kind of miner.

These are instruments and tools belonging to pioners, *sappers*, diggers, and labouring men.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 92: 1626.

Sáphic. *adj.* Greek metre so called from the poetess Sappho, consisting of

$$-\cup|--|-\cup\cup|-\cup|-\cup$$

thrice repeated, followed by

$$-\cup\cup|--|.$$

In English the Sapphic runs thus:

Sórdid, unfeéling, réprobate, degráded,
Spiritless outcast.
Canning, in *Poetry of the Antijacobin.*

I choose to call this delicate *Sapphick* ode the first original production of Mr. Gray's muse.—*Mason.*

Sápphire. *s.* [Lat. *sapphirus.*] Precious stone so called. See third extract.

Sapphire is of a bright blue colour.—*Woodward.*

In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue, and white,
Like *sapphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

That the *saphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. —*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

The *sapphire*, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental emerald, and oriental topaz, are gems next in value and hardness to diamond; and they all consist of nearly pure alumina or clay, with a minute portion of iron as the colouring matter. . . . The finest varieties of *sapphire* come from Pegu, where they occur in the Capelan mountains near Syrcam. Some have been found also at Hohenstein in Saxony, Bilin, in Bohemia; Puy, in France; and in several other countries. The red variety, the ruby, is most highly valued.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Used *adjectivally.*

To-day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk: from head to tail
Came out clear plates of *sapphire* mail.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Sápphirine. *adj.* [Lat. *sapphirinus.*] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the colliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue.—*Boyle.*

Sáppiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sappy; succulence, juiciness.

Much of their brush or small wood I observed to be very sappy, so that when we brake a twig of it, there would come a substance out of some of it like unto milk; and the *sappiness* of that underwood may, as I apprehend it, be ascribed in part to the fatness of that soil.—*Terry, Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 103: 1655.

Sáppy. *adj.*

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

Herbs for their smell, and *sappy* plants to bear.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis

The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,
Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment.
Dryden.

The *sappy* boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 437.

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contribute.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Putrescent.

Sappie or unsavourie flesh. — *Barret*, in voce. *Restie, Alvearie*: 1580.

Sapy [denotes] a moisture contracted on the outward surface of meats, which is the first stage of dissolution.—*Lemon, Etymological Dictionary*: 1783.

Sápwood. *s.* Part of the wood through which the sap principally passes.

Sapwood is that through which the ascending fluids of plants move most freely; and not being solidified by the earthy and other substances eventually incorporated with wood, is quickly decomposed when exposed to the action of air and moisture. Hence for all building purposes the *sapwood* is, or ought to be, removed from timber. The *sapwood* or unsolidified wood of all trees is much the same in its power of resisting decomposition, that of the oak and lignum vitæ perishing as quickly as poplar and other valueless timber; and chemists have ascertained that if the hardest heartwood is reduced to its original condition of *sapwood* by the abstraction of the matter of solidification, all those properties which gave heartwood its value are destroyed.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sáraband. *s.* [Spanish, *zarabanda.*] Lively Spanish dance so called.

The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. —*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Saracénic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the Saracens; Moorish arabesque: (as such a *proper* rather than a *common* term; it is applied, however, to a certain style of *Architecture*).

The palace is a pasticcio of *Saracenic*, conventual, and Grecian architecture. — *Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xxxi.

Saracénical. *adj.* Saracenic.

The arch of the first church is Roman, being part of a circle; that of the additional building is pointed, and therefore Gothick or *Saracenical*. — *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.*

Sárcasm. *s.* [Gr. σαρκάζω = grin, show teeth as a dog.] Keen reproach; taunt; gibe.

Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know, that for these things God will bring thee into judgement.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

When an angry master says to his servant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony.—*Watts.*

Sarcástic. *adj.* Keen; taunting; severe.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ! —*South, Sermons.*

Sárcastically. *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

The Athenians (Acts, xvii. 32) . . . 'when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked,' &c. i.e. disputed *sarcastically* and contumeliously against it.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 670.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no? thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child.—*South, Sermons.*

Carraccio *sarcastically* said of Tintoret, . . . 'I have seen Tintoret now equal to Titian, and now less than Tintoret.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Inequalities of Genius.*

Sárcenet. *s.* [Italian, *saracinetto* = saracenic.] Kind of fine, thin, woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleyed silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse?—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

If they be covered, though but with linen or *sarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figured silks, and under *sarcenets* sweat.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 363.

She darts from *sarcenet* ambush wily leers,
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek. *Gay, Trivia*, iii. 281.

Sarcóphagus. *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σάρξ = flesh + φάγω = I eat.] Large stone coffin, or urn, for the purpose of sepulture.

I have observed the same device upon several *sarcophagi*, that have enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

A Roman emperor, in digging for the foundation of a new palace, finds a golden *sarcophagus* or coffin, inscribed with mysterious words and sentences.—*Warton, Dissertation on the Gesta Romanorum*, ch. xvi.

After a few days, he sacrificed in the temple of Serapis, and then visited the tomb of Alexander, where he took off his scarlet cloak, his rings, and his girdle, covered with precious stones, and dutifully laid them on the *sarcophagus* of the hero.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

Sarcóphagy. *s.* Practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood: and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sarcótic. *s.* Medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnative.

The humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarned with common *sarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty.—*Wiseman, Surgery, On Inflammations.*

Sard. *s.* In *Mineralogy.* See extract.

Sard [is] a deep brownish-red chalcedony, of a blood-red colour by transmitted light. . . . When the layers consist of *sard* and white chalcedony, the stone is called sardonyx.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Sárdine. *s.* See extract.

Sardines, or *Sardinias*, are taken in considerable quantities on our coasts, and are exceedingly plentiful on the coasts of Algarve, . . . Andalusia and Granada . . . and along the shores of Italy. The small *sardines*, caught on the coast of Provence . . . are esteemed the best. . . . The French frequently cure them in red brine; and when thus prepared designate them as 'anchoisées,' or anchovied *sardines*.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Sárdine-stone. *s.* Sard.

He that sat was to look upon like a jasper and a *sardine stone*.—*Revelations*, iv. 3.

Sárdius. *s.* Sard.

Thou shalt set it in settings of stones, even four rows of stones; the first row shall be a *sardius*.—*Exodus*, xxviii. 17.

Sardónian. *adj.* Sardonic: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

The villain . . . with *Sardonian* smyle
Laughing on her, his false intent to shade,
Gan forth to lay his bayte her to beguyle.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It is then but a *Sardonian* laughter that my refuter takes up at our complete antichrist.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 282.

Sardónic. *adj.* [Lat. *sardonicus*; term applied to a morbid contraction of the muscles of the face, giving the appearance of a harsh, unnatural smile; *risus sardonicus*, i.e. sardonic laughter, grin.] Sarcastic; ironically smiling.

Quivering fears, heart-tearing cares,
Anxious sighs, untimely tears,
Fly, fly to courts;
Fly to fond worldling's sports,
Where strain'd *sardonick* smiles are glosing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will.
Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 391.

The scornful, ferocious, *sardonick* grin of a bloody ruffian.—*Burke, Letters on a Regicide Peace.*

'Mustapha,' continued he, turning round to him with a *sardonic* smile, 'may your shadow never be less—but you have swallowed the coffee.'—*Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales.*

Sardónyx. *s.* See Sard.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*.—*Woodward.*

Sark. *s.* [A.S. *syric.*] Shirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Sarsaparílla. *s.* Medical plant of the genus Smilax; the root thereof.

Smilax has diuretic and demulcent properties, for which the creeping rhizomes of many species are used under the names of *sarsaparilla*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 576.

Sartórius. *s.* [Lat. *sartor* = tailor.] In *Anatomy.* Muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other.

The *sartorius*, or tailor's muscle, rising from the spine, running diagonally across the thigh, and taking hold of the inside of the main bone of the leg, a little below the knee, enables us, by its contraction, to throw one leg and thigh over the other; giving effect, at the same time, to the ball and socket joint at the hip, and the hinge-joint at the knee.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

Sasarára. *s.* Certiorari (writ of). *Ludicrous.*

If he would be patient, mistress, I could bring him to a cunning kinsman of mine, that would fetch it (a chain) again with a *sasarara*.—*The Puritan.* (Ord MS.)

Sash. *s.* [from Fr. *châssis.*] Window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*;
The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*

'Will you put your head out of window, and tell me whether there is anybody at the door?' Mr. Nadgett softly raised the *sash*, and peered out from the very corner, as a man might who was looking down into a street from whence a brisk discharge of musketry might be expected at any moment.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard.—*Swift.*

Sash. *s.* [from Old Italian *sessa* = Persian turban.] Belt worn by way of distinction; silken band worn by officers in the army, and by the clergy over their cassocks; ribbon worn round the waist by ladies.

The ephod . . . did gird the tunick like a *sash*.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iv. ch. ii.

She sees him now in *sash* and solitaire
March in review with Milo's strut and stare.
Nevile, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 70.

Sash. *v. a.* Dress with a sash.

They are . . . so *sashed* and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes, even than they were in their rags.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Sáshoon. *s.* Leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

Sássafras. *s.* Wood of Laurus sassafras.

Sassafras wood, root, and bark, have a fragrant odour and a sweetish aromatic taste.—*McCulloch, Encyclopædia of Commerce.*

Sasse. *s.* [Dutch, *sas.*] Sluice, or lock, on navigable rivers.

Sir Richard Brown is much concerned against Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great *sasse* in the king's lands about Deptford.—*Pepys, Memoirs and Diary*, vol. i. p. 129: 1662.

Sátan. *s.* [Hebrew = enemy, persecutor, accuser.] Devil: (as such, a *proper* name: its derivatives, however, are those of *common* ones).

The great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the devil and *Satan*, which deceiveth the whole world.—*Revelations*, xii. 9.

Satánic. *adj.* Belonging to the devil; proceeding from the devil; evil; false; malicious.

The faint *Satanick* host.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 392.

His weakness shall o'ercome *Satanick* strength.
Id., Paradise Regained, i. 163.

Then, nor the curling horn had learn'd to sound
The savage song of chase; the barbed shaft
Had then no poison'd point; nor thou, fell tube!
Whose iron entrails hide the sulphurous blast,
Satanic engine, knew'st the ruthless power
Of thundering death around thee.
Mason, English Garden, ii. 213.

Satánical. *adj.* Satanic.

Drawn to yield to *Satanical* temptations.—*Gataker, Spiritual Watch*, p. 58: 1622.

Magical and *Satanical* delusions. — *Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, p. 60.

Now we are upon the subject of tortures, it is impossible to forget that depth of Satan, the Inquisition. For *Satanical* it is, by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty. — *Trapp, Popery truly Stated*, pt. ii. § 12.

Satánically. *adv.* In a satanic manner; with malice or wickedness suiting the devil; diabolically.

Instead of a sense of the wickedness of the treason, they fell rather *sathanically* to argue for the justification of the same. — *Proceedings against Garnet*, S. 4. b.: 1606.

This spiritual assassinacy, this deepest dye of blood being most *satanically* designed on souls.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. iv. p. 470.

Sátanism. *s.* Satanic system of principles and feelings.

So mild was Moses' countenance, when he pray'd
For them whose *Satanism* his power gainsaid.
Elegy on Donne's Death, C c. 3: 1650.

Sátanist. *s.* One who acts, or aims, at Satanism.

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 343: 1621.

Sátchel. *s.* [German, *seckel*; Lat. *sacculus*, diminutive of *saccus* = sack.] Little bag (commonly used by schoolboys).

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

The watchful bailiffs take their silent stands,
And schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands.
Swift, A Description of the Morning.

Sate. *v. a.* [Lat. *satio.*] Satiate: glut; pall; feed beyond natural desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 598.

How will their bodies stript
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*
Their maws with full repast? *A. Philips.*

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 259.

Sáteless. *adj.* Insatiable.

His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame,
Declares him born for blessings infinite.
Young, Night Thoughts, night vii.

Sátellite. *s.* [Lat. *satelles, -itis*; pl. *satellites*; Fr. *satellite* = attendant on guard. 'This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but Pope has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.' This remark is Johnson's; and it is noted by the pre-

sent editor as his, in order to show that, with all his prepossessions in favour of whatever bore a show of scholarship, he either doubted, or condemned, the pronunciation of Pope.]

1. Small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites.*—*Locke.*

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system.—*Bentley.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 41.

Satellite, in astronomy, [is] the name given to the secondary bodies revolving round planets, though to speak more generally the planets themselves are *satellites* of the sun and each member of a double or multiple star-system comes under the same category. The planets which are accompanied by *satellites* are the Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The Earth has one *satellite*, namely, the Moon; Jupiter has four; Saturn eight; Uranus four; and Neptune probably two.... The *satellites* first discovered (leaving the Moon out of the question) were those of Jupiter.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Humble attendant.

Chesterfield, our English Rochefoucault, we are also informed, possessed an admirable knowledge of the heart of man; and he too has drawn a similar picture of human nature! These are two noble authors whose chief studies seem to have been made in courts. May it not be possible, allowing these authors not to have written a sentence of apocrypha, that the fault lies not so much in human nature as in the *satellites* of power?—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, De la Rochefoucault.*

Satellítious. *adj.* Consisting, having the character, of satellites.

Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Sátiable. *adj.* Capable of being satiated.

And friends to friends, brothers to brothers stood
Opposed in bloodiest battle-field, and war,
Scarce *satiable* by fate's last death-draught waged.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Sátiably. *adv.* So as to be satiated.

The daily labouring man sells both his strength, his time, and his ease, for that alone which will not *satiably* content his craving belly.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 21. (Ord MS.)

Sátiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *satiatus*, pass. part. of *satio.*]

1. Satisfy; fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *satiate* it.—*Bacon.*

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ.—*Locke.*

The loosened winds
Infuriate, molten rocks and flaming globes
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force
Consumed, her ravenous jaws, th' earth *satiate* closed. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 231.

2. Glut; pall; fill beyond natural desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it.—*Locke.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied.—*Norris.*

3. Gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood.—*Eikon Basilike.*

4. Saturate; impregnate with as much as can be obtained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water?—*Sir I. Newton.*

Sátiate. *adj.* Glutted; full to satiety.

Our generals now, retired to their estates,
Hang their old trophies o'er the garden gates;
In life's cool evening, *satiate* of applause,
Nor fond of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and *satiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day.
Id., Dunciad, i. 91.

Satiátion. *s.* State of being filled.

This term Quantity offereth me a discourse with Lessius, which seemeth to prefer a quantity 'ad pondus' of diet, as most conducing to the preservation of health and extension of life, as if *satiation* were the usher of diseases and mortality, as a corruptive cause, which I cannot conceive reasonable.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 7.

Satíety. *s.* [Lat. *satietas*; Fr. *satiété.*] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waning-time and suspect of *satiety.*—*Sir H. Wotton.*

In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

They satiate and soon fill,
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 216.

No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety.*—*South, Sermons.*

The joy unequall'd, if its end it gain,
And if it lose, attended with no pain;
Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 315.

Sátin. *s.* [Portuguese, *setim.*] Silken fabric of close and shining tissue. See extract from Ure.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence *satin*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 341.

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satin* flounced with lace.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satin.*—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Satin is ... woven upon a loom with at least five-leaved healds or heddles, and as many corresponding treddles. These are so mounted as to rise and fall four at a time, raising and depressing alternately four yards of the warp, across the whole of which the weft is thrown by the shuttle, so as to produce a uniform smooth texture, instead of the chequered work resulting from intermediate decussations, as in common webs. *Satins* are woven with the glossy or right side undermost.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sátin-wood. *s.* Smooth and fine-grained timber so called of the genus Chloroxylum (species Swietenia).

Sátinet. *s.* Sort of slight satin.

Sátire. *s.* [Lat. *satira.*] Poem of a moral character (as such opposed to lampoon), wherein vice or folly is either ridiculed, or censured with irony.

It is not for every one to relish a true and natural *satire*, being of itself, besides the nature and inbred bitterness and tartness of particulars, both hard of conceit and harsh of style; and therefore cannot but be unpleasing both to the unskilful and over-musical ear.—*Bishop Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

He dares to sing thy praises in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind
Is *satyr* on the most of human kind.
Dryden, Eleonora, 363.

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night, were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive.—*Tatler*, no. 229.

My verse is *satire*, Dorset lend your ear,
And patronise a muse you cannot fear.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 1.

It is not less curious to be informed, as Dr. Hager tells us in his Elementary Characters of the Chinese, that '*Satires* are often composed in China, which, if you attend to the characters, their import is pure and sublime; but if you regard the tone only, they contain a meaning ludicrous or obscene.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Chinese Language.*

Satíric. *adj.*

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

You must not think, that a *satyrick* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Censorious; severe in language.

On me when dunces are *satirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

Not inferior to this ingenious trifler is Nicholas Franco, well known in Italian literature, who employed himself in writing two hundred and eighteen *satiric* sonnets, chiefly on the famous Peter Aretin. This lampooner had the honour of being hanged at Rome for his defamatory publications.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Literary Follies.*

Satírical. *adj.* Satiric.

Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* rogue says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others' memory.—*Bacon.*

What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 130.

A *satirical* tailor, who lived at Rome, and whose name was Pasquin, amused himself with severe raillery, liberally bestowed on those who passed by his shop; which in time became the lounge of the newsmongers. The tailor had precisely the talents to head a regiment of *satirical* wits, and had he had time to publish, he would have been the Peter Pindar of his day; but his genius seems to have been satisfied to rest cross-legged on his shopboard.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Pasquin and Marforio.*

Satírically. *adv.* In a satirical manner; with invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns.—*Dryden.*

Sátirist. *s.* One who writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist.* *Bishop Hall.*

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyrist* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive.—*Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topicks of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau.—*Cleland.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:
Blest *satyrist!* who touch'd the mean so true,
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too.
Pope, Epitaph on the Earl of Dorset.

Sátirize. *v. a.* Censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness.—*Dryden.*

Should a writer single out and point his raillery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers, but must be a very ill man if he could please himself.—*Addison.*

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters.—*Id. Spectator.*

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues.—*Swift.*

Such is the infatuation [of certain writers] for their productions, that they prefer giving to the public their panegyrics of persons whom afterwards they *satirized*, rather than suppress the verses which contain those panegyrics.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Poets.*

Satisfáction. *s.* [Lat. *satisfactio, -onis*; Fr. *satisfaction.*]

1. Act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them.—*Locke.*

3. State of being pleased.

'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt.—*Locke.*

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?—
What *satisfaction* can you have?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of every nation each illustrious name,
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 216.

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Die he or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 210.

Satisfáctive. *adj.* Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Satisfáctorily. *adv.* In a satisfactory manner, so as to content or satisfy.

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Satisfáctoriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Satisfactory.

The incompleatness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them.—*Boyle.*

Satisfáctory. *adj.* [Fr. *satisfactoire.*]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis.—*Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Sátisfier. *s.* One who satisfies, who makes satisfaction.

For the transgressions of man, man ought to make satisfaction; but he could not. God could; but he ought not. And therefore, that he might satisfy both that ought and could, it was fit that the *satisfier* should be God and man.—*Sheridan, Sermons*, iii. 97.

Sátisfy. *v. a.*

1. Content; please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 14.

I'm *satisfied*; my boy has done his duty.
Addison, Cato.

2. Feed to the full.

I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them.—*Exodus*, xv. 9.

The righteous eateth to the *satisfying* of his soul.—*Proverbs*, xiii. 25.

Who hath ... caused it to rain on the earth, ... to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth?—*Job*, xxxviii. 26.

3. Recompense; pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,
And therein do account myself well paid.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. Appease by punishment.

Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In punish'd man, to *satisfy* his rigour,
Satisfied never? That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and nature's law.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 802.

5. Free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci.—*Dryden.*

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it?—*Locke.*

6. Convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause.—*Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it?—*Locke.*

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Sátisfy. *v. n.* Give content; feed to the full.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce.—*Locke.*

Sátive. *adj.* [Lat. *sativus.*] Sown in gardens.

Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, ii. 2, § 4.

Sátrap. *s.* [Lat. *satrapa*; Gr. σατράπης, from the Persian.] Governor of a district; kind of viceroy; nobleman in power.

His majesty took the petition with a smile of goodness, and delivered it to one of his *satrapes* that he might make his report on it.—*The Student*, vol. i. p. 217: 1750.

Obsequious tribes
Of *satraps*, princes. *Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.*

Sátrapy. *s.* Government assigned to a satrap.

The angels themselves are distinguished and quaternioned into their celestial princedoms and *satrapies*.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. i.

The temporal government was likewise divided into *satrapies* or dukedoms, which contained in them diverse counties.—*Sir H. Spelman, Ancient Government of England.*

Sáturable. *adj.* Impregnable with anything till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Sáturate. *v. a.* [Lat. *saturatus*, pass. part. of *saturo*; *saturatio*, *-onis.*] Impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it.—*Woodward.*

His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof.—*Cheyne.*

Saturátion. *s.* Filling to the full, to satiety: (chiefly used in *Chemistry*, to denote the addition of one substance to another, until no more can be taken up).

Sáturday. *s.* [A.S. *Saterdæg*, *Sateresdæg*; *Suter*, as a deity, being considered as the equivalent to the Latin *Saturnus.*] Seventh or last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator.—*Addison.*

Satúrity. *s.* [N.Fr. *saturité.*] Fulness; state of being saturated; repletion. *Rare.*

He, going to their stately place,
Did find in every dish
Fat beef, and brewis, and great store
Of dainty fowl and fish;
Who seeing their *saturity*,
And practising to win
His pupils thence, Excess, he said,
Doth work access to sin.
Warner, Albion's England.

In all things for man's use there is not only a mere necessity given of God, but also a satiety permitted; not *saturity*.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 233: 1621.

Sáturn. *s.* [*Saturnus* in the Latin; Χρόνος = Time, in the Greek mythology. As such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name. It is the basis, however, of several derivatives, with secondary senses.] Planet whose orbit lies between those of Jupiter and Uranus.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions.—*Bentley.*

Saturnália. *s.* Feast of Saturn in ancient Rome, when the slaves, who for the time were supposed to change place with their masters, created a week of misrule.

A people denied the freedom of speech or of writing, have usually left some memorials of their feelings in that silent language which addresses itself to the eye. ... Did we possess a secret history of the *Saturnalia*, it would doubtless have afforded some materials for the present article. In those revels of venerable radicalism, when the senate was closed, and the pileus, or cap of liberty, was triumphantly worn, all things assumed an appearance contrary to what they were; and human nature, as well as human laws, might be said to have been parodied. ... A period so glorious for exhibiting the suppressed sentiments of the populace, as were these *Saturnalia*, had been nearly lost for us, had not some notions been preserved by Lucian; for we glean but sparingly from the solemn pages of the historian, except in the remarkable instance which Suetonius has preserved of the arch-mime who followed the body of the Emperor Vespasian at his funeral.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Expression of Suppressed Opinion.*

The truth is, that the 'crisis' was taking a favourable turn; and after various 'strikes,' 'riots,' 'turnsout,' and other phenomena of the *saturnalia* of labour, things were settling down into the old state ... the 'difficulty' called 'condition of England' was about to be postponed for another period of years.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. ix.

Saturnálian. *adj.* Having the character of the Saturnalia; especially in respect to the freedom of speech.

In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family, you sent it down stairs.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Satúrnian. *adj.* Happy; golden: (used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*).

This, this he foretold by ancient rhymes;
Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 319.

Sáturnine. *adj.* Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper; supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

My conversation is slow and dull, my humour *saturnine* and reserved.—*Dryden of Himself.*

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn.—*Addison.*

He was, nevertheless, almost sorry for what he had done, when he observed that his removal appeared to give some pain to John Christie, and a great deal to his cordial and officious landlady. The former, who was grave and *saturnine* in every thing he did, only hoped that all had been to Lord Glenvarloch's mind, and that he had not left them on account of any unbeseeming negligence on their part.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xiii.

Sáturnist. *s.* One of a gloomy or melancholy disposition.

Seating himself within a darksome cave;
Such places heavy *saturnists* do crave.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song i.

Sátyr. *s.* [Lat. *satyrus.*] Goat-footed wood-deity of the classical mythology.

Satyrs, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

The classical fiction of the *satyrs* ... was revived among the northern people, and, perhaps, transferred by them to the Celtic tribes. ... The Scottish Gael have an idea of the same kind respecting a goblin called Ourisk, whose form is like that of Pan and his attendants, something between a man and a goat, the nether extremities being in the latter form. A species of cavern, or rather hole, in the rock, affords to the wildest retreat in the romantic neighbourhood of Loch Katrine, a name taken from classical superstition. It is not the least curious circumstance, that from this sylvan deity the modern nations of Europe have borrowed the degrading and unsuitable emblems of the goat's visage and form, the horns, hoofs, and tail, with which they have depicted the author of evil, when it pleased him to show himself on earth. So that the alteration of a single word, would render Pope's well-known line more truly adapted to the fact, should we venture to read,

'And Pan to Satan lends his heathen horn.'

We cannot attribute the transference of the attributes of the northern *satyr*, or Celtic Ourisk, to the arch-fiend, to any particular resemblance between the character of these deities and that of Satan. On the contrary, the Ourisk of the Celts was a creature by no means peculiarly malevolent or formidably powerful; but rather a melancholy spirit, which dwelt in wildernesses far removed from men.—*Sir W. Scott, Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft*, vol. i. letter iii.

Satyríasis. *s.* [Lat.; Gr.] Satyr-like lasciviousness.

If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *satyriasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymphas.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Sauce. *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *salsus*, from *salio* = season with, or as with, salt, i. e. *sal.*]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast,
Till night far spent invites them to their rest.
Cowley.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Insolence of speech.

Serve one with the same sauce. Retaliate one injury with another.

Sauce. *v. a.*

1. Accompany meat with something of higher relish.

He cut out roots in characters,
And *sauced* our broths as Juno had been sick,
And he her dieter. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

2. Gratify with rich tastes.
Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

3. Intermix or accompany with anything good, or, ironically, with anything bad.
Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings, so that we were in a great perplexity restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance.—*Spenser.*
Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
Those that honoured him avoyded him; neither was he other than abhorred of those that flattered him; yea, his hand could not move to his mouth without his owne detestation; the basest slave of Syria would not change skins with him, if hee might have his honour to book; thus hath the wise God thought meet to *sauce* the valour, dignitie, renowne, victories of the famous generall of the Syrians.—*Bishop Hall, Elisha with Naaman.* (Ord MS.)
We do not expect to make Moselle pass for Rhenish, by dint of a bow and a grin, nor will we *sauce* your mess with poison, like the wily Italian, and call you all the time Illustrissimo and Magnifico.—*Sir W. Scott, Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xix.

4. Treat with bitter language.
He's fallen in love with her foulness, and she'll fall in love with my anger. If it be so, as fast as she answers thee with frowning looks, I'll *sauce* her with bitter words.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 5. (Ord MS.)

Saúcebox. *s.* Saucy fellow.
Saucebox, go, meddle with your lady's fan,
And prate not here! *Brewer, Lingua*: 1657.
The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Saúcepan. *s.* Small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.
Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*.—*Swift.*
Can we with any profit hold up the mirror to Nature in this wise? When our mirror is no mirror, but only, as it were, a nursery *saucepan*, and that long since grown rusty.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Saúcer. *s.* [Fr. *saucière*.]
1. Small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.
Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you.—*Bacon.*
Used *adjectivally*.
Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Butler, Hudibras.*
2. Piece or platter of china, into which a teacup is set.

Saúcily. *adv.* In a saucy manner.
Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.
A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words; and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace.—*Bacon.*
A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*.—*Addison.*

Saúciness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Saucy; impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours.
With how sweet saws she blamed their *sauciness*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sir P. Sidney.*
By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 5.
Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauciness*. *Id., Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.
Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may chance to use it for you.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.
This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion?—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

Saúcisse. *s.* [Fr.] In *Gunnery*. Train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, in order to fire a bomb-chest.

Saúcisson. *s.* [Fr.] In *Strategy*. Faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

Saúcy. *adj.* Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent.
You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.
Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save base authority from others' books.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.
And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *saucy* walls.
Id., King John, ii. 2.
Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.
I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride
By untuned ears I hear his numbers tried.
Lord Roscommon.
No *saucy* citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong, for fear of further punishment.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 11.
Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Saul. *s.* Indian name for the Shorea botanica, a valuable timber tree, forming large forests at the southern foot of the eastern range of the Himalayas.

Saúnders-wood. *s.* Wood of the Pterocarpus santalinus.
(See under Sandal-wood.)

Saúnter. *v. n.* [?]
1. Wander about idly.
The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Tell me, why *saunt'ring* thus from place to place
I meet thee, Nævolus, with clouded face?
Harvey, Translation of Juvenal, ix. 1.
So the young 'squire when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's . . .
Without one notion of his own,
He *saunters* wildly up and down.
Prior, The Chameleon.
Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd every vice in every ground.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 311.
2. Loiter; linger listlessly.
The glory of Bond Street is no more: . . . the ancient habitués—the Magni Nominis Umbræ—contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV. in his regency—still haunted the spot. From four to six in the hot month of June, they *sauntered* stately to and fro, looking somewhat mournful even then—foreboding the extinction of their race. . . . Men who make money rarely *saunter*; men who save money rarely swagger. But *saunter* and swagger both united to stamp 'prodigal' on the Bond Street lounger.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. ii.

Saúnter. *s.* Idle occupation; waste of time.
The tavern, park, assembly, mask, and play;
Those dear destroyers of the tedious day:
That wheel of fops; that *saunter* of the town.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 239.

Saúnterer. *s.* One who saunters; idler; rambler; lounger.
Quit the life of an insignificant *saunterer* about town for that of an useful country-gentleman.—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 413.
A fine lady will seem to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a *saunterer*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Saúntering. *adj.* Listlessly loitering.
If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things.—*Locke.*
Here *sauntering* 'prentices o'er Otway weep.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 561.
The brainless stripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *sauntering* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickell.*

Saúntering. *verbal abs.* Act, or habit, of one who saunters.
Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things.—*Locke.*

Saúrian. *adj.* [Gr. σαῦρα = lizard.] Having the character of a lizard.
(For extract see next entry.)

Saúrian. *s.* Animal of the Saurian order, i. e. that division of the reptiles represented by the lizards, crocodiles, monitors, &c.
The mouth of the *saurians* is always armed with teeth, and their toes are generally furnished with claws; they have all a tail more or less long, and generally very thick at the base. A few species, exceptions to the general character, have only two legs. The most gigantic and singular species of the *saurian* order are now extinct.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Saúsage. *s.* [Fr. *saucisse*; Lat. *salsum*.] Roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into skins, and sometimes only rolled in flour.
A pudding is called a *sawsege*.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.
The fruit is not unlike a *sossage* for shape.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 333.
Thus they, chewing tough *sausages*, discussing the penal code, make night hideous.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vii. ch. viii.

Sávable. *adj.* Capable of being saved. *Rare.*
That those who do subscribe them are in a *savable* condition.—*Chillingworth.*

Sávableness. *s.* Capability of being saved.
So much as concerns the main question, now in agitation about the *savableness* of protestants.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*, conclusion.

Sávage. *adj.* [Fr. *sauvage*.]
1. Wild; uncultivated.
These godlike virtues wherefore dost thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness?
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 21.
Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs have been my meagre food.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 855.
2. Untamed; cruel.
[He] like a boar too *savage* doth root up
His country's peace.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 2.
Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you were fell cruelty.
Id., Macbeth, iv. 2.
A dreary desert and a gloomy waste,
To *savage* beasts and *savage* laws a prey.
Pope, Windsor Forest.
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.
Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, till Saturn arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 36.
A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Sávage. *s.* Savage person.
Long after these times were they but *savages*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
The seditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion.—*Bentley.*
The Maldivian islanders eat alone. They retire into the most hidden parts of their houses; and they draw down the cloths that serve as blinds to their windows, that they may eat unobserved. This custom probably arises from the *savage*, in early periods of society, concealing himself to eat: he fears that another with as sharp an appetite, but more strong than himself, should come and ravish his meal from him.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Singularities observed by various Nations in their Repasts.*

Sávage. *v. a.* Render savage. *Rare.*
Whose bloodie breast so *savaged* out of kind,
That Phalaris had ne'er so foul a mind.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 442.

Saváged. *part. adj.* Rendered savage. *Rare.*
If this sort once possess the arteries
Of forlorn man, madness and stupor seize
His *savaged* heart, and death dwells in his eyes.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, xxxviii.

Sávagely. *adv.* In a savage manner; barbarously; cruelly.
Your castle is surprised, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Sávageness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Savage; barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.
A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

Sávagery. *s.*
1. Cruelty; barbarity.
This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed Wrath, or staring Rage,
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.
2. Wild growth.
Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Savánnah. *s.* [Spanish, *sabana*.] Tract of land covered with natural vegetation, in those parts of America which are or have been Spanish; the term elsewhere being Prairie.
He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie: here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another.—*Locke.*
The interior of Africa contains very extensive tracts of low plain covered with much vegetation, and the resort of large wild animals in enormous herds. There also are *savannahs*.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Save. *v. a.* [Fr. *sauver*; Lat. *salvo*.]
1. Preserve from danger or destruction.
One shall cry unto him, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble.—*Isaiah*, xlvi. 7.
Anointed let me be with deadly venom,
And die ere men can say God *save* the queen.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.
The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
Whether life's fuel, or the body's food,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*.
Dryden, Epistles, To Dr. Charlton, 29.
Will no superiour genius snatch the quill,
And *save* me on the brink of writing ill?
Young, Love of Fame, i. 47.
2. Preserve finally from eternal death.
There be souls that must be *saved*, and there be souls must not be *saved*.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.
Proclaiming life to all who shall believe
In his redemption, and that his obedience
Imputed becomes theirs by faith, his merits
To *save* them, not their own.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 407.
He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*.—*Rogers.*
3. Not spend or lose; hinder from being spent or lost.
We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* anything by resisting.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Without their cost you terminate the cause,
And save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are traversed, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman, John Dryden, 10.
4. Reserve or lay by.
He shall not feel quietness, . . . he shall not *save* of that which he desired.—*Job*, xx. 20.
They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought,
Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*
When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living *saved* a candle's end.
Id., Moral Essays, 291.
5. Spare; excuse.
Our author *saves* me the comparison.—*Dryden.*
Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?
Id., Spanish Friar, iv. 2.
These sinews are not yet so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be served;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobserved, to *save* his tears.
Id., Don Sebastian, v. 1.
6. Reconcile.
How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 81.
7. Take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.
The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell's foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient.—*Swift.*

Save. *v. n.* Be cheap.
Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage.—*Bacon.*

Save. *prep.* Except; not including. *Rare.*
But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captived, herself she slew.
Spenser.
All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 5.
He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 408.
Constant at church and change, his gains were sure;
His givings rare, *save* farthings to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 347.

Sáveall. *s.* Small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.
In some this light goes out with an ill-savoured stench; but others have a *save-all* to preserve it from making any snuff at all.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 21.

Sáveloy. *s.* [Fr. *cervelas*.] Kind of sausage.
Saveloy . . . doubtless from being made (Fr. *cerveille*) of brains.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Sáver. *s.* One who, that which, saves.
1. Preserver; rescuer.
They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that country.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
One man, choosing a proper juncture, leaps into a gulf, thence proceeds a hero, and is called the *saver* of his country.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. ix. (Ord MS.)
2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.
Laws of arms permit each injured man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*
Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?
When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*
3. One who lays up and grows rich.
By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garrisons and his feastings soaked his exchequer.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Sávin. *s.* Coniferous shrub of the genus Juniperus (sabina).
Savin acts on animals as an acrid poison. . . . Oil of *savin* . . . is a powerful local irritant.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Sáving. *adj.*
1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.
She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
Be *saving* of your candle.—*Swift.*
2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.
Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own.—*Addison.*
3. Redemptory.
Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sáving. *prep.* Except.
All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* she.
Spenser.
Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sáving. *verbal abs.*
1. Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent.
It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer.—*Bacon.*
By reducing interest to four per cent. there was a considerable *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six.—*Addison.*
2. Exception in favour.
Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
3. In the *plural*. Money laid by.
He had been but a short time in great practice. His *savings* were small.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.
As the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, in *Savings'-bank*).
4. Salvation.
We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul.—*Hebrews*, x. 39.

Sávingly. *adv.* In a saving manner.
1. So as to be saved.
[He] may yet, by the grace of God, repent *savingly* and effectually.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 123.
2. With parsimony.

Sávingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Saving.
The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, preface: 1647.

Sáviour. *s.* One who saves. In *Christian Theology*, the Redeemer.
Unto you is born this day in the city of David, a *Saviour*, which is Christ the Lord.—*Luke*, ii. 11.
However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought.—*Addison.*

Sávioures. *s.* Female saviour. *Rare.*
One sayes to the blessed Virgin, O *Savioures*se, save me!—*Bishop Hall, No Peace with Rome.* (Ord MS.)
The common people, whose devotion enriches those shrines, climbe the hill of Trichen with this conceit, that Mary is their *savioresse*.—*Id., To Sir D. Murray.* (Ord MS.)

Sávorous. *adj.* [Fr. *savoureux*.] Sweet; pleasant: (Savory the *commoner* word).

Sávory. *s.* [Fr. *savorée*; Lat. *satureia*.] Potherb of the genus Satureia.
There are two sorts . . . of *savory*, the summer and the winter, . . . both highly esteemed in cookery for their powerful aromatic flavour. Both species were noticed by Virgil as being among the most fragrant herbs, and on this account were recommended to be grown near beehives. Vinegar flavoured with *savory* and other aromatic herbs was as much used by the ancient Romans as mint-sauce is at the present day with us. To preserve a supply, it should be cut just before the flowers expand, and dried by exposure to air.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sávour. *s.* [Fr. *saveur*.]
1. Scent; odour.
What *savour* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue?
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.
I taste
The *savour* of death from all things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 269.
A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour* and a greater worth.—*South, Sermons.*
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *savour*, are heating.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sávour. *v. n.*
1. Have any particular smell or taste.
2. Betoken; have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.
This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *savoureth* of good conceit and some reading.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee:
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*
Of some design. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*
I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party.—*Addison.*

Sávour. *v. a.*
1. Like; taste or smell with delight.
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths *savour* but themselves.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.
2. Perceive; consider; taste intellectually.
Thou *savourest* not the things that be of God.—*Matthew*, xvi. 23.

Sávourily. *adv.* In a savoury manner.
1. With gust; with appetite.
The collation he fell to very *savourily*.—*Sir R L'Estrange.*

This mufti is some English renegado, he talks so *savourily* of toping.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *savourily* go down.
Dryden, Prologue to King Arthur.

Sávouriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Savoury; pleasing taste or smell.

All the relishes of wine, and the *savouriness* of meat, are not owing to the blood of the grape, or the strength of the corn, but to the appetite or the necessity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy.* (Ord MS.)

Sávourless. *adj.* Wanting savour.

One thinks it misbeseeming the author, because a poem; . . . the learned, too perspicuous; the unlearned, *savourless*, because too obscure.—*Bishop Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

Sávourly. *adv.* With savour.

As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound content in any thing, while business or duty lie unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then his food doth taste *savourly*; then his divertisements and recreations have a lively gustfulness; then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xix.

Sávoury. *adj.* [Fr. *savoureux.*]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *savoury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taste. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 84.

2. Piquant to the taste.

Make me *savoury* meat, such as I love, and bring it to me.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 4.
The *savoury* pulp they chew.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 335.

Savóy. *s.* Variety of cabbage from Savoy.

Savoys should be thrown into salt and water for half an hour or more before they are dressed.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery.*

Saw. *s.* [see Sake.]

1. Saying; maxim; sentence; axiom; proverb.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*:
Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun! *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.
From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 5.
His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.
Strict age and sour severity,
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie.
Milton, Comus, 109.

'Saint John, or Saint James either, may be mistaken in the matter,' said Eric; 'for I think neither of them lived in Zetland. I only say, that if there is faith in old *saws*, these two lads will do each other a mischief; and if they do, I trust it will light on Mordaunt Mertoun.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xvii.

2. Decree. *Obsolete.*

Love is lord of all the world by right,
And rules their creatures by his powerful *saw*.
Spenser, Colin Clout's come Home again.

Saw. *s.* [A.S. *saga, sige*; Fr. *scie.*] Dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 215.
If they cannot cut, it may be said,
His *saws* were toothless, and his hatchets lead.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unsawn stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

The roach is a leather-mouthed fish, and has *saw-like* teeth in his throat.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Saw. *v. a.* [Fr. *scier.*] Cut timber or other matter with a saw.

They were stoned, they were *sawn* asunder.—*Hebrews*, xi. 37.

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsomely, sets it in a wall.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiii. 11.

Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through.—*Collier.*

Saw-wort. *s.* In *Botany.* Plant of the genus Serratula; the two names being approximate translations of one another (Lat. *serra* = saw).

Saw-wort [is] a plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a saw.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Saw-wrest. *s.* Sort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Sáwdust. *s.* Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sáwfish. *s.* In *Icthyology.* Shark of the genus Pristis.

The common *saw-fish* has its elongated beak, armed like a rake, with eighteen or nineteen spines on each side, covered with a sort of corium.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sáwfly. *s.* Hymenopterous insect of the genus Tenthredo.

The larvæ of the *saw-flies* have only two eyes.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sáwing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who saws.

It is an incalescency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or *sawing*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Sáwpit. *s.* Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

I was full two-and forty days making me a board for a long shelf, which I wanted in my cave; whereas, two sawyers, with their tools and a *saw-pit*, would have cut six of them out of the same tree in half a day.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Traces of the sudden stoppage of a great work might be observed in the temporary *saw-pits* still remaining, the sheds for the workmen, and the kilns and furnaces, which never had been removed.—*B. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, b. i. ch. ii.

Sáwyer. *s.* [Fr. *scieur.*] One who saws.

The pit-saw is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Sáxifrage. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *saxifraga.*] In *Botany.* Plant of the large genus Saxifraga.

Saxifrage is good (and hart's-tongue) for the stone.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Saxifrage, quasi saxum frangere, to break the stone, as applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect.—*Quincy.*

Sáxifragous. *adj.* Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sáxonism. *s.* Idiom of the Anglo-Saxon stage of the English language.

This rhyming chronicle [of Robert of Gloucester] is totally destitute of art or imagination. . . . The language is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 49.

Sáxonist. *s.* One who is well acquainted with the Saxon language or manners.

Elstob, the learned *Saxonist*.—*Bishop Nicholson, On the Epistle to the Corinthians*, i. 68, note.

Sáxony. *s.* Cloth made of Saxony wool: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

And now the wedding party began to assemble at Todgers's. Mr. Jinkins, the only boarder invited, was on the ground first. He wore a white favour in his button-hole, and a bran-new extra super double-milled blue *saxony* dress coat (that was its description in the bill).—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. liii.

Say. *s.* [Fr. *soie.*] Silk.

His garment neither was of silke nor *say*,
But painted plumes. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Whether the woollen manufacture of England is not divided into several parts or branches, appropriated to particular places, where they are only or principally manufactured; fine cloths in Somersetshire, coarse in Yorkshire, long ells at Exeter, *saies* at Sudbury, crapes at Norwich, linseys at Kendal, blankets at Whitney, and so forth?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, §520.

Say. *v. a.* Assay.

The tailor brings a suit home; he it *says*.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xii.

Say. *s.* Assay.

So good a *say* invites the eye,
A little downward to espy
The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue some *'say* of breeding breathes,
What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I disdain.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

In *Composition.*

This gentleman having brought that earth to the public *'say* masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold.—*Boyle.*

Say. *v. a.* pret. *said.* [A.S. *sagan*; German, *sagen.*]

1. Speak; utter in words; tell.

Say it out, Diggon, whatever it hight.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Speak, I pray thee, unto Solomon the king; for he will not *say* thee nay.—1 *Kings*, ii. 17.

See thou *say* nothing to any man, but go thy way.—*Mark*, i. 44.

In this slumbry agitation what have you heard her say?—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. Allege by way of argument.

After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Tell in any manner.

With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,
Came messenger with letters which his message *said*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Repeat; rehearse: (as, 'to *say* a part;' 'to *say* a lesson').

For once she used every day to wend
'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to *say*.
Fairfax.

5. Pronounce without singing.

Then shall be *said* or sung as follows.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Say. *v. n.*

1. Speak; pronounce; utter; relate.

He *said* moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and she *said*, *Say* on.—1 *Kings*, ii. 14.

2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell.

Say first what cause
Moved our grand parents to fall off?
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 28.
Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well-spent? *Swift.*
And who more blest? who chain'd his country, *say*,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 147.

Say. *s.* Speech; what one has to say.

He no sooner said out his *say*, but up rises a cunning snap.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sáying. *s.* Thing said; proverb.

Then fled Moses at this *saying*, and was a stranger in Midian.—*Acts*, vii. 29.
I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou hast proved Lucilius' *saying* true.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 5.
Many are the *sayings* of the wise,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 652.

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible *sayings*, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We poetic folks, who must restrain
Our measured *sayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to those
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose.
Prior, Letter to Monsieur Boileau Despreaux.

The sacred function can never be hurt by their *sayings*, if not first reproached by our doings.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Sáyman. *s.* Spokesman. *Obsolete.*

If your lordship in anything will make me you *sayman*, I will be hurt before your lordship shall b hurt.—*Bacon, Letter to the Earl of Buckingham* (Trench.)

Scab. *s.* [A.S. *scæb.*]

1. Incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves *scabs?*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy care,
And clear from *scabs* produced by freezing air.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 467.

2. Itch or mange of horses.

3. Paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou didst itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee; I would make thee the loathsom'st *scab* in Greece.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

Well said, Wart, thou art a good *scab*: there is a tester for thee.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *scab* of a currier.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Scábbard. *s.* Sheath of a sword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *scabbard* sheath that famous blade,
Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' *scabbard.*—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

Scábbard-fish. *s.* British fish of the genus Lepidopus (argyreus).

Colonel Montagu first described the *scabbard-fish* as a British fish . . . believing it to be then entirely unknown to naturalists.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Scábbed. *adj.*

1. Covered or diseased with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbed.*—*Bacon.*

2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.

To you such *scabb'd* harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw.
Bowles, Translation of Juvenal, v. 223.

Scábby. *adj.* Diseased with scabs.

Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,
So *scabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

A *scabby* tetter on the pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierced them to the quick.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 672.

If the grazier should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby*, I would be none of his customer.—*Swift.*

Scábies. *s.* Medical name for Itch.

Scábious. *adj.* [Lat. *scabiosus.*] Itchy; leprous.

In the spring *scabious* eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Scábious. *s.* Plant of the genus Scabiosa.

Stop some of your *scabiouses* from running to seed the first year.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Scabrédity. *s.* [Lat. *scabredo.*] Unevenness; ruggedness. *Rare.*

Inequalities, roughness, *scabredity.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 566.

Scábrous. *adj.* [Fr. *scabreux*; Lat. *scaber.*]

1. Rough from inconspicuous irregularities on the surface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or *scabrous* wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Harsh; unmusical.

Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms, which were better expunged.—*B. Jonson.*

Scad. *s.* [?] Native fish of the genus Caranx (trachurus); horse-mackerel.

The *scad* . . . occurs in the Mediterranean and at Madeira: some variation, however, is found in the number of lateral plates.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and *scad.*—*Carew.*

Scáffold. *s.* [Fr. *eschafaut.*]

1. Temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.

Pardon
The flat unraised spirit, that hath dared
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. chorus.

The throng
On banks and *scaffolds* under sky might stand.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1609.

2. Gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a *scaffold* of execution should grow a *scaffold* of coronation.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

These outward beauties are but the props and *scaffolds*
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without those supports.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a *scaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further use.—*Swift.*

Scáffoldage. *s.* Gallery; hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Scáffolding. *s.*

1. Temporary frames or stages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach
Our wish? and, that obtain'd, down with the *scaffolding*
Of sceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure.—*Pope.*

3. Building slightly erected.

Send forth, ye wise, send forth your labouring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools and of spheres of smoke:
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and *scaffolding* of words.
Prior, Solomon, i. 473.

Scaglióla. *s.* [Italian.] See extract.

Scaliola is simply ornamental plaster-work, produced by applying a pap made of finely-ground calcined gypsum, mixed with a weak solution of Flanders glue, upon any figure formed of laths nailed together, or occasionally upon brickwork, and bestudding its surface, while soft, with splinters (*scagliole*) of spar, marble, granite, bits of concrete, coloured gypsum, or veins of clay, in a semi-fluid state. The substances employed to colour the spots and patches are, the several ochres, boles, Terra di Sienna, chrome-yellow, &c.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Scaláde. *s.* [Fr.] Storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

Thou raisedst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Scaládo. *s.* [Spanish.] Scalade.

What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalado*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field?—*Bacon.*

Scaláry. *adj.* [Lat. *scala* = ladder.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Scald. *s.* Norse equivalent to Bard: (the form in *-er* in the fourth and fifth extracts is improper: *skalder* being the Danish *plural.*)

The ancient chronicles constantly represent the kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, as attended by one or more *scalds*; for this was the name they gave their poets.—*Bishop Percy, Translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities*, ch. xiii.

Sometimes . . . in conversation a *scald*, either to shew his happy talent, or to do more honour to the person with whom he conversed, answered in extempore metre.—*Ibid.*

The Gothic *scalds* enriched their vein of fabling from this new and fruitful source of fiction.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. i.

These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic *scalders* had already planted; and produced that extraordinary species of composition which has been called romance.—*Ibid.*

An extract, which Dr. Hickes has given from the work of one of the Danish *scalders*, entitled Hervarer Saga, containing an evocation from the dead, may be found in the sixth volume of miscellany poems published by Dryden.—*Blair, On the Poems of Ossian*, p. 7.

The third quadrille represented the Saxons, clad in the bear-skins which they had brought with them from the German forests, and bearing in their hands the redoubtable battle-axes which made such havoc among the natives of Britain. They were preceded by two *scalds*, who chanted the praises of Odin.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxxvii.

Scald. *v. a.* Burn with hot liquor.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion,
And spleen of speed to see you.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

O majesty!
When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *scalds* with safety.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *scald* like molten lead. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 7.

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall,
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *scalds* along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That sputt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden, Cleomenes*, i. 1.

It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually *scalds* him, feels cold.—*Locke.*

Warm cataplasms discuss; but *scalding* hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The best thing we can do with Wood is to *scald* him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper.
Swift.

'The King, my lord!' said Linklater, in astonishment; 'why, will not that be rushing into danger?—*scalding* yourself, as I may say, with your own ladle?'—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxvii.

Scald. *s.* Scurf on the head.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with scurfe and filthy *scald.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 8, 47.

Scald. *adj.* Paltry; sorry; scurvy.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and *scald* rhymers
Ballad us out o'tune.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

A scabbed horse is fit for a *scald* squire.—*Minsheu, Spanish Dictionary*, p. 28.

Scáldhead. *s.* [? two words.] Ringworm of the head.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and *scaldhead* are referable.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Scáldic. *adj.* Relating to the scalds.

It is probable that many of the *scaldic* imaginations might have been blended with the Arabian.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. i.

It made a part of the *scaldic* versification.—*Tyrwhitt, On the Language and Versification of Chaucer.*

Scálding. *part. adj.*

1. Burning with, or as with, hot liquor.

He that in summer, in extremest heat
Scorched all day, in his own *scalding* sweat,
Shaves with keen scythe the glory and delight
Of motley meadows, resteth yet at night,
And in the arms of his dear pheer forgoes
All former troubles and all former woes.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas.

2. In *Husbandry.* Hot; drying.

In Oxfordshire the sour land they fallow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a *scalding* fallow.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Scale. *s.* [Lat. *scala* = ladder.]

1. Balance; vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the *scales*, against either *scale.*—*Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 245.

The world's *scales* are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *scale*,
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *scales* against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man, is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Sign of Libra in the zodiac.
Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *scales*, as the just product of his flames.
Creech, Translation of Lucretius.

Scale. *s.* [from Lat. *scala.*]
1. Ladder; means of ascent.
Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious; is the *scale*
By which to heavenly love thou may'st ascend.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 589.
On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
2. Act of storming by ladders.
Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 655.
3. Regular gradation; regular series rising like a ladder.
Well hast thou the *scale* of nature set,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 50.
The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high speculation.—*Grew.*
The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being.—*Addison.*
We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of spiritual beings all nobler than ourselves.—*Bentley, Sermons.*
All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive according to their several gradations in the *scale* of beings.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*
Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *scale* of sensual mental pow'rs ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 207.
4. Figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.
The map of London was set out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of yards.—*Grauht.*
5. Series of harmonic or musical proportions.
The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this *scale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments.—*Sir W. Temple.*
6. Anything marked at equal distances.
They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain *scales* i' the pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Scale. *v. a.* [Italian, *scalare.*] Climb as by ladders.
Often have I *scaled* the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest;
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all, for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*
They assailed the breach, and others with their scaling-ladders *scaled* the walls.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
When the bold Typhœus *scaled* the sky,
And forced great Jove from his own heaven to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*

Scale. *v. a.* Weigh. *Rare.*
You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Scale. *v. a.*
1. Strip off scales; take off in a thin lamina.
Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes.—*Tobit*, iii. 17.
2. Pare off a surface.
If any have counterfeited, clipped, or *scaled* his [the king's] monies, or other monies current, this is high treason.—*Bacon, Charge at the Session of the Verge*, p. 9.

Scale. *s.* [from A.S. *sceala.*]
1. Small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.
He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fish's *scale.*
Drayton, Nymphidia.
Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*
2. Anything exfoliated or desquamated; thin lamina.
Take jet and the *scales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the smith hath taken an heat, take up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and those *scales* you shall grind upon your painter's stone.—*Peacham.*
When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Scale. *v. n.*
1. Peel off in thin particles.
Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is likely they *scale* off, and crumble away by degrees.—*Bacon.*
2. Separate. *Obsolete.*
They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away.—*Holinshed, Chronicles*, ii. 499.

Scále-férn. *s.* [two words.] In *Botany.* Term applied to the Cetarach officinarum, from the scales at the back of the fronds.

Scáled. *part. adj.* Squamous; having scales like fishes.
Half my Egypt was submerged, and made
A cistern for *scaled* snakes.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Scáleless. *adj.* Wanting scales.
A certain *scaleless* fish, that covers herself, when she lists, with her own foam.—*Cotgrave*, in voce, *Baveuse.*

Scaléne. *s.* [Lat. *scalenum.*] In *Geometry.* Triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.
If it consist of points, then a *scalene*
I'll prove all one. *Dr. H. More,*
Immortality of the Soul, i. 2, 57: 1647.

Scall. *s.* Leprous scab.
It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy upon the head.—*Leviticus*, xiii. 30.

Scálled. *adj.* Scurfy; scabby.

Scállion. *s.* [Italian, *scalogna*; Lat. *allium Ascalonicum.*] Mild kind of garlic.
A *scalion* (or little onyon) is so called of Ascalon, a towne in Judæa, where it is very plentiful, and was first found: thence transplanted to Greece and Italy, and so to these parts.—*Dyet's Dry Dinner*: 1599.

Scállop. *s.* [N.Fr. *escallop.*] Mollusk (shell-fish) of the genus Pecten: (maximus and Jacobeus).
So th' emperour Caligula,
That triump'd o'er the British sea,
Engaged his legions in fierce bustles
With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *scallops.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 359.
As the *first element* in a *compound.*
The sand is in Scilly glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop-shells.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*
'Where tarries this loitering priest? By the *scallop-shell* of Compostella, I will make a martyr of him, if he loiters here to hatch treason among my domestics?'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxviii.

Scállop. *v. a.* Mark on the edge with segments of circles.
Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And *scallop* every winding shore? *Shenstone.*

Scálloped. *part. adj.* Having scalloped-shaped edges.
The tomb ... has a wide sur-based arch with *scalloped* ornaments.—*Gray, Letter to Mason.*

Scalp. *s.*
1. Skull; cranium; bone that incloses the brain.
High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp.—Sharp, Surgery.*
2. Integuments of the head.
White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps*
Against thy majesty. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 2.
The hairy *scalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
The ensanguined field. *Philips.*

Scalp. *v. a.* Deprive the skull of its integuments.
We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull by *scalping*, but the scalp itself is contused.—*Sharp.*

Scálpel. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *scalpellum.*] Instrument used to scrape a bone by surgeons.

Scály. *adj.*
1. Covered with scales.
The river-horse and *scaly* crocodile.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 474.
It seems as every ship their sovereign knows,
His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And so to pasture follow through the sea.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xv.
A *scaly* fish, with a forked tail.—*Woodward.*
2. Mean. *Slang.*
What, don't you remember old mother Todgers's. ... A regular *scaly* old shop, warn't it?—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

Scámble. *v. n.* Be turbulent and rapacious; scramble; get by struggling with others.
Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Scámble. *v. a.* Mangle; maul.
My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Scámbler. *s.* Bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.
The Scots' proverb is, It is well kenn'd your father's son was never a *scambler*. A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer.—*Steevens, Notes on Shakespear's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Scámbling. *part. adj.* Scrambling. *Obsolete.*
Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.
That self bill is urged, and had against us past,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question.
Id., Henry V. i. 1.
He was no sooner entered into the town, but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them.—*Dr. H. More.*

Scammóniate. *adj.* Made with scammony.
It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Scámmony. *s.* In *Medicine.* Drug from the root of the Convolvulus scammonium.
It grows in abundance on the mountains between Aleppo and Latachea, and there the greater part of the *scammony* of commerce is obtained.—*Thompson, London Dispensatory.*

Scamp. *s.* Mean fellow.
He has done the *scamp* too much honour.—*De Quincey, Works*, vol. ii. p. 43.

Scámper. *v. n.* Fly with speed and trepidation.
A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
You will suddenly take a resolution in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown.—*Addison.*
Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And as you're *scampering* stop you in your coach.
King.
Only arrived from Russia last night, and though I told him to stay at home till I rose, he's *scampering* over the fields like a Calmuc-Tartar.—*G. Colman the Younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iii. 1.
Oh! now I understand you; but why *scamper* off, sir, when I am sure mamma would consent?—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 3.
The lady, however, when dressed in her bridal robes, could not help *scampering* about the room after a mouse seen upon the floor; and when Plutarch was in Egypt, it had already become a proverb, that any one in too much finery was as awkward as a cat in a crocus-coloured robe.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Scámper. *s.* Scampering.
Your nephew, my lord, has been plotting to run away with Miss Fanny, and Miss Fanny has been plotting to run away with your nephew; and if we had not watched them and called up the fammaly, they had been upon the *scamper* to Scotland by this time.—*G. Colman the elder and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, v. 2.

Scámpering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who scampers.
A cry of 'The King!' was set up. A general *scampering* followed.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madame D'Arblay.*

Scan. *v. a.* [Fr. *scander*; Lat. *scando.*]
1. Examine a verse by counting the feet.
Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas' ears, committing short and long.
Milton, Sonnets, xiii. 4.
They *scan* their verses upon their fingers.—*Walsh.*

2. Examine nicely; take (figuratively) the measure of anything.

So he goes to heaven,
And so am I revenged: that would be *scann'd*.
Shakespeqr, Hamlet, iii. 3.

The rest ... the great Architect
Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge
His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 72.

Every man has guilts, which he desires shall not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be *scanned* and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do.—*Calamy.*

Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

One moment and one thought might let him *scan*
The various turns of life, and fickle state of man.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 313.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Milbank was respected by those among whom he lived, and schoolboys *scan* character more nicely than men suppose.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. iv.

Scándal. *s.* [Gr. *σκάνδαλον*; Fr. *scandale.*]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His lustful orgies he enlarged
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 415.

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy.

If black *scandal*, or foul-faced reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

My known virtue is from *scandal* free,
And leaves no shadow for your calumny.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Scándal. *v. a.*

1. Treat opprobriously; charge falsely with faults.

You repined,
Scandal'd the suppliants for the people; call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

If I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

Hear me; the villain
Scandals her, honour'd lords.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. Scandalize; offend.

They who are proud and pharisaical will be *scandalled* even at the best and well disciplined things.—*Tooker, Fabrick of the Church*, p. 75: 1604.

St. Paul supposes that people have an allowance to be *scandaled* at the doctrine of an immoral man.—*Bishop Story, Essay on the Priesthood*, p. 87.

Scándalize. *v. a.* [Gr. *σκανδαλίζω*; Fr. *scandaliser.*]

1. Offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Reproach; disgrace; defame.

Thou do'st appear to *scandalize*
The publick right, and common cause of kings.
Daniel.

Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* libellers.—*Addison.*

Scándalous. *adj.* [Fr. *scandaleux.*]

1. Giving public offence.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with seemliness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Something savouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *scandalous* to the world.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding, which was used.—*Pope.*

Scándalously. *adv.* In a scandalous manner.

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness.—*Swift.*

2. Censoriously; opprobriously.

Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 556.

Scándalousness. *s.* Quality of giving publick offence.

Scánsion. *s.* [Lat. *scansio, -onis*, from *scando* = I climb; pass. part. *scansus.*] Act or practice of scanning a verse.

The French, having retained this verse as the vehicle of their epic and tragic flights, in order to give it a stateliness and dignity were obliged to confine it to more exact laws of *scansion.*—*Bishop Percy, On the Metre of Piers Ploughman's Visions.*

Scant. *v. a.* Limit; straiten.

You think
I will your serious and great business *scant*,
For she is with me. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves.—*Id.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and contemn them.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions.—*Dryden.*

Starve them ...
For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
Should *scant* the passage and confine the room.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 216.

Scant. *s.* Scarcity.

Like the ant,
In plenty hoard for time of *scant*.
Carew, Poems, p. 4.

Scant. *adj.*

1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant*: so blue violets, and other colours, if they be starved, turn pale and white.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A single violet transplant:
The strength, the colour, and the size,
All which before was poor and *scant*,
Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*

To find out that ...
In such a *scant* allowance of star-light
Would overtask the best land-pilot's art.
Milton, Comus, 304.

Good Dampmartin, wayworn in winter frost, probably with *scant* light of stars and fish-oil, still perorates from the inn-window.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. ii.

2. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious.

From this time,
Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

Scant. *adv.* Scarcely; hardly.

The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty.—*Camden, Remains.*

We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the south coast.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 5.

Scántily. *adv.* In a scanty manner.

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly; niggardly.

He spoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

Scántiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Scanty.

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.

Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scantiness* of our heroick verse is not capable of receiving more than one.—*Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb.—*South, Sermons.*

Scántle. *v. n.* Be deficient; fall. *Rare.*

She could sell winds ...
They rose, or *scantled*, as his sails would drive
To the same port whereas he would arrive.
Drayton, Mooncalf: 1627.

Scántle. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *eschanteler.*] Divide into little pieces; shiver.

The pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers, who have now a footing in Italy.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Scántlet. *s.* Small pattern; small quantity; little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Scántling. *s.* [Fr. *échantillon.*]

1. Quantity cut for a particular purpose.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Certain proportion.

The success,
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad unto the general.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

3. Small quantity.

Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish.—*Dryden.*

In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once.—*Locke.*

Scántling. *adj.* Not plentiful; small.

See the small stream that pours his murmuring tide
O'er some rough rock that would its wealth display,
Displays it aught but penury and pride?
Ah, construe wisely what such murmurs say.
How would some flood, with ampler treasures blest,
Disdainful view the *scantling* drops distil!
Shenstone, Elegies, x.

Scántly. *adv.* In a scant manner.

1. Scarcely; hardly.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several 'legati nati'; whereas France had *scantly* one.—*Camden, Remains.*

2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

My eager love I'll give myself the lye;
The very hope is a full happiness,
Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*

Scántness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Scant; narrowness; meanness; smallness.

He was a man fierce, and of no evil disposition, saving that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Scánty. *adj.*

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.

As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity.—*Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the sons of Heth.—*Id.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine.
Pope, Moral Essays, v. 27.

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessaries of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand.—*Locke.*

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language.—*Watts.*

They with such *scanty* wages pay
The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*

Scape. *s.* In *Botany.* Flower-stalk like that of the cowslip.

In plants which are destitute of stem, it [the peduncle] often rises above the ground, supporting the flowers on its apex, as in the cowslip; such a peduncle is called a *scape.*—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 317: 1848.

Scape. *v. a.* Escape.

What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging.—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

What can *'scape* the eye
Of God all-seeing? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 5.

Scape. *v. n.* Get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unpitied on the plain,
But slain revive, and, taken, *scape* again? *Dryden.*

Scape. *s.*

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disast'rous chances,
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Having purposed falsehood, you
Can have no way but falsehood to be true!
Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could
Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity; escapade.

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A bearne! a very pretty bearne! sure some *scape*: though I am not bookish yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape*.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

Thou lurk'dst . . ,
In valley or green meadow, to waylay
Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene . . .
Too long, then laid'st thy *scapes* on names adored.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 183.

Scape-goat. *s.* Goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.

The goat, on which the lot fell to be the *scapegoat*, shall be presented alive before the Lord, to make an atonement with him, and to let him go for a *scape-goat* into the wilderness.—*Leviticus*, xvi. 10.

An act of Christ this, as of a second Adam, a common person, ordered by the wisdom of God to bear the chastisement of our peace, the *scape-goat* to carry all our sins on his head into the wilderness. —*Hammond, Works*, iv. 526.

Scápegrace. *s.* Wild fellow.

It is pleasant to hear our fathers praised. We, too, may inherit their virtues with their lands, or cash, or bonds; and *scapegraces* as we are, it is agreeable to find a precedent for the blood turning out well.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. ii. ch. viii.

Scápement. *s.* [see extract.] In *Horology*. Mechanism for transmitting the maintaining power of a clock or watch to the regulator, in order to restore that loss of motion which in every vibration arises from the friction of the acting part and the resistance of the air.

The invention once executed was denominated an *escapement*, or by contraction among the workmen *scapement*, because it suffers a tooth of the wheel, with which it acts to *escape*, or pass on, at such intervals of time as are measured by the regulator, which wheel is therefore also called the *escapement* wheel.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Scápula. *s.* [Lat.] Shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*.—*Wiseman.*

Scápular. *adj.* Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Scápulary. *adj.* Scapular.

The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapulary* branches.—*Wiseman.*

Scápulary. *s.* [Fr. *scapulaire.*] Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast.

The *scapulary* is made of two small pieces of woollen stuff, about the extent of a hand, hanging by two little laces down from the neck upon both the back and the breast of the devout person who wears it.—*Brevint. Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 277.

Scar. *s.* [N.Fr. *escarre* = breach.] Mark left by a breach of the skin, or wound; cicatrix: (sometimes for *eschar*, a different word).

1. Cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *scar* of it. *Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 5.

It may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Precipice of broken rock.

Scar, in every part of England where rocks abound, is well known to signify the detached protrusion of a large rock.—*Henley, Notes on Shakespear's All's well that ends well.*

Scar. *v. a.* Mark as with a sore or wound.

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

Scárab. *s.* [Lat. *scarabeus.*]

1. Beetle; insect with sheathed wings.

A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Scrub.

Scárabee. *s.* Scarab.

You are *scarabees* that batten in dung.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.

Scáramouch. *s.* [Italian, *scaramuccia.*] Buffoon in motley dress.

We see the daily examples of them in the Italian farces of harlequin and *scaramucha*.—*Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire.*

It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in scarlet.—*Collier.*

Scaramouch is to have the honour of the day, and now marches to the engagement on the shoulders of the philosopher.—*Bishop Warburton, An Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles*, p. 31.

Scarce. *adj.* [N.Fr. *eschars*; Italian, *scarso.*]

1. Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy.

Dispende not too outrageously, nor be not too *scarse* so that thou be not bounde to thy tresour. Have therin attempraunce, and mesure, whiche in all thynges is prouffytable.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, sign. B. vii.

2. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and therefore risen one-fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the Isle of Man, because money is *scarce* there.—*Locke.*

3. Rare; not common.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved.—*Addison.*

Scarce. *adv.* Scarcely.

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth.—*South, Sermons.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any.—*Dryden.*

Scárcely. *adv.*

1. Hardly; scantly.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 670.

Slowly she sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;
The pressing water pours within her sides.
Ibid. vi. 558.

Scárceness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Scarce.

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without *scarceness*.—*Deuteronomy*, viii. 9.

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare.
Addison.

Scárcity. *s.*

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, insomuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples.—*Addison.*

2. Rareness; unfrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Scare. *v. a.* [Norse, *skjerra.*] Fright; frighten; affright; terrify; strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scared* the moon with splinters.
Id., Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin.—*Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scared*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepared.
Prior, Paulo Purganti, 168.

When, lo, an Irish Papist darted
Across my path, gaunt, grim, and big;
I did but frown and off he started
Scared at me e'en without my wig.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

When the poem [Warner's Albion's England] was first produced, the middle classes in general, for whom we must suppose it to have been principally intended, were still unrefined enough not to be *scared* or offended by this grossness, but rather to relish and enjoy it.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 524.

Scárecrow. *s.*

1. Image set up to fright birds; any cause of terror.

Thereat the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud,
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice reviled him loud.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, till custom make it
Their pearch, and not their terrour.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

The fowls not only never came to the corn, but, in short, they forsook all that part of the island, and I could never see a bird near the place as long as my *scarecrows* hung there.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

O ye playwrights and literary quacks of every feather, weep over Kotzebue, and over yourselves! Know that the loudest roar of the million is not fame: that the windbag, are ye mad enough to mount it, will burst, or be shot through with arrows, and your bones too shall act as *scarecrows*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

2. Miserable-looking person.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.

Scárefire. *s.* Fire alarm.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches.—*Holder.*

Scarf. *s.* [N.Fr. *escharfe.*] Part of dress that hangs loose upon the neck or shoulders.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*?—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *scarf* can shew.
Milton, Comus, 992.

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery.—*Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They swathed him with their *scarfs*. *Id.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*.—*Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure.—*Swift.*

Who are the owners of all those showy *scarfs* and white neckcloths?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

Scarf. *v. a.*

1. Throw on as a scarf.

My sea-gown *scarfs* about me, in the dark
Groped I to find them out.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

2. Bandage.

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Scárfskin. *s.* Cuticle; epidermis; outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarfskin*, being uppermost, is composed of several lays of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than

another: between these the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true skin open.—*Cheyne.*

Scarification. *s.* Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

The disease ... may be forced out by deleterics, *scarifications.—Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments.—*Arbuthnot.*

Scárificator. *s.*

1. One who scarifies.
2. Instrument with which scarifications are made.

Scárifier. *s.*

1. One who scarifies.
2. Instrument with which scarifications are made.

Scárify. *v. a.* Let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate.—*Spectator.*

Scarlatína. *s.* [Italian.] Scarlet-fever.

Scarlatina [is] an infectious continued fever; on the second day of which, or sometimes later, a scarlet efflorescence generally appears on the fauces and pharynx, and on the face and neck, spreads over the body, and commonly terminates in desquamation from the fifth to the seventh day; the fever being accompanied with affection of the kidneys, often with severe disease of the throat, or of some internal organ, and sometimes followed by dropsy and occurring only once during life. There is reason to doubt that the Greeks and Romans were acquainted with this disease, and the doubt applies equally to the Arabians, although a few passages in Rhazes might support the idea that *scarlatina* was confounded by the Arabian writers with measles. The first writer who distinguished the disease is stated by Hildenbrand and J. Frank to have been Ingrassias, who remarks that before the period at which he wrote it was called Rossalia or Rossania, from Rosso, red; ... although it was generally considered as the same malady as measles yet he was convinced, by his own observations, that the one was different from the other.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Scárlet. *s.* Bright red colour so called.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Farewell nobility. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

As a bull
Amid the circus roars; provoked from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years' standing in an instant overturned?—*Locke.*

Scárlet. *adj.* [Italian, *scarlato*; Fr. *écarlate*; German, *scharlach.*] Having the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet.—Bacon.*

Scármoge. *s.* Skirmish.

Such cruel game my *scarmoges* disarms;
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do love, where love does give his sweet alarms.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Scatch. *s.* [Fr. *escache.*] Kind of horsebit.

Scatch [is] a sort of bit for horses.—*Bailey, Dictionary*, in voce.

Scarp. *s.* In *Fortification.* Escarpment. See Escarpe.

Scate. *s.* Kind of shoe used for sliding over ice. See Skate.

Scate. *s.* Fish so called. See Skate.

Scath. *v. a.* [A.S. *scæðian, scæðan.*] Hurt; injure.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *scathed* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
With singed top their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted heath.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 612.

A giant oak, which heaven's fierce flame
Had *scathed* in the wilderness, to stand
A monument of fadeless ruin there.
Shelley, Queen Mab, vii.

Scath. *s.* [A.S. *scaðe.*] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation: (in Scotland it denotes spoil or damage).

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Still preserved from danger, harm, and *scath*,
By many a sea and many an unknown shore.
Fairfax.

Sc-. For a criticism on the use, and abuse, of the second letter in this combination see under Skeptic.

Scáthful. *adj.* Mischievous; destructive.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk, unprizable,
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fame and honour on him.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

So did they beat, from off their native bounds,
Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' *scathful* wounds.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 833.

Scáthless. *adj.* Without harm or damage.

Scátter. *v. a.* [A.S. *scaterian.*]

1. Throw loosely about; sprinkle.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

2. Dissipate; disperse.

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul.—1 *Samuel*, xiii. 8.

3. Spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains?
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 524.

4. Besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastured late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcases and arms the ensanguined field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 653.

Scátter. *v. n.* Be dissipated; be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound.—*Bacon.*

Scáttergood. *s.* One who wastes.

Scátteredly. *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly.

Sir Thomas, either ashamed of their company, or for some other reason, desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him by his coach-side; which they did accordingly, and afterwards came *scatteredly* into Oxon.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 153.

Had there been any man who could have collected and put together in order the several truths which were taught singly, and *scatteredly*, by philosophers of all the different sects.—*Clarke, On Natural and Revealed Religion.*

Scáttering. *verbal abs.* Act of dispersing or distributing; that which is dispersed.

The former instances of temporal prosperity ... are but (as it were) the promiscuous *scatterings* of his common providence.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 378.

Scátteringly. *adv.* Loosely; dispersedly.

These drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions.—*Boyle.*

Scátterling. *s.* Vagabond; one who has no home or settled habitation.

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Scaup, Scaup-duck, Scaup Póchard. *s.* Duck of the genus Fuligula (species Gesneri).

The *scaup pochard* or *scaup duck*, Fuligula Gesneri. The *scaup* is a regular winter visitant to Britain, frequenting coasts of a soft or muddy character, and feeding on the smaller bivalves, which are generally found there in abundance. It breeds in Iceland and other northern parts, and may perhaps occasionally breed in the northern parts of British Islands. In Iceland it is a common bird, making its nest among the thick herbage or upon the bare stones by the edge of the fresh-water-lochs. The nest is externally of slight construction, being formed of stems of grass, but is thickly lined with down. The eggs, from five to eight in number, are of a dull yellowish-white.—*Laishley, History of British Birds' Eggs.*

Scávenger. *s.* ? Man employed in clearing away the mud and filth of town-streets.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform men's judgements, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work.—*South.*

Fasting, Nature's *scavenger.—Baynard.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
Swift.

Scélerat. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sceleratus.*] Villain. *Gallicism.*

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience.—*Cheyne.*

Scénary. *s.* [Lat. *scenarium.*] See Scenery.

1. Appearance of places or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life.—*Addison.*

2. Representation of a place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the sounding the horn of Alecto.—*Pope.*

3. Disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play.—*Dryden.*

Scene. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *scena*; Gr. σκηνή = tent, tabernacle; hence any place with hangings, curtains, or the like, especially with reference to the curtains of theatres.]

1. Stage; dramatic theatre.

Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,
She quits the tragic *scene.* *Churchill, Rosciad.*

2. Scenery.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 139.

Now prepare thee for another *scene.* *Ibid.* xi. 637.

A sylvan *scene* with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the sides, and in the midst a lawn.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 619.

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first.—*Id., Travels in Italy.*

Of nature's various *scenes* the painter culls
That for his fav'rite theme, where the fair whole
Is broken into ample parts, and bold;
Where to the eye three well-mark'd distances
Spread their peculiar colouring; vivid green,
Warm brown, and black opake, the foreground bears
Conspicuous; sober olive coldly marks
The second distance; thence the third declines
In softer blue, or, less'ning still, is lost
In faintest purple. When thy taste is call'd
To deck a *scene* where Nature self presents
All these distinct gradations, then rejoice
As does the painter, and like him apply
Thy colours; plant thou on each separate part
Its proper foliage. *Mason, English Garden*, i. 184.

Whenever a man stands, the contiguous objects immediately before him form a foreground to the *scene* he is looking at; and by the foreground how much the general prospect is effected, there are few who delight in landscape that have not perceived. The general harmony of a *scene* results from a due proportion of its parts; but the greater distances are seldom within the power of art. How then shall art, thus limited in the extent of her dominion, attempt to harmonize the whole scene? To this I answer, by a judicious adaptation and disposition of the objects through which the eye beholds it.—*Commentary* (by *W. Burgh*) *on Mason's English Garden*, i. 198.

3. Display of action.

'Twas a mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 326.

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass!
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you? *Prior.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumscribed by time,
The words not forced, but sliding into rhime ...
He thought, in hitting these, his business done.
Dryden.

5. Place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. chorus.

6. Hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *scenes*, so it be quietly and without noise, are things of great beauty and pleasure

for they feed and relieve the eye, before it be full of the same object.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Masques and Triumphs.*

Scene. *v. a.* Display; exhibit on, or as on, a scene. *Rare.*

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scened* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Letters, D'Oyly's Life, &c.*, ii. 17: 1691.

Scénery. *s.* [As opposed to Scenary, derived from *scene*, after the manner of *fishery, rookery*, and other terms; chiefly, however, though not exclusively, of Anglo-Saxon origin.] Series of scenes, especially those of the theatre, or landscapes.

The *scenery* is beautiful: the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top; and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade.—*Gilpin, Essay on Prints*, p. 133.

If then it appears that fancy be of such power as thus to give charms to reluctant nature, it follows that we should exert ourselves to improve this faculty; and to this extent it is laid down as a maxim that we should consult the laws by which painting is governed, and apply them to the sister art of gardening. But of these, the first is to make a happy selection of objects for the pencil; and therefore, as greatness of parts, a receding gradation of hues and limiting outlines, and three distances, marked each with their respective characters, and bearing to each other a due proportion, are the objects of the painters' choice, so, if they can be attained, they are recommended to the gardener as the most desirable *scenery* for the exercise of his imagination and his art.—*Commentary* (by *W. Burgh*) *on Mason's English Garden*, i. 179.

Scéneshifter. *s.* One who shifts the scenes of a theatre.

The actors behind the scene were terrified, and they either came forwards trembling, and only watching the signs of their brother actors, or would not venture to show themselves. The machinist only, with his *scene-shifters*, who felt so deep an interest in the fate of my piece, was tranquil and attentive to his duty, to produce a fine effect.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Condemned Poets.*

Scénic. *adj.* [Lat. *scenicus*; Fr. *scénique.*] Dramatic; theatrical.

Bid *scenick* Virtue charm the rising age,
And Truth diffuse her radiance from the stage.
Dr. Johnson, Prologue: 1747.

The ridicule of *scenic* exhibition.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 200.

Distractedly and distractively, to the sound of all discords in nature, opens that fourth, final *scenic* exhibition, composed by Destiny.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace*, ch. xiv.

Scénical. *adj.* Scenic.

They dance over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their confused affections, in the *scenical* persons and habits of the four prime European nations.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Formal sadness, *scenical* mourning.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 8.

Scenográphical. *adj.* Drawn in perspective.

Scenográphically. *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Scenógraphy. *s.* [Gr. σκηνή = scene + γράφω = I write, describe; Fr. *scénographie.*]

1. Art of perspective.
2. Representation in perspective.

We shall here only represent to you the ichnography, and *scenography*, of the ancient burial-places of the Egyptian, near the pyramids, out of which the mummies are brought; with a prospect of Memphis, Babylon, Cairo.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 203.

Scent. *s.*

1. Power of smelling; smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent.—Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Object of smell; odour good or bad.

Bellman cried upon it at the merest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a mellow apple.—*Bacon.*

Partake
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 199.

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent*
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Cheerful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improved,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus, 50.

3. Chase followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Æthiopia.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Scent. *v. a.* [Fr. *sentir* = smell.]

1. Smell; perceive by the nose.

So *scented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 279.

2. Perfume; imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *scent* the sacred ground.
Dryden.

Scénted. *part. adj.* Imbued with odour; perfumed.

He behind him spies
His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A generous pack or to maintain the chase,
Or snuff the vapour from the *scented* grass.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Actæon.

Scéntful. *adj.*

1. Odorous; yielding much smell.

The *scentful* camomile, the verdurous costmary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

A maiden gathering on the plains
A *scentfull* nosegay.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song ii.

2. Quick of smell.

The *scentfull* osprey by the rocke had fish'd,
And many a pretty shrimp in scallops dish'd
Some way convey'd her.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song iii.

Scéptic. See Skeptic.

Scéptre. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sceptrum.*] Ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the *sceptre* in his childish fist.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

How, best of kings, dost thou a *sceptre* bear!
How, best of poets, dost thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their store,
And gave thee both, to shew they could no more.
B. Jonson.

I sing the man who Judah's *sceptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before.
Cowley, Davideis.

The parliament presented those acts which were prepared by them to the royal *sceptre*, in which were some laws restraining the extravagant power of the nobility.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *sceptres* are conferred gratis.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Scéptre. *v. a.* Invest with the ensign of royalty. *Rare.*

Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Scéptred. *adj.*

1. Bearing a sceptre.

The *sceptred* heralds call
To council in the city-gates.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 660.

2. Denoting something regal.

Sometime let gorgeous tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 97.

Schédule. *s.* [Lat. *schedula*, diminutive of *scheda* = piece, leaf of paper, or parchment.]

1. Smaller document attached to, and forming part of, a larger one.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unsavory sentence or two, and delivered back the libel.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
B' annex'd in *schedules*, unto this by me,
Fall on that man.
Donne.

'The *schedule*, sir,' said Pell, guessing at Mr. Weller's meaning, 'the *schedule* is as plain and satisfactory as pen and ink can make it.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. lv.

2. Little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled to my will.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Schédule. *v. a.* Place in a list or catalogue; inventory: (noted by Todd as 'a modern word').

Schématism. *s.* [Gr. σχηματισμός, from σχῆμα, -ατος = plan.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
2. Particular form or disposition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room.—*Creech.*

Schématist. *s.* Projector; one given to forming schemes.

The noisy importunities of unexperienced, raw, new-fangled *schematists* and speculators.—*Fleetwood, Sermons*, p. 56.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best.—*Swift, Letter to Dr. King.*

Scheme. *s.* [Gr. σχῆμα, -ατος.]

1. Plan; combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconsistent with our well-being.—*Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Project; contrivance; design.

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death.
Rowe.

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes.—*Swift.*

3. Representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any linear or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases.—*Sir T. Browne.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are disposed this even.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 539.

Scheme. *v. a.* Plan.

That wickedness which *schemed*, and executed, his destruction.—*Stuart, History of Scotland*, i. 202.

Orlando had Cortana bare in hand;
To split the head in twain was what he *schemed*:—
Cortana clave the skull like a true brand,
And pagan Passamont died unredeem'd.
Byron, Translation from Pulci's Morgante Maggiore, i. 35.

Schémer. *s.* One who schemes; projector; contriver.

It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that, when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves.—*Paley, Sermon on Genesis*, xlvii. 12.

'I see myself in public life, backed by the prejudices of others, and courage of my own,—governing fools, and out-manœuvring rogues,—the successful *schemer* under an old system, and perhaps the hero of a new one.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. x.

Gradually, with the elastic temper that is essential to a systematic *schemer*, Randal Leslie plucked himself from the pain of brooding over a plot that was defeated, to prepare himself for consummating those that yet seemed so near success.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxxiii.

Schémist. *s.* Projector; planner; intriguer.

One cannot enough wonder at the extreme folly of all such *schemists* as pretend to account for things upon principles of mechanism.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. i.

Are not these *schemists* well apprised, that the colonists import more from Great Britain, ten times more, than they send in return to us?—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation.*

Schésis. *s.* [Gr. σχέσις.] Habitude; state of anything with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *schеses* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition.—*Norris.*

Schism. *s.* [Fr. *schisme*; Gr. σχίσμα, from σχίζω = divide, cut asunder.] Separation or division, generally from the Church.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which are the schismaticks: in the sense of the law the *schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of the state.—*Swift.*

Schísmatic. *s.* One who separates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *schismatick* should be suffered to go into those countries.—*Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismaticks'* bravadoes:
Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granadoes.
Butler.

The *schismaticks* united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government.—*Swift.*

Schísmatic. *adj.* Practising schism.

Not one *scysmatyk* prest, fryre, nor chanon.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe,* fol. 98. b.

Schismátical. *adj.* Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* proposals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be backed.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like so many 'bruta fulmina' upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think themselves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved separation.—*South, Sermons.*

Schismátically. *adv.* In a schismatical manner.

A great number of people ... wilfully and *schismatically* refuse to come to their parish churches.—*—Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayers.*

Schismáticalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Schismatic; state of being schismatical.

As mischievous a mark as any of her carnality, is her dissension and *schismaticalness* even to mutual persecution; as also the unnatural and unchristian wars of one part of reformed Christendom against the other.—*Dr. H. More, On the Seven Churches,* p. 113.

Schísmless. *adj.* Not affected by schism; without schism. *Rare.*

The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the *schismless* estate of one or two kingdoms, but should be provided for by the joint consultation of all reformed Christendom.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy,* b. i.

Schólar. *s.* [Lat. *scholaris*, from *schola* = school; A.S. *scolere*; N.Fr. *escolier*; Modern Fr. *écolier*.]

1. One who learns of a master; disciple.

Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess themselves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confess
The difference but from more to less.
Prior, Alma, i. 90.

A company of varlets, who pretended to be *scholars*, shuffled themselves in, and did act much villany in the university by thieving, whoring, quarrelling, ... They lived under no discipline, neither had they tutors; ... when they went to perform any mischief, then would they be accounted *scholars*, that so they might free themselves from the jurisdiction of the burghers.—*A. Wood, History and Antiquities of Oxford,* p. 206.

It is evident that the school of Oxford was frequented under Edward the Confessor. ... In the reign of Henry II., or at least of Richard I., Oxford became a very flourishing university, and in 1201, according to Wood, contained three thousand *scholars*. The earliest charters were granted by John. ... At Oxford, under Henry III., it is said that there were thirty thousand *scholars*; an exaggeration which seems to imply that the real number was very great.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. Man of letters.

This same *scholar's* fate, 'res angusta domi,' binders the promoting of learning.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are most blamed for.—*Locke.*

3. Man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgement wholely by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Studies.*

'Why then, Squills, said my father familiarly, 'you would know, that though a *scholar* is often a fool, he is never a fool so supreme, so superlative, as when he is defacing the first unsullied page of the human history, by entering into it the commonplaces of his own pedantry. A *scholar*, sir—at least one like me—is of all persons the most unfit to teach young children. A mother, sir—a simple, natural, loving mother—is the infant's true guide to knowledge.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons,* pt. i. ch. iv.

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Oxford still, is he not?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

5. One who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues.

Our candidate at length gets in
A hopeful *scholar* of Coll. Trin.
A scholarship not half maintains,
And college rules are heavy chains.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent: 1st ed. 1750.

Scholárity. *s.* Scholarship. *Rare.*

I'll pay your *scholarity.*—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Schólarlike. *adj.* Becoming a scholar; like a scholar.

The said persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and *scholarlike* apparel.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical,* 74.

I can spell, and *scholarlike* put together, the parts of her majesty's proceeding now towards your lordship.—*Bacon, Letters to the Earl of Essex.*

Your grace shall find him ...
Courtly, and *scholarlike*, understandingly read
In the necessities of the life of man.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman Hater.

Nor can the terms of art be well understood, or any *scholarlike* discourse framed, but by logick.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel,* p. 16.

Schólarly. *adj.* Scholarlike.

Geoffrey, archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, is a clever and agreeable writer, and his Latin is much more *scholarly* than that of the generality of the monkish chroniclers of his time.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 85.

Schólarship. *s.*

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

Your publick profession hath in a manner no acquaintance with *scholarship* or learning.—*Sir T. Bodley to Sir F. Bacon, Supplement to the Cabala,* p. 74.

It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so outrageously.—*Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship.*—*Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

A *scholarship* not half maintains,
And college-rules are heavy chains;
So scorning the late wish'd-for prize,
For a fat fellowship he sighs.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

Scholástic. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastick* learning.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Scholastick education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Befitting; suitable to, constituted by, the schoolmen.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *scholastick* courtesy, unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *scholastick* speculations, were like the Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours that they might be fit for such as were not so.—*Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastick* nicety.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

As early as the reign of Stephen, Vacarius, a lawyer of Bologna, taught at Oxford with great success; but the students of *scholastic* theology opposed themselves, from some unexplained reason, to this new jurisprudence, and his lectures were interdicted. ... The elder professors of Roman jurisprudence are infected, as we are told, with the faults and ignorance of their time; failing in the exposition of ancient law through incorrectness of manuscripts and want of subsidiary learning, or perverting their sense through the verbal subtleties of *scholastic* philosophy. ... A large proportion of scholars, in most of those institutions, were drawn by the love of science from foreign countries. The chief universities had their own particular departments of excellence. Paris was unrivalled for *scholastic* theology; Bologna and Orleans, and afterwards Bourges, for jurisprudence; Montpelier for medicine. ... But the chief attraction to the studious was the new *scholastic* philosophy. The love of contention, especially with such arms as the art of dialectics supplies to an acute understanding, is natural enough to mankind. ... In the next century Abelard and Peter Lombard, especially the latter, completed the *scholastic* system of philosophising. The logic of Aristotle seems to have been partly known in the eleventh century, although that of Augustin was, perhaps, in higher estimation. ... In the twelfth, it obtained more decisive influence. ... Those who assert the greatest antiquity of the Roman Catholic doctrine as to the real presence, allow that both the word and the definition of transubstantiation are owing to the *scholastic* writers. ... The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the Master, was like a barren tree, that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the *scholastic* ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of conversing, or (for these were distinguished) the morning and evening state of their understanding?—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. ix.

Scholástic. *s.* One who adheres to the niceties or method of the schools and schoolmen.

The shallow commenting of *scholasticks* and canonists.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,* preface.

Few, very few, for a hundred years past, have broken the repose of the immense works of the schoolmen. None, perhaps, in our own country, have acquainted themselves particularly with their contents. Leibnitz, however, expressed a wish that some one conversant with modern philosophy would undertake to extract the scattered particles of gold which may be hidden in their abandoned mines. ... But all discovery of truth by means of these controversies was rendered hopeless by two insurmountable obstacles, the authority of Aristotle, and that of the church. ... The *scholastics* did not understand Aristotle, whose original writings they could not read; but his name was received with implicit faith. They learned his peculiar nomenclature, and fancied that he had given them realities. The authority of the church did them still more harm. It has been said, and probably with much truth, that their metaphysics were injurious to their theology. Perhaps I may have imagined the *scholastics* to be more forgotten than they really are. Within a short time, I have met with four living English writers who have read parts of Thomas Aquinas—Mr. Turner, Mr. Berington, Mr. Coleridge, and the Edinburgh Reviewer. Still I cannot bring myself to think, that there are four more in this country who could say the same.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch ix. and note.

Scholástical. *adj.*

1. Belonging to a scholar or school; scholar-like.

In the most strict and *scholastical* sense of that word.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

2. Suitable to the school, or form of theology so called.

Damascen first reduced the body of divinity into a *scholastical* method.—*Bishop Cosins, Canon of Scripture,* ch. x.

Scholástically. *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it.—*South, Sermons.*

Scholásticism. *s.* Method or niceties of the schools.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of *scholasticism*: he gave proofs of a lively genius, by many poetical performances.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

It may be said of *scholasticism*, as a whole, that whoever takes delight in what may be called gymnastic exercises of the reason or the reasoning powers, efforts which never had, and hardly cared to have, any bearing on the life, or even on the sentiments and opinions of mankind, may study these works, the crowning effort of Latin, of sacerdotal, and monastic Christianity, and may acquire something like respect for these forgotten athletes in the intellectual games of antiquity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xiv. ch. iii.

Schóliast. *s.* [Gr. σχολιαστής.] Writer of explanatory notes.

Albeit that worde is wanting in the Greek text, yet either that, or some other of the like force, must necessarily be understood, as the Greeke *scholiast* and other writers do well note.—*A Fruitful Sermon,* p. 55: 1584.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholiasts* 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the rich.—*Dryden.*

In ancient sense if any needs will deal,
Be sure I give them fragments, not a meal;
What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *scholiasts* o'er and o'er.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 231.

Scholiástic. *adj.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

The true illuminated have met with such numberless commentators, whose *scholiastick* midwifery hath delivered them of meanings that the authors themselves, perhaps, never conceived.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. x.

Schóliaze. *v. n.* Write notes or scholia. *Rare.*

He thinks to *scholiaze* upon the Gospel.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Schólical. *adj.* Scholastic. *Rare.*

It is a common *scholical* errour to fill our papers and note books with observations of great and famous events: ... meanwhile things of ordinary course and common life gain no room in our paperbooks.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 275.

Schólion. *s.* [Gr.; Lat. *scholium.*] Note; explanatory observation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the exposition of old words and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language.—*Epistle Prefatory to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

Schólium. *s.* Latin form of Scholion.

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries.—*Watts.*

Schóly. *s.* [Fr. *scholie*; Lat. *scholium.*] Scholium. *Rare.*

He therefore which made us to live, hath also taught us to pray, to the end that, speaking unto the Father in the Son's own prescript form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one.—*Ibid.*

Schóly. *v. n.* Write expositions. *Rare.*

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

School. *s.* [Lat. *schola*; A.S. *scole.*]

1. House of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *school* they grew.
Dryden.

2. Place of literary education; university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conception in the language of the *schools*.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds.—*Watts.*

The establishment of public *schools* in France is owing to Charlemagne. At his accession, we are assured that no means of education existed in his dominions; and in order to restore in some degree the spirit of letters, he was compelled to invite strangers from countries where learning was not so thoroughly extinguished. Alcuin of England, Clement of Ireland, Theodulf of Germany, were the true Paladins who repaired to his court. With the help of these he revived a few sparks of diligence, and established *schools* in different cities of his empire, nor was he ashamed to be the disciple of that in his own palace under the care of Alcuin. His two next successors, Louis the Debonair, and Charles the Bald, were also encouragers of letters; and the *schools* of Lyons, Fulda, Corvey, Rheims, and some other cities might be said to flourish in the ninth century.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

About the latter part of the eleventh century, a greater ardour for intellectual pursuits began to show itself in Europe, which in the twelfth broke out into a flame. This was manifested in the numbers who repaired to the public academies, or *schools* of philosophy. None of these grew so early into reputation as that of Paris. This cannot indeed, as has been vainly pretended, trace its pedigree to Charlemagne. The first who is said to have read lectures at Paris was Remigius of Auxerre, about the year 900. For the two next centuries the history of this *school* is very obscure; and it would be hard to prove an unbroken continuity, or at least a dependence and connexion of its professors.—*Ibid.*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

3. Place of learning in general.

His accomplishments were completed by a short residence in Paris, the best *school* for the language spoken by the Norman nobility.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

4. State of instruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade;
Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 261.

5. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No crazed brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
But some among these masters have been found,
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

6. Age of the church and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations: (used *adjectivally*).

The first principles of Christian religion should not be farced with *school* points and private tenets.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysicks, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies as he did before.—*Locke.*

Philology, or the principles of good taste, degenerated through the prevalence of *school* logic.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

7. System: (often with *old* or *new*).

He was a lover of the good *old school*,
Who still become more constant as they cool.
Byron, Beppo, xxxiv.

School. *v. a.*

1. Instruct; train.

Una her besought to be so good
As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 1.

He never had the soul to know what conversing means, but as his provender and the familiarity of the kitchen *schooled* his conceptions.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

2. Teach with superiority; tutor.

I pray you, *school* yourself; but for your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Let Gallio give me leave a while
To *school* him once, or ere I change my style:
O lawless paunch, the cause of much despite,
Through ranging of a currish appetite!
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he reviled.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 306.

If this be schooling, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Schoólboy. *s.* Boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

Used *adjectivally.*

He never read a book in his life, and, with his purple, old, gouty fingers still writes a *schoolboy* hand.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. ix.

What bitter estrangements and what melting reconciliations; what scenes of wild recrimination, agitating explanations, passionate correspondence; what insane sensitiveness, and what frantic sensibility; what earthquakes of the heart and whirlwinds of the soul are confined in that simple phrase—a schoolboy's friendship! 'Tis some indefinite recollection of these mystic passages of their young emotion that makes grey-haired men mourn over the memory of their *schoolboy* days.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby* b. i. ch. iv.

Schoóldame. *s.* Schoolmistress.

Sending little children of two or three years old to a *schooldame*, without any design of learning one letter, but only to keep them out of the fire and water.—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 136.

Schoólday. *s.* Age in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?
All *schoolday's* friendship, childhood, innocence?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Schoólery. *s.* Precepts. *Rare.*

To which him needs a guileful hollow heart
Marked with fair dissembling courtesy,
A filed tongue furnish'd with termes of art,
Not art of school, but courtier's *schoolery.*
Spenser, Colin Clout's come home again.

Schoólfellow. *s.* One bred at the same school.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his *schoolfellows* by two and two:
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
That scarce the dust can raise or they can feel;
In length of time produce the labouring yoke.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 269.

The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry into young lads.—*Locke.*

Schoólhouse. *s.* House of discipline and instruction.

Fair Una gan Fidelia fair request,
To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* placed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Schoóling. *verbal abs.*

1. Instruction; learning at school.

If this be *schooling*, it is well for the considerer.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. School-hire; stipend paid to a schoolmaster for instruction.

3. Lecture; sort of reprimand.

You shall go with me;
I have some private *schooling* for you both.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Passionate and affectionate words; a sweet *schooling*, out of a fear and jealousy conceived, and a care had to prevent his miscarrying.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 306.

Schoólmaid. *s.* Girl at school.

As *schoolmaids* change their names
By vain, though apt, affection.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Schoólman. *s.*

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of them by dispute.—*Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the *schoolmen*.—*Bacon.*

To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*

Schoólmaster. *s.* One who presides and teaches in a school; teacher; instruction.

I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the grammarians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius.—*Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though he himself does not turn *schoolmaster*.—*South, Sermons.*

Schoólmistress. *s.* Woman who governs a school; female schoolmaster.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.—*Dryden.*

My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy husband by our work.
Gay, What d'ye call it?

Schoólroom. *s.* Room for teaching.

There rose
From the near *school-room*, voices, that, alas!
Were but one echo from a world of woes—
The harsh and grating strife of tyrants and of foes.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

Schoóner. *s.* [Dutch, *schoener.*] In *Navigation.* Small, sharp-built vessel, with small top-mast, and fore and aft sails.

A square-rigged *schooner* carries square topsail and top-gallant topsails, but a fore-and-aft *schooner* has fore-and-aft sails on both masts, with occasionally a square topsail on the foremast. *Schooners* have sometimes, though rarely, three masts. It is one of the swiftest brigs.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sciágraphy. *s.* [Fr. *sciagraphie*; Gr. σκιαγραφία. See Sciomachy; *a* and *o*, as the fourth letter in these compounds, is found indifferently both in Latin and Greek.]

1. Art of sketching.

Let those, who are delighted with *sciagraphy*, paint out, if they please, these shadow-patriarchs.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 111.

2. Profile or section of a building.

3. Art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars.

Sciathérical. *adj.* [Gr. σκιαθήρας = shadow-hunter; σκιαθηρικὰ ὄργανα = dial-like instrument; Lat. *sciotherica.*] Belonging to a sundial.

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention ascribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sciathérically. *adv.* As a sundial.

Let the plane be *sciatherically* prepared, and it shall be necessary for the shadow of the sun to go back.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 37.

Sciátic. *adj.* [*ischiatic*, from Lat. *ischium*; Gr. ἰσχίον = hip.] In *Anatomy.* Term applied to certain parts connected with, or relating to, the hip: (as, 'the *sciatic* artery'; 'the *sciatic* nerve').

Sciátic. *s.* In *Medicine.* Sciatica: (in the extract *plural*; not impossibly considered by the writer as a word like *politics*, or *mathematics*).

Rack'd with *sciatics*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.

Sciática. *s.* In *Medicine.* Powerful affection of the hip following the course of the sciatic nerve; hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica?*—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, i. 2.
Thou cold *sciatica*,
Cripple our senators. *Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 1.

The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally molested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sciátical. *adj.* Afflicting the hip.

In obstinate *sciatical* pains, blistering and cauteries have been found effectual.—*Arbuthnot.*

Scíence. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *scientia*, from *scio* = I know.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing everything as it is, his prescience or foresight of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight, from all eternity, lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, more than my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it.—*Hammond.*

The indisputable mathematicks, the only *science* Heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *science.*—*Bishop Berkeley.*

3. Art built on principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason.—*Dryden.*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

Whatsoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which mere discourse of wit and reason findeth out.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I present you with a man
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the seven.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 43.

Sciéntial. *adj.* Producing science. *Rare.*

His light *sciential* is, and, past mere nature,
Can salve the rude defects of every creature.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Those *sciential* rules, which are the implements of instruction.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first low reverence done, as to the power
That dwelt within; whose presence had infused
Into the plant *sciential* sap derived
From nectar, drink of gods.
Id., Paradise Lost, ix. 834.

Scientífic. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, relating to, connected with, science.

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against.—*South, Sermons.*

Scientífical. *adj.* Scientific: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge.—*Howell.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature.—*Locke.*

Scientífically. *adv.* In a scientific manner; in such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. —*Locke.*

Scímitar. *s.* [Turkish.] Short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.

Scintíllant. *adj.* [Lat. *scintillans, -antis*, pres. part. of *scintillo* = I sparkle.] Sparkling; emitting sparks.

Who can view the pointed rays,
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?
Green, Spleen, 219.

Scintillátion. *s.* [Lat. *scintillatio, -onis.*] Act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided.—*Sir T. Browne.*

He saith the planets' *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Illusions may arise from centric or eccentric causes. In insanity, I believe them to be almost necessarily centric; patients complain not unfrequently of fœtid smells, of foul tastes, of tastes of metal, of salts, of false vision, of seeing objects before them—as lights, stars, *scintillations*, or much more palpable things, as cats, dogs, absent friends, or apparitions, &c.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases.*

Scíolism. *s.* Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge.

The beautiful description here given of the state of Europe before the French Revolution, and all that follows, is calculated to raise in every one who peruses it a spirit equal to the difficulties of the time. Here are painted the mischiefs of the multiplication of political sciolists, and the progress of political *sciolism*; the decay of profound knowledge; the perversion of what we retain; and the decline of religion.—*British Critic*, xi. 245.

Scíolist. *s.* One who knows many things superficially.

'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

These passages were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Scíolous. *adj.* Superficially, or imperfectly, knowing. *Rare.*

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgement joined with their zeal.—*Howell.*

Scíolus. *s.* Sciolist (of which it is the Latin form).

For Hippias, that vain-glorious *sciolus*, how great his knowledge was, there is no man ever testified but only he himself.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 190: 1622.

Scíomachy or **Scíamachy.** *s.* [Gr. σκιὰ = shadow, μάχη = battle.] Battle with a shadow.

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant?—*Cowley.*

Scíon. *s.* [N.Fr. *scion, sion.*] Small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;
And make conceive a bark of baser kind
By bud of nobler race.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

March is drawn in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm.—*Peacham.*

The *scions* are best of an old tree.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Scíre fácias. *s.* [Lat. = make to know.] In *Law.* See extract.

Scire facias [is] a writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whence it is sent, why execution of judgement passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgement given.—*Cowell.*

Scirrhósity. *s.* Induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the glands, is not to be cured.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Scírrhous. *adj.* Having a gland indurated; consisting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scirrhous*, or cancerous, you may see.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Scírrhus. *s.* Indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that *scirrhus* into a cancer.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sciscitátion. *s.* [Lat. *sciscitatus; sciscitatio, -onis.*] Enquiry.

Without all *sciscitations* to go blindfold whither he will lead us.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. i.

Scíssel. *s.* See extract.

The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut, are called *scissel* at the Mint. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Scíssible. *adj.* Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions.—*Bacon.*

Scíssile. *adj.* [Lat. *scissilis* = capable of being cut; *scindo* = I cut; pass. part. *scissus; scissio, -onis.*] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by sharp edge.

Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolveable by heat.—*Arbuthnot.*

Scíssion. *s.* Act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Things ripen towards downright incompatibility, and what is called '*scission.*'—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iii.

Scíssor. *s.* [Fr. *ciseaux.*] Small pair of shears, or blades movable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have singed off with brands of fire
And ever, as it blazed, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:
My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissars* nicks him for a fool.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Wanting the *scissars*, with these hands I'll tear,
If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 499.

When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger wore a pair of *scissars* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely.—*Arbuthnot.*

Scíssure. *s.* [Lat. *scissura.*] Cutting; crack; rent; fissure.

Thus let out at the *scissure*, as at the window.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 569.

The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Sclerótic. *adj.* Connected with, having the character of the sclerotica.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotick* tunicles of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Sclerótica. *s.* [Greek σκληρὸς = hard.] In *Anatomy.* Hard resistant coat, or tunic, of the eyeball; white of the eye.

The *sclerotica*, or *sclerotic membrane*, in man, is opaque, and forms the posterior five-sixths of the globe of the eye. It is white externally, brown internally, and is much thicker behind than in front. In many birds, and some fossil reptiles, it developes a circular series of bony plates around the eyeball. —*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Scoff. *s.* [Norse, *skaup*; *hafa i skaupi* = hold in derision.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is no; to their *scoffs* nothing.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produced they me.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives?—*South, Sermons.*

Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science.—*Watts.*

Scoff. *v. n.* Treat with insolent ridicule; with contumelious language: (with *at*).

Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given?—*Bacon, Essays, Of Discourse.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than profanely to *scoff* at religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Such is love,
And such the laws of his fantastick empire;
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *scoffs at* the vain wisdom of the wise. *Rowe.*

Scoff. *v. a.* Jeer; treat with scoffs.

His vain ostentation is worthily *scoffed* with [the] scomme of the orator.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 189: 1622.

To *scoff* religion, is ridiculously proud and immodest.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 213.

Scóffer. *s.* One who scoffs; insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.

Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Consider what the apostle tells these *scoffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Scóffingly. *adv.* In a scoffing manner; in contempt, in ridicule.

Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens.—*Broome.*

Scold. *v. a.* [Dutch, *schelden.*] Rate.

She *scolded* her husband one day out of doors.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 7.

Scold. *v. n.* Quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever
I was forced to *scold*. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

They attacked me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *scolding* and reviling.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celestial language *scold*.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Scold. *s.* Clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed person.

A shrew in domestick life, is now become a *scold* in politicks.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between;
Scolds answer foul-mouth'd *scolds*. *Swift.*

Scólder. *s.* One who scolds or rails.

Whether any be braulers, slanderers, chiders, *scolders*, and sowers of discord between one person and another.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.*

Scólding. *verbal abs.* Clamorous, rude, and quarrelsome language.

The bitterest and loudest *scolding* is for the most part among those of the same street.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. viii.

Scolding and cursing are her common conversation.—*Swift.*

Scólding. *part. adj.* Quarrelling clamorously; rating.

The one as famous for a *scolding* tongue,
As the other is for beauteous modesty.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Scolopéndra. *s.* [Fr. *scolopendre*; Gr. σκολόπενδρα; Lat. *scolopendra.*] Centipede.

The *scolopendra* is noted for the number of its legs branching out from its body.—*Bryant, On Troy.*

Scomm. *s.* [Gr. σκῶμμα.]

1. Mock; flout; jeer.

His vain ostentation is worthily scoffed with [the] *scomme* of the orator.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 189: 1622.

2. Buffoon.

The *scomms*, or buffoons of quality, are wolvish in conversation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sconce. *s.* [German, *schantze*; Lat. *absconsum* = hidden object; hence, that which covers; that which resembles a cover.]

1. Fort; bulwark.

Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders' names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 6.

2. Head; skull.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery?—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Much learning hath cracked their *sconce*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

Which their dull *sconces* cannot easily reach.—*Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul*, iii. 13.

3. Metallic reflector of heat or light.

Sconse, a little lantern.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Golden *sconces* hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the balls.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. ii.

Triumphant Umbriel, on a *sconce*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings and sat to view the fight.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

For tools of this sort, like Martinus' *sconce*,
Would lose all their beauty if purified once.
T. Moore, Twopenny Posthag.

Sconce. *v. a.* [?] Mulct; fine.

Pease-pudding not boiled enough; cook reprimanded, and *sconced* in my presence.—*T. Warton, Journal of a Fellow of a College, Idler*, no. 33.

Scoop. *s.* [Fr. *escop.*]

1. Kind of large ladle; vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scoop*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Surgeon's instrument.

Endeavour with thy *scoop*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

3. ? For Swoop.

Oh hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *scoop*! *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Scoop. *v. a.*

1. Lade out.

The savoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, *scoop* the brimming stream.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 335.

As by the brook he stood,
He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 25.

2. Empty by lading.

'Tis as easy with a sieve to *scoop* the ocean, as
To tame Petruchio.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *scoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him?
Addison, Cato.

3. Carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

Her fore-feet are broad, that she may *scoop* away much earth at a time.—*Addison.*

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space.—*Spectator.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glared
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky staff we dext'rously apply'd,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round jelly from its orb.
Addison, Translation from the Æneid, b. iii.

4. Cut into hollowness or depth.

Whatever part of the harbour they *scoop* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

The little race of birds, that hop
From spray to spray, *scooping* the costliest fruit,
Insatiate, undisturb'd. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 395.

Consult the genius of the place in all;
That tells the waters or to rise or fall;
Or helps the ambitious hill the heav'n to scale,
Or *scoops* in circling theatres the vale.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 57.

Scope. *s.* [Lat. *scopus*; Gr. σκοπὸς = mark, aim.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So as to inforce or qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

His coming hither hath no farther *scope*
Than for his lineal royalties. *Id., Richard II.* iii. 3.

Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels.—*Addison.*

Doubtless, if we should reverse the picture, and imagine the end and *scope* of Cranmer's labour to have been the establishment of the Roman catholic religion in a protestant country, the estimate formed of his behaviour would be somewhat less favourable than it is at present.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

The practical *scope* of the Toleration Act was greatly enlarged by the custom of passing Acts of Indulgence.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii.

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Now was time
To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair,
And utter dissolution, as the *scope*
Of all his aim. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 125.

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroick poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination.—*Dryden.*

These theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it resteth that they search out some stronger reason.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ah, cut my lace asunder,
That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to strike and gall them
For what I bid them do.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 4.

Being moody, give him line and *scope*,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

6. Act of riot; sally.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 3.

7. Extended quantity.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Scóppet. *v. a.* Scoop. *Rare.*

In all either our sense or fear of evils, let us have our recourse to that Almighty hand which ordereth all the events of heaven and earth, and work him by our true repentance to a gracious cessation of vengeance; else, what do we with all our endeavours but as that fond man, who wearies himself lading out the channel with a shallow dish, whiles the spring runs full and unchecked? Vain man, can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it out so fast as it fills?—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 77.

Scóptic. *adj.* Sceptical. *Rare.*

Lucian and other *scoptick* wits endeavoured to jeer and droll away the credit of them.—*Bishop Ward, Sermons*, p. 57: 1670.

Scóptical. *adj.* [Gr. σκωπτικός, from σκώπτω = I scoff.] Scoffing. *Rare.*

None but the professed quack, or mountebank, avowedly brings the zany upon the stage with him: such undoubtedly is this *scoptical* humour.—*Hammond, Works*, ii. 167.

The Roman orator, discoursing of *scoptical* urbanity, or jesting, how far it was allowable in speeches and pleadings, lays down an excellent rule.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 151.

Scórbute. *s.* [Lat. *scorbutus.*] Scurvy. *Obsolete.*

Another observation of this our author, is the scurvie or *scorbute*, whereunto they are much subject in navigations near the line.—*Purchas, Pilgrimages*, p. 1086: 1617.

Scorbútic. *adj.* Diseased with the scurvy.

Violent purging hurts *scorbutick* constitutions; lenitive substances relieve.—*Arbuthnot.*

Scorbútical. *adj.* Scorbutic.

A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I proposed digestion.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Scorbútically. *adv.* In a scorbutic manner; with tendency to scurvy.

A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a sordid ulcer, put herself into my hand.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Scorch. *v. a.* [?]

1. Burn superficially.

Fire *scorcheth* in frosty weather.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The fainty knights were *scorch'd.*
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 379.

2. Burn.

Power was given unto him to *scorch* men with fire.—*Revelation,* xvi. 8.

I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death.
Dryden.

He, from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;
Tortured by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and *scorch'd* by brutal fires.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 951.

3. Singe.

The same that left thee by the cooling stream,
Safe from sun's heat; but *scorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorch more than when the skies are clear. *Waller.*

The same beams that shine, *scorch* too.—*South, Sermons.*

Scorch. *v. n.* Become burnt superficially; be dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching,* and to receive the moisture that falls.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Scórching. *part. adj.* Parching; burning.

The love was made in autumn, and the hunting followed properly, when the heats of that *scorching* country were declining.—*Dryden.*

Score. *s.* [A.S. *scor.*]

1. Notch or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

2. Line drawn.

3. Account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:
They say he parted well, and paid his *score.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *scores* with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it?—*South, Sermons.*

4. Account kept of something past; epoch; era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who begun the world again upon a new *score.*—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou dost love her, strikes some *scores* away
From the great compt.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

6. Reason; motive.

It had been prentice to a brewer,
Where this and more it did endure;
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1. 387.

A lion that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be of his company, upon the *score* of ancient friendship.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *score.*—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness in Cydaria's *score.*
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

Kings in Greece were deposed by their people upon the *score* of their arbitrary proceedings.—*Swift.*

8. Twenty.

How many *score* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

The fewer still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a *score.*
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

For some *scores* of lines there is a perfect absence of that spirit of poesy.—*Watts.*

9. In *Music.* See extract.

A song or air in *score* [is] the disposition of the several parts set on the same leaf; as upon the uppermost range of lines are found the treble notes; in another, those of the bass; in another the tenor; and so on; that they may be sung or played jointly or separately: commonly called the *score.*—*Musical Dictionary.*

Score. *v. a.*

1. Mark; cut; engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also *scored,*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Why on your shield, so goodly *scored,*
Bear you the picture of that lady's head? *Ibid.*

Scoring a man o'er the coxcomb,
Is but a scratch with you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

2. Mark by a line.

Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scored out the bounded sun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays?
Sandys.

3. Set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Instead of five you *scored* me ten.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

4. Impute; charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tired, and cannot *score* 'em on the stage;
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole sermons write.
Dryden.

Scória. *s.* [Lat.] Dross; recrement.

The *scoria,* or vitrified part, which most metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, is much denser than water.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Scórious. *adj.* Drossy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drossy and *scorious* parts.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Scorn. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *escorner.*]

1. Despise; slight; revile; vilify; contemn.

My friends *scorn* me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto God.—*Job,* xvi. 20.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the lowly.—*Proverbs,* iii. 34.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to *scorn*
The facile gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 965.

2. Neglect; disregard.

This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and *scorn* shall never taste;
But hard, be harden'd, blind, be blinded more.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 198.

Scorn. *v. n.*

1. Show signs of contempt.

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd* at me.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

2. Disdain; think unworthy.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he *scorn'd* to think of night. *Crashaw.*

Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

Scorn. *s.* [N.Fr. *escorne.*]

1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely.

We were better parch in Africk's sun,
Than in the pride and salt *scorn* of his eyes.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Why should you think that I should woo in *scorn?*
Scorn and derision never come in tears.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Whosoever hath anything in his person that induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to rescue himself from *scorn*: therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own defence as exposed to *scorn.*—*Bacon.*

Diogenes was asked in *scorn,* What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the others did not.—*Id., Apophthegms,* 161.

Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn.
Dryden, The Despairing Lover, 23.

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt.

Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *scorn* of him that made us?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Numidia's grown a *scorn* among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Addison, Cato.*

Think scorn. Disdain; hold unworthy of regard.

If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should *think scorn* of him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my strength: *think* no *scorn* of me, lest if thou make as though thou hearest not, I become like them that go down into the pit.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms,* xxviii. 1.

Laugh to scorn. Deride as contemptible.

He that dwelleth in heaven shall *laugh* them *to scorn*; the Lord shall have them in derision.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms,* ii. 4.

If we draw her not unto us, she will *laugh* us *to scorn.*—*Judith,* xii. 12.

Scórner. *s.* One who scorns.

1. Contemner; despiser.

They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present in perils, and great' *scorners* of death.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The *scorner* should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of Heaven that kept him from being one too.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They, in the *scorner's* or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 82.

Scórnful. *adj.*

1. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.

Our soul is filled with the *scornful* reproof of the wealthy.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms,* cxxiii. 4.

The enamour'd deity
The *scornful* damsel shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 415.

Scórnfully. *adv.* In a scornful manner; contemptuously; insolently.

He used us *scornfully*: he should have shew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds received for's country.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Scórning. *verbal abs.* Sign or act of contempt or disdain.

Our soul is exceedingly filled with the *scorning* of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud.—*Psalms,* cxxiii. 4.

Scórny. *adj.* Deserving scorn. *Rare.*

Ambition . . . scrapes for *scornie* drosse.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 506.

Scórpion. *s.* [Lat. *scorpio, -onis.*]

1. Animal of the class Arachnida (represented by the spiders) of the genus so named.

A good handfull of great tornsole boiled in wine, and drunk, doth gently purge the body of hot and cholericke humours and tough, clammy, or slimy flegm. The same boiled in wine, and drunk, is good against the stingings of *scorpions* or other venomous beasts, and is very good to be applied outwardly upon the grief or wound.—*Gerarde, Herball,* p. 336: 1633.

Well, forewarning winds
Did seem to say, seek not a *scorpion's* nest.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Full of *scorpions* is my mind, dear wife.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 2.

The mind, that broods o'er guilty woes,
Is like the *scorpion* girt by fire,
In circle narrowing as it glows,
The flames around their captive close,
Till inly search'd by thousand throes,
And maddening in her ire,
One sad and sole relief she knows,
The sting she nourish'd for her foes,
Whose venom never yet was vain,
Gives but one pang, and cures all pain,
And darts into her desperate brain.
So do the dark in soul expire,
And live like *scorpion* girt by fire;
So writhes the mind remorse has riven
Unfit for earth, undoom'd for heaven,
Darkness above, despair beneath,
Around it flame, within it death!
Byron, The Giaour.

Alluding to the dubious suicide of the *scorpion,* so placed for experiment by gentle philosophers. Some maintain that the position of the sting, when turned towards the head, is merely a convulsive movement; but others have actually brought in the verdict Felo de se. The *scorpions* are surely interested in a speedy decision of the question; as, if once fairly established as insect Catos, they will probably be allowed to live as long as they think proper, without being martyred for the sake of an hypothesis.—*Id., Note on preceding lines.*

It has been asserted that the *scorpion,* when enclosed in a circle of lighted coals, and when it finds that it is impossible to escape from the action of the heat, will sting itself to death. Maupertuis, after some experiments, has combated this opinion. Other observations, however, are in its favour; and M. Latreille informs us that Count de Senneville made

several experiments on this subject, and in the presence of a great number of persons, the result of which went to confirm this popular notion respecting the *scorpion*. The *scorpions*, at least under certain circumstances, kill and devour their young. Maupertuis, having shut up about one hundred of them, found at the end of a few days, no more than fourteen alive. Another curious instance of this kind occurred about a dozen years ago to the Baron Cuvier. A collection of more than four hundred living *scorpions*, which he had received from Italy, was reduced, in the course of a very little time, to a few individuals.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Spiders are not the only animals of their class that are provided with this kind of organs. *Scorpions* have also a poison-apparatus, but in a very different position. It is not placed in the mandibles, but at the posterior part of the body, in the last segment of the tail-like abdomen. Every one is familiar with that pyriform dilatation which the *scorpions* carry at the end of the tail; it is terminated by a little sharp hook generally curved backwards. Near its termination there may be observed, as in the mandibulous hook of spiders, a very minute orifice, or, according to some authors, two distinct fissures. It is from this part that a limpid fluid, having strongly-marked poisonous qualities, exudes; and, corresponding to the foramen within, there is the neck of a little bladder, which is the true secretory organ. Little is known respecting its structure; according to the observations of Treviranus it is surrounded by a horny substance and provided with a muscle which most probably has for its function the compression of the vesicle and the consequent expulsion of the poison.—*Victor Audoin*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, in voce *Arachnida.*

2. One of the signs of the zodiac.

In the void of heaven a space is free
Between the *Scorpion* and the Maid for thee.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 47.

3. Scourge so called from its cruelty.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*.—1 *Kings*, xii. 11.

Scórpion-grass. *s.* In *Botany.* Name, from the inflorescence, which suggests a comparison with a scorpion's tail, of certain plants, especially of the genus Myosotis.

Scorpion-grasse hath many smooth, plaine, even leaves.... There is another *scorpion-grasse* found among (or rather resembling) pease and tares.... There is another sort in almost every shallow gravelly running streame, having leaves like a Becabunga or Brooklime.... There is also another sort growing in watrie places with leaves like unto Anagallis aquatica, or water chickweed.... There is likewise another sort growing upon most dry gravelly and barren ditch bankes, with leaves like those of a mouse-eare.... There is another, &c.... The first and second ... grew not wilde in England.... Dioscorides saith that the leaves of *scorpion-grasse* applied to the place is a present remedy against the bite of scorpions; and likewise boiled in wine and drunk, prevaileth against the said bitings, as also of adders, snakes, and such venomous beasts.—*Gerarde, Herball*, pp. 336, 337: 1633.

Scorpion-grass [is] the old name of the plant now called Forget-me-not, and that under which it is described in all our herbals, and all our floras, inclusive of the Flora Londinensis and Gray's Natural Arrangement, till the end of the first quarter of this century, when the term Forget-me-not was introduced with a pretty popular tale from Germany, and superseded it. Lyte tells us that in his day it had 'none other knowne name.' It was called *scorpion-grass* from being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures, from its spike resembling a scorpion's tail, to be good against the sting of a scorpion.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Scorse. *v. a.*

1. Exchange.

But Paridel, sore bruised with the blow,
Could not arise the counterchange to *scorse*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 9, 16.

Their fortune will'd, that after they should *scorse*
Blows with the big-boned Dane, exchanging force for force. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xii.

2. Chase; drive.

Him first from court he to the citties coursed,
And from the citties to the townes him prest,
And from the townes into the countrie forsed,
And from the country backe to private farmes he *scorsed*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vi. 9, 3.

Scorse. *v. n.* Deal for the purchase of a horse.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy going hackney.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Scorse. *s.* [*corse, scoss*, corruptions from a N.Fr. verb meaning exchange; whence *couracier* = broker. See Wedgwood, under Horse-courser and Broker.]

Therein sat an old old man, halfe blind,
And all decrepit in his feeble corse,
Yet lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompenced them with a better *scorse*;
Weake body well is changed for mind's redoubled force. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 9, 55.

Scorzonéra. *s.* [Spanish, *escorza* = serpent.] Esculent plant, called also Viper's-grass; the two words being approximate translations of one another; Scorzonera hispanica.

The most important ... as esculents ... are cardoons, ... artichokes, ... *scorzonera*, ... salsafy, ... endive, ... succory, &c.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Scot. *s.* [A.S. *sceat.*] Shot; payment.

Scot and lot. Parish payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me *scot and lot* too.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 4.

Protogenes, historians note,
Lived there a burgess, *scot and lot.*
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as those that pay *scot and lot*, for about these six months, is, Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder or imprison?—*Addison.*

Scot-free. *adj.* Without payment; untaxed; unhurt.

This companion escaped not so *scot-free* as his fellows.—*World of Wonders*, p. 178: 1608.

Though hee knew earst, how firme on ground he stood,
And thinke to fixe his seate with better hold;
He cannot scape yet *scotfree*, uncontroll'd.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 159.

Scotch. *s.* Slight cut; shallow incision.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for six *scotches* more.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 7.

Give him four *scotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly and these *scotches* sweet herbs.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Scotch. *v. a.* [?] Cut with shallow incisions; notch.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he *scotcht* and notcht him like a carbonado.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

Scotcht-cóllops. *s.* [two words; often, but probably, with less propriety *Scotch*, as if from Scotland.] Scored, or partially cut, collops.

What signify *scotcht-collops* to a feast?
King, Art of Cookery. (Rich.)

Scóter. *s.* [?] Bird, akin to the ducks, of the genus Oidemia.

This bird [the black diver or *scoter*] is allowed in the Romish church to be eaten in Lent, and is the Macreuse of the French. It is a great diver, and said to live almost constantly at sea, and to be taken in nets placed under water.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The common *scoter* is generally considered a winter visitor only, and during that season is to be seen in great numbers on various parts of our coast, and in Ireland; they are, however, also to be seen in the summer on the southern coast of England.... The *scoter* is not very often found on fresh-water inland during winter.... The *scoter* feeds almost exclusively on the soft bodies of muscles, and the animals of other bivalve shells.... The flesh of the *scoter* is oily, and has a strong fishy taste.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

The Surf *Scoter*, or Surf Duck, is rare both in Britain and in Europe, its true home being America, and its visits to the seas and coasts of Europe only accidental.... The Velvet *Scoter* ... is also an American species.... The Common or Black *Scoter* is smaller than the last, but somewhat resembling it in form.... The nest, formed of grass and aquatic plants, is lined with down, and the eggs, from five to seven, and perhaps even ten in number, are yellowish-white with a tinge of green.—*Laishley, History of British Birds' Eggs*, p. 238.

Scótomy. *s.* [Gr. σκότωμα.] Darkness; temporary blindness.

How does he with the swimming of his head?—
O, sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*; he now
Has lost his feeling. *B. Jonson, The Fox.*

I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
The whimsey; you all turn round.
Massinger, Old Law.

Scótticism. *s.* Scottish idiom.

No one of the three, in fact, was of English birth and education. Gibbon's style is very impure, abounding in Galliciams; Hume's, especially in the first edition of his History, is, with all its natural elegance, almost as much infested with *Scotticisms*; and, if Robertson's be less incorrect in that respect, it is so unidiomatic as to furnish a still less adequate exemplification of genuine English eloquence.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 340.

Scoúndrel. *s.* [?] Base fellow.

That *scoundrel* or this counterfeit.—*Warner, Albion's England*, b. vi. ch. xxxi. (Trench.)

Now to be baffled by a *scoundrel*,
An upstart sect'ry, and a mungrel.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 553.

Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 56.

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 211.

'Ah, they're very smart fellows; very smart, indeed.'... 'They are great *scoundrels*,' said Mr. Pickwick. 'Aye, aye,' said the little man; 'that's a matter of opinion, you know, and we won't dispute about terms; because of course you can't be expected to view these subjects with a professional eye.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxi.

To bring a few instances in proof,—one might suppose from Richardson that the word '*scoundrel*' first came up in the eighteenth century, for the first authority which he gives for it is Swift; and in discussing its etymology he says, 'the instances of its usage are so modern, that it seems difficult to connect it with an Anglo-Saxon origin.' Johnson has here the advantage of him; for he traces it back as far as Butler; but, in fact, '*scoundrel*' is much older than this, being found not merely in Beaumont and Fletcher, but in Warner's Albion's England, which was first published in 1586.—*Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Stealing, we all know, is the most pitiful, *scoundrel* act of injustice.—*Hildrop, On the Commandments*, p. 19.

He was of so *scoundrel* a temper, that he avoided ever coming into my sight.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd*, letter xciii.

Scoúndrelism. *s.* Baseness; rascality.

Thus, in any case, with what rubs soever, shall the Bastille be abolished from our earth; and with it, feudalism, despotism; and, one hopes, *scoundrelism* generally, and all hard usage of man by his brother man. Alas, the *scoundrelism* and hard usage are not so easy of abolition!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ix.

A most portentous face [Cagliostro's] of *scoundrelism*: a fat, snub, abominable face.—*Id., Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Scour. *v. a.* [N.F. *escurer.*]

1. Rub hard with anything rough, in order to clean the surface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be *scour'd* to nothing with perpetual motion.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And *scour* his armour from the rust of peace.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1113.

Part *scour* the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart.
Ibid. vii. 867.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of soap and sand to *scour* the rooms.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was *scour'd.*
Pope, Moral Essays, v. 41.

2. Purge violently.

What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug
Would *scour* these English hence?
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

3. Cleanse; bleach; whiten; blanch.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself; and, if they stay, they moulder away.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A garden-worm should be well *scoured* eight days in moss, before you fish with them.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

4. Remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 1.

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall *scour* my shame with it.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll *scour* our spots, and the dire thunder's scar.
Dryden, State of Innocence, i. 1.

5. Clear.

The kings of Lacedemon having set out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *scour* the seas, infested greatly by pirates.—*Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *scour'st* the streets by night,
And do'st in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Please not thyself the flattering crowd to hear.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 122.

6. Pass swiftly over any place or object
Sometimes
He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 632.
Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie groveling on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders *scour* the field,
The knights unhorsed.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 597.
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 370.

Scour. *v. n.*

1. Perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils.
'I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, *scour*, dress meat, and make the beds.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.
2. Clean.
Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth* better.—*Bacon.*
3. Be purged or lax; be diseased with looseness.
If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
4. Rove; range.
Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
5. Run with great eagerness and swiftness; scamper.
She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily gan *scour*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Never saw I men *scour* so on their way: I eyed them even to their ships.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.
Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he *scours* to learn the truth.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
If they be men of fraud, they'll *scour* off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning.—*Id.*
So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*
As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the outguards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters.—*Collier.*
Swift at her call her husband *scour'd* away,
To wreak his hunger on the destined prey.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, x. 131.

Scour. *s.* Kind of diarrhœa, or dysentery in cattle.
Scour, among cattle [is], a disease of the flux kind.... In sheep [it] is common in the winter season, being believed to originate from the severity of the frosts, especially when they set in suddenly, or alternate frequently with thaws. The chief dependence for a cure, in these cases, is upon an expeditious change to keep dry; as, in the practice of some good sheep-farmers, the use of hay, on the mornings when hoar-frosts are prevalent, has been found a good preventative.... The black *scour*, ... for the most part, terminates fatally.... The white *scour* ... is of the more violent flux kind, supposed to originate in consequence of their feeding upon putrescent vegetable food, especially that of the shells of such turnips as have been left upon the feeding-grounds.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Scourer. *s.* One who, that which, scours.

1. One who cleans by rubbing.
[These] being but newe *scourers* of their olde heresie.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. B. i.: 1554.
The manipulations of the *scourer* ... consist, first in washing the clothes in clear soft water, or in soap-water. The cloth must be next stretched on a sloping board, and rubbed with an appropriate reagent.... The application of a red-hot iron, a little way above a moistened spot, often volatilizes the greasy matter out of it. Stains of pitch, varnish, or oil-paint, which have become dry, must first be softened with a little fresh butter or lard, and then treated with the powder of the scouring ball. When the gloss has been taken from silk, it may be restored by applying the filtered mucilage of gum tragacanth; stretching it upon a frame to dry. Ribbons are glossed with isinglass; lemon-juice is used to brighten scarlet spots after they have been cleaned.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*
2. Rough and quick purge.
3. One who runs swiftly.
Who has not heard the *scourer's* midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the mohock's name?
Gay, Trivia, iii. 325.

Scourge. *s.* [N.Fr. *escourgée* = thong, whip; Lat. *corrigia* = strap.]

1. Lash.
When he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple.—*John*, ii. 15.
The *scourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 90.
2. Punishment; vindictive affliction.
Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment.—*2 Esdras*, xvi. 19.
What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.
See what a *scourge* is laid upon your hate,
That heaven finds means to kill your joys with love.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.
3. One who afflicts, harasses, or destroys.
Is this the *scourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.
Such conquerors are not the favourites, but *scourges* of God, the instruments of that vengeance.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*
In all these trials I have borne a part;
I was myself the *scourge* that caused the smart.
Pope.
Immortal Jove,
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey,
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Id.*
4. Whip for a top.
If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather strap should be left to their own making.—*Locke.*

Scourge. *v. a.*

1. Lash with a whip; whip.
Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned?—*Acts*, xxii. 25.
The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to *scourge* us.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.
He *scourged* with many a stroke the indignant waves. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 311.
When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged*.—*Watts.*
2. Punish; chastise; chasten; castigate with any punishment or affliction.
Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare unto all men the mighty power of God.—*2 Maccabees*, iii. 34.
He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again.—*Tobit*, xiii. 5.

Scourger. *s.*

1. One who, that which, scourges; punisher or chastiser.
2. One of the sect called flagellants, who scourged themselves.
The sect of the *scourgers* broached several capital errours.—*Tindal, Rapin's History of England.*

Scourging. *verbal abs.* Punishment by the scourge.
Others had trial of cruel mockings and *scourgings*.—*Hebrews*, xi. 36.
Severe disciplines of the body by excessive fastings and *scourgings*.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 42.

Scouring. *verbal abs.*

1. Looseness; flux.
Some apothecaries, upon stamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour only.—*Bacon.*
Convulsion and *scouring*, they say, do often cause one another.—*Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*
2. Running here and there.
The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring*
Doth choak the air with dust.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 3.

Scout. *s.* [N.Fr. *escoute.*] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.
Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.
As when a *scout*,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 543.
This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
The *scouts* to sev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives' names, their towns, explore
The coasts.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 198.

Scout. *v. n.* Go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately,
Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprise. *Milton, Paradise Lost.* ii. 131.
As a hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,
So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd.
Dryden, Despairing Lover, 13.
Command a party out
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*.
Id., Indian Emperour, i. 1.

Scout. *v. a.* Reject with indignation: (as, 'He *scouted* the proposal').

Scowl. *v. n.* [Danish, *skule* = cast down the eyes.] Regard severely; knit the brows in displeasure or anger.
With bent louring brows, as she would threat,
She *scowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
Did *scowl* on Richard.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 2.
Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Id., Cymbeline*, i. 1
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow.
Crashaw.

Scowl. *s.* Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom.
I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

Scówling. *part. adj.* Sullen-looking; frowning; louring.
Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a slavering good-morrow to the two ladies.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens
Cast a deploring eye. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Scrábble. *v. n.* Scratch.
[David] feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate.—*1 Samuel*, xxi. 13.

Scráber. *s.* [?] Native bird, of the genus Uria (grylle); black guillemot.

Scrag. *s.* [The proximate origin seems to lie in the notion of shrinking or shrivelling; Norse, *skrekka* = parch, shrink. (Wedgwood.)] Anything thin or lean: (as, 'a *scrag* of mutton,' i. e. the small end of the neck; 'the man is a *scrag*,' i. e. he is raw-boned).
Again, my friend Lady Mac Screw, who has three grenadier flunkies in lace round the table, and serves up a *scrag* of mutton on silver, and dribbles you out bad sherry and port by thimblefuls, is a dinner-giving snob of the other sort.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

Scrágged. *adj.* Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.
The *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.
Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Scrággy. *adj.*

1. Lean; marcid; thin.
Such a constitution is easily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease.—*Arbuthnot.*
To hear this ... a hundred people are gathered together—a bevy of dowagers stout or *scraggy*; a faint sprinkling of misses; six moody-looking lords ... wonderful foreign counts.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.
2. ? For Craggy.
The walls are high, and their foundations on *scraggy* rocks.—*Randolph, State of the Morea*, p. 6: 1686.
From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut samphire. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 110.

Scrámble. *v. n.*

1. Catch anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; catch with haste preventive of another; contend tumultuously which shall catch anything.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.
Milton, Lycidas, 116.

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Climb by the help of the hands: (as, 'He *scrambled* up that rock').

Scrámble. *s.*

1. Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost everywhere the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the *scramble*.—*Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

Scrámbler. *s.* One who, that which, scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.—*Addison.*

Scrámbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who scrambles.

It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking, there would be no *scrambling* for the fruit.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Scránnel. *adj.* ? Grating; harsh (from the sound).

They, when they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, 123.

Scrap. *s.* [*scrape* = what is scraped off.]

1. Small particle; little piece; fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own.—*Glanville.*

Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and intelligence.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart.—*Locke.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost.—*Pope.*

No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ.
Id., Dunciad, ii. 119.

Mr. Pecksniff was so much afraid of the old man, and so completely taken aback by the state in which he found him, that he had not even presence of mind enough to call up a *scrap* of morality from the great storehouse within his own breast.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xviii.

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With *scraps* o' the court, is no contract.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage.—*Bacon.*

On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and exposed my head
To bleakest colds. *Granville.*

What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?
The offals of a church distrest. *Swift.*

3. Small piece of paper: (properly *scrip*).

Pregnant with thousands flits the *scrap* unseen,
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 47.

Scrape. *v. a.* [A.S. *screopan.*]

1. Deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Take away by scraping; erase.

They shall destroy the walls of Tyrus, and break down her towers; I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock.—*Ezekiel*, xxvi. 4.

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up.—*Swift.*

3. Act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 151.

4. Gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by avarice, he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace.—*South, Sermons.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every author all those things only which favour their own tenets.—*Watts.*

Scrape. *v. n.*

1. Make a harsh noise.

Kate ...
With edge of steel the square wood shapes,
And Dido to it chaunts or *scrapes*.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 119.

2. Play ill on a fiddle.

3. Make an awkward bow.

Scrape acquaintance. Curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity: (probably from the *scrapes* or bows of a flatterer).

He will *scrape acquaintance* with old Carabas before they make Ostend; and will remind his lordship that he has met him at Vienna twenty years ago, or gave him a glass of sherry up the Righi.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

Scrape. *s.* [?]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress.

Here Kilderkin made some apology, brief, according to his own nature, and muttered in a lowly tone, after the fashion of all who find themselves in a *scrape*.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxvii.

2. Sound of the foot drawn over the floor.

3. Bow.

Scráper. *s.* One who, that which, scrapes.

1. Instrument with which anything is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer.—*Swift.*

He then moved on, carefully scraped his shoes, clean and well-polished as they were—for Mr. Dale was rather a beau in his own clerical way—on the *scraper* without the door, and lifted the latch.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. iii.

2. Miser; man intent on getting money; scrape-penny; Scrapescall.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live;
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten: surely use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone.
G. Herbert.

3. Vile fiddler.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers*. *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians?—*Arbuthnot.*

Scrápescall. *s.* Miser. *Obsolete.*

That will draw unto him everything, goode, badde, precious, vile, regarding nothing but the gaine, a *scraper*, or *scrape-scall*, trahax.—*Withal, Dictionary*, p. 80: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Scrat. *v. a.* Scratch.

It is an ordinary thing for women to *scrat* the faces of such as they suspect.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 614.

Scrat. *v. n.* Rake; search.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would have,
So *scrats*, and scrapes, for scorfe and scornie drosse.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 506.

Scratch (Old). *s.* In the previous editions, the explanation is 'a hermaphrodite,' and the derivation the A.S. *scrat*; with the same meaning. This is deduced from the earlier meaning of *monster* in general. Earlier still, *Scrat* was a kind of demon, with shaggy hair, compared to the Satyrs and Fauns. He is specially called *pilosus*, or the *hairy* one. Hence, our words, *Old Scratch*, and *Old Harry*, for the Devil. Both the name and the deity are Slavonic.

He did nothing but *scratch, scratch, scratch*, until I thought it was *Old Scratch* himself.—*Marryatt, Pacha of many Tales, The English Sailor.*

Scratch. *v. a.*

1. Tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again.
Dryden. Translation of the Georgics, iii. 796.

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass.—*Grew, Museum.*

2. Tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,
Scratch till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.*

To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childish as to wish there were no fire in nature.—*Dr. H. More.*

Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*

3. Wound slightly.

4. Hurt slightly with anything pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

5. Rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name Saint Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn-field.—*Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uses to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears.—*Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails.
Swift, On Poetry.

6. Write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument.—*Swift.*

Though the chief part of the population spoke Coptic, it was still a Greek province of the Roman empire; the decrees of the prefects of Alexandria, and of the upper provinces were written in Greek; and every Roman traveller, who, like a school-boy, has *scratched* his name upon the foot of the musical statue of Amunothph, to let the world know the extent of his travels.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. x.

Scratch. *s.*

1. Incision ragged and shallow.

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to become visible.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the risings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
Lest by my look or colour be express'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 503.

3. Slight wound.

The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmane, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Heaven forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

4. In *Saltworks*. See extract.

Scratch, in the language of the saltworkers of our country, is the name of a calcareous, earthy, or stony substance, which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. This forms a thick crust in a few days on the sides and bottoms of the pans, which they are forced to be at the pains of taking off once in a week or ten days, otherwise the pans burn away and are destroyed. This is no other than the same substance which crusts over the insides of our tea-kettles, and is truly a spar, sustained more or less in all water, and separable from it by boiling.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Scrátches. *s. pl.* Broken ulcers in a horse's leg: (used *contemptuously* in the extract).

Thou'lt ha' vapours i' thy leg again presently; pray thee go in, it may turn to the *scratches* else.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Scrátching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who scratches.

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.—Keep your ladyship still in that mind! so some gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate scratcht face.—*Scratching* could not make it worse, an 'twere such a face as yours were.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Scrátchingly. *adv.* With the action of scratching.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Scrátchpan. *s.* Pan in saltworks to receive the scratch.

Scratchpans are usually made about a foot and a half long, a foot broad, and three inches deep, and have a bow, or circular angle of iron, by which they may be drawn out with a hook, when the liquor in the pan is boiling.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Scraw. *s.* In extract, irregular mark.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches.—*Swift.*

Scrawl. *v. a.* Draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou seest its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

Scrawl. *v. n.* Write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*

Scrawl. *s.* Unskilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*.—*Pope.*

These documents were all in Mr. Nadgett's writing, and were apparently a series of memoranda, jotted down from time to time upon the backs of old letters, or any scrap of paper that came first to hand. Loose straggling *scrawls* they were, and of very uninviting exterior; but they had weighty purpose in them, if the chairman's face were any index to the character of their contents.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxviii.

Used *adjectivally*.

What, do you think a gentleman has nothing else to do but to remember his pockets, and to carry about lumps of cursed gold, when you and Bob take a fancy to thrust long *scrawl* papers into his hands?—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 5.

Scray. *s.* [?] Sea-swallow.

Scrays, two sorts, which are a kind of gull.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 226.

Screak. *v. n.* Make a grating noise.

The little babe did loudly *scrike* and squall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 6, 18.

Women groaning with their load,
The time of their delivery near,
Anticipating pain with fear,
Screeke in their pangs.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Isaiah, p. 26.

Screak. *s.* Screech.

She used many *scrikes* and grievous lamentations.—*Palmerin of England*, pt. i. ch. xxxiii.

Others peep forth into the light, as it were only to see it; and having, by a *skreek* or two, given testimony to the misery of this life, presently die and vanish.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 801.

Scream. *v. n.* [?]

1. Cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly *screams*, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. Cry shrilly.

I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Scream. *s.* Shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain.

Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say, Lamentings heard i' th' air, strange *screams* of death. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *screams* of horror rend the affrighted skies.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Screámer. *s.* In *Ornithology*. Bird of the genus Palamedea.

The Kamichi (Palamedea, or Horned *Screamer*,) is a large bird, hitherto seen only under the torrid zone of the New Continent, and constitutes a very distinct and easily to be recognized genus. One species, which is rare, inhabits the inundated lands of South America. It does not enter the great woods, perching only momentarily on dead branches. It sends forth shrill and piercing cries, which may be heard at a considerable distance, whence its English name. Bajou tells us, that its aliment consists only in aquatic plants and seeds, though others before him have averred that it also fed on reptiles. It never attacks other birds, and the only use it makes of its arms is, when the males dispute for the possession of the females. Once paired, however, the two sexes quit each other no more; and when one dies the other soon pines away with grief.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Screáming. *part. adj.* Having the nature of a scream.

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 692.

Soon a whirlwind rose around,
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound,
As of a dame distress'd, who cried for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 99.

Screech. *v. n.*

1. Cry out as in terror or anguish.

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits.—*Bacon.*

2. Cry as a night owl: (thence called a *screech-owl*).

Whilst the screech-owl *screeching* loud
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a shroud.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

There's not a plume her body bears,
But under it a watching eye doth peep:...
By night 'tween earth and heaven she doth sweep
Screeching, nor shuts her eyes with balmy sleep.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Virgil's Æneid, b. iv. *Poems*, p. 280.

The barn-owl *screeches*, but does not generally hoot.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Screech. *s.*

1. Cry of horror and anguish.

The senate, hearing their groans and *scritches*, stood amazed.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 338.

Their strength [he] slew; which fill'd their ears
With female *screeches*, and their hearts with fears.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, cv.

2. Harsh horrid cry.

The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screech* fled from the dire repast;
And ravenous dogs, allured by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Screéching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who screeches.

They go, poor ancient dames,—whom the heart were hard that did not pity: they go; with palpitations, with unmelodious suppressed *screechings*; all France *screeching* and cackling, in loud unsuppressed terror, behind and on both hands of them: such mutual suspicion is among men.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iv.

Screéchowl. *s.* Owl that hoots in the night, and is supposed to betoken evil: (in English, the barn-owl. See under Screech, *v. n.*)

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 4.

Let him, that will a *screechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 11.

By the *screechowl's* dismal note,
By the black night raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob, to tear thy coat,
If ever thou come near us. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Jupiter, though he had jogged the balance to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him.—*Dryden.*

Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny day,
And the slow ass on trees, like squirrels play...
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, 69.

Screen. *s.* [N.Fr. *escran, escrain.* See extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Anything that affords shelter or concealment.

Now near enough: your leafy *screens* throw down,
And show like those you are.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 6.

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy.—*Bacon.*

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages.—*Swift.*

My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between,
The *screen* removed, their hearts are trembling.
Id., On the Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Anything used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth.—*Bacon.*

One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools.—*Swift.*

3. In *Architecture*. See extract.

[A] *screen* [is] a partition enclosure, or parclose separating a portion of a room or of a church, from the rest. In the domestic hall of the middle ages, a *screen* was almost invariably fixed across the lower end, so as to part off a small space which became a lobby (with a gallery above it), within the main entrance doors; the approach to the body of the hall being by one or more doorways through the *screen*. This was of wood, with the lower part to the height of a few feet, formed of close panelling, and the upper part of open-work. In churches *screens* were used in various situations, to enclose the choir, to separate subordinate chapels, to protect tombs, &c.; that at the west end of the choir, or chancel, was often called the rood-screen, from the rood having been placed over it previous to the Reformation; they were formed either of wood or stone; and were enriched not only with mouldings and carvings, but also with most brilliant colouring and gilding.—*Dictionary of Architecture.*

4. Riddle to sift sand.

[The Bohemian *schrana* [in the sense of receptacle] corresponds to Latin *scrinium*, German *schrein*, French *escrain*, a chest, a casket, shrine; in the second with French *escran, écran*, a skreen, the one being an implement to keep something of value in, the other to keep what is noxious off.... A *screen* for gravel or corn is a grating which wards off the coarser particles and prevents them from coming through.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Screen. *v. a.*

1. Shelter; conceal; hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blasts.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 29.

A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion.
Rowe.

2. Sift; riddle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*.—*Evelyn.*

It is calculated that the best coals may be delivered, *screened*, at the mouth of the Thames, for 18*s.* per load, yielding a profit of not less than forty-eight per cent. to the shareholders.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Screw. *s.* [N.Fr. *escroue*; German, *schraube*; Danish, *skrue*.]

1. Mechanical power so called.

The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Used *adjectivally* or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Jade: (as applied to a *horse*).

When, acting on Darrell's general instructions for your outfit, I bought that horse, I flattered myself that I had chosen well. But rare are good horses—rarer still a good judge of them; I suppose I was cheated, and the brute proved a *screw*.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. viii. ch. vi.

A screw loose. Something wrong, or amiss.

Screw. *v. a.* (Often with *up*).

1. Turn or move by a screw.

Some, when the press by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 100.

2. Fasten with a screw.

We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace.
Cowley.

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said, Sebastian knew to govern slaves.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Let others *screw* their hypocritick face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift.*

The father and daughter were sitting at their breakfast. Tom had retired, and they were alone. Mr. Pecksniff frowned at first; but having cleared his brow, looked stealthily at his child. Her nose was very red indeed, and *screwed* up tight, with hostile preparation.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

4. Force; bring by violence.

He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screwed up* the pins of power too high.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed up*, may be computed to be about two millions.—*Swift.*

5. Oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing*

and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasant's in France.—*Swift.*

'How long is it since he bought this yacht?'—'Why I am not sure that it is already bought—that is, paid for. Levy was to meet Spendquick this very morning, to arrange the matter. Spendquick complains that Levy *screws* him.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. vi.

Screwed. *adj.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*

She walked so unsteadily as to attract the compassionate regards of divers kind-hearted boys, who took the liveliest interest in her disorder; and in their simple language, bade her be of good cheer, for she was 'only a little *screwed*.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

Scréwer. *s.* One who screws: (with *up*).

Musick seemeth a *screwer up* of lower passions.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 484: 1654.

Screw-pine. *s.* [? two words.] In *Botany.* Tree resembling the palms with a spiral growth, more especially of the genus Pandarus.

Scribátious. *adj.* [Lat. *scriba.*] Skilful in, fond of, writing. *Contemptuous.*

Popes were then not very *scribations*, or not so pragmatical.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Scríbble. *v. a.* [Lat. *scribo.*]

1. Fill with artless or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *scribbled* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 82.

Travellers, on reaching a distant point of a journey, or on viewing any remarkable object of their curiosity, have at all times been fond of carving or *scribbling* their names on the spot, to boast of their prowess to after-comers.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

2. Write without use or elegance: (as, 'He *scribbled* a pamphlet').

Scríbble. *v. n.* Write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that.—*Bentley.*

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite,
There are who judge still worse than he can write.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 34.

Ye pimps, who, under virtue's fair pretence,
Steal to the closet of young Innocence,
And teach her, unexperienced yet and green,
To *scribble* as you *scribbled* at fifteen.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

'You may be sure of that, ma'am,' said Miss Crab; 'once the propensity gets hold of a man, his pen never keeps still—*scribble—scribble—scribble.*'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Having once tasted praise, you will continue to sigh for it: you will perhaps never again get a publisher to bring forth a poem, but you will hanker round the purlieus of the Muses, *scribble* for periodicals—fall at last into a bookseller's drudge.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. vi. ch. xiv.

Scríbble. *s.* Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble.*—*Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language.—*Swift.*

Scríbbler. *s.* One who scribbles; petty author; writer without worth.

I never yet could see any *scribbler* so unlearned, as that he durst not charge his opposite with ignorance.—*Bishop Hall, Against Brownists.* (Ord MS.)

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigoted French *scribblers.*—*Swift.*

Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce.—*Letter to the Publisher of the Dunciad.*

Nature had intended Lucian Gay for a scholar and a wit; necessity had made him a *scribbler.*—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. v.

Scríbbling. *verbal abs.* Act, or habit, of one who scribbles.

Leave ... flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 592.

Scribe. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *scriba*; *scribo* = I write.]

1. Writer.

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

Write down thy mind, bewray thy meaning so;
And, if thy stumps will let thee, play the *scribe.*
Id., Titus Andronicus, ii. 5.

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes.*—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe.*—*Spectator.*

2. In *Jewish History.* Member of an official, learned class, engaged upon the study and exposition of the law.

I again revolved
The law and prophets, searching what was writ
Concerning the Messiah, to our *scribes*
Known partly. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 259.

It appears from the frequent mention that is made in the Gospel of the *Scribes* and Pharisees in conjunction, that the greatest number of Jewish teachers or doctors of the law, for these are expressions equivalent to *scribe*, were at that time of the pharisaical sect.—*Bishop Percy.*

Scrímer. *s.* [Fr. *escrimeur.*] Gladiator; fencing-master. *Obsolete Gallicism.*

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

Scrimp. *adj.* Scanty.

Scrímpness. *s.* Scantiness.

Scrine. *s.* [Lat. *scrinium.*] Place in which writings or curiosities are reposited.

Help then, O holy virgin, chief of nine,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Scrip. *s.* [? Lat. *scirpula*, from *scirpus* = bullrush.] Small bag; satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and *scrippage.*—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
Milton, Comus, 626.

Scrip. *s.* [*script.*]

1. Schedule; small writing.

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip.*—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin.—*Locke.*

2. In *Commerce.* Temporary shares (chiefly, at present, but not exclusively, in *railways*) partly paid up.

Scrippage. *s.* That which is contained in a scrip.

(For example see under Scrip.)

Script. *s.* [Lat. *scriptum* = thing written.] Small writing.

Do you see this sonnet,
This loving *script?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

Scríptory. *adj.*

1. Written; not orally delivered.

Wills are nuncupatory and *scriptory.*—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

2. Used for writing.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 82.

Scríptural. *adj.* Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines sometimes to men.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Scrípture, *s.* [Lat. *scriptura.*]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it.—*South, Sermons.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry.—*Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross 'em?—*Id.*

Scripturist. *s.* One who thoroughly understands the sacred writings.

Wicliffe was not only a good divine and *scripturist*, but well skilled in the civil, canon, and English law.—*Archbishop Newcome, On the English Translation of the Bible*, p. 6.

Scrívener. *s.* [N.Fr. *escrivain.*]

1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servants here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

The Whigs soon had an opportunity of retaliating. They triumphantly related that a *scrivener* in the Borough, a stanch friend of hereditary right, while exulting in the judgment which had overtaken the queen, had himself fallen down dead in a fit.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free!
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Scriveners are mentioned in the statute against usury and excessive interest of money. Money *scriveners* were understood to be those who received money to place out at interest, and who supplied those who wanted to raise money on security; thus rendering themselves useful to, and receiving a profit from, both parties. If a *scrivener* is entrusted with a bond, he may receive the interest; and if he fails, the obligee shall bear the loss; and so it is if he receive the principal, and deliver up the bond; for being entrusted with the security itself, it shall be presumed he is trusted with power to receive the principal and interest; and the giving up the bond on payment of the money is a discharge thereof.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

Scrófula. *s.* [? see last extract.] In *Medicine.* Tubercular disease. See Tubercle.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Scrofula [is] constitutional asthenia; a weak or atonic development of the frame, with a flabby state of the soft solids and predominance of cellular and lymphatic conformation; and a disposition to, or the presence of, swellings of the lymphatic glands, of disorder of the mucous surfaces, and of deposits, in various organs or parts, of small masses, varying in size, consisting of a firm, friable, inelastic substance resembling cheese, and denominated tubercles. From the synonymes enumerated above, it may be inferred that the term scrofulous diathesis, or cachexy, or vice; strumous taint, or constitution: tuberculous cachexy, or evil; tuberculosis; scrofulosis may be considered as nearly synonymous.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Scrofula ... was termed by the Greeks *αἱ χοιράδες*, swollen or indurated glands of the neck, to which it was said that the pig (*χοῖρος*) is especially subject. Hence the Latin term *scrofula* has been traced to scrofa, a sow; but the origin is in either case very dubious, the Greek word being akin, perhaps, to *χέρρος*, hard, and the Latin to scrupus and rupes, a stone or pebble. It is now regarded as the result of a general disorder to which the name tuberculosis is given. The blood is diseased, and according to the age of the patient different organs are liable to become attacked by tubercular deposit. In early infancy this deposit gives rise to water on the brain. In early manhood pulmonary consumption is the result, while in the intermediate period of life we find mesenteric disease appearing. The popular use of the word *scrofula* consists more especially in its application to tuberculosis in children.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art.*

Scrófulous. *adj.* Diseased with, having the character of, scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scrofulous* disposition.—*Ibid.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to beside the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure?—*Swift.*

Scroll. *s.* [N.Fr. *escrouelle, escrou* = roll.] Writing wrapped up or folded as a roll.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times derived;

Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude.—*Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good; part bad: of bad the longer *scroll*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 335.

With this epistolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul.
Prior, Horace Imitated, Letter to Mr. Harley.

Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take yon beauteous, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it, like an useless parchment *scroll*.
Id., Solomon, i. 663.

He saw thro' life and death, thro' good and ill,
He saw thro' his own soul.
The marvel of the everlasting will,
An open *scroll*,
Before him lay. *Tennyson, The Poet.*

Scrow. *s.* Scroll. *Obsolete.*

Scrow, or schedule, of paper.—*Huloet.*

This is, perhaps, the word at present in use, colloquially, in such combinations as a *screw* of tobacco, &c., where the article is either wrapped in a small roll, or is of the same quantity as that of such packets.

Scroyle. *s.* [N.Fr. *escrouelles* = scrofulous swelling.] Mean fellow; rascal; wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *Shakespear, King John*, ii. 2.

Hang 'em, *scroyles!* there's nothing in them i' the world.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Scrub. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *schrobben.*] Rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 310.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepared to *scrub* the entry and the stairs.
Swift, Description of the Morning.

The children up stairs . . . are yelling as their maid . . . is tearing Miss Emmy's hair out by the roots; or *scrubbing* Miss Polly's dumpy nose with mottled soap, till the little wretch screams herself into fits.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

Scrub. *s.* [? Scarab.]

1. Mean fellow.

They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 127.

Then, said Mr. No-good, Away with such a fellow from the earth. Ay, said Mr. Malice, for I hate the very looks of him. Then said Mr. Love-lust, I could never endure him. Nor I, said Mr. Live-loose, for he would always be condemning my way. Hang him, hang him, said Mr. Heady. A sorry *scrub*, said Mr. High-mind. My heart riseth against him, said Mr. Enmity. He is a rogue, said Mr. Liar. Hanging is too good for him, said Mr. Cruelty. Let us dispatch him out of the way, said Mr. Hate-light.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

2. Anything mean or despicable: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stored.
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board.
Swift.

Scrúbbed. *adj.* Scrubby.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Scrúbbing-brush. *s.* Brush for scrubbing, the bristles being short, coarse, and in large tufts.

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing brushes.—Arbuthnot.*

Scrúbby. *adj.* Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack
Can set the mastiff on your back. *Swift.*
The scene a wood, produced no more
Than a few *scrubby* trees before. *Id.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

A *scrubby-looking*, yellow-faced foreigner, with cleaned gloves, is warbling inaudibly in a corner, to the accompaniment of another.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

Scrúbbyish. *adj.* Somewhat scrubby.

Why so. I happen to be sheriff of the county; and, as all writs are returnable to me, a *scrubbyish* fellow ask'd me to sign one against you.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman.*

Scrúple. *s.* [Fr. *scrupule*; Lat. *scrupulus.*]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: (generally about minute things).

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wiped the black *scruples*, reconciled my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question.—*Bacon.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary *scruples*, which only entangle the soul.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else.—*Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth.—*Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

Scrúple. *v. n.* Doubt; hesitate; demur.

He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge; not deceived,
But fondly overcome with female charms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 997.

Still, there doubtless are persons who would *scruple* to swear to a falsehood which they would not *scruple* deliberately to affirm.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 4.

Scrúple. *v. a.* Cause to scruple or doubt.

Vulgar hearts wanted satisfaction in nothing concerning the king's integrity, but only in the matter of those letters, which did still *scruple* many of them.—*Symmonds, Vindication of King Charles I.*: 1648.

Scrúpler. *s.* One who scruples. *Rare.*

Away with those nice *scruplers*, who for some further ends have endeavoured to keep us in an undue sense.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 295.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Scrúpulize. *v. a.* Perplex with scruples. *Rare.*

Other articles may be so *scrupulized*.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 244: 1625.

Scrupulósity. *s.*

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they warned to take heed, that *scrupulosity* did not make them *rigorous* in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrilege is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Scrúpulous. *adj.*

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *scrupulous.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were such *scrupulous* reverers of them, that it was the business of the Masorites, to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days.—*Locke.*

In a stage of civilisation so little advanced as that of the Anglo-Saxons, and under circumstances of such incessant peril, the fortunes of a nation chiefly depend upon the wisdom and valour of its sovereigns. No free people, therefore, would intrust their safety to blind chance, and permit an uniform observance of hereditary succession to prevail against strong public expediency. Accordingly the Saxons, like most other European nations, while they limited the inheritance of the crown exclusively to one royal family, were not very *scrupulous* about its devolution upon the nearest heir.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Erasmus acutely observed—alluding to what then much occupied his mind—that one might be apt to swear that they had been taught, in the confessional cell, all they had learnt; so *scrupulous* are they of disclosing what they know.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Conception and Expression.*

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the most unprincipled public men who have taken part in affairs within our memory would, if tried by the standard which was in fashion during the latter part of the seventeenth century, deserve to be regarded as *scrupulous* and disinterested.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestick powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.—Bacon.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance.—*Woodward.*

Scrúpulously. *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Scrúpulousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Scrupulous; state of being scrupulous.

Others by their weakness, and fear, and *scrupulousness*, cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 16.

If the like *scrupulousness* was observed in registring the smallest changes in profane authors.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 32.

Scrútable. *adj.* Capable of being submitted to scrutiny; discoverable by inquiry: (the negative compound Inscrutable *commoner*).

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Scrutátor. *s.* [Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner; special officer so called in the Universities.

The *scrutators* were two of the seculars.—*Hales, Letter from the Synod of Dort*, p. 2: 1618.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Scrutineér. *s.* One who conducts a scrutiny: (especially in *elections*, one who examines the validity of the votes given).

Scrútinize. *v. a.* Examine by scrutiny.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize.—Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Scrútinizing. *part. adj.* Closely searching.

Morley paced the chamber disturbed; Hatton remained silent and watched him with a *scrutinizing* eye.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Scrútinous. *adj.* Captious; full of inquiries. *Rare.*

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleased, and parsimonious.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Scrútiny. *s.* [N.Fr. *scrutine*; Lat. *scrutinium.*] Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgement, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not what does he believe or hope, but what he loves.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 514.

They that have designed exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectified must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

We are admonished of want of charity to others, and want of a Christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by anybody.—*Locke.*

Scrutoire. *s.* [Fr. *escritoire.*] Case of drawers for writing.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked.—*Prior.*

Scruze. *v. a.* Squeeze; compress. *Rare.*

Tho' up he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scruzed* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life, now loosed from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Scud. *v. n.* [?]

1. Flee; run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their sires the little sylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the suds. *Swift.*

The wind was high; the vast white clouds *scudded* over the blue heaven; the leaves yet green, and tender branches snapped like glass, were whirled in eddies from the trees; the grassy sward undulated like the ocean with a thousand tints and shadows.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xvi.

2. Be carried precipitately before a tempest: (applied to a *ship*).

Scud. *v. a.* Pass over quickly.

A shepherd, from the lofty brow
Of some proud cliff, surveys his lessening flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.
Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.

Scud. *s.* Cloud swiftly driven by the wind.

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the showery *scuds* arise.
Dryden.

Scúddle. *v. n.* Run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.

Scuff. *s.* See extract.

[The *scuff, scruff* of the neck, [is] the loose skin hanging about the neck of a dog, like the collar of a coat or cuff of a sleeve. Dutch, *schoef*, collar of a coat, replicatio, reflexio togæ. (Kilian.) — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Scúffle. *s.* Confused quarrel; tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing divertisement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Michael Lambourne . . . hoped he retained no unfriendly recollection of the part he had taken in the morning's *scuffle*.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. viii.

Or like a black eye in some recent *scuffle*;
For sometimes we must box without the muffle.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 92.

Scúffle. *v. n.* [Swedish, *skuffa.*] Fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantage in the field in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Sculk. *v. n.* [Swedish, *skiolka* = lurk, from *skiul* = hiding-place.] Lurk in hiding-places; lie close.

Are not you he that rather than you **durst** go an industrious voyage, being pressed to the islands, *skulked* till the fleet was gone?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure.*

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publickly.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coleworts he concealed his wily head;
There *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 495.

My prophets and my sophists finished here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art.
Prior, Solomon, i. 705.

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father used to say
The girl had such a bashful way. *Swift.*

Scúlker. *s.* One who sculks; lurker; one who hides himself for shame or mischief.

Scull (of the head). See Skull.

Scull. *s.* [A.S. *sceole.*] Shoal.

They fly, or die, like scaled *sculls*
Before the belching whale.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 399.

Scull. *s.* Oar for both hands (in the extract *adverbial*).

Like caitiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed;
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 349.

Scúller. *s.*

1. Boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* sate. *Dryden.*

They hire their *sculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

2. Rower of such a boat.

If they called a boat, says a waterman, I am first *sculler*; if they stept to the Rose to take a bottle, the drawer would cry, Friend, we sell no ale.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. ii.

Scúllery. *s.* Place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyrœicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears.—*Peacham.*

Scúllion. *s.* [N.Fr. *sculier*, *escouelle* = dish.] Lowest domestic servant, who washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,
A *scullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stablemen, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way.—*Swift.*

He was low-minded in all his pleasures and tastes, and got the nickname of Cybrosactes, the *scullion*.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Scúllionly. *adj.* Having the character of a scullion, especially as low, base, worthless.

This fellow brought forth his *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Sculp. *v. a.* [Fr. *sculper*; Lat. *sculpo.*] Carve, as in sculpture. *Rare.*

O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant!
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Scúlptile. *adj.* [Lat. *sculptilis.*] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images.—*Sir T. Browne.*

All carved images they abhor, and anathematize the adorers of *sculptile* representations.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 322.

Scúlptor. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *sculpteur.*] Carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art.
Dryden.

The Latin poets give the epithets of 'trifidum' and 'trisulcum' to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks.—*Addison.*

Scúlpture. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sculptura.*]

1. Art of carving wood, or chiselling stone into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 701.

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 715.

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 33.

3. Art of engraving on copper.

Scúlpture. *v. a.* Cut; engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptured* high,
There are who have not. *Pope*

Scum. *s.* [N.Fr. *escume.*]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise;
Others to bear the same away did mind;
And others it to use according to his kind.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom.—*Bacon.*

Gather'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,
Self-fed, and self-consumed. *Milton, Comus*, 595.

They mix a medicine to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 685.

Away, ye *scum*,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils.
Id., Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

Comes Plague, a winged wolf, who loathes alway
The garbage and the *scum* that strangers make her prey. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam*, x. 24.

The minister must apportion the plunder to the illiterate clan, the *scum* that floats on the surface of a party.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. vi.

2. Dross; refuse; recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the work, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 855

The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Lord Roscommon.*

You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jails.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 496.

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Scum. *v. a.* Clear off scum; skim.

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 703.

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead:
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead!
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iii. 1.

What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Scúmmer. *s.* [Fr. *écumoire.*] Vessel with which liquor is scummed: (commonly called a *skimmer*).

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 120.

Scúmmy. *adj.* Abounding in scum.

As for the married clergy, that they were even accounted the scumme and refuse of their order, it is but the scurrilous *scummy* blurre of an intemperate pen.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy.* (Ord MS.)

Scúpper. *s.* [Spanish, *escupir.*] Hole in a ship's deck or side for carrying off water.

Her *scuppers* may be left unset, whereby the water runs down her timbers years together.—*Maydman, Naval Speculations*, p. 73: 1691.

Scuppers [are] certain channels cut through the waterways and sides of a ship, at proper distances, and lined with sheet-lead, in order to carry the water off the deck into the sea.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Used *adjectivally.*

The leather over these holes are called *scupper-leathers*, and the nails with which they are fastened, *scupper-nails*.—*Bailey.*

Scupper-hose is a leather pipe or tube nailed round the outside of the *scuppers* of the lower decks, and which, by hanging down, prevents the water from entering when the ship inclines under a press of sail. . . . *Scupper-nails* are about an inch in length, have broad heads, and are used for fastening leather and canvas to the *scuppers*. . . . *Scupper-plugs* are used to stop the *scuppers* occasionally.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Scurf. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Dry branny scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. Soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1009.

3. Anything sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 671.

Upon throwing in a stone, the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up.—*Addison.*

Scúrfiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Scurfy; state of being scurfy.

In wretched beggary,
And maungy misery,
In lousy lothsumnesse,
And scabbed *scorffynesse*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 81.

Scúrfy. *adj.* Having scurf or scabs.

Scúrrile. *adj.* [Lat. *scurrilis*, from *scurra* = buffon.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurril* jests.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Scurrile talk, obscene actions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 496.

Were it not for quaffing, ribaldry, dalliance, *scurrile* profaneness, these men would be dull, and (as we say) dead on the nest!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 7.

Nothing can conduce more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, . . . provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurril* scoffing.—*B. Jonson.*

Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurril* taunts.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

Scurrílity. *s.* [Fr. *scurrilité*; Lat. *scurrilitas, -atis.*] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iv. 2.

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets.—*Dryden.*

For omitting those . . . terms of *scurrility* betwixt us, which only differences our affections . . . not our cause, there is between us one common name and appellation, one faith and necessary body of principles common to us both.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.* (Ord MS.)

Scúrrilous. *adj.* Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than satyrical immodesty.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that he use no *scurrilous* words in 's tunes.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind!—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous* and enraged orators.—*Swift.*

Scúrrilously. *adv.* In a scurrilous manner; with gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation.—*Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility *scurrilously* to sport with that which others count religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Scúrrilousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Scurrilous; scurrility; baseness of manners.

Scúrvily. *adv.* In a scurvy manner; basely; coarsely.

Look i' your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and makes it perfect.—*South, Sermons.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated.—*Swift.*

He who has a judgment so weak and crazed, that no helps can correct or amend it, shall write *scurvily* out of rhyme, and worse in it.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.* (Ord MS.)

Scúrviness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Scurvy; state of being scurvy.

Scúrvy. *adj.*

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.

Whatsoever man . . . be *scurvy* or scabbed.—*Leviticus*, xxi. 20.

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's funeral.—*Id., Tempest*, ii. 2.

He spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Id., Othello*, i. 2.

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco.—*Swift.*

And, if he rhyme, shall praise for standard wit,
More *scurvy* sense than Prynne and Vicars writ.
Oldham, Imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal.

In Candide or the Optimist, there is an admirable stroke of Voltaire's. Eight travellers meet in an obscure inn, and some of them with not sufficient money to pay for a *scurvy* dinner. In the course of conversation, they are discovered to be eight monarchs in Europe, who had been deprived of their crowns!—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Dethroned Monarchs.*

'Ho, Diomed, well met! Do you sup with Glaucus to-night?' . . . 'Alas, no! dear Clodius; he has not invited me,' replied Diomed, a man of portly frame and of middle age. 'By Pollux, a *scurvy* trick! for they say his suppers are the best in Pompeii.'—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. i.

Scúrvy. *s.* [Lat. *scorbutus.*] Well-known disease to which seamen were far more liable than they are now: consisting in a degeneration of blood, and generally arising from the want of fresh provisions; purpura. See extracts.

Lemon-juice is really a specific against *scurvy*, whether it be employed as a preventive or as a remedy. It supplies something to the blood which is essential to its healthy properties. Its virtues were known in this country more than two hundred years ago, as appears from the work entitled 'The Surgeon's Mate, or Military and Domestic Medicine,' by John Woodall, Master in Surgery: London, 1636. But the merit in making the fact generally known, and of procuring the systematic introduction of lemon-juice into nautical diet, by an order from the Admiralty, is due to Dr. Blair and Sir Gilbert Blane, in their capacity of Commissioners of the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen in 1795. 'The effect (says Sir John Herschel) of this wise measure may be estimated from the following facts. In 1780, the number of cases of *scurvy* received into Haslar Hospital was 1,457: in 1806 one only; and in 1807 one.' He adds, 'There are now many surgeons in the navy who have never seen the disease.'—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xc.

Of the symptoms of *scurvy* the earliest are observed in the countenance. The face as well as the rest of the surface, is pale and bloated. The caruncuiæ of the eyes and lips have a dirty or greenish hue. The expression of the features is depressed, the gums are swollen, spongy, soft, livid, and bleed on the slightest friction. The odour of the breath is offensive. . . . The skin is dry and harsh, and it generally continues dry throughout the course of the malady. Sometimes it is rough, resembling the goose-skin appearance; but it is more frequently shining with patches, streaks, or spots of a reddish-brown, bluish, greenish, black or livid hue, resembling those following a severe bruise. The size of these patches varies from a small point to that of a hand-breadth: and it generally increases with the progress of the malady. The patches are first observed, and are most numerous, on the legs and thighs; but they soon appear on the arms and trunk, and on the scalp; very rarely on the face, which, however, assumes a more dingy and bloated hue. The ankles swell and the legs and feet become œdematous.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Scúrvygrass. *s.* Plant of the genus Cochlearia (officinalis), supposed to be useful as a remedy in scurvy.

Some *scurvygrass* do bring,
That inwardly applied 's a wondrous sovereign thing. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xviii.

Scurvy-grass evolves, when rubbed, a somewhat pungent odour. Its taste is penetrating and acrid. [It is] a gentle stimulant, aperient, and diuretic. It has long been esteemed as an antiscorbutic. It has also been used in visceral obstructions. It is occasionally eaten with bread and butter like watercress.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*: 1853.

The common *scurvy-grass* is cultivated in gardens for its leaves. It flourishes best in a sandy soil, but will succeed in almost any other, especially if abounding in moisture. The situation must always be as open as possible. It is propagated by seed, which should be sown as it is ripe in July or June, for if kept from the ground until the spring, they will entirely loose their vegetative power, or produce plants weak and unproductive. The sowing is performed in drills eight inches apart, and half an inch deep.—*Johnson, Encyclopædia of Agriculture.*

'Scuse. *s.* Excuse.

I shifted him away,
And laid good *'scuse* upon your ecstasy.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

Scut. *s.* [Norse, *skott.*] Tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is aversely seated, and in its distension inclines unto the coccix or *scut*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

He fled to earth; but first it cost him dear,
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

Scútage. *s.* [Low Lat. *scutagium.*] Escuage; the one being formed from the Latin, the other from the French.

Scutch. *v. a.* Prepare flax by beating.

We may in general estimate that a hundred pounds of the stalks of retted flax, taken in the dry state, afford from forty-five to forty-eight pounds of broken flax, of which, in the swinging or *scutching*, about twenty pounds of flax, with nine or ten pounds of *scutch* tow, are obtained. The rest is boon-waste. The breaking of a hundred pounds of stalks requires in the ordinary routine of a double process by hand, about twenty hours, and with the above described machine, from seventeen to eighteen hours. To *scutch* a hundred pounds of broken flax clean, a hundred and thirty hours of labour are required by the German swinging method.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Scútcheon. *s.* Escutcheon.

And thereto had she that *scutcheon* of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent ministers.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest shall
Hang in what place you please.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Honour is a mere *scutcheon*.—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* v. 1.

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 236.

What further or better belief can be said to exist in these twelve hundred? Belief in high-plumed hats of a feudal cut; in heraldic *scutcheons*; in the divine right of kings, in the divine right of game-destroyers.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

Scútellated. *adj.* Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution.—*Woodward.*

Scútiform. *adj.* Shaped like a shield.

Scúttle. *s.* [A.S. *scuttel.*] Wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter, which it resembles in form.

A *scuttle* or skrein to rid soil fro' the corn.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Scúttle. *s.* [? Scud.] Short and quick pace.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop.—*Spectator.*

Scúttle. *s.* [Spanish, *escotillon.*] Small grate; hole in deck of a ship.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to keep in what mice are there.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Scúttle. *v. a.* Cut holes in the deck or sides of a ship, when stranded or overset, and continuing to float on the surface.

In the middle of the Loire stream, on signal given, the gabarre is *scuttled*; she sinks with all her cargo.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. iii.

Scúttle. *v. n.* Run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room.—*Arbuthnot.*

Scúttlefish. *s.* Corruption of Cuttlefish.

There are some persons made so by nature, that they are slow, dark, gloomy, joyless, puzzling, and perplexing; and they pass for the wise, prudent, guarded men of the world: they may attack error, but seldom find out truth by themselves; like the *scuttle-fish* they spout out their own black liquor on the pellucid element.—*Cheyne, On Regimen*, preface. (Ord MS.)

Scythe. *s.* Sithe.

He that in summer, in extremest heat
Scorched all day, in his own scalding sweat,
Shaves with keen *scythe* the glory and delight
Of motley meadows, resteth yet at night,

And in the arms of his dear pheer forgoes
All former troubles and all former woes.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas.

I was sadly put to it for a *scythe* or sickle to cut it down: and all I could do was to make one as well as I could, out of one of the broad-swords, or cutlasses, which I saved among the arms out of the ship.
—Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

Sdain or **Sdein.** *v. a.* Disdain. *Rare.*

For doubt of being *sdayned.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unfitting thee, and *sdeyned* of thy skill.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland: 1593.

Lifted up so high,
I *sdein'd* subjection.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 49.

Sdain. *s.* Disdain. *Rare.*

So she departed full of grief and *sdaine.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sdéinful. *adj.* Disdainful. *Rare.*

They now, puft up with *sdeinful* insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*

Sea. *s.* [A.S. *sæ, sio.*]

1. Ocean; water: (opposed to the *land*).

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,
Making the green one red.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

The rivers run into the *sea.—Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine.
Sir J. Davies.

Ambiguous, between *sea* and land,
The river horse. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 473.

Against the Tyber's mouth, but far away,
An ancient town was seated on the *sea*—
A Tyrian colony—the people made
Stout for the war, and studious of their trade.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 9.

So when the first bold vessel dared the *seas*,
High on the stern the Thracian raised his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Lake; mere.

Jesus, walking by the *sea* of Galilee, saw two brethren.—*Matthew*, iv. 18.

3. Proverbially, any large quantity.

That *sea* of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion.—*Eikon Basilike.*

4. Anything rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 717.

Half seas over. Half drunk.

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out.—*Spectator.*

At sea, all at sea. In a vague, uncertain condition.

The combinations wherein this word enters as an initial element are numerous; and so are the true compounds. It is, however, in many cases, difficult to say to which class the word belongs; nor is it always safe, even when the metre seems to determine the point, to take the authority of the writer. The best rule is to follow the analogy of such other compounds as agree in the second element; but this is often at variance with practice.

Many are terms in Natural History; and here, as a rule, the combination gives two words rather than a genuine compound. The difference seems to be regulated by the *extent* to which the object of which the second element is the name is marine, or other than marine; yet, at the same time, sufficiently like something that *is* marine to suggest a comparison. And this difference agrees to a great extent with the generic or specific character of the term. Thus, of *birds*, or *weeds*, some may belong as truly to the sea as to the land; and when we use a compound to say whether a land-bird or a sea-bird be meant, the distinguishing prefix takes an accent, for the distinction it indicates is real, giving *seábirds* and *seáweeds*, to which *lánd-birds* and *lánd-weeds* may be opposed. With *cows*, *cats*, &c., however, the second name is specifically that of a land animal, and no real division into *land cows* or *land cats* exists. Roughly speaking, then, the possibility of a real contrast between the two parts of a class carries us far in the fixation of the accent. But not all the way. When the word exceeds two syllables the tendency to place the accent nearer the end complicates our criticism. So does the extent to which the word is in common use. So do certain accidents; e.g. we say *seágull* not *seá-gúll.* Yet there are (in the common acceptation of the name) no *land gulls.* The bird, however, probably took its name in the inland districts where it was noticed as coming from the sea. This principle of contrast gives us, also, *seáfish* as opposed to *freshwater fish.* What applies in this respect to the combinations beginning with *sea*, applies also to those beginning with *water.* When the object is wholly or mainly marine, no prefix is needed. It is, however, sometimes used as an expletive, e.g. *sea-wave.* In this case there is a pair of words. This applies to what has been said about *seágull.* The name would never occur to a sea-side resident unless there were other gulls in his neighbourhood.

Of the forthcoming entries many will be unaccompanied by any extract. Generally, when this is the case, the word is found in the synonymy rather than in the text of the author from whom it is taken; or else an illustrative extract is to be found under one of the equivalent names.

Sea-ácorn. *s.* Barnacle (i.e. the Cirrhopod so called).

The Balani (Barnacles) have also been named *sea-acorns*, from some sort of resemblance to the fruit of the oak.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sea-ádder. *s.* In *Icthyology.* British sea-fish, akin to the sticklebacks, of the genus Gasterosteus (spinachia); fifteen-spined stickleback; bismore.

Sea-anémone. *s.* Radiate animal of the genus Actinia.

[The] fleshy body [of the Actiniæ] often adorned with lively colours, developing numerous tentacula, placed round the mouth on several ranges, like the petals of a double flower, has occasioned the name of *sea-anemone* to be bestowed upon them.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sea-ape. *s.* Sea-fox.

Sea-bank. *s.*

1. Sea shore.

I was, the other day, talking on the *sea-bank* with certain Venetians.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

2. Fence to keep the sea within bounds.

Sea-bat. *s.* Flying-fish.

Sea-bear. *s.* Name given to certain seals; also applied to the white bear.

Sea-beast. *s.* Large or monstrous animal of the sea.

That *sea-beast*
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 200.

Sea-calf. *s.* Name given to the common seal, or Phoca vitulina; sea-dog.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpess and other viviparous fishes.—*Grew, Museum.*

Sea-cat. *s.* Name applied to two British fishes.

1. Genus Trachinus (draco); great Weever; sting-bull; sea-dragon.
2. Genus Anarrhicas (lupus); sea-wolf; swine-fish; wolf-fish.

Sea-change. *s.* Change effected by the sea.

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes;
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a *sea-change.*
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2, song.

Sea-cow. *s.* Manatee. See Sirenia.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick; its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it manatee. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Sea-cúcumber. *s.* Member of a group of radiate animals, akin to the star-fishes, &c., so called from their shape. See extract.

The *sea-cucumbers* are the most typical of the Holothuriadæ, and their popular name is very expressive of their usual form. They have all the power of changing their shapes in the strangest manner, sometimes elongating themselves like worms, sometimes contracting the middle of their bodies so as to give themselves an hour-glass shape, sometimes blowing themselves up with water so as to be perfectly globular. . . . The great *sea-cucumber* is the largest of all the known European species, and probably one of the largest cucumariæ in the world, measuring when at rest fully one foot, and capable of extending itself to the length of three. He is the king of the *sea-cucumbers*, and seems to have gathered the greater number of his subjects around him in the Shetland seas. . . . The Shetlanders designate him by the name of *sea-pudding.* . . . The long *sea-cucumber* (Cucumaria fusiformis) is in proportion to its thickness, the longest of all the British *sea-cucumbers.* It is a small species, measuring about an inch in length. It is rounded, and tapers slightly towards each extremity. The pinkish-white skin is covered with plumose papillæ, and the five rows of suckers are not prominent. The suckers are doubly ranged, and alternate in each row, generally above thirty. The tentacula are ten, short, somewhat triangular, white, and pinnated to their bases. It is a sluggish animal, and not fond of changing form. We dredged several specimens in the Shetland seas during the summer of 1839. . . . The glassy *sea-cucumber* is a most beautiful and delicate animal, being almost transparent and of an opaline hue. It was discovered by Dr. Fleming in the Shetland seas, and was refound by Mr. Goodsir and myself when dredging near Lerwick in 1839. In both cases it was referred to the Holothuria pellucida of Muller, which is doubtless a nearly allied species, but differs from our animal in being quite smooth. The smoothness and fleeciness of the surface of the *sea-cucumbers* is of great importance as a source of specific character in the genus, being very constant. When at rest the glassy *sea-cucumber* is of a fusiform shape, and attenuated at each extremity. The tentacula are large, pedunculate, and pinnate at their extremities. The suckers are placed in two close rows in each avenue. The specimen taken by us was two inches and a half in length. Dr. Fleming says it attains the length of six inches.—*Forbes, British Starfishes.*

Sea-dace. *s.* Sea-perch.

At Ramsgate, and some other places along the Kentish coast, the basse is called a *sea-dace.—Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Sea-dévil. *s.* British fish of the genus Lophius (piscatorius); wide-gab; fishing-frog; frogfish; angler.

Sea-dog. *s.*

1. Dogfish.

Fierce *seadogs* devour the mangled friends.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Common seal; sea-calf.

Sea-drágon. *s.* Sea-cat.

Sea-egg. *s.* Sea-urchin (smooth specimen).

Mr. Thomas Edmonstone tells me the Piper [Cedaris papillata] is called king of the *sea-eggs*, and that it is found in the 'farthest haaf,' the term applied to the deep-sea fishing in deep water.—*Forbes, British Starfishes*, p. 148.

Sea-élephant. *s.* Species of seal, so called from the proboscis-like character of its snout; elephant seal.

It is not from [its trunk] alone that *it* has acquired the name of the *sea-elephant*, but also because it is by much the largest of its kind, in this respect more than doubling the dimensions of its terrestrial

namesake, reaching the enormous length of twenty-five and thirty feet, maintaining withal a proportionate thickness.—*R. Hamilton*, in *Naturalist's Library*.

(See, also, under Sea-Serpent.)

Sea-gírkin. *s.* Member of a group of radiate animals akin to the Sea-cucumber. See extract.

The animals to which we have applied the name of *sea-girkins* differ from the Cucumariæ, externally, in the very few suckers which crown their angles; and internally, in having a strong muscular gizzard. In their motions they differ also very considerably, not constricting themselves, and blowing themselves up as the sea-cucumbers do, but elongating themselves like worms, to which animals they approximate in their movements. Their suckers are exceedingly strong, and always exserted, few in number, and appearing as if ranged in a single line. Two species, both of which seem to have escaped observations of British naturalists till lately, are found in our seas. The first, that before us, appears to be among the most abundant and extensively distributed of all the British Holothuriadæ. The Ocni are sluggish creatures. The brown *sea-girkin* is about three-fourths of an *inch in length*, and sometimes longer. . . . A second species of *sea-girkin* was found by Mr. Goodsir and myself in the Sound of Bressay, Shetland, at the same time with the various sea-cucumbers which we have described from that quarter.—*Forbes, British Starfishes.*

Sea-hare. *s.* Radiate animal, of the genus Aplysia.

Pliny and Dioscorides speak of a species of this genus under the name of *sea-hare*, and depict it as a venomous animal, which not only should not be touched, but not even looked at. Following them, Rondelet has spoken in the same manner. The Aplysiæ are supposed to possess the property of causing the hairs to fall from those parts of the body to which they are applied, and of causing strangury to those who are so foolish as to swallow a little of the sanies which flows from their bodies. But M. Cuvier has proved this opinion to be erroneous, at least, as far as the first of these properties is concerned. But they exhale an odour so nauseous and fetid, that one would be more disposed to avoid than approach them.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sea-heath. *s.* Native plants of the genus Frankenia (lævis, pulverulenta).

Sea-hédgehog. *s.* Sea-urchin; sea-egg.

The *seahedgehog* is enclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land-urchin.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Sea-hólly. *s.* British plant of the genus Eryngium, with leaves resembling in texture those of the holly.

The species are, *seaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true eryngo. —*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Sea-holm. *s.* Sea-holly.

Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and samphire than any other county.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Sea-horse. *s.*

1. Walrus.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tusk of the morse, or walross, called by some the *sea-horse*.—*Woodward.*

Seahorses floundering in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em.
Dryden.

I had just time, in a moment of desperation, to throw myself into the cave upon the back of the *sea-horse*, when the two enormous bodies of ice came in contact . . . I found myself pent up in an apartment not eight feet square, in company with a *sea-horse*. . . . During the first month the calls of hunger obliged me to make frequent attacks upon the carcass of the *sea-horse*; after that, my appetite decreased, until at length I would not touch a mouthful of food in a week.—*Marryatt, Pacha of many Tales.*

2. Applied to certain fishes of the genus Syngnathus; in which the head resembles that of a horse. The Greek term Hippocampus is an approximate equivalent: (Pipe-fish is the *commoner* and more convenient name).

Sea-jélly. *s.* Name given to the jelly-like animals of the genus Medusa, and its allied genera.

Sea-lávender. *s.* Native plants of the genus Statice (limonium, &c.)

And the *sea-lavender* that lacks perfume.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Seá-leech. *s.* Annelid of the genus Piscicola.

Sea-legs. *s.* Capacity of keeping one's legs when a ship pitches or rolls.

It was Martin's turn . . . to hear poor Mark Tapley in his wandering fancy . . . making love-remonstrances to Mrs. Lupin, getting his *sea-legs* on the Screw, . . . and burning stumps of trees in Eden, all at once.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

Sea-líon. *s.* Seal so called.

We turn first to the animals which have received the popular name of *sea-lion*, a name which has been applied by voyagers to seals of large dimensions for a variety of fanciful and absurd reasons. Thus Tunnell, in his narrative of that voyage, which goes under the name of Dampier's, applies the appellation to a great seal he encountered, because 'he roared like a lion;' and others conferred it upon other animals, because they had teeth like lion's teeth, and so forth. Steller, who, in 1742, first gave a detailed account of some of these larger seals, described one under the name of Dampier's *sea-lion*; but, in looking to Tunnell's account, it is evident that no one could thereby distinguish the species; and, from other considerations, it is almost certain it had reference to the proboscis seal just described, which, as we have seen, was called *sea-lion* by Anson, and sea-wolf by Pernetty. But this is the least of our present confusion. Pernetty gives an account of a *sea-lion* which he encountered at the Falkland Islands; and Forster, in his account of Cook's Voyage, supplies another of a somewhat similar animal, which they met with at Staten's Island. From the general resemblance merely, Pernetty regarded the great lion of the Falkland Islands as identical with Steller's; at the same time remarking that there were several species of *sea-lion*; and Forster was disposed to identify the species he saw both with Steller's and Pernetty's; whilst Peron and other naturalists, who have paid great attention to these amphibia, strongly contend that there are three or more different kinds.—*R. Hamilton*, in *Naturalist's Library, Amphibious Carnivora.*

Sea-loach. *s.* British fish of the genus Motella (vulgaris), so called from its wattles and general resemblance to the fresh-water loach; three-bearded rockling; whistle-fish.

Sea-mílkwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus Glaux (maritima).

Sea-mónster. *s.*

1. Strange animal of the sea.

Even the *sea-monsters* draw out the breast; they give suck to their young ones.—*Lamentations*, iv. 3.

Where luxury late reign'd, *sea-monsters* whelp.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 751.

2. Rough sailor. *Contemptuous.*

Let him in, by all means. He is the best creature to laugh at in nature. He is a perfect *sea-monster*, and always looks and talks as if he was upon deck. —*G. Colman, The Jealous Wife*, iii. 1.

3. In *Zoology*. British fish of the genus Chimæra (monstrosa); rabbit-fish; king of the herrings.

Sea-moss. *s.* Kind of coralline so called.

Some scurvigrass do bring; . . .
From Sheppey *sea-moss* some, to cool his boyling blood. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xviii.

Sea-mouse. *s.* Species of Holothuria so called. See extract.

The hairs and bristles, already mentioned, are also developed, in some species, e.g. Aphrodita aculeata, so abundantly as to give it the mammalian character of a hairy investment, whence it has been called by our fishermen the '*sea-mouse*.' The hairs of this beautiful anellid reflect brilliant iridescent hues.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xi.

Sea-neédle. *s.* British fish of the genus Belone (vulgaris); garfish; garpike; seapike; mackerel-guide; hornfish; long-nose; gorebill.

Sea-néttle. *s.* Name given to certain radiate animals of the genus Acalepha and its allied genera, from their property of irritating or stinging the skin when touched.

Dr. Gaertner refers the urticæ marinæ, or *sea-nettles*, to the hydra of Linnæus, commonly called the polype.—*Chambers.*

Sea-ooze. *s.* Mud in the sea or shore.

All *sea-ooses* or oosy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sea-ótter. *s.* Enhydra marina. See extract.

The *sea-otter* is full twice the size of the common otter; the body is very long, and the tail about one third the length of the body. Its skin, shining like velvet, is the most esteemed of all furs, and consequently the most expensive. It is black, with a shade of brown; but about the head there are, in general, more or less of white hairs. The hinder legs, in particular, are very short, and placed nearer the anus than in quadrupeds in general; which assimilates it to the seal, to which it bears a considerable general affinity; it sometimes weighs as much as seventy or even eighty pounds. It is found, perhaps exclusively, in the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, where the Asiatic and American continents nearly approach each other, and in the intervening islands. It is said that a single skin is sometimes sold in the Chinese and Japanese markets for upwards of twenty pounds sterling.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sea-owl. *s.* British fish of the genus Cyclopterus (lumpus); cock-paddle; lump-sucker.

Sea-párrot. *s.* British bird so called from the thickness of its bill, of the genus Fratercula arctica; coulterneb; Puffin.

Sea-pea. *s.* Native plant of the genus Pisum (maritimum).

Sea-pen. *s.* Polypus of the genus Pennatula.

Sea-perch. *s.* Sea-dace.

Sea-pheásant. *s.* Pintail duck.

To roast the pintail, or *sea-pheasant*. It should be roasted at a quick clear fire, &c.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 294: 1865.

Sea-pike. *s.* Sea-needle.

Sea-plántain. *s.* Native plant of the genus Plantago (maritima).

Sea-poácher. *s.* Native fish of the genus Aspidophorus (europæus); lyrie; pluck; noble (Scotch); pogge.

Sea-púdding. *s.* See under Sea-cucumber.

Sea-púrslane. *s.* Native plant of the genus Atriplex (portulacoides; from Lat. *portulaca* = purslane).

Sea-rádish. *s.* Native cruciferous plant, akin to the mustards, of the genus Sinapis (muralis); sand rocket.

Sea-reed. *s.* Native grass of the genus Ammophila (arundinacea).

Sea-resémbling. *adj.* Sea-like.

Jordan from two bubbling heads
His oft returning waters leads,
Till they their narrow bounds forsake,
And grow a *sea-resembling* lake.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 8.

Sea-róbber. *s.* Pirate.

Trade is much disturbed by pirates and *sea-robbers*.—*Milton, Letter of State.*

Sea-rócket. *s.* Native plant akin to the sea-kale, of the genus Cakile (maritima).

Sea-róver. *s.* Pirate.

A certain island long before dispeopled, and left waste by *sea-rovers*.—*Milton, History of England*, b. i.

Sea-salt. *s.* [? compound.] See extract.

Sea-salt, or rock-salt, in a state of purity, consists of 60 of chlorine + 40 of sodium, in 100 parts. This important species of the saline class possesses even in mass a crystalline structure, derived from the cube, which is its primitive form.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sea-sándwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus Arenaria (peploides).

Sea-sérpent. *s.* [see Sea-snake.]

1. False. See extract.

[The] word *Sea-serpent*, with the common prefix Great, represents the idea of a surface-swimming, air-breathing marine animal, of a snake-like shape and undulatory motion, variously reported by alleged eye-witnesses as being from 100 to 600 feet in length; and, by most, as having a mane. . . . Many and divers are the phenomena at sea which recall the preconceived notion of the great *sea-serpent*; and, viewed in that frame of mind, a distance too great for accurate observation, leave a conviction of the marvel which is testified to in good faith. Whenever the monster has been closely approached or captured, it has turned out to be other than was supposed. Captain Sir James C. Ross, in his antarctic voyage, ordered out a boat to approach and if possible kill and capture what seemed to him, his officers, and crew, to be a veritable *sea-serpent*: it proved to be the great *sea-elephant*, Phoca (Cystophora) proboscideus, nearly thirty feet in length, but leaving a strong wake of more than twice that length through the powerful action of the tail-propeller. In other instances, the supposed *sea-serpent* has proved to be a succession of grampuses or porpoises tumbling in line, one after another, and deceiving the eye as a continuous undulatory body,

when first seen at a distance; or it has been found to be a log or spar covered with barnacles and seaweed, which, lifted by the waves and falling, represented the mane of the preconceived monster.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. True. See extract.

Nevertheless, *sea-serpents* do exist; they even abound in some localities in the tropics; they belong to the genus Hydrus or Hydrophis, and are distinguished from land serpents by their compressed tail, which thus becomes a swimming organ. The species are commonly from two feet to four feet in length; rarely approaching to ten feet.—*Owen*, in *Brand and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sea-shore. *s.* Coast of the sea.

That *sea-shore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground.
Dryden.

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *sea-shore.*—*Burnet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *sea-shore.*—*Locke.*

It has been remarked that plants which grow generally on the *sea-shores*, such as the Triglochin maritimum, the Salicornia, the Salsola kali, the Aster tripolium, or Farewell-to-Summer, the Glaux maritima, &c., occur also in the neighbourhood of salt-mines and salt-springs, even of those which are most deeply buried beneath the surface.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sea-side. *s.* [when opposed to *land-side*, a compound.] Edge of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *sea-side* for multitude.—*Judges*, vii. 12.

There disembarking on the green *sea-side*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 639.

Sea-snipe. *s.* British fish of the genus Centriscus (scolopax); Trumpet-fish; bellows-fish; snipe-fish.

Sea-stárwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus Aster (tripolium); sea aster. The Greek ἀστήρ and the English star translate one another.

Sea-súrgeon. *s.* Surgeon employed on ship-board; naval surgeon.

My design was to help the *sea-surgeon.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sea-surroúnded. *adj.* Encircled by the sea.

To *sea-surrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 827.

Sea-swállow. *s.* See Tern.

Sea-thrift. *s.* Native plant of the genus Armeria (maritima).

Sea-títling. *s.* British bird of the genus Anthus (petrosus or aquaticus); dusky-lark; rock-lark; rock-pipit.

Sea-toad. *s.* Turtle. *Coined, or rhetorical.*

With this man I could not long make abode,
For, do you know, he eat a great *sea-toad*;
It came from India; 'twas as big as me;
He called it calipash and calipee.
Prologue, by Garrick.

Sea-úrchin. *s.* Sea-hedgehog.

Sea-wolf. *s.* Sea-cat.

Seábathed. *adj.* Bathed or dipped in the sea.

Seabathed Hesperus, who brings
Night on. *Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 80: 1640.

Seábathing. *s.* Bathing in the sea.

Were I to enumerate half the diseases which are every day cured by *sea-bathing*, you might justly say you had received a treatise instead of a letter.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Used *adjectivally*, as a '*sea-bathing* watering place.'

Seábeat, or Seábeaten. *adj.* Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereign of seas he blames in vain,
That, once *sea-beat*, will to sea again.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Ships . . . both extremely *sea-beaten*, and at last wracked.—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*

Seáboard. *s.* In *Physical Geography.* Nature of the coast-line of maritime countries with special reference to its amount (compared with that of the whole country), as increased by indentations (e.g. in Greece and Ireland), and diminished (e.g. in Spain and Africa) by the want of them.

Seáboard. *adv.* Towards the sea: (a *naval* word).

Seáboat. *s.* Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *sea-boats*, and themselves but indifferent seamen.—*Arbuthnot.*

Seábord. *adj.* Bordering on the sea. *Rare.*

There shall a lion from the *sea-bord* wood
Of Neustria come roaring.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 47.

Seabórdering. *adj.* Forming a border to the sea.

Those *sea-bordering* shores of ours that point at France. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xvii.

Seáborn. *adj.* Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his *sea-born* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*
All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *sea-born* king.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 963.
The tender nautilus, who steers his prow,
The *sea-born* sailor of his shell canoe;
The Ocean Mab, the fairy of the sea,
Seems far less fragile, and, alas, more free.
Byron, The Island, i. 8.

Seábound, or Seaboúnded. *adj.* Bounded by the sea.

Our *sea-bounded* Britainy.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 573.

Subject all nations to thy throne,
And make the *sea-bound* earth thine own.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 2.

Seáboy. *s.* Boy employed on ship-board.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Seábreach. *s.* [? two words.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and *sea-breaches* are nothing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Seábreeze. *s.* [? two words.] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the *seabreeze.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seábuilt. *adj.* Built for the sea.

Borne each by other in a distant line,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lvii.

Seácap. *s.* Cap made to be worn on ship-board.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Seácard. *s.* Mariner's card.

It is as absurd as to affirme, out of the *sea-card*, of one and the same wind, that it stands north-south!—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 82.

We are all like *sea-cards*:
All our endeavours, and our notions,
(As they do to the north,) still point at beauty.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Seáchart. *s.* Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description.—*Watts.*

Seácoal. *s.* Coal so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea.

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal.—*Bacon.*

This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt.—*Harvey.*

Used *adjectivally.*

We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *sea-coal* fire.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

I like the taxes, when they're not too many;
I like a *sea-coal* fire, when not too dear;
I like a beef-steak, too, as well as any;
Have no objection to a pot of beer.
Byron, Beppo, xlviii.

Seácoast. *s.* Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern *seacoast* lay;
For safety's sake that same his seamark made,
And named it Albion. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seácob. *s.* Seagull.

Seacómpass. *s.* Card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north point only, with 'Moveor immotus' notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only.—*Camden, Remains.*

Seáfarer. *s.* [In the extract two words; *wáyfarer*, however, and *wáyfaring* are true compounds.] Traveller by sea; mariner.

They stiffly refused to vail their bonnets by the summons of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;
But dreads the athletick labours of the field.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 179.

Seáfaring. *adj.* [see Seafarer.] Travelling by sea.

My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed.—*Arbuthnot.*

Seáfight. *s.* Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles.—*Bacon.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should in the quietest retirement be less able to sleep than in the middle of a *seafight.*—*Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a *seafight.*—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Seáfish. *s.* Fish that lives in the sea; salt-water fish.

Seáfowl. *s.* Bird that lives at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er-fly. *Pope.*

Seágirt. *adj.* Girded, or encircled, by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles.
Milton, Comus, 18.

Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractised years
In sage debates.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 110.

Seágod. *s.* Fabulous deity of the sea.

Weever . . . doth holiness retain
Above his fellow-floods; whose healthful virtues taught,
Hath of the *sea-gods* oft caused Weever to be sought.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xi.

There the highest-going billows crown,
Until some lusty *sea-god* pull'd them down.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Seágown. *s.* Mariner's short-sleeved gown.

Up from my cabin,
My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I to find them out.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Seágreen. *adj.* Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

Upon his urn reclined,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope, Windsor Forest.*

Their *sea-green* isle, their guilt-won Paradise,
No more could shield their virtue or their vice.
Byron, The Island, iii. 1.

Seágreen. *s.* [? two words.] Colour resembling the distant sea.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes.—*Locke.*

Seágull. *s.* Common British sea-bird of the genus Larus.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls* are great enemies to fish.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seákale. *s.* Garden vegetable, akin to the cabbages, of the genus Crambe (maritima), growing in its wild state on the sea-shore.

The universal character of crucifers is to possess antiscorbutic and stimulant qualities, combined with an acrid flavour. The officinal species are among the commonest of all plants, and only require to be named. . . . When the acrid flavour is dispersed

among an abundance of mucilage, various parts of these plants become a wholesome food; such as the root of the radish, and the turnip, the herbage of the water-cress, the cabbage, and the *sea-kale*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Seal. *s.* [A.S. *seol.*] In *Zoology.* Animal of the genus Phoca, and other allied genera. See extracts.

The *seal* or soyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in musick, or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above water: they also come on land.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of *seals*, and orcs, and seamews clang.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 184.

The *seals*, although smaller in size, are much more varied in form and species than the others. The head, observes M. Cuvier, resembles that of a dog, and they likewise possess the kind and intelligent expression of countenance peculiar to that animal. They are, in fact, easily tamed, and soon become attached to those who feed them. They live entirely upon fish, which they devour in the water: when diving, they can close the nostrils, by means of a particular valve. The common species is typical of the group. The zoological characters of the *seals* are chiefly drawn from their teeth.... *Seals* are found in all parts of the ocean, but more especially in the Southern Pacific, where their great abundance, and the value of the oil extracted from their bodies, have given rise to considerable fisheries, chiefly carried on in ships sent from this country. They are likewise inhabitants of the Frozen Ocean, where both their oil and skins are much prized by the inhabitants.—*Swainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, §§ 133, 139.

Two small barks were employed in fishing and trading along the coast. The supply of herrings, pilchards, mackerel, and salmon was plentiful, and would have been still more plentiful, had not the beach been, in the finest part of the year, covered by multitudes of *seals*, which preyed on the fish of the bay. Yet the *seal* was not an unwelcome visitor: his fur was valuable; and his oil supplied light through the long nights of winter.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Seal. *v. a.*

1. Fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me:
And by him *seal* up thy mind.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3, letter.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards *seal* it.—*Id., Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. Confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

3. Confirm; ratify; settle.

My soul is purged from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *seal* my true heart's love.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

When, therefore, I have performed this, and have *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come by you into Spain.—*Romans*, xv. 28.

Though grace may have reversed the condemning sentence, and *sealed* the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Shut; close: (with *up*).

Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

At my death
Thou hast *seal'd up* my expectation.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

The sense is like the sun; for the sun *seals up* the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things.—*Bacon.*

5. Make fast.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facile gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 408.

6. Fix; decide.

His death sits lightly, but her fate
Has made me what thou well mayst hate.
His doom was *seal'd*—he knew it well,
Warn'd by the voice of stern Taheer,
Deep in whose darkly-boding ear
The deathshot peal'd of murder near,
As filed the troop to where they fell.
Byron, The Giaour.

7. Mark with a stamp.

Seal. *v. n.* Fix a seal: (with *to* or *unto*).

We make a sure covenant and write it; and our princes, Levites, and priests *seal unto* it.—*Nehemiah*, ix. 38.

I will *seal unto* this bond.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Seal. *s.* [Lat. *sigillum*; A.S. *sigel.*]

1. Stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *seal*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

If the organs of perception, like wax over-hardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the *seal*; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the *seal* not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression: in any of these cases the print left by the *seal* will be obscure.—*Locke.*

2. Impression made in wax.

Till thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *seal*?—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

He saw his monkey picking the *seal-wax* from a letter.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1042.

Seal-ring. *s.* Ring in which a seal is set.

The same his grandsire wore about his neck
In three *seal rings*, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

They dressed themselves out for the occasion: a great *seal-ring* flamed on the finger, which, however, was pure copper gilt, and they often assumed the name of some person of good credit.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

Seáled. *part. adj.* Having a seal.

a. As a stamp.

You'd rail upon the hostess.
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she brought stone jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

b. As a cover.

Seáler. *s.* One that seals (by stamping).

Seáler. *s.* One who hunts seals.

Seáling. *verbal abs.* Act of sealing.

Those that sealed [in the margin, at the *sealings*] were Nehemiah, Seraiah, &c.—*Nehemiah*, x. 1.

Seálingwax. *s.* Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with *sealing-wax*.—*Boyle.*

The Hindoos, from time immemorial, have possessed the resin lac, and were long accustomed to use it for sealing manuscripts, &c., before it was known in Europe. It was first imported from the East into Venice, and then into Spain; in which country *sealing-wax* became the object of a considerable commerce under the name of Spanish wax.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Seam. *s.* [from A.S. *seme.*] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
Be worshipp'd?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Part scour the rusty shields with *seam*, and part
New grind the blunted axe.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 867.

Seam. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The *seams* with sparkling emeralds set around.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 161.

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse *seam* may discover where they join.—*Addison.*

2. Juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The *seams* instops (from friendly Sweden brought),
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlvii.

3. Cicatrix; scar.

4. In *Mining.* See extract.

A stratum, bed, or *seam* of coal is not a solid mass of uniform texture, nor always of homogeneous quality in burning. It is often divided or intersected with its concomitant strata by what are called partings, backs, cutters, reeds, or ends.... The following considerations must be had in view in establishing a coal-mine.... The nature of the pavement of the *coal-seam*, particularly as to hardness and softness; and, if soft, to what depth it may be so. The nature of the roof of the *coal-seam*, whether compact, firm, or strong; or weak, and liable to fall; and also the nature of the superincumbent strata.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Seam. *v. a.*

1. Join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. Mark; scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre gave.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 335.

Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face? *Swift.*

Seámaid. *s.*

1. Mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the *seamaid's* musick.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Water-nymph.

You fisher-boyes, and *sea-maids'* dainty crew,
Farewell! for Thomalin will seek a new
And more respectful stream: ungrateful Chame, adieu!
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, ii. 21.

Seáman. *s.*

1. Sailor; navigator; mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Seamen through dismal storms are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful.—*Dryden.*

Æneas order'd on the shore
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's faulchion, and a *seaman's* oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 331.

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most *seamen* of any state in Europe.—*Addison.*

All the remedy I found for this was, at last recollecting I had, among the *seamen's* clothes which were saved out of the ship, some neckcloths of calico or muslin.—*Defoe, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Merman; male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at sea, and porpuses have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *seamen*.—*Locke.*

Seámanship. *s.* Naval skill; good management of a ship.

Privateers and Moorish corsairs possess not the best *seamanship*, and very little discipline.—*Burke, Considerations on the State of Affairs.*

The boatswain remonstrated strongly against this resolution. 'The lads,' he said, 'all knew Cleveland, and could trust his *seamanship*, as well as his courage.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

Seámark. *s.* Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
He for his safety's sake his *seamark* made,
And named it Albion. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

They were executed at divers places upon the seacoast, for *seamarks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coast.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Live I once more
To see these hands and arms free! these that often
In the most dreadful horror of a fight
Have been as *seamarks*, to teach such as were
Seconds in my attempts to steer between
The rocks of too much daring and pale fear,
To reach the port of victory.
Massinger, The Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and set as *sea-marks* for those who observe them to avoid.—*Dryden.*

He private mark'd the fault of others' sway,
And set as *seamarks* for himself to shun.
Id., Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Seámaul. *s.* Seamew; seagull.

Seámew. *s.* Seagull.

As a *compound.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcs, and *seamews'* clang.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 834.

As *two words.*

Adieu; adieu, my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue;
The night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild *seamew*.
Byron, Childe Harold.

Seámless. *adj.* Having no seam.

The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy *seamless* coat.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Ye, whose faction and turbulency in novel opinions rends the *seamless* coat, not considering that of Melancthon, that schism is no less than idolatry.—*Id., Sermons, The Hypocrite.*

There froward authors, with disputes, have torn
The garments *seamless* as the firmament.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, b. ii.

Show such a *seamless* coat from schism so free,
In no communion join'd with heresy.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 620.

Seámrent. *s.* Separation of anything where it is joined; breach of the stitches.

Seámrent. *adj.* Split along the course of a seam.

Methinks a lord should turn away his tailor, of all men; and how dost thou, tailor?—I do so, so: but, indeed, all my lord's wants are long of this publican, my lord's bailiff; for had he been rent-gatherer still, our places had been together still; now we are *seam-rent*, nay, cracked in the whole piece.—*Massinger, The Old Law*, iii. 1.

Seámster. *s.* See Sempster.

Our rags pretend to be our reformations; and our schismaticks would seem our *seamsters*, and our renders will needs be our reformers and repairers.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 242: 1660.

Seámstress. *s.* Sempstress. For the form see Spinster.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took
Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook.
Cleaveland.

Seámy. *adj.* Having a seam; showing the seam.

Some such squire he was
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,
And made you to suspect me.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 2.

Sean. *s.* [A.S. *segne*; Lat. *sagena.*] Kind of net.

Birds are ta'en
With tramels, fishes by the entangling *saine.*
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ecclesiasticus, p. 14: 1648.

Seánymph. *s.* Goddess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneas's ships into *sea-nymphs.*—*Broome.*

Her maidens, dressed like *sea-nymphs* and graces, handled the silken tackle and steered the vessel.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. x.

Seápiece. *s.* Picture representing anything at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *sea-pieces.*—*Addison.*

Seápool. *s.* Lake of salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *sea-pool.*—*Spenser.*

Seáport. *s.* Harbour.

Scene, for the first act, in Venice; during the rest of the play, at a *sea-port* in Cyprus.—*Shakespear, Othello.*

Sear. *adj.* Dry; not any longer green.

I have lived long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sear.*
Milton, Lycidas, 2.

Some may be cherished in dry places, as in *sear* wood.—*Ray.*

Sear. *v. a.* [A.S. *searian.*]

1. Burn; cauterize.

The scorching flame sore singed all his face,
And through his armour all his body *sear'd.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Some shall depart from the faith . . . speaking lies, having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron.—1 *Timothy*, iv. 1.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear* up those of ill.—*Sir W. Temple.*

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel, till the scorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

Houses were burned: the stones of mills were broken to pieces: fruit trees were cut down, and the very roots *seared* with fire.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

2. Wither; dry.

The wither'd frame, the ruin'd mind,
The wrack by passion left behind,
A shrivell'd scroll, a scatter'd leaf,
Sear'd by the autumn blast of grief.
Byron, The Giaour.

Séarcloth. *s.* [*sear*, improperly for *cere*, from *cera* = wax.] Cerement; cloth for spreading it on: (in the extract, *adjectival*).

Bees' wax is the ground of all *searcloth* salves.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Searce. *v. a.* [Fr. *sasser.*] Sift.

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from the bran.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Searce. *s.* [Fr. *sas.*] Sieve; bolter.

My next difficulty was to make a sieve, or *searce*, to dress my meal, and to part it from the bran and the husk, without which I did not see it possible I could have any bread. This was a most difficult thing, even but to think on; for I had nothing like the necessary thing to make it; I mean fine thin canvass or stuff, to *searce* the meal through.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Searced. *part. adj.* Sifted.

Put the finely *searced* powder of alabaster into a flat-bottomed and well-heated brass vessel.—*Boyle.*

Seárcer. *s.* [Fr. *sasseur.*] One who sifts or bolts corn.

Search. *v. a.* [Fr. *chercher.*]

1. Examine; try; explore; look through.

Go and *search* diligently for the young child.—*Matthew*, ii. 8.

Help to *search* my house this one time: if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Through the void immense
To *search* with wandering quest a place foretold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 829.

2. Inquire; seek for.

Now clear I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have *search'd* in vain. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 376.

Enough is left besides to *search* and know.
Ibid., vii. 125.

Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *search* them through the vast ocean.—*Watts.*

3. Probe as a surgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 4.

With this good sword,
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *search* this bosom.
Id., Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

Search out. Find by seeking.

Ye did not believe the Lord your God, who went before you, to *search* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in.—*Deuteronomy*, i. 32.

They may sometimes be successful to *search out* truth.—*Watts.*

Search. *v. n.*

1. Make a search; look for something.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

2. Make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 66.

Those who seriously *search* after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation.—*Locke.*

It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the question.—*Id.*

With piercing eye some *search* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze.
Tickell.

3. Seek; try to find.

Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for a gentleman that is here now in the house.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

We in vain *search* for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them.—*Locke.*

I *search'd*, but vainly *search'd*, to find
The workings of a wounded mind;
Each feature of that sullen corse
Betray'd his rage, but not remorse.
Byron, The Giaour.

Search. *s.*

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *search* and with inspection deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 82.

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it.—*Locke.*

3. Inquiry; act of seeking: (with *of*, *for*, or *after*).

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the *search*.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

Who great in *search of* God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare.
Dryden.

Now mourn thy fatal *search*:
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Id.*

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search after* knowledge.—*Locke.*

The parents, after a long *search for* the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal.—*Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search after* truth.—*Watts.*

4. Quest; pursuit.

If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanche?
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into: in that it is a thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my will.—*Id., As you like it*, i. 1.

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,
Till my black hairs were changed upon my chin.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 39.

Seárcher. *s.* One who, that which, searches.

1. Examiner; trier.

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.—*Addison.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The *searcher* follows fast; the object faster flies.
Prior, Solomon, i. 745.

Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth.—*Watts.*

3. Person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Seárching. *part. adj.* Minute and careful in the way of investigation: (as, 'A *searching* enquiry').

Seárching. *verbal abs.* Examination; inquisition.

For the divisions of Reuben there were great *searchings* of heart.—*Judges*, v. 16.

Used *adjectivally.*

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Seáred. *part. adj.* Dried up; scorched.

Some beauty peeped through lattice of *seared* age.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.

With all that grace, that nobleness, that suavity, under which lay, hidden from all common observers, a *seared* conscience and a remorseless heart, he professed himself the most devoted, the most loyal, of all the subjects of William and Mary, and expressed a hope that he might, in this emergency, be permitted to offer his sword to their majesties.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Seáredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Seared.

He wonders at my extreme prodigality of credit, and *searedness* of conscience, in citing an epistle so convicted by Bellarmine!—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 261.

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity, or *searedness* of conscience.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 54.

He is sealed up under a spirit of *searedness* and reprobation.—*Ibid.* x. 233.

Seárisk. *s.* Hazard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter.—*Arbuthnot.*

Seároom. *s.* Open sea; spacious main.

There is *sea-room* enough for both nations, without offending one another.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *sea-room* with her foes to play.
Waller.

Seáservice. *s.* Naval war.

You were pressed for the *sea-service*, and got off with much ado.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Seáshell. *s.* Shell found on the shore.

Sea-shells are great improvers of sour or cold land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seásick. *adj.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *sea-sick*, extremity of weather continuing.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, *sea-sick*, and troubled with an ague.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Women are never *sea-sick*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 141.

Weary and *sea-sick*, when in thee confined;
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*

'A mind diseased no remedies can physic—'
Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew *seasick*.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 19.

Seásnake. *s.* [a compound rather than two words; *sea-serpent*, which is entered as two words rather than a compound, differs from this in accent chiefly from being a trisyllable.] Sea-serpent (true and false).

In the blue depth of waters,
Where the wave has no strife,
Where the wind is a stranger,
And the *sea-snake* has life;
Where the mermaid is decking
Her green hair with shells,
Like the storm on the surface,
Came the sound of thy spells;
O'er my calm hall of coral,
The deep echo roll'd;
To the spirit of Ocean
Thy wishes unfold. *Byron, Manfred*, i. 1.

Seáson. *s.* [Fr. *saison.*]

1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

The fairest flowers o' the *season*
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a *season* of the year.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

We saw, in six days' travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Time as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' the *season*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 2.

The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 200.

3. Fit time; opportune concurrence.

At *season* fit let her with thee partake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 597.

All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possest;
The best is but in *season* best. *Dryden.*

I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *season*. *A. Philips.*

There is no *season* to which such thoughts as these are more suitable.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The *season* when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

4. Time not very long.

We'll slip you for a *season*, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 3.

5. That which gives a relish.

You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Salt too little, which may *season* give.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Seáson. *v. a.*

1 Mix with food anything that gives a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt.—*Leviticus*, ii. 13.

They *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children: only let them not be *seasoned* with sugar.—*Locke.*

2. Give a relish to; recommend by something mingled.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman John Dryden, 60.

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Qualify by admixture of another ingredient; temper.

Mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power does then shew likest God's,
When mercy *seasons* justice.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Season your admiration but a while
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 1.

4. Imbue; tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspared,
Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *season* him thy last and sweetest prey.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 605.

Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Fit for any use by time or habit; mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:
How many things by season *season'd* are,
To their right praise and true perfection!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him his enemy. *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives.—*Addison.*

6. Dry; harden: (applied to *timber*).

Many a tree must be felled and squared, and many a stone hewne and polished, ere this foundation could be laid; neither could those large cedars be cut, sawne, *seasoned*, in one yeare.—*Bishop Hall, The Temple.* (Ord MS.)

Seáson. *v. n.*

1. Become mature; grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season.—Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Savour.

Lose not your labour and your time together;
It *seasons* of a fool.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Seásonable. *adj.* Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought.—*Ecclesiasticus*, v. 2.

If ever it was *seasonable* to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened.—*South, Sermons.*

As soon as he had reason to believe that the day of deliverance and retribution was at hand, he had, by a most dexterous and *seasonable* treason, earned his pardon.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Seásonableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Seasonable; opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

I durst never lay too much hope on the forward beginnings of wit and memory, which have been applauded in children. I knew they could but attain their vigour; and if sooner, no whit the better; for the earlier is their perfection of wisdom, the longer shall be their witless age. *Seasonableness* is best in all these things which have their ripeness and decay.—*Bishop Hall, Holy Observations*, § 15: 1609.

Neither the goodness of the soil, nor the *seasonableness* of the weather, nor the industry of the husbandman, is now inferiour to that of former ages.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 145.

A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *seasonableness* of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions.—*Addison.*

Seásonably. *adv.* In a seasonable manner; properly with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most *seasonably* advise you all.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Seásonage. *s.* Seasoning; sauce. *Rare.*

Light gives a *seasonage* to all other fruitions, lays open the bosom of the universe, and shows the treasures of nature; in a word, gives opportunity to the enjoyment of all the other senses.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 408.

Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every christian duty.—*Ibid.* ix. 152.

Seásoned. *part. adj.* Rendered strong (as timber).

We charge you, that you have contrived to take
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man together against an inch board of well *seasoned* timber.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlii.

Seásoner. *s.* One who, that which, seasons.

Seásoning. *verbal abs.*

1. Act by which anything is seasoned

2. That which is added to anything to give it a relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *seasonings*; so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone.—*Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter.—*B. Jonson.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *seasoning* to retirement, and make us taste the blessing.—*Dryden.*

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *seasonings.—Addison, Freeholder.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those *seasonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us.—*Id., Spectator.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil; as thyme and savory.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Discipline.

I am too hot now, and o'ercapable,
For the tedious processes, and creeping wisdom,
Of human acts, and enterprises of a man.
I want some *seasonings* of adversity,
Some strokes of the old mortifier Calamity,
To take these swellings down, divines call vanity.
C. Lamb, John Woodvil.

Seástick. *s.* See extract.

The herrings caught and cured at sea are called *seasticks.—A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*, vol. ii. p. 10. (Ord MS.)

Seat. *s.* [Lat. *sedes.*]

1. Chair, bench, or anything on which one may sit.

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their *seats*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 80.

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flower her guest;
When, lo, a bower ascended on the plain,
With sudden *seats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf*, 423.

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.

With due observance of thy godlike *seat*,
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Thus we debase
The nature of our *seats*, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

Whatsoever be the manner of the world's end, most certain it is an end it shall have, and as certain that then we shall appear before the judgement-*seat* of Christ, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reason to succour with victuals, and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by necessity to seek a new *seat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heaven! if not preferr'd
More justly, *seat* worthier of gods, as built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 99.

In Alba he shall fix his royal *seat*;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1039.

Has winter caused thee, friend, to change thy *seat*,
And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat?
Id., Translation of Persius, vi. 1.

The promis'd *seat* of empire shall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 857.

4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find out the *seat* of Eden: for it was Paradise by God planted.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops' houses, were pulled down to make a *seat* for his new building.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He that builds a fair house upon an ill *seat*, committeth himself to prison.—*Bacon.*

The fittest and the easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *seat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

Seat. *v. n.* Rest; lie down. *Rare.*

Him thether eke for all his fearfull threat
He followed fast, and chased him so nie,
That to the folds, where sheepe at night doe *seat*,
And to the little cots, where shepherds lie
In winter's wrathfull time, he forced him to flie.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 9. 4.

Seat. *v. a.*

1. Place on seats; cause to sit down.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.

Thus high was king Richard *seated*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories to inshrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *seat*
Their kings. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 717.

A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see others of the same species *seated* above them in a sort of perfection.—*Pope.*

3. Fix in any particular place or situation; settle.

Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had *seated* themselves in Nova Guiana?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *seated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under brighter beams than his own.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Seáted. *part. adj.* Settled; fixed; placed firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my *seated* heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature?
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *seated* hills.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 643.

Seatérm. *s.* Word of art used by the seamen.

I agree with you in your censure of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry.—*Pope.*

Seathiéf. *s.* Pirate.

The one be *sea-theeves*, suche as lye in the straits and corners of the sea, and take other men's goods from them by force.—*Bishop of Chichester, Two Sermons*, C. i. b.: 1576.

Seátorn. *adj.* Torn by the sea.

As fair a bay,
As ever merchant wish'd might be the road,
Wherein to ease his *sea-torn* vessel's load.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.

Seátost. *adj.* Tost by the sea.

The ship upon whose deck
The *sea-tost* prince appears to speak.
Shakespear, Pericles, iii. Gower.

Seáwall. *s.* Embankment against the sea.

There is much difference of opinion among engineers as to whether *sea-walls* intended to encounter the shock of the waves should be vertical, or inclined like a beach. . . . The best material for the heart or body of a *sea-wall* is stiff clay, but even this material requires to be carefully packed to prevent percolation. In Essex the clay is dug from the fore shore in spits, and packed into a *sea-wall* by an operation termed Flood Flanking. The spits are delivered by the barrow men to the packers, who, taking each spit on a pitchfork, strike it forcibly into its place. The crevices produced by the shrinkage of the spits in drying are filled with mud, which is called Sludging. Peat or bog is sometimes used for *sea-walls*, and it is fibrous and tough, but light, and requires to be weighted with stone. Gravel is valuable for the formation of an artificial beach at the foot of the wall, and which also serves as a road. Usually *sea-walls* are faced with stone, and by spreading gravel over this facing the small stones insinuate themselves and wedge the large stones together.—*Bourne*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Seáwalled. *adj.* Surrounded by the sea.

Our *sea-walled* garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 4.

Seáward. *adj.* Directed towards the sea.

To your *seaward* steps farewell.
Donne, Poems, p. 175.

Seáward. *adv.* Towards the sea.

The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to the abyss the boaster bore.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 681.

With *to*.

[They] victualling again, with brave and manlike minds,
To seaward cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song ii.

Seáwater. *s.* Water of the sea; salt (as opposed to fresh) water; natural (as opposed to artificial or mineral) salt water.

By digging of pits in the seashore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *sea-water* upon the wells of Alexandria.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I bathed the member with *sea-water*.—*Wiseman.*

Sea-water has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it; as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure and unmixt.—*Broome.*

Sea-water contains in 1000 parts, 25 of chloride of sodium, 5·3 sulphate of magnesia, 3·5 chloride of magnesium, 0·2 carbonate of lime and magnesia, 0·1 sulphate of lime, besides 1-two-thousandth of sulphate and muriate of potash. It also contains iodide of sodium, and bromide of magnesium. Its average specific gravity is from 1·029 to 1·030. *Sea-water* and weak brines may be concentrated either by the addition of rock-salt, by spontaneous evaporation in brine-pits, or by graduation. . . . When it is requisite to extract the chloride of sodium from *sea-water* by fuel alone, many countries, even maritime, would find the process too costly. The salt is therefore obtained from it by two different manners; 1. by natural evaporation alone; 2. by natural and artificial evaporation combined.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Seáweed. *s.* Etymologically, this is a name for any plant growing in the sea or salt-water. In *Botany*, however, it is restricted to the members of the great group Algæ; in which case it includes several fresh-water plants, and excludes the Sea-wracks. It is, by some botanists, further restricted to the order Fucaceæ. Practically, it may translate either the Latin words, Alga or Fucus.

Fucaceæ, or *seaweeds*, [are] cellular or tubular unsymmetrical bodies, multiplied by simple spores formed externally. Plants sometimes inhabiting fresh water, but more commonly salt water; the former approaching closely to the Confervæ. . . . The *seaweeds* have no particular geographical limits, but occur wherever the ocean or rivers spread themselves over the land. . . . The Macrocystis pyrifera appears to be the *seaweed* reported by navigators to be from five hundred to fifteen hundred feet in length. . . . In the manufacture of kelp, for the use of the glass-maker and soap-boiler, *seaweeds* take their place among the more useful vegetables. . . . French kelp, according to Sir Humphry Davy, yields more iodine than British; and from some experiments made at the Cape of Good Hope, Ecklonia buccinalis is found to contain more than any European *seaweed*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Seáworthy. *adj.* In *Navigation*. See extract.

[*Seaworthy*] implies the state or quality of a ship which is in every respect fit for a voyage. Every ship assured must, at the time of the assurance, be able to perform the voyage, unless some external accident should happen, and if she has a latent defect, though wholly unknown to the parties, that will vacate the contract, and the assurers are discharged. . . . But although the assured ought to know whether the ship was *sea-worthy* or not at the time she set out upon her voyage, yet he may not be able to know the condition she may be in after she is out a twelvemonth, and therefore whenever it can be made appear the decay to which the loss is attributed did not commence till a period subsequent to the assurance, as she was *sea-worthy* at the time, the underwriter should be liable.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Seáwrack. *s.* Etymologically, any marine plant; especially when thrown up by the sea, or collected for manure, kelp, or the like. Botanically, it is limited to the few *flowering* plants which grow in salt-water, allied to the Zostera marina, a British plant.

Zosteraceæ—*Sea-wracks*—[are] marine plants resembling sea-weeds, and living among them. Leaves grassy, thin, sheathing at the base. Flowers very minute, absolutely naked, or surrounded by three scales. . . . *If we* are to find anywhere a positive intercalation of flowering and flowerless plants, it is here; where, with naked flowers and distinct sexes, we have the pollen in a condition which may well be compared with the elaters of Marchantia and its allies, and totally different from all that is known in other flowering plants. The habit, too, is quite that of sea-weeds. . . . They can scarcely be said to form any part of the vegetation subdued by man, except in the case of the *Sea-wrack*, Zostera marina, which is a common material for packing, and for stuffing cottagers' cushions, and has also been used for tumours, owing apparently to the iodine of the sea-weeds that are gathered with it.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Sebáceous. *adj.* [Lat. *sebum* = suet.] In *Physiology*. Connected with the secretion of a fatty matter, more especially from the skin.

The skin is further provided with *sebaceous* and sudoriferous glands.—*Marshall, Outlines of Physiology*, p. 449: 1867.

Sécant. *s.* [Lat. *secans, -antis*, pres. part. of *seco* = I cut.] In *Geometry*. Right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called a tangent, without it.

A *secant* cannot be a tangent.—*Bishop Berkeley, The Analyst*, § 24.

Secéde. *v. n.* Withdraw from fellowship or association.

This is one of the grounds on which the right to *secede* has been founded.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Secérn. *v. a.* [Lat. *secerno*.] Separate finer from grosser matter; make the separation of substances in the body: (Secrete *commoner*).

Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *severneth* more subtilly.—*Bacon.*

The pituite or mucus *secerned* in the nose and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts, from which it is *secerned*, from excoriations.—*Arbuthnot.*

Secérnent. *adj.* In *Physiology*. Connected with, having the function of, secretion: (Secreting *commoner*).

Secéss. *s.* [Lat. *secessus*.] Retirement; retreat. *Rare.*

Silent *secess*, waste solitude.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, preface, B. 4. b.: 1647.

Secéssion. *s.* [Lat. *secessio, -onis*.]

1. Act of departing.

The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemisphere.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Act of withdrawing from any council, alliance, or confederation: (specially applied to the attempted separation on the part of the Southern States of America).

The cells and cloysters of retired votaries, whose very *secession* proclaims their contempt of sinful seculars.—*Bishop Hall, Peacemaker*, § viii.

A Union and *Secession* paper employed the same type, and this was spared.—*Saturday Review*, November 21, 1868.

Secéssionism. *s.* Principle of secession (as of the Southern States of America).

Secéssionist. *s.* One who defends secessionism.

The author seems to have been much struck . . . that the Unionists . . . did not shoot or stab any of the *Secessionists*.—*Saturday Review*, November 21, 1868.

Sécle. *s.* [Fr. *siècle*; Lat. *seculum*.] Century. *Obsolete.*

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years, in the genealogies.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Seclúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *secludo*; pass. part. *seclusus*; *seclusio, -onis*.] Confine from; shut up apart; exclude.

None is *secluded* from that function of any degree, state, or calling.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Seclúsion. *s.* Shutting out.

Their women appear to have been devoted to a state of *seclusion*.—*T. Warton.*

Nestorius kept aloof in judicious *seclusion*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Sécond. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *secundus*.—The English have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequor*, the Saxons term *ōðer*, i.e. other.]

1. Next in order to the first; ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *second* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian world.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much less.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 406.

My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope.*

Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end.—*Swift.*

Sécond. *s.*

1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.

Their *seconds* minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them supplied;
And sought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms
To have their causes tried. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds.—Addison.*

Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of opinion.—*Watts.*

'I think we may adjourn,' said Lieutenant Tappleton.—'Certainly,' added the doctor.—'Unless,' interposed the man with the camp-stool, 'unless Mr. Winkle feels himself aggrieved by the challenge; in which case, I submit, he has a right to satisfaction.'—Mr. Winkle, with great self-denial, expressed himself quite satisfied already.—'Or possibly,' said the man with the camp-stool, 'the gentleman's *second* may feel himself affronted with some observations which fell from me at an early period of this meeting: if so, I shall be happy to give him satisfaction immediately.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

2. One who supports or maintains; supporter; maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character.—*Collier.*

3. Second division of an hour by sixty; sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen *second* minutes, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty *seconds.—Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second* minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles.—*Locke.*

Sécond. *v. a.* [Fr. *seconder.*]

1. Support; forward; assist; come in after the act as a maintainer.

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to *second* our attempt,
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

The king tends his health at Jesreal, whiles the captaines were enjoying and *seconding* their successe at Ramoth.—*Bishop Hall, Jehu with Jehoram.* (Ord MS.)

I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to combat thee his champion bold,
With the utmost of his godhead *seconded.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1150.

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature *seconds* all his soft desires.
Lord Roscommon.

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody *seconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure.—*Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 53.

2. Follow in the next place.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Having formerly discoursed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *seconded*
Upon her husband. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 334.

Sin is *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself.—*South, Sermons.*

Sécond-sight. *s.* Power of seeing things future, or things distant: (supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders).

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

He tells us many remarkable stories, which he collected rather as a judicious enquirer than as a credulous believer; such as of *second sight*, an account of a lad who fell asleep in the field while watching his sheep, and then slept for fifty-seven years, and awoke to wonder at the strangeness of the changes that had taken place in the meanwhile.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Sécond-sighted. *adj.* Having the second sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second-sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch.—*Addison.*

On Perth's bleak hills he chanced to spy
An aged wizard six feet high,
With bristled hair and visage blighted,
Wall-eyed, bare-haunch'd, and *second-sighted.*
Tickell, Imitation of the Prophecy of Nereus.

Sécondarily. *adv.* In a secondary manner; in the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a sloping motion.—*Sir K. Digby.*

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily.—Bishop Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or *secondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour.—*Harvey.*

Sécondariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Secondary; state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.—*Norris.*

Sécondary. *adj.* [Lat. *secundarius.*]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences are as four.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Perhaps in a more advanced state of our knowledge, we may be able to state it as an axiom, that two *secondary* qualities, which are intimately connected in their causes and effects, must be affections of the same medium.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.*

But the priests were no longer the earnest sincere teachers as of old; they had invented a system of *secondary* meanings, by which they explained away the coarse religion of their statues and sacred animals.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the North over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the *secondary.—Bentley.*

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way from the west to the east, and that in the same plane?—*Bentley.*

Her ladyship, strange to say, was a person only of *secondary* consideration in their minds just then—they were intent upon the reception which the reigning brother and sister would afford them.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, says't thou, and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son?
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 853.

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *secondary* power
From that which simply points the hour.
Prior, Alma, iii. 258.

5. See extracts.

But the most important difference between the two forms [of small-pox] is in what is called the *secondary* fever, which sets in about the eleventh day of the disease, or the eighth of the eruption, just when the maturation of the pustules is complete, and they begin to desiccate. This *secondary* fever is slightly marked in the distinct small-pox, and very intense and perilous in most instances of the confluent. It is at this period of the disorder that death, in the fatal cases, oftenest occurs.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxvi.

A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox or measles.—*Quincy.*

6. In *Geology.* See extract.

The *secondary* series of rocks are admirably developed in England. Except the limestone near the base of the whole series, there is hardly a European *secondary* rock of the smallest importance that is not well and thoroughly represented in the British series, while many are with us exhibited in such interesting groups as to enable us to deduce a history of the period much more complete than can be learnt elsewhere.... In consequence of this admirable developement, the English geologists have elevated the subdivisions of the series into an importance not warranted by what is known in European countries. In Asia and America, *secondary* rocks are still less important than on the mainland of Europe. The *secondary* rocks include in England the best limestones for building purposes, but no marble properly so called. In the Alps, the rocks of this kind are much more metamorphosed, and exist on a far grander scale. The key to the complications of the Alpine system has, however, often been found by a close study of English rocks and their fossil contents. The *secondary* rocks are extremely rich in fossils, and are remarkable for the number and variety of bones of reptiles found in them. The period has for this reason been called the Age of Reptiles. It is not less remarkable for the abundance and variety of cephalopodous molluscs, of which a vast number of groups exist, and which also seem to have been characteristic of the period. There can be little doubt that the unusual richness of the *secondary* period in organic remains is due to the fact that land was at no great distance from the localities where the rocks are best shown.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sécondary. *s.* Delegate; deputy.

He wishes to take on board the eight *secondaries*, or minor canons, of his college.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 242.

It was tacitly understood, and was very proper in itself, that these *secondaries* [ushers of a school] were not to be greedy in engrossing the rarities, when strangers, which often happened, were at dinner.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 47.

Secondary [is] an officer who is second, or next to the chief officer; as the *Secondaries* to the Prothonotaries of the Courts of B. R. and C. B. The *Secondary* of the Remembrancer in the Exchequer, *Secondary* of the Compter, *Secondary* of the King's Bench may have clerks.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Séconder. *s.* One who seconds, who supports or maintains the proposition or assertion made by another.

I do not tell the respectable mover and *seconder*, by a perversion of their sense and expressions, that their proposition halts between the ridiculous and the dangerous.—*Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

Sécondhand. *s.* Possession received from the first possessor.

Sécondhand. *adj.* Not original; not primary.

Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge.—*Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a great family.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

Sécondhand. *adv.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally: (with *at*).

They pelted them with satyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and *at second-hand* to flatter those who had flattered their king.—*Sir W. Temple.*

In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of raillery.—*Tatler.*

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but at *second-hand.* *Swift.*

Sécondly. *adv.* In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and, *secondly*, trespassed against her husband.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiii. 23.

The house of commons in Ireland, and, *secondly*, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence.—*Swift.*

Sécondrate. *s.* Second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *secondrate.*
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Birth of Bacchus.

Used *adjectivally.*

He was not then a *secondrate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero.—*Dryden.*

Sécrecy. *s.*

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent *secrecy.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 2.

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

In Nature's book of infinite *secrecy*,
A little can I read. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 427.

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward shew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

For *secrecy*
No lady closer; for I will believe
Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities.—*Bishop Burnet.*

Sécret. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *secretus.*]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. —*Deuteronomy*, xxix. 29.

Be this or aught
Than this more *secret* now design'd, I haste
To know. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 837.

'I should like to visit the penetralia of these radical fellows,' said the tall man. 'They have *secret* societies here, too, as in Paris. You remember the 'Vrais Amis' that I introduced you to?'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thou open'st Wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though *secret* she retire:
And I perhaps am *secret*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 809.

There *secret* in her sapphire cell
He with the Naïs wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

4. Private; affording privacy.

The *secret* top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 6.

5. Occult; not apparent.

Or sympathy, or some connatural force
Powerful at greatest distance to unite
With *secret* amity things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 246.

My heart, which by a *secret* harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet.
Ibid. x. 358.

6. Privy; obscene.

Sécret. *s.* [Lat. *secretum.*]

1. Something studiously hidden.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 1.

There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee.—*Ezekiel*, xxviii. 3.

We not to explore the *secrets* ask
Of his eternal empire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 95.

2. Thing unknown; something not yet discovered.

All blest *secrets*,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

All *secrets* of the deep, all Nature's works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 578.

The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper-credit.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state: (used *adverbially*, with *in*).

Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant.—*Proverbs*, ix. 17.

The night-hag, when call'd
In secret, riding through the air she comes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 662.

Sécret. *v. a.* Keep private. *Rare.*

Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the *secreting* of their consultations.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Sécretary. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Bird akin to the kites, of the genus Serpentarius, or Gypogeranus; snake-eater.

This bird, found at the Cape of Good Hope, is remarkable for very long legs, which seem to approximate it to the crane; for its robust beak, equal to that of a bird of prey; for its brows, formed by a single rank of black hairs ... for its tuft, composed of a double rank of long feathers ... situated towards the base of the occiput; and for its wings, armed with three rounded prominences, &c.... The assemblage of all these attributes constitutes a mixed extraordinary being, not to be classed in any known group.... The *secretary* is rather more than three feet high .... When the *secretary* ... meets or discovers a serpent, he attacks it at first with his wings to tire it out; he then seizes it by the tail, raises it to a great height in the air, and then lets it fall.... When the *secretary* is disturbed, he makes a hoarse kind of croaking sound.... The *secretary*, when taken young, is easily tamed.... It has a cry analogous to the eagle, and usually walks with very long steps, and for a long time without slackening its pace or stopping. From this it has probably derived the name of messenger. That of *secretary* is given it from the tuft of feathers behind the head bearing some fancied resemblance to a pen stuck behind a man's ear.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sécretary. *s.* [Fr. *secrétaire*; Low Lat. *secretarius.*] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men of ambassadors.—*Bacon.*

Cottington was *secretary* to the prince. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Sécretaryship. *s.* Office of a secretary.

Since your *secretaryship* in the queen's time I believe you were so glutted with the office, that you had not patience to venture on a letter to an absent, useless acquaintance.—*Swift, Letter to E. Lewis*: 1737.

Secréte. *v. a.*

1. Hide; conceal.
2. Form as a secretion.

(For example see under following entry,)

Secrétion. *s.*

1. Agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.

The literal meaning of the term *secretion* is separation; and this is nearly its true acceptation in physiology. But the ordinary processes of nutrition involve a separation of certain of the components of the blood, which are withdrawn from it by the appropriating power of the solid textures; and every such removal may be considered in the light of an act of excretion, so far as the blood and the rest of the organism are concerned. Moreover, the separation of certain matters from the blood in a fluid state, either for the purpose of being cast forth from the body, or of being employed for some special purpose within it, which constitutes what is ordinarily known as *secretion*, is effected by an instrumentality of the same nature with that whose operation constitutes an essential part of the nutritive process; namely, the production and subsequent agency of cells. Hence there is no other fundamental difference between the two processes, than such as arises out of the diverse destinations of the separated matters, and from the anatomical arrangements which respectively minister to these.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 363: 1864.

2. That which is secreted.

The principal part of the *secretions* of plants is deposited in some permanent station in them; as in the roots of perennials, and the bark and heart-wood of trees and shrubs. It appears, however, that they have, besides this, the power of getting rid of superfluous or deleterious matter in a material form. In the Limnocharis Plumieri there is a large pore terminating the veins of the apex of the leaf, from which water is constantly distilled. The pitchers of Nepenthes, which are only a particular kind of leaves, *secrete* water enough to fill half their cavity. But besides this more subtle fluid, *secretions* of a grosser quality take place in plants. The honeydew ... is one instance ... the manna of the ash is another, and the gum ladanum that exudes from the Cistus ladaniferus is a third instance of this kind of perspiration.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. ii. ch. xiv. p. 305: 1848.

Sécretist. *s.* Dealer in, affecter of, secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another.—*Boyle.*

Secretítious. *adj.* Parted by animal secretion. *Rare.*

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Sécretly. *adv.* In a secret manner.

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; with intention not to be known.

Give him this letter, do it *secretly*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 3.

Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him.—*Dryden.*

Sécretness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Secret.

1. State of being hidden; privacy; concealment.

This feeding tyme of the Lord in *secretness* hath bene somtyme shorter, somtyme longer.—*Bale, On the Revelations*, pt. ii.: 1550.

By reason of their said combination and *secretness* used, many things lie hid from those in authority.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Position*, b. i. ch. i.

2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*

Sécretory. *adj.* Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct.—*Ray.*

Sect. *s.* [Lat. *sectus.*] In *Gardening.* Cutting.

Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or scion.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Sect. *s.* [Fr. *secte*; Lat. *secta.*] Body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets.

We'll wear out
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions; for those orbs rule in men's minds most. The true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Vicissitude of Things.*

The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. —*Dryden.*

The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause,
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take. *Id.*

A *sect* of freethinkers is a sum of cyphers.—*Bentley.*

Sectárian. *adj.* Belonging to sectaries.

He hatches and fosters a spirit of pride and *sectarian* insolence, (a sure and fatal divider,) under the specious pretence of religious strictness.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 390.

The dross of atheists and *sectarian* brass.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 739.

Zeal for some opinion, or some party, beareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xviii.

Holy intercourse ... far from fanaticism, puritanism, or any *sectarian* odium.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Sectárianism. *s.* System of division into sects.

That deluge of *sectarianism* ... is now inundating our land on every side.—*Daubeny, Appendix to his Guide to the Church*, letter ix.: 1799.

Séctarism. *s.* Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established; (Sectarianism *commoner*).

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Séctarist. *s.* One who divides from public establishment; sectary: (the latter being the *commoner* word).

In a *sectarist* I flame,
Like the air of Amsterdam. *Jordan, Poems.*

Milton was certainly of that profession, or general principle, in which all *sectarists* agree; a departure from establishment.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Séctary. *s.* [Fr. *sectaire.*]

1. One who divides from public establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a *sectary*;
That's the plain truth.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.

Romish catholick tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy.—*Bacon.*

The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience.—*Swift.*

2. Follower; pupil.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep. *Spenser.*

Lucretius [was] the great admirer and *sectary* of Epicurus.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 59.

Galen, and all his *sectaries*, affirm, that fear and sadness are the true characters, and inseparable accidents of melancholy.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand on Love Melancholy*, p. 36.

Sectátor. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *sectateur*.] Follower; imitator; disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all her [nature's] appearances to the principles of a school, of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*. —*Bishop Warburton, An Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles*, p. 92.

Séction. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sectio, -onis*.]

1. Act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Part divided from the rest.

A map, without accompanying *sections* to explain and interpret it, is of comparatively little value; as the object of the sections is to teach something of the internal structure, in addition to that knowledge of the surface, which is all that the map can convey. The natural *sections* of strata observable in the cliffs along a sea-coast and other similar cuttings made artificially through a hilly country, form but a very small and unimportant part of the *sections* upon which the geologist depends for information, although they offer, perhaps, the best specimens of the actual meaning of the word.—*Austed, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive and Practical*, vol. i. p. 45: 1844.

3. Small and distinct part of a writing or book.

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*.—*Locke.*

Séctor. *s.* [Fr. *secteur*.] In *Geometry*. See extract.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs.—*Harris.*

Sectórial. *adj.* Cutting.

In some of the smaller species . . . the molars present a surface more cuspidated than *sectorial*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 286.

Sécular. *adj.* [Fr. *séculaire*; Lat. *seculāris*.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.

This, in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in public and politic *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,
Places and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act
By spiritual. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 515.

2. Not bound by monastic rules.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease to the clergy, both *secular* and regular.—*Sir W. Temple.*

In France, vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others.—*Addison.*

3. Happening or coming once in a secle or century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. —*Addison.*

Sécular. *s.*

1. Not a spiritual person; layman.

The clergy thought that, if it pleased the *seculars*, it might be done.—*Hales, Letter from the Synod of Dort*, p. 6.

2. Ecclesiastic, in the Romish church, not bound by monastic rules.

Seculárity. *s.* Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Secularizátion. *s.* Act of converting ecclesiastical property into secular.

Religions, that wont to be released of their vows, obtain briefs of *secularization* from the pope.—*Chambers.*

Sécundine. *s.* [Fr. *secondines, sécondes*; Lat. *secundæ* (i. e. *partes*).] In *Physiology*. After-birth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Future ages lie
Wrapt in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*

If the fœtus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate.—*Ray.*

Secúre. *adj.* [Lat. *securus*.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
To meet no danger. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1175.

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Confident; not distrustful: (with *of*).

But thou, *secure of* soul, unbent with woes;
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.
Dryden.

One maid she had, beloved above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 405.

3. Sure; not doubting: (with *of*).

It concerns the most *secure of* his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy.—*Rogers.*

Haply too *secure of* our discharge
From penalty. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 196.

In Lethe's lake [souls] long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 968.

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure of* the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

Gideon . . . smote the host, for the host was *secure*. —*Judges*, viii. 11.

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *secure* to single or combined.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 338.

Messapus next (great Neptune was his sire),
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 955.

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail.
Id., Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

It has sometimes *of* before the object in all its senses; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cause of evil*.

Secúre. *v. a.*

1. Make certain; put out of hazard; ascertain.

Nothing left
That might his happy state *secure*,
Secure from outward force.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 346.

Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter.—*Locke.*

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them.—*Id.*

That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours.—*Id.*

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
She drops her arms to gain the field;
Secures her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield.
Prior, To a Lady refusing to dispute with him.

Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend.—*Broome.*

2. Protect; make safe.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secured* his flight;
Ev'n then *secured* him, when I sought with joy
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1060.

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness.—*Watts.*

Secúred. *part. adj.* Made certain; made safe.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is, insecurely.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Secúrely. *adv.* In a secure manner.

1. Without fear; carelessly.

Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked.
Spenser.

'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
The knight opposed.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

His daring foe . . . *securely* him defied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 129.

A soul that can *securely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 550.

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgement of the reader.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securely* pry.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxiv.

Secúrement. *s.* Cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Secúreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Secure; want of vigilance; carelessness.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *secureness* to my understanding.—*Bacon, Letters*, p. 20: 1657.

Alas, my son, nor fate, nor heaven itself,
Can or would wrest my whole care of your good
To any least *secureness* in your ill.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Secúrer. *s.* One who, that which, secures or protects.

Very excellent things are spoken of thee, O thou rich grace of God, the *securer* from sin, the deliverer from death.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 471: 1637.

Secúritan. *s.* One who lives in fancied security. *Rare.*

The sensuall *securitan* pleases himselfe in the conceit of his owne peace.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Secúrity. *s.* [Fr. *sécurité*; Lat. *securitas, -atis*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.

How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more *security!*
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Anything given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for anything; act of giving caution, or being bound.

When they had taken *security* of Jason, and of the other, they let them go.—*Acts*, xvii. 9.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure; but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel.—*Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*.—*Id., Examiner.*

The chief objection to a pure monarchy is, that it leaves to chance the character of the sovereign; whereas, in an aristocracy and a democracy, some *securities* exist for a due selection of the persons exercising the supreme power. To which it may be added, that in a country in a low state of civilization, an enlightened despot would find his

measures counteracted by the resistance of the people, or marred in their operation by the want of fit instruments for their enforcement.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family.—*Swift.*

Sedán. *s.* Kind of portable coach; chair: (first made at Sedan; introduced into this country in the time of king Charles I.; the Duke of Buckingham is said to have occasioned the introduction of them. In 1634, Sir Sanders Duncomb had the sole privilege allowed, for fourteen years, of letting these portable chairs).

Some have learn'd the trick
To beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 184.

Sedáte. *adj.* [Lat. *sedatus.*] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,
Thus Turnus.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 399

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth.—*Watts.*

Sedátely. *adv.* In a sedate manner; calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents' reason.—*Locke.*

Sedáteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sedate; calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action.—*Addison, On the Present State of the War.*

Sedátion. *s.* Settling.

The unevenness of the earth is clearly Providence; for since it is not any fixed *sedation*, but a floating mild variety that pleaseth, the hills and valleys in it have all their special use.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 85. (Ord MS.)

Sédative. *adj.* Causing quiet, or settled, demeanour.

In such cases, small doses of this [the hydrocyanic] acid have a *sedative* effect.—*Paris, Pharmacologia.*

Sédative. *s.* That which quiets or settles: (common as a *medical* term).

In small doses this [hydrocyanic acid] is a *sedative.*—*Paris, Pharmacologia.*.

Sédentariness. *s.* State of being sedentary; inactivity.

Those that live in great towns, together with the wealthier sort in the country, are inclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad.—*L. Addison, West Barbary*, p. 113: 1671.

Sédentary. *adj.* [Fr. *sédentaire.*]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Served by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 32.

Till length of years,
And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 570.

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Sedérunt. *s.* [Lat. = they sat; *sedeo* = I sit.] Sitting.

An Association ... met at the Baron d' Holbach's; there had its blue-light *sederunts*, and published transactions.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Sedge. *s.* [A.S. *secg.*] In *Botany.* Plant, distinguished from the grass by having an angular and solid, instead of a round and hollow stem, chiefly of the genus Carex.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet musick with the enamell'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes.—*Bacon.*

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining.—*Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *sedge*, shall his Armenia mourn.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 45.

Sédged. *adj.* Composed of flags.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the wand'ring brooks.
With your *sedged* crowns and ever harmless looks,
Leave your crisp channels.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Sédgy. *adj.* Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Old father Thames raised up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simois would return:
Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxxii.

Sédiment. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sedimentum.*] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water.—*South, Sermons.*

That matter sunk not down till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest.—*Woodward.*

Sedítion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *seditio, -onis.*] Tumult; insurrection; popular commotion; uproar.

That sunshine brew'd a shower for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

In soothing them we nourish 'gainst our senate,
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition.*
Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Sedítionary. *s.* Inciter to sedition; promoter of insurrection.

Barabbas was a thief, murderer, *seditionary.*—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 49.

A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again.—*Id., Remains*, p. 71.

Sedítious. *adj.* [Fr. *séditieux*; Lat. *seditiosus.*] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The cause why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Very many of the nobility in Edinborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Thou return'st
From flight, *seditious* angel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 151.

But if she has deform'd this earthly life
With murd'rous rapine and *seditious* strife ...
In everlasting darkness must she lie.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 607.

Sedítiously. *adv.* In a seditious manner; tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

Beware of such sectaries as (under their many both godly and goodly pretences) do thus *seditiously* endeavour to disturb the land.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation*, b. iv. ch. xv.

Sedítiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Seditious; turbulence; disposition to sedition.

Sedúce. *v. a.* [Lat. *seduco*, pass. part. *seductus*; *seductio, -onis.*] Draw aside from the right; tempt; corrupt; deprave; mislead; deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be *seduced?*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

Me the gold of France did not *seduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The sooner to effect what I intended.
Id., Henry V., ii. 2.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow,
Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension.
Id., Richard III. iii. 7.

Subtle he needs must be, who could *seduce*
Angels.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 307.

Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Jonson's hostile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 171.

Sedúcement. *s.* Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seducement* or vain principle seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying power,
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magick bower.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 10.

Sedúcer. *s.* One who seduces, draws away from the right; tempter; corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and so removing the hindrances of knowledge.—*South, Sermons.*

The soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 337.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love.
Id., State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Sedúcible. *adj.* Capable of being seduced; of being drawn aside from the right.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of the present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits.—*Sir T. Browne.*

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our so easy *seducible* understandings.—*Glanville.*

Sedúcing. *part. adj.* Having a tendency to seduce.

In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits.—*1 Timothy*, iv. 1.

Sedúction. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *seductio, -onis.*] Act of seducing; act of drawing aside.

Whatsoever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the *seduction* of Balaam, were sure to bring judgments.—*Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *seduction* of hell.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him from this way of *seduction.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris.—*Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction.*—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Sedúctive. *adj.* Apt to seduce; apt to mislead.

You ask me if I know such a word as *seductive.* It is used perpetually in conversation, and I feel a consciousness of having met it often in elegant writing.—*Seward, Letters*, ii. 154.

Sedúlity. *s.* [Lat. *sedulitas.*] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purpose.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it.—*South, Sermons.*

Sédulous. *adj.* [Lat. *sedulus.*] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; persevering; diligent; painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 27.

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthæa, reach'd her teat, distent
With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

The bare majority of a few representatives is often procured by great industry and application, wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much more *sedulous* than such as would prevent them.—*Swift.*

Sédulously. *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assiduously; industriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most religiously guarded by them.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are most improved; then *sedulously* think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unessay'd. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 360.

Sédulousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sedulous; assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

By their *sedulousness* and their erudition they discovered difficulties.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 99.

See. *s.* [Lat. *sedes* = seat.] Seat of episcopal power; diocese of a bishop; formerly, the seat of power in a general sense.

Jove laugh'd on Venus from his soverayne *see*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and very blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise.—*Bacon.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy *see*.—*Addison.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four *sees* were often united to make a tolerable competency.—*Swift.*

See. *v. a.* preter. *saw*; part. pass. *seen.* [A.S. *seon.*]

1. Perceive by the eye.

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the *seeing* of it.—*Isaiah*, xxi. 3.

[Jesus] asked him if he *saw* ought. And he looked up, and said, I *see* men as trees walking.—*Mark*, viii. 23.

Dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to *see* thee in my touch,
I'd say I had eyes again.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods and heroes *see*.
Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of *seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught.—*Locke.*

I *see* her sober over a sampler.—*Pope.*

2. Observe; find.

Seven other kine came up . . . lean fleshed, such as I never *saw* in all the land of Egypt for badness.—*Genesis*, xli. 19.

Such command we had,
To *see* that none thence issued forth a spy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 232.

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther.—*Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *see* used by the greatest poet of Augustus's age to express irresistible force in battle.—*Addison.*

3. Discover; descry.

Who is so gross
As cannot *see* this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not,
When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought?
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 6.

4. Converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs.—*Locke.*

5. Attend; remark.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

See. *v. n.*

1. Have the power of sight; have by the eye perception of things distant.

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not *see* in the night.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and *see* through all our fine pretensions, and discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Could you *see* into my secret soul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled.
Dryden.

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions.—*Felton.*

3. Inquire; distinguish.

See now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

4. Be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *seest* thou; for the fail
Of any point in't shall be death.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

5. Scheme; contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let me *see* now:
To get his place. *Id., Othello*, i. 3.

See to. Behold; look at.

A great altar to *see to*.—*Joshua*, xxii. 10.

A certain shepherd lad,
Of small regard to *see to*. *Milton, Comus*, 619.

See. *interj.* Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands.
Lord Halifax.

See! the sole bliss Heav'n could on all bestow,
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 827.

See what it is to have a poet in your house!—*Id.*

Seed. *s.* [A.S. *sæd.*]

1. Organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Seed of a year old is the best, though some *seed* and grains last better than others.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

That every plant has its *seed* is an evident sign of Divine Providence.—*Dr. H. More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *seed*, there being no reason else why they should produce two *seed* leaves different from the subsequent.—*Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flowers decay,
They to their *seed* their images convey. *Prior.*

Used *adjectivally.*

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for *seed* corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your *seed*.
Daniel.

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *seed* into the grant too.—*Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

Seed. *v. n.*

1. Grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

2. Shed the seed.

It hath already floured, so that I feare it will shortly *seede*.—*Lyte, Herbal*: 1578.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seédcake. *s.* Sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatic seeds.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do *it* not,
The *seedcake*, the pasties, and furmenty pot.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Seéded. *part. adj.*

1. Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds.

Some hollow tree, or bed
Of *seeded* nettles. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

2. Interspersed as with seeds.

A blue mantle *seeded* with stars.—*B. Jonson, King James's Coronation.*

Seédfield. *s.* Field for sowing.

Sleep who will, cradled in hope and short vision, like Lafayette, who 'always in the danger done sees the last danger that will threaten him.'—Time is not sleeping, nor Time's *seedfield*.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. ii.

Seédiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Seedy.

A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a Temple dedicated to the Genius of *Seediness*.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xliii.

Seédling. *s.* Plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as are for their choiceness reserved in pots.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Seédpearl. *s.* Grain of pearl, from its comparative smallness of size, or both, suggesting the notion of seeds.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid menstruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top.—*Boyle.*

As *two words.*

'Emilia Wyndham, aged six years,' in small *seed pearl*, surrounding a lock of that golden hair.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. viii.

Seédplot. *s.* Ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is, the matter and *seedplot*; there are the seats of all argument and invention.—*B. Jonson.*

Humility is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially Christian, which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart.—*Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successively grown.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Seédtime. *s.* Season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest . . . shall not cease.—*Genesis*, viii. 22.

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests.—*Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 898.

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by sowing tares they immediately reaped gold.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes of his harvest.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Seédness. *s.* Seedtime; time of sowing.

Blossoming time
From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Seédsman. *s.*

1. Sower; he who scatters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

2. One who sells seeds.

Seédy. *adj.*

1. Filled with seeds.

2. Shabby; threadbare.

'Step this way, Mr. Pickwick. Perker is in, and he'll see you, I know. Devilish cold,' he added, pettishly, 'standing at that door, wasting one's time with such *seedy* vagabonds.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

3. Suffering from recent intoxication. *Slang.*

Seéing. *verbal abs.* Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

Seéing. *part. used adverbially.* Since; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time, as the ships are usually for a year, *seeing* it is easier to keep victuals on land than water?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *seeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its several parts.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Seek. *v. a.* pret. *sought*; pass. part. *sought*. [A.S. *secan*, pret. *sohte*.]

1. Look for; search for: (often with *out*).

Because of the money that was returned in our sacks at the first time, are we brought in, that he may *seek* occasion against us, ... and take us for bondmen.—*Genesis*, xliii. 18.

He *seeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image.—*Isaiah*, xl. 20.

Seek thee a man which may go with thee.—*Tobit*, v. 3.

He did range the town to *seek* me *out*.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

I have a venturous fairy, that shall *seek*
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I *sought* thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if peace were there. *G. Herbert.*

The king meant not to *seek out* nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

So fatal 'twas to *seek* temptations *out!*
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt.
Dryden.

We must *seek out* some other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or else there will be none at all in the world.—*Locke.*

2. Solicit; endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign.—*Luke*, xi. 16.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God.—*Psalms*, civ. 21.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1001.

Oft our alliance other lands desired,
And what we *seek* of you, of us required.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 187.

3. Go to find.

Let us *seek* death, or, he not found, supply
His office. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 323.

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *sought* the Phrygian shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 283.

Like fury seized the rest; the progress known,
All *seek* the mountains, and forsake the town.
Ibid. vii. 550.

Since great Ulysses *sought* the Phrygian plains,
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Indulge one labour more,
And *seek* Atrides on the Spartan shore. *Ibid.*

4. Pursue by machinations.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *sought* my life.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

David saw that Saul was come out to *seek* his life.—1 *Samuel*, xxiii. 15.

Seek. *v. n.*

1. Make search; make enquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read.—*Isaiah*, xxxiv. 16.

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have endeavoured to *seek* after some better reason.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1152.

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 836.

3. Make pursuit.

Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or sheep go astray ... it shall be with thee until thy brother *seek* after it.—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 1.

Violent men have *sought* after my soul.—*Psalms*, lxxxvi. 14.

4. Apply to; use solicitation.

All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom.—1 *Kings*, x. 24.

Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt come.—*Deuteronomy*, xii. 5.

5. Endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order that which the young prince *sought* for by war.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Seek. *adv.* At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience: (with *to*).

Being brought and transferred from other services abroad, though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they will be new *to seek*; and before they have gathered experience, they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Unpractised, unprepared, and still *to seek.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 197.

But they misplace them all;
And are as much *to seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Lord Roscommon.*

The following is a translation of Porson's imitation of Phocylides:

Νῆϊδές ἐστε μέτρων, ὦ Τεύτονες, οὐκ ὀ μὲν ὃς δ' οὐ·
Πάντες πλὴν Ἕρμαννος, ὁ δ' Ἕρμαννος σφόδρα Τεύτων.

The Germans in Greek
Are sadly *to seek*;
Not five in five score;
But ninety-five more;
All saving Hermann,
And Hermann's a German.
Dr. Goodhall, in *Museum of Criticism.*

Seéker. *s.* One who seeks.

1. Enquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet I cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity.—*Glanville.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after novelty, and abounding with a variety of notions.—*Locke.*

Cato is represented to be a *seeker* to oracles.—*Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 54.

2. Name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.

One is a ranter, another is a *seeker*, a third is a shaker!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 161.

The *seekers* deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinance.—*Pagitt, Heresiography*, p. 128.

A sceptick [is] ever seeking, and never finds; like our new upstart sect of *seekers.*—*Bullokar, Expositor*: 1656.

Sir Henry Vane ... set up a form of religion in a way of his own; yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new or particular opinions or forms; from which he and his party were called *seekers.*—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, in 1661.

Seeksórrow. *s.* One who contrives to give himself vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeksorrow*, Klaius, them among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long.
Sir P. Sidney.

Seel. *v. a.* [Fr. *siller*.] Close the eyes: (term of *Falconry*, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed).

Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who the blinder she was, the higher she strave.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

To *seel* her father's eyes up, close as oak.
Id., Othello, iii. 3.

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about him.—*Bacon.*

Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a *seel'd* dove, his crimes shall be his punishment,
To be deprived of sight. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

Seel. *v. n.* [A.S. *syllan*.] Lean on one side.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Seel. *s.* Agitation of a ship in foul weather.

At His command black tempests rise;
Then mount they to the troubled skies:
Thence sinking to the depths below,
The ship hulls as the billows flow:
And all aboard, at every *seele*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 181: 1636.

Seel. *s.* [A.S. *sæl*.] Season; time. *Obsolete.*

It is a fair *seel* for you to come at, i. e. a fair season or time: spoken ironically to them that come late. What *seel* of day? i. e. what time of day? Essex.—*Ray, and Grose.*

Used as the *second element* in a *compound.*

Hay-seel, hay-time; *barley-seel, wheat-seel, bark-seel.* Norfolk.—*Grose.*

Seély. *adj.* [A.S. *sælig* = happy; this being the original meaning of the term; whence the notions of easiness, simplicity, silliness, in its present sense.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough, I trow,
And liken their abode.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

2. Silly; foolish; simple; inoffensive.

If thee lust to holden chat
With *seely* shepherd's swayne,
Come downe, and learne the little what
That Thomalin can sayne.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar.

These, so wretchedly abused, resemble the butterfly, which flieth into the candle, and burneth himself; and those simple *seely* birds, which fly into the fire, thinking they are in the warm sun.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 277.

Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Seem. *v. a.* Beseem. *Rare.*

[She] did far surpass
The best in honest mirth that *seem'd* her well.
Spenser.

Seem. *v. n.* [Fr. *sembler*.]

1. Appear; have resemblance.

Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st:*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 4.

So spake the Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleased; all *seem'd*, but were not all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 616.

She cast her eyes around the court, to find
A worthy subject suiting to her mind,
To him in holy nuptials to be tied,
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 43.

The youth who first appears in sight,
And holds the nearest station to the light,
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1029.

2. Have the appearance of truth.

It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation.—*Dryden.*

It seems. This phrase sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. 'Id mihi datur negotii *scilicet*' = 'This, *it seems*, is to be my task.'

The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, so chance, *it seems*, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

a. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake.—*Addison, Guardian.*

The raven, urged by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, *it seems*, and took offence.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Story of Coronis.

He had been a chief magistrate, and had, *it seems*, executed that high office justly and honourably.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

b. It appears to be.

Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it seems*,
Roderigo meant to have sent.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Seémer. *s.* One who, that which, carries an appearance.

Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 4.

Seéming. *verbal abs.*

1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good seeming;
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villany. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgements join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. Fair appearance.

For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Opinion.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Jerusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 737.

Seéming. *part. adj.* Looking like something which it is not; simulated; specious.

My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is yours.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so *seeming* mistress Page.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

Seémingly. *adv.* In a seeming manner; in appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,
She *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in mist.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 434.

I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently illustrate my design.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in good part.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not atoned, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Seémingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Seeming.

1. Plausibility; fair appearance.

The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other side.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. Simply appearance.

Hypocrisy will obstruct, and put in a prejudice against all things, under the *seemingness* or appearance of evil, which are not only allowed of God, but necessary.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 91.

Seémless. *adj.* Unseemly.

Thence he her drew
By the faire lockes, and fowly did array
Withouten pity of her goodly hew,
That Artegall himselfe her *seemlesse* plight did rew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 2, 25.

Here I vow
Never to dream of *seemless* amorous toys.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered.

Seémliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Seemly; decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than full of sweetness?—*Camden.*

Seémly. *adj.* Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men than the hot pursuit of these controversies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

The wife
Safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 267.

May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 483.

Seémly. *adv.* In a decent or proper manner.

There, *seemly* ranged in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disused to blood.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Seémlyhead, or **Seémlihood.** *s.* Decent, comely appearance.

Yet nathëmore his meaning she ared,
But wondered much at his so selcouth case;
And by his person's secret *seemlyhed*
Well weend, that he had beene some man of place
Before misfortune did his hew deface.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 8, 14.

Seen. *adj.* Skilled; versed: (with *in*). *Latinism, from spectatus.*

Petruchio shall offer me, disguised in sober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well *seen in* musick.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,
Than his great brother read in states and men.
Dryden, Epistles, To Dr. Charleton, 27.

Seér. *s.*

1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath *thy* prediction, *seer* blest!
Measured this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 553.

By day your frighted *seers*
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And wish their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amazed, shall to the people show
Emblems of heavenly wrath and mystick types of woe.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 804.

Seer. *adj.* See Sore (as in *full sore*).

They are gone *seer* ways.—*Ray, North Country Words, and Grose.*

Seésaw. *s.*

1. Reciprocating motion.

His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. At *whist.* A double Ruff.

Seésaw. *v. n.* Move with a reciprocating motion; in a see-saw manner.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other.—*Arbuthnot.*

Seésaw. *v. a.* Move anything in a seesaw manner.

Softly dropped the yellow-dun on the water, and swiftly did it glide before the gaze of the latent trout; and now the trout seemed aroused from his apathy, behold he moved forward, balancing himself upon his fins; now he slowly ascended towards the surface; you might see all the speckles of his coat; the corporal's heart stood still—he is now at a convenient distance from the yellow-dun; lo, he surveys it steadily; he ponders, he *see-saws* himself to and fro.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. ix.

Seethe. *v. a.* pret. *sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden.* [A.S. *seoðan.*] Boil; decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians used to *seethe* the flesh in the hide, and so do the northern Irish.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Set on the great pot, and *seethe* pottage for the sons of the prophets.—2 *Kings*, iv. 38.

Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever *seethe* your blood to froth,
And so 'scape hanging.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Seethe. *v. n.* Be in a state of ebullition; be hot.

The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which *seethe* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I will make a complimental assault upon him; for my business *seethes*.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 1.

Seéther. *s.* One who, that which, seethes.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnished gold the little *seether* shone.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Seéthing. *part. adj.* Boiling.

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

The species of lunacy which quickens and exalts the imagination of a lover, would, in one of so *seething* a brain as he was, strive to expend itself in all sorts of novel and wayward combinations.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 552.

Seéthing. *verbal abs.* State of boiling.

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hand; and he struck it into the pan.—1 *Samuel*, ii. 13.

Seg. *s.* Sedge.

A place where *segges* do grow.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Seg. *s.* Castrated bull.

Segár, or **Cigár.** *s.* [Spanish, *cigarro.*] Small roll of tobacco, truncated at one end, and pointed at the other, permeable to air, and adapted for smoking; roll of tobacco, which the Spaniards smoke without a pipe.

Our hostess supplied us with plenty of fruit, and then obligingly smoked a *segar* with me.—*Twiss, Travels through Spain*: 1773.

Ségment. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *segmentum.*] Figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Ségregate. *v. a.* [Lat. *segrego*; pass. part. *segregatus; segregatio, -onis.*] Set apart; separate from others.

Nor does the black dissipate or *segregate* those purer atoms.—*Translation of Loredano*, p. 5: 1664.

Segregating heterogeneous bodies, and congregating those that are homogeneous.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 190.

Ségregate. *adj.* Select.

A kind of *segregate* or cabinet senate.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 240.

Segregátion. *s.* Separation from others.

What shall we hear of this?—
A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

To decline offences, to be careful and conscionable in our several actions, is a purity that every man ought to labour for; which we may well do, without a sullen *segregation* from all society.—*Feltham.*

Seigneúrial. *adj.* Seignorial.

Those lands were *seigneurial*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

They were the statesmen, they were the lawyers; from them were often taken the bailiffs of the *seigneurial* courts.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Seígnorage. *s.* [Fr. *seigneuriage.*]

1. Authority; acknowledgement of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *seignorage*.—*Locke.*

2. Payment made for the use of a patent.

The *seignorage*, if levied at all, must not be too high, else it affords an almost irresistible temptation to private coining, and as it must be high in order to form any important branch of revenue, it is generally no more than is thought sufficient to cover the cost of minting. The effect of a *seignorage* is to make coin more valuable than bullion. In this country no fixed *seignorage* is levied on gold, which is the standard of value. Any person may have standard gold coined in quantities of not less than 10,000*l.*, at the public cost. The short delay, indeed, during which the manufacture takes place would amount by the interest on the specie to a slight *seignorage*; but as the coinage is carried on through the agency of the Bank of England, and no private person can employ the agency of the mint for obtaining sovereigns, the loss is not really incurred, and such a *seignorage* as might affect the private individual does not take effect on the Bank issues of coin. In France, however, coin is worth more than bullion, by reason of the *seignorage*, and when monetary transactions take place between this country and France, coin must be treated as bullion. . . . A considerable *seignorage* is levied on the silver and copper currencies in this country.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Seígnorial. *adj.* Appertaining to the jurisdiction, or rights, of a seignior.

There was the most extraordinary variety of laws and usages throughout the realm, Roman Greek, Gothic, Lombard, Norman, Imperial-German institutes; old municipal and recent *seignorial* rights.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Seígnorize. *v. a.* Lord over.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seignoriseth* hell. *Fairfax.*

Seígniory. *s.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*] Lordship; territory.

O'Neal never had any *seigniory* over that country, but what by encroachment he got upon the English.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Were you not restored
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seigniories*?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Hosea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seigniory* over themselves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow.—*Bacon.*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seigniory* successively.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Seine. *s.* Sean; net.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for taking of pilchards.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Seíner. *s.* Fisher with nets.

Seiners complain with open mouth that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves.—*Carew.*

Seísin. *s.* [Fr. *saisine.*]

1. In *Law.*

Seisin in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken; *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them.—*Cowell.*

2. Act of taking possession.

Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Seisin is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the common law.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Things possessed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seizin* of their predecessors.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Seísmic. *adj.* Belonging or relating to, connected with, earthquakes.

(For examples see under Seismology and Seismometry.)

Seísmologue. *s.* One engaged in Seismology.

(For example see under Seismology.)

Seismólogy. *s.* [Gr. σεισμὸς = shaking, earthquake + λόγος = word, principle.] Doctrine of earthquakes.

I [have derived] advantage from the contemporaneous labours of the few physicists who are engaged in *seismology*.... The labour of future *seismologues* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless the cultivators of science in all countries ... shall unite in agreeing to some one uniform system of *seismic* observation.—*R. Mallett, Report on the Facts and Theory of Earthquake Phenomena*, in *Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*: 1858.

Seismómeter. *s.* Instrument for measuring the impulse of an earthquake.

(For example see under Seismometry.)

Seismométric. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Seismometry.)

(For example see under Seismometry.)

Seismómetry. *s.* Measurement of the impulse of earthquakes.

The *seismic* map of Berghaus ... is the most important attempt of this sort emanating from abroad. ... *Seismic* energy may become sensible at any part of the earth's surface. ... I proceed to some observations upon instrumental *seismometry*, and the construction of *seismometers*.... Twelve years ago the construction of *seismometric* instruments seemed a comparatively easy matter.—*R. Mallett, Report on the Facts and Theory of Earthquake Phenomena*, in *Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*: 1858.

Seismoscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = I spy, see, observe, descry.] Instrument for the purpose of rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of the shaken ground.

This instrument I have named the *seismoscope*.—*R. Mallet, Report on the Facts and Theory of Earthquake Phenomena*, in *Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*: 1851.

Seize. *v. a.* [Fr. *saisir.*]

1. Take hold of; gripe; grasp.

Then as a tiger who by chance hath spy'd
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising, changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest *seize* them both.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 403.

2. Take possession of by force.

At last they *seize*
The sceptre, and regard not David's sons.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 356.

3. Take possession of; lay hold on; invade suddenly.

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 1039.

4. Take forcible possession of by law.

An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and *seized* his goods.—*Camden.*

It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*, and his houses pulled down.—*Bacon.*

5. Make possessed; put in possession of.

So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

6. Fasten; fix: (with *on*).

So down he fell before the cruell beast,
Who *on* his neck his bloody claws did *seize*;
That life nigh crush'd out of his panting brest,
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 8, 15.

Fairest Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize upon*;
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize on* Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Seízure. *s.*

1. Act of seizing.
2. Thing seized.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure* many days
Given thee of grace. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 252.

3. Act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou dost call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 1.

In the general town he maintained a *seizure* and possession of the whole.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty.—*Swift.*

The first of the three kinds of conquest, then, has for its object and effect the complete displacement of the ancient inhabitants. ... Under the second form of conquest the conquerors ... feel that they will gain most by foregoing something of their right to the wholesale *seizure* and appropriation of the soil, and neither wholly destroying or expelling its ancient possessors, nor even reducing them to a state of slavery, but only treating them as a lower caste... Finally, there is that kind of subjugation of one people or country by another which results simply in the overthrow of the independence of the former, and the substitution in it or over it of a foreign for a native government.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 43.

4. Gripe; possession.

And shall these hands so lately purged of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure* and this kind regret?
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

5. Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play upon it.—*Watts.*

Séjant. *adj.* [N.Fr. *sitting.*] In *Heraldry.* Term to describe beasts in a sitting posture: (*sejant-rampant* means sitting with the feet lifted up).

Sejoín. *v. a.* [Lat. *sejungo.*] Separate.

There is a season when God, and nature, *sejoins* man and wife in this respect.—*Whately, Bride-Bush, or Wedding Sermons*, p. 44: 1617.

Sejúnction. *s.* Act of disjoining or separating.

The constitution of that people was made by a *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Sejúngible. *adj.* Capable of being separated.

The spawn and egg are *sejungible* from the fish and fowl, and yet still retain the prolifick power of generation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Sélcouth. *adj.* Rarely known; uncommon.

Yet nathëmore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 8, 14.

Séldom. *adv.* [A.S. *seld, seldan.*] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *seldom* gives.—*South, Sermons.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldomer* it is seen it is the more valuable.—*Grew.*

Séldom. *adj.* Rare; not frequent.

The *seldom* discharge of a higher and more noble office.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i. ch. iv.

By prayer is not meant a formal customary attendance upon the offices of the church, undertook only out of a sordid fear of the eye of man, and then performed with weariness and irreverence, with *seldom* access, and more *seldom* devotion.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 151.

His sickness in the later years of his life gave him but short and *seldom* truce.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Séldomness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Seldom; uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftenness of doing well.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The strength of delight is in its *seldomness* or rarity.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 1.

Séldshown. *adj.* Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldshown flamens
Do press among the popular throngs.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Seléct. *v. a.* [Lat. *selectus.*] Choose in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The pious chief, who sought by peaceful ways
To found his empire, and his town to raise,
A hundred youths from all his train *selects*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 208.

Seléct. *adj.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superior excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, blushing like the morn: all heaven,
And happy constellations on that hour
Shed their *selectest* influence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 510.

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 653.

Seléctedly. *adv.* In a selected manner; with care in selection.

Prime workmen of the kingdom, *selectedly* employed in this service.—*Heywood, Description of the King's Ship at Woolwich*, p. 48: 1637.

Seléction. *s.* Act of culling or choosing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Some of the best illustrations of functional heredity, are furnished by the mental characteristics of human races. Certain powers which mankind have gained in the course of civilization, cannot, I think, be accounted for, without admitting the inheritance of acquired modifications. The musical faculty is one of these. To say that 'natural *selection*' has developed it, by preserving the most musically endowed, seems an inadequate explanation.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Seléctive. *adj.* Exercising choice in the way of selection.

Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this *selective* providence of the Almighty.—*Bishop Hall.*

Being unable to accept the volitional hypothesis, or that of impulse from within, or the *selective* force exerted by outward circumstances, I deem an innate tendency to deviate from parental type, operating through periods of adequate duration, to be the most probable nature, or way of operation, of the secondary law, whereby species have been derived one from the other.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 807.

Sélenite. *s.* In *Mineralogy.* Variety (hydrated) of sulphate of lime, or crystalized and transparent gypsum.

Selenite is found,... in the London clay,... in the Eocene clays of the Isles of Wight,... in the Oxford clay of Shotover Hill, ... in the lias of Gloucestershire, the Gault of Folkestone, &c.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Selenítes. *s.* [Gr. σελενίτης, from σελήνη = moon.]

Your mentioning of a *selenites* that has the shape and appearance of a diamond, puts me in mind of what both you and Mr. Lhwyd have told me; that you have met with a sort of an opaque *selenite* among the stones I sent from hence.—*Bishop Nicholson to Dr. Woodward, Epistolary Correspondence*, i. 84: 1697.

Selénium. *s.* [Gr. σελήνη = the moon; the term, as one of Chemistry, being artificial.] Metalloid elementary substance so named by Berzelius, who discovered it.

Selenium ... occurs sparingly in combination with several metals, as lead, cobalt, copper, and quicksilver: in the Hartz, at Tilkerode; with copper and silver in Sweden; with tellurium and bismuth in Norway; with tellurium and gold in Siebenbürgen; in several copper and iron pyrites, and with sulphur in the volcanic products of the Lipari Islands.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Selénograph. *s.* Delineation, portrait, or picture of the surface, or part of the surface, of the moon.

My next attempt was made ... with a fine telescope by Cooke, of 6½-inch aperture and 11 feet sidereal focus, mounted equatorially, in the old English mode, and carried by clockwork. With this excellent arrangement I was enabled to use photography very successfully, and to obtain *selenographs* 2 inches across in 5 seconds of time. The drawing of Gassendi, No. 3, was made with this instrument. From these experiments the conclusion was obvious: —that for obtaining good drawings of the moon, convenient mounting was actually more important than great optical power; and that for such a purpose it was desirable to increase in every way the comfort of the observer, and furnish him with special arrangements for his own position and the placing of his drawing-board and light.—*J. Phillips, On some Parts of the Surface of the Moon,* in *Proceedings of the Royal Society,* Jan. 16. 1868.

Selenográphic. *adj.* Belonging to selenography.

Selenógraphy. *s.* [Gr. σελήνη = moon; γράφω = I write.] Description of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography,* or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Self. In most languages the word which either has the same meaning as *self,* or constitutes an approximate equivalent, is more or less irregular; whilst in English the question as to its nature is one of more than ordinary difficulty.

In English, the fact which first commands attention is, to a great extent, a negative one. It affects the language, however, to a great extent. In Latin, and in all the languages derived from the Latin, there is what is called the Reflective Pronoun of the Third Person, viz., *se,* with its secondary forms, *sui, sibi, suus, sua, suum,* &c.; and with its compounds, *seipse, semet,* and others. It is the Greek ἑ in ἑαυτόν, the aspirate representing the *s.* In the Slavonic and Lithuanic the same word appears; and so it does in all the German languages and dialects *of the Continent.* It is the *sich* of the Teutonic, the *sik* and *sig* of the Scandinavian, tongues.

But *in English it is wanting*; wanting in the earlier epochs of the language, as well as in the later: all that the Anglo-Saxon stage gives us being a few instances of the possessive pronoun *sin* (= his, hers, or its) in poetry, and these in the single poem of Beowulf. In the Old Saxon, however, of Westphalia, it is as common as in the other German forms of speech. Without accounting for this remarkable instance of defect in English, we may note three points wherein it affects the language: — (1) From having nothing to coincide with the Latin *suus, sua, suum,* the German *seiner, seine, seines,* and the Norse *sin, sit* (forms giving us a difference of *gender*), we express possession on the part of an object in the third person, by the genitive cases *his, her,* and *its*; so that, when the name of the object possessing and that of the object possessed differ in gender, we get such combinations as *his mother,* and *her father.* (2) We have no *simple* reflective pronoun like the *se* of the classical, the *sie* of the Slavonic, and the *sik, sig, sich* of the German languages; an element which in the Scandinavian, or Norse, branch has developed a true passive voice—e.g. from the Old Norse *kalla mik* (= call myself), &c., we have *kalla sig* (= call one's self), for all three persons; *kallasc* (= call one's self and be called); *hallast, hallas, kalles* (= am called), the ordinary passives of the present Swedish and Danish. (3) We have the difficulties connected with the construction and the composition of the word *self,* which form the subject of the present notice.

There is no very easy way of giving the meaning of *self,* except in a general and approximate manner. It suggests the ideas of *personality, individuality,* and *identity*: and this gives, probably, its primary meaning. In these there is the notion of a *unit*; and as the act of a person who does anything to himself limits both the act and the result of it to a single object, a connection with the idea suggested by the term Reflective (Pronoun or Verb) is manifest. The complications increase, however, when, in coming to the details of certain constructions, we ask *how* the word, as a *Part of Speech,* has such or such an import. Thus—

1. We may say, 'I *one and individual, personal, or identical,* mean this;' in which case the construction is, purely and simply, adjectival.

2. We may say, 'I *the individual* mean this;' in which case the adjective is treated as a substantive.

3. We may say, 'My *individuality* means this.' This gives us a true substantive.

4. 'I, *myself,* mean this.' What have we here? That depends upon which of the two constructions we consider. Take *myself* as it is spelt, i.e. as a single word, and it means, I *individually, personally, actually, identically,* and the construction is adverbial. Analyze, however, the combination, and *self* becomes a substantive. Hence the construction is that of *my head, my body, my person,* and the like. To *I* it stands in apposition; just like, 'I, *your master*; I, *my father's son.*'

5. 'He hit *himself.*' Here, too, we may say there is an adverbial import; also that there is an apposition. But the apposition is that of *him* and *self*; not that of *himself* and *he.* This is as much as need be said in the introduction of the peculiarities of the word.

Johnson has entered the word as a pronoun, and that rightly; but he has (less rightly) followed up the entry by the remark that its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective.

The present Editor will deal with the word—I. When it stands alone; and II. When it enters into either Combination or Composition.

I.—*Standing alone.*

Self. *s.* Individuality; personality; identity. Its shades of meaning range from the metaphysical sense of *ego* (see Egoism), to the colloquial sense of *Number one*; as in, 'Take care of *number one,*' i.e. of *yourself.* The plural is *selves.*

Self is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned for itself as far as that consciousness extends.—*Locke.*

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self,* and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, i.e. the sameness of a rational being. —*Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self,* as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come.—*Id.*

The fondness we have for *self,* and the relation which other things have to our *selves, furnishes* another long rank of prejudices.—*Watts.*

I know ye; and these lakes and echoes know
The darkness and the clangour of your wings.
But why more hideous than your loathed *selves*
Gather ye up in legions from the deep?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Peace, wanton! thou art yet not old enough.
Think ye by gazing on each other's eyes
To multiply your lovely *selves,* and fill
With sphered fires the interlunar air? *Ibid.*

Martin ... had been bred up in his grandfather's house; and it will usually be found that the meaner domestic vices propagate themselves to be their own antagonists. Selfishness does this especially: so do suspicion, cunning, stealth, and covetous propensities. Martin had unconsciously reasoned as a child, 'My guardian takes so much thought of himself, that unless I do the like by myself, I shall be forgotten.' So he had grown selfish. But he had never known it. ... He never would have known it, but that being newly risen from a bed of dangerous sickness, to watch by such another couch, he felt how nearly *Self* had dropped into the grave, and what a poor dependent, miserable thing it was. It was natural for him to reflect—he had months to do it in—upon his own escape, and Mark's extremity. This led him to consider which of them could be the better spared, and why? Then the curtain slowly rose a very little way; and *Self, Self, Self,* was shown below. He asked himself, ... whether he had done his duty by him, and had deserved and made a good response to his fidelity and zeal. No. Short as their companionship had been, he felt in many, many instances, that there was blame against himself: and still inquiring why, the curtain slowly rose a little more, and *Self, Self, Self,* dilated on the scene.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. xxxiii.

Self. *adj.*

1. In the extract, (her) own. *Barbarous.*

Calling home our exiled friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny
Producing forth the cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher and his fiendlike queen;
Who, as 'tis thought, by *self* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* v. 7.

2. Same; selfsame.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the selfsame flight
The selfsame way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth. ... If you please
To shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

I'm made of that *self* metal as my sister,
And prize me at her worth. *Id., King Lear,* i. 1.

On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 562.

Here the word is an adjectival pronoun rather than a true adjective. It has not, however, been thought necessary to make a separate entry.

Self. *pron.* This is what the word actually is, as a Part of Speech; whether we consider its inflection or its import. An objection has been made on the score of its having a plural—*selves* in the present, and *selven* in the older, stages of our language. The same applies to *others,* and *ones*; as, 'My wife and little *ones.*' In the way of import it expresses a relation; a relation, indeed, of a peculiar kind; but one which is generally recognised as a relation; viz. the relation of identity, as in the formula 'A is A.' As a pronoun, however, it is more substantival than adjectival, as may be seen by the preceding entries.

This pronominal character is by no means incompatible with the statement (under 5) that its import may be adverbial, indeed that it may be an actual adverb. The same is the case with *either, neither,* and other words: for which there are two renderings, as in '*Either* A or B is to blame,' which may be either '*One* or the

other,' or '*In the way of an alternative.*' See under Either. It is in composition, however, that the question as to its nature takes its chief importance.

II. *Combination and Composition.*

a. As the *first element.* Here the list of examples (which are arranged chronologically) stands as it was left by Johnson: Todd, before the present editor, having thought it unnecessary to extend it. The character of the compositions, however, may be noticed. The best and simplest are those where the second element is the *present* participle of a *transitive* verb; in which case the government is simply that of a verb and noun, the intervention of a preposition in the analysis of its import being unnecessary; e. g. *self-supporting, self-tormenting.* When the participle is *past*, i.e. *passive*, the intervention of *by* is required; *self-tormented* = tormented by (one's) self. With *tormentor*, or *supporter*, and the *verbal abstracts* in *-ing*, there is the similar implication of some preposition—'tormentor *of* (one's) self.'

As the transitive and verbal character of the first element becomes obscure, the compound becomes exceptionable; i. e. the preposition required for the full rendering of it and the import of the word *self* become uncertain. The remark that Shakespear's use of the word is harsh (the present editor would use a stronger term) is Johnson's, and it is one which the examples verify.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self-accusing* look, finding that in herself she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than she minded to have done.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our *self-love*, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Id.*

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self-like* case he knew. *Id.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,
Where it should be to *self-destruction* bound? *Id.*

Before the door sat *self-consuming* Care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self-will* they digged down a wall.—*Genesis*, xlix. 6.

My strange and *self-abuse*,
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

I have heard so much,
And with Demetrius thought to have spoke thereof:
But being over full of *self-affairs*,
My mind did lose it.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Nor know I aught
By me that's said or done amiss this night,
Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice,
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,
When violence assails us. *Id., Othello*, ii. 3.

He walks, and that *self-chain* about his neck,
Which he forswore. *Id., Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

But lest myself be guilty of *self-wrong*,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.
Ibid. iii. 2.

It is in my power, in one *self-born* hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm custom.
Id., Winter's Tale, iv. chorus.

His treasons will sit blushing in his face,
Not able to endure the sight of day,
But *self-affrighted* tremble at his sin.
Id., Richard II. iii. 2.

The stars above us govern our conditions;
Else one *self-mate* and mate could not beget
Such different issues. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 3.

Know if his last purpose hold,
Or whether since he is advised by aught
To change the course? He's full of alteration,
And *self-reproving*. *Ibid.* v. 1.

He conjunct and flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd . . .
Got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was *self-subdued*.
Ibid. ii. 2.

He may do some good on her:
A peevish *self-will'd* harlotry it is.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iv. 2.

The Everlasting . . . fixt
His canon 'gainst *self-slaughter*. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 2

More nor less to others paying,
Than by *self-offences* weighing:
Shame to him whose cruel striking,
Kills for faults of his own liking!
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *self-caparisons*,
Point against point. *Id., Macbeth*, i. 2.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self-neglecting*. *Id., Henry V.* ii. 4.

His lords desire him to have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and *self-glorious* pride.
Ibid. v. chorus.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 1.

You promised
To lay aside *self-harming* heaviness,
And entertain a cheerful disposition.
Id., Richard III.

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty especially in certain *self-pleasing* and humorous minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles.—*Bacon.*

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with God: no pride, profit, *self-love*, or *self-interest* of thy own?—*Duppa.*

Up through the spacious palace passed she,
To where the king's proudly reposed head,
If any can be soft to tyranny
And *self-tormenting* sin, had a soft bed.
Crashaw.

With a joyful willingness these *self-loving* reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence.—*I. Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment
Thou canst avoid, *self-preservation* bids.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 504.

So virtue given for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd,
Like that *self-begotten* bird,
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Ibid.* 1697.

Him fast sleeping soon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *self-roll'd*.
Id., Paradise Lost, ix. 182.

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *self-esteem*, grounded on just and right,
Well managed. *Ibid.* viii. 571.

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous to correspond with Heaven.
Ibid. vii. 510.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him; longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Ibid.* xi. 90.

Seneca approves this *self-homicide*.—*Hakewill.*

Thyself from flattering *self-conceit* defend,
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Man's that savage beast, whose mind,
From reason to *self-love* declined,
Delights to prey upon his kind.
Id., Friendship and Single Life against Love and Marriage.

Farewell, my tears;
And my just anger be no more confined
To vain complaints, or *self-devouring* silence.
Id., The Sophy.

They are yet more mad to think that men may rest by death, though they die in *self-murder*, the greatest sin.—*Graunt.*

Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience?—*South, Sermons.*

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self-denial* and humility.—*South, Sermons.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self-denying* frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious course to attain it than by praying himself into it.—*Ibid.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self examination* by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul.—*Ibid.*

A fatal *self-imposture*, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force of all religion.—*Ibid.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave.—*Ibid.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need any mortal assistance.—*Ibid.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A *self-conceited* fop will swallow anything.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *self-sufficiency* could afford to any.—*Dryden.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came,
And both the brother kings your lineage claim,
Yet my *self-conscious* worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown . . .
Have led me hither.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 172.

Below yon sphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmoved.
Id., State of Innocence, ii. 2.

All these receive their birth from other things,
But from himself the phœnix only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same.
Id., Translation from Ovid, The Pythagorean Philosophy.

The burning fire that shone so bright,
Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little space;
Which turn'd *self-kindled*, and renew'd the blaze.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 250.

Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Power, *self-restrain'd*, the people best obey.
Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same *self-evidence* that one and two are equal to three.—*Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said is a mark of yet greater pride and *self-conceitedness*, when we take upon us to set another right in his story.—*Id.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years since, appropriated to me now by this *self-consciousness*, as I am for what I did the last moment.—*Id.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected.—*Id.*

Body cannot be *self-existent*, because it is not *self-movent*; for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may have a definitive conception of body, abstracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is something else besides body, something without which body may be conceived to exist.—*Grew.*

This *self-existent* being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence in himself; for he that is above, or existeth without, any cause, that is, hath the power of existence in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible existence.—*Id., Cosmologia Sacra.*

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self-opinion*, occasioned by ignorance or flattery.—*Collier, Essays, Of Confidence.*

If a first body may to any place
Be not determined in the boundless space,
'Tis plain it then may absent be from all,
Who then will this a *self-existence* call?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Shall Nature, erring from her first command,
Self-preservation, fall by her own hand?
Granville.

Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper: a writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst *self-contradiction*, and grovels in absurdities.—*Addison.*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errours? Cleanse thou me from secret faults.—*Id.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self-evident*, that it was always reckoned amongst the greatest crimes by those who were only governed by the light of reason.—*Id.*

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience.—*Id.*

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*.—*Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and *self-communicative*.—*Norris.*

Thus we see in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self-diffusive*.—*Id.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self-imparting* and communicative.—*Id.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self-moving, self-determining* principle.—*Pope and Arbuthnot, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self-seeking* wretch.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

By the blast of *self-opinion* moved,
We wish to charm, and seek to be beloved. *Prior.*

Living and understanding substances do clearly demonstrate to philosophical enquirers the necessary *self-existence*, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker.—*Bentley.*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or alter its course, it must have a principle of *self-activity*, which is life and sense.—*Id.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; it is *self-preservation* in the highest and truest meaning.—*Id.*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all.—*Id.*

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is settled in.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

I took not arms, till urged by *self-defence*,
The eldest law of nature.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes, and cured him of *self-flattering* delusions. —*Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among snares.—*Id.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self-denials*, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable.—*Id.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *self-confiding*.—*Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates. *Id.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self-moved* with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean.
Id., Translation of the Odyssey, v. 123.

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,
A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
To warn the thoughtless *self-confiding* train,
No more unlicensed thus to brave the main.
Ibid. xiii. 172.

What is loose love? a transient gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wandering *self-consuming* fire.
Id., Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;
And while *self-love* each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the sport of fools.
Id., Essay on Criticism, ii. 514.

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and that he dwells more than modesty allows upon his own accomplishments, but *self-praise* is sometimes no fault.—*Broome.*

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-conviction*.—*Swift.*

b. As the *second element*, the *first* being a pronoun. Here the combinations are as follows:—1. With the pronouns of the first and second person. 2. With those of the third.

1. With *my-self*, *thy-self*, *our-selves* and *your-selves*, the construction is that of a substantive, preceded by either a possessive case or an adjective; in other words, by an equivalent to either *mei*, *tui*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*, or *meus*, *tuus*, *noster*, *vester*. The treatment of the two words as one is merely a piece of printing. When they come together they *may*, when any word comes between them they *must*, be separated—*my* own *self*, *our* noble *selves*, &c.

2. With *himself* and *themselves*.

(*a.*) In the *objective* (*accusative*) case the construction is either that of two pronouns in apposition, or of a pronoun followed by an adverb; the former view being the simpler, the latter being complicated by recognition of a plural number for adverbs. The sense, however, in both is adverbial.

(*b.*) With *herself*, the first element is ambiguous. It may answer to *my* and *thy*, or it may answer to *me* and *thee*. The analogy of *himself* would make it accusative.

(*c.*) With *it* and *one*, the analysis is complicated by the spelling; since, whether the combinations be *its* + *self* and *one's* + *self*, or *it* + *self* and *one* + *self*, the difference is one which in writing is likely to be neglected. It is probable, however, that the omission of the second *s* is correct; in other words that the rule stands as follows. With the first and second persons the first element is possessive; with the third (for the three genders and the two numbers) it is accusative.

But we not only say '*He hit himself*,' but '*He himself hit me*,' and the like; in other words we use an accusative form with a nominative sense. Whatever we may call this—irregularity, anomaly, paradox, solecism, &c.—it is as old as the Anglo-Saxon period, and it occurs in other languages.

Himself in the nominative case . . . has long been authorized by constant custom; and it is remarkable, that a solecism of the same sort has prevailed in the French language, in which *moi* and *toi*, the oblique case of *je* and *tu*, when combined with *même*, are used as ungrammatically as our *my* and *thy* have just been supposed to be when combined with *self*: *Je l'ai vu moi-même*, I have seen it myself: *Tu le verras toi-même*, thou shalt see it thyself: and so, in the accusative case, *moi-même* is added emphatically to *me*, and *toi-même* to *te*. It is probable, I think, that these departures from grammar, in both languages, have been made for the sake of fuller and more agreeable sounds. *Je-même*, *me-même*, and *te-même*, would certainly sound much thinner and more languid than *moi-même* and *toi-même*; and *myself*, *thyself*, &c., are as clearly preferable in point of pronunciation, to *Iself*, *meself*, *thouself*, *theeself*, &c., though not all, perhaps, in an equal degree. It should be observed, that *itself*, where a change of case in the pronoun would not have improved the sound, has never undergone any alteration.—*Tyrwhitt, Glossary to Chaucer, Self.*

For another view of this see under My; where the original objective character of *se*, *sig*, *sich* (i.e. the reflective pronoun) is supposed to have had the effect of excluding from composition the *nominative* altogether, and the other cases to a great degree.

In the way of *syntax* the omission of the simple pronoun is exceptional.

A horse well bitted which *himself* did dress.
Dryden.

And touched with miseries *myself* have known,
I learn to pity woes so like my own. *Id.*

In full—*he himself, I myself.*

Self-heal. *s.* In *Botany*. Popular name of two native plants; (1) Sanicula; (2) Prunella. It is to this last that it is most generally applied. The first syllable is generally, looked upon as a corruption of *slough*. The extract, however, shows that this view (perhaps on insufficient grounds) has been objected to.

Selfheal, correctly so spelt, and not *slough-heal*. . . . It meant that with which one may cure one's self, without the help of a surgeon, to which effect Ruellius quotes a French proverb, that no one wants a surgeon who keeps Prunelle.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*, in voce *Self-heal*.

Slough-heal [is] a supposed, but mistaken correction of *self-heal*, the slough being that which is thrown off from a foul sore, and not that which is healed, the wound itself. Besides, the term slough was not used in surgical language till long after the plant had been called *self-heal*, and applied as a remedy, not to sloughing sores, but to fresh cut wounds.—*Ibid.*, in voce *Slough-heal*.

Sélfish. *adj.* Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion a reward to it?—*Addison, Spectator.*

Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair,
List unto reason, and deserve her care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name.
Pope, Essay on Man.

Sélfishly. *adv.* In a selfish manner; having regard only to self-interest; without love of others.

[He] can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And show the sense of it without the love.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Sélfishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Selfish; attentive to one's own interest, regardless of others; self-love.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly begets a perfect submission of our wills to the will of God.—*Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

Sélfness. *s.* Self-love; selfishness. *Obsolete.*

Wholly hers, all *selfness* he forbears.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

The simple good, without all *selfness* or straitness. —*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 366.

O false and wicked colours of desire!
Eternal bondage unto him that seeks
To be possessed of all things that he likes!
Shall I, a son and subject, seem to dare,
For any *selfness*, to set realms on fire.
Lord Brooke, Mustapha.

Sélfsame. *adj.* Exactly the same; very same; identical.

I have no great cause to look for other than this *selfsame* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Flight pursued one way the *selfsame* hour.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 203.

I have been base,
Base even to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent *give*:
Behold me punish'd in the *selfsame* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Sell. *s.* [Fr. *selle*; Lat. *sella*.]

1. Saddle. *Obsolete.*

Turning to that place, in which whilere
He left his lofty steed with golden *sell*
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Royal seat; throne.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell*.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, b. iv.

Sell. *v. a.* pret. *sold*. [A.S. *syllan* = give.]

1. Give for a price; vend,

Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites.—*Genesis*, xxxvii. 27.

The Midianites *sold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar.—*Ibid.* xxxvii. 36.

This sense is likewise mistress of an art,
Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth *sell*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

All the inns and public-houses are obliged to furnish themselves with corn, which is *sold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

You have made an order that ale should be *sold* for three half-pence a quart.—*Swift.*

2. Betray for money: (as, 'He *sold* his country').

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude.
Shakespear, Henry V, ii. 2.

Sell. *v. n.*

1. Have commerce or traffic with one.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following; but I will not eat with you.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Consult not . . . with a buyer of *selling*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxvii. 11.

2. Be sold.

Few writings *sell*, which are not filled with gre names.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 567.

Séllander. *s.* [?] Dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

Séller. *s.* One who sells; vendor.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

The same market as of old, crowded by the same buyers and *sellers*; brisk with the same business.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvi.

Séltzer-water. *s.* Mineral water from Selters, one of the spas of Germany.

The ladies themselves soon withdrew; the gentlemen lingered for awhile; the Duke took up his candle, and bid his guests good night; Lord Everingham drank a glass of *Seltzer water*, nodded, and vanished.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

Sélvedge. *s.* [? *self-edge*.] Edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

Many loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *selvedge* in the coupling.—*Exodus*, xxxvi. 4.

Meditation is like the *selvedge*, which keeps the cloth from ravelling.—*Echard, Observations on the Answer to the Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 110.

Sémaphore. *s.* [Gr. σῆμα, σημάτος = mark, signal.] Word of recent origin, used, with doubtful advantage, as an approximate equivalent to telegraph.

Hemoptysis, and *semaphore*, are instances of this irregularity; the compound being founded upon the nominatives αἷμα, and σῆμα, instead of the fuller and more fundamental forms αἱματ-, and σήματ-. . . . This laxity is as old as the best Greek writers; where we have δίστομος, from στόμα, rather than στόματ = mouth.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language.*

Sémblable. *adj.* [Fr.] Like; resembling.

With *semblable* reason we might expect a regularity in the winds.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Used *substantivally*.

Then he abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon disdains.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Sémblably. *adv.* In a semblable manner; with resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.

Sémblance. *s.*

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise:
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:
Repeat their *semblance* often.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently raised
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 528.

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice.—*Rogers.*

Like to the mother plant in *semblance*, grew
A flower all gold. *Tennyson.*

2. Appearance; show; figure.

Be you the soldier; for you likest are,
For manly *semblance* and for skill in war.
Spenser.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face.
Fairfax.

All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 606.

Sémblant. *adj.* [Fr.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of anything. *Rare.*

Thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may last; that as their eyes survey
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say,
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene.
Prior, Epistle desiring the Queen's Picture.

Sémblant. *s.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. *Obsolete.*

Her purpose was not such as she did feign,
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;
But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Duessa, secretly unseen.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Ibid.*

Sémblative. *adj.* Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Rare.*

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound;
And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 4.

Sémble. *v. n.* [Fr. *sembler.*] Represent; make a likeness. *Rare.*

Sémbling. *part. adj.* Representing; imitative,

Let Europe, saved, the column high erect
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs.
Prior.

Semeiótics. *s.* [Gr. σημεῖον = sign.] In *Medicine.* Doctrine of symptoms; symptomatology: (with several less usual congeners).

Semeiotic—semeiosis, semeiotia, semiotics [is] that part of medicine which considers the symptoms, or signs, of disease. It is divided into diagnosis . . . and prognosis.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Sémen. *s.* [Lat.]

1. In *Botany.* Seed of a plant.
2. In *Physiology.* Secretion of a testicle; sperm.

Sémi. *s.* [Lat. = half.] As a *prefix* in composition; (as, *semicircle* = half a circle).

Semiánnular. *adj.* [Lat. *annularis* = like a ring, i.e. *annulus.*] Half circular.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure.—*Grew, Museum.*

Sémibreve. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *brevis* = short.] In *Music.* See first extract.

A *semibreve* is a note of half the quantity of a breve, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c. It is accounted one measure or time, or the integer infractions and multiples, whereby the time of the other notes is expressed.—*Musical Dictionary.*

The period, colon, semicolon, and comma, are in the same proportion to one another as the *semibrief*, the minim, the crotchet, and the quaver, in musick. —*Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Semicastrátion. *s.* Excision of one testicle.

One testicle sufficeth unto generation, as hath been observed in *semicastration*, and ofttimes in carneous ruptures.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Ord MS.)

Semicírcle. *s.* Half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become some women best, so they be in a *semicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,
Or direct parallel?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *semicircle.—Swift.*

Semicírcled. *adj.* Formed as a semicircle.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* farthingale.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Semicírcular. *adj.* Half round.

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a rorid and opposite cloud, whereof some reflected, others refracted, beget the *semicircular* variety we call the rainbow.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The seas are inclosed between the two *semicircular* moles that surround it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Semicólon. *s.* Half a colon; point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

A member of a sentence, whether simple or compounded, that requires a greater pause than a comma, yet does not of itself make a complete sentence, but is followed by something closely depending on it, may be distinguished by a *semicolon.*—*Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Semidiámeter. *s.* Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

Their difference is as little considerable as a *semidiameter* of the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre; the disproportion is just nothing.—*Dr. H. More.*

The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the *semidiameter* of the rundle with the spokes.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Semidiaphanéity. *s.* Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Semidiáphanous. *adj.* Half transparent; imperfectly transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Sémidouble. *s.* Name given in the Romish breviary, to such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones.

Sémifluid. *adj.* Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or pituite, is a sort of *semifluid*, it being so far solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid.—*Arbuthnot.*

Semilúnar. *adj.* Resembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge.—*Grew.*

Semilúnary. *adj.* Same as preceding.

This bay is of a *semilunary* form.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 13.

Sémimetal. *s.* Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallic fossils, heavy, opake, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semimetallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Séminal. *adj.* [Lat. *seminalis*, from *semen* = seed.]

1. Belonging to seed; contained in, having the nature of, seed.

Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generations, we should never have suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from such unlikely materials. —*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a strong one.—*Swift.*

2. Spermatic.

Séminal. *s.* Seminal state.

The *seminals* of other iniquities.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 4.

Seminálity. *s.*

1. Nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of darnel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Séminarist. *s.* Romish priest educated in a seminary.

Seminarists now come from Rome to pervert souls. —*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 170: 1616.

Séminary. *s.*

1. Ground where anything is sown to be afterwards transplanted; seed-plot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Place or original stock whence anything is brought.

This stratum is expanded, serving for a common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies.—*Woodward.*

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species.—*Sir T. Browne.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates after matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty folks and beggars.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen.—*Bacon.*

The inns of court must be the worst instituted *seminaries* in any Christian country.—*Swift.*

6. Seminarist.

O' my conscience, a *seminary!* he kisses the stocks.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Used *adjectivally.*

But the oath of supremacy was not refused, the worship of the church was frequented by multitudes who secretly repined for a change; and the council, whose fear of open enmity had prompted their first severities, were led on by the fear of dissembled resentment to devise yet further measures of the same kind. Hence, in 1584 a law was enacted, enjoining all jesuits, *seminary* priests, and other priests, whether ordained within or without the kingdom, to depart from it within forty days, on pain of being adjudged traitors.—*Hallam, History of England*, ch. iii.

Séminary. *adj.* Seminal; belonging to seed.

Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 117: 1666.

Séminate. *v. a.* Sow; spread; propagate.

Thus all were doctors, who first *seminated* learning in the world by special instinct, and direction of God.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 19: 1653.

Seminátion. *s.* Act of sowing; act of dispersing.

To do this there were but four means. 1. By the advantage of arms in time of action. 2. By open preaching. 3. By dispersion of books. 4. By secret *semination.—Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 493.

If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semination.—Evelyn.*

Sémined. *adj.* Covered as with seeds. *Rare.*

Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars.— *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Seminífical. *adj.* Productive of seed. *Rare.*

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Seminificátion. *s.* See extract. *Rare.*

Seminification is the propagation from the seed or seminal parts.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Semiopácous. *adj.* Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies.—*Boyle.*

Semiórdinate. *s.* See extract.

A *semiordinate* [is] a line drawn at right angles to and bissected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate.—*Harris.*

Sémipede. *s.* Half a (metrical) foot.

Here the cæsura, after the first *semipede* day, stops as unexpectedly, and forcibly impresses the imagination with the greatness of the author's loss, the loss of sight.—*Murray, Grammar of the English Language.* (Ord MS.)

Semipellúcid. *adj.* Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat.—*Woodward.*

Semiperspícuous. *adj.* Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semiperspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows' horns.—*Grew.*

Semiquártile. *s.* Aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

Semiquadrate, or *semiquartile*, in the language of Astrology [is] an aspect of the planets when distant from each other half a right angle, or 45°. The terms *semiquintile* and *semisextile* have a similar meaning; the first denoting the half of a fifth of a complete circle, that is 36°; and the second the half of a sixth, or 30°.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sémiquaver. *s.* Note having half the duration of the quaver.

Sémiquaver. *v. a.* Sing in, or as in, semiquavers.

Occiduus is a pastor of renown;
When he has pray'd and preach'd the sabbath down,
With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and *semiquav'ring* care away.
Cowper, Progress of Error, 127.

Semiquíntile. *s.* In *Astronomy.* Aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

(For example see under Semiquartile.)

Semiséxtile. *s.* In *Astronomy.* Semisixth; aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

(For example see under Semiquartile.)

Semisphérical. *adj.* Belonging to half a sphere.

Semispheroídal. *adj.* Formed like a half spheroid.

Semitértian. *s.* Ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semitertians*, and some quartans.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Sémitone. *s.* In *Music.* One of the degrees of concinnous intervals of concords.

Semitránsept. *s.* Half of a transept.

There is a proportionable lateral projection, or southern *semitransept*, before we enter the chancel. *T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 2.

Semivówel. *s.* Articulate sounds, intermediate in character to the vowels are consonants. The two semivowels are the sounds of *y* (as in *yon*), and of *w* (as in *wine*): the first is intermediate to *ee* (as in *feet*) and *g* (as in *get*); the second to the *oo* in *cool*, and the *v* in *vat*: i.e. they are respectively intermediate to *i* and *g*, and to *u* and *v*.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semivowels.—Broome.*

Semolína. *s.* Amylaceous, or starchy preparation from wheat.

(For example see under Tapioca.)

Sémpervive. *s.* [Lat. *sempervivum*, from *semper* = always + *vivum* = alive.] Houseleek. *Rare.*

The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oilcloth once in half a year.—*Bacon.*

Sempitérnal. *adj.* [Fr. *sempiternel*; Lat. *sempiternus.*]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, 'à parte ante,' are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal 'à parte post'; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Eternal.

Should we the long-depending scale ascend
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then must we through the order run,
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sempitérnity. *s.* Future duration without end.

This silent night, when all things lie in lap of sweet repose,
Ye only wake; the powres of sleepe your eyes do never close;
To shew the *sempiternitie*, to which their names ye raise,
On wings of your immortall verse, that truly merit praise. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 557.

The future eternity, or *sempiternity* of the world, being admitted, though the eternity 'à parte ante' be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Sémpster. *s.* Worker with the needle; dealer in goods made with a needle.

He was by trade a *sempster* in Chancery Lane.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. col. 264: 1691.

He [Johnson] supposed that Walton had given up his business as a linen-draper and *sempster.*—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Sémpstress. *s.* Seamster; needlewoman. See Spinster.

Two hundred *sempstresses* were employed to make me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

The tuck'd up *sempstress* walks with hasty strides.
Id., Description of a City Shower.

Sénate. *s.* [Lat. *senatus.*] Assembly of counsellors; body of men set apart to consult for the public good.

We debase
The nature of our seats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *senate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

The high-priest came, and they that were with him, and called the council together, and all the *senate* of the children of Israel.—*Acts*, v. 21.

There they shall found
Their government, and their great *senate* choose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 225.

If he an hundred years had seen,
He had not used excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The *senate's* name our counsel had not gain'd.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

'Tis true that since the *senate's* succours came,
They grow more bold.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, i. 1.

Sénatehouse. *s.* Place of public council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the *senatehouse*; some news is come.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

Sénator. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *sénateur.*] Public counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,
You grave but reckless *senators.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

As if to ev'ry fop it might belong,
Like *senators*, to censure, right or wrong.
Granville.

Senatórial. *adj.* Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

Go on, brave youths, till, in some future age,
Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.
T. Warton, Newmarket: 1751.

Senatórially. *adv.* In a senatorial manner; in a way becoming a senator.

The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 17.

Senatórian. *adj.* Senatorial.

The king encircled with the *senatorian* worthies of the higher and lower order.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 176: 1693.

Propose your schemes, ye *senatorian* band,
Whose ways and means support the sinking land.
Johnson, Imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal: 1738.

Sénatorship. *s.* Office or dignity of a senator.

From which step his courage and wisdom raised him by degrees to the sovereignty of Lucca, the *senatorship* of Rome, the special favour of the emperor, and a near hope, only by death prevented, of subduing Florence.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Send. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent.* [A.S. *sendan.*]

1. Despatch from one place to another: (used both of *persons* and *things*):

[He] *sent* letters by posts on horseback.—*Esther.* viii. 10.

His citizens hated him, and *sent* a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us.—*Luke*, xix. 14.

There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 2.

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I *send* along. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 165.

To remove him I decree,
And *send* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, fitter soil.
Ibid. xi. 96.

His wounded men he first *sends* off to shore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxiv.

Servants, *sent* on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires.—*Swift.*

2. Commission by authority to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran.—*Jeremiah*, xxiii. 21.

But first whom shall we *send*
In search of this new world? Here he had need
All circumspection, and we now no less
Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we *send*,
The weight of all and our last hope relies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 412.

3. Transmit by another.

They *sent* it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas.—*Acts*, xi. 30.

4. Dismiss another as agent.

God will deign
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse,
Thither will *send* his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 569.

5. Grant as from a distant place: (as, 'If God *send* life').

I pray thee *send* me good speed this day, and shew kindness unto my master Abraham.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 12.

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me.—*Psalms*, xliii. 3.

6. Inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 20.

7. Emit; immit; produce.

The water *sends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The senses *send* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory present only their pictures or images, when the objects themselves are absent.—*Cheyne.*

8. Diffuse; propagate.

Cherubick songs by night from neighbouring hills
Aëreal musick *send.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 547.

When the fury took her stand on high,
Where vast Cithaeron's top salutes the sky,
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,
And through the Achaian cities *send* the sound.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

9. Let fly; cast or shoot.

Send. *v. n.* Despatch a message.

The son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head.—2 *Kings*, vi. 32.

I have made bold to *send* in to your wife:
My suit is that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 1.

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore they *sent* the same day again to the king.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Send for. Require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place; and then you may *send for* your sick, which bring on land.—*Bacon.*

He *sent for* me; and while I raised his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Séndal. *s.* [L.Lat. *cendalum.*] Sort of thin silk.

Thy petticoat of *sendall* right.
Song in *Handful of Pleasant Delites*: 1598.

Sendale . . . was a thinne stuffe like sarcenett, and of a rawe kynde of sylke or sarcenett.—*Thynne, Animadversions on Speght's Chaucer*: 1598.

Sénder. *s.* One who sends.

This was a merry message.—
We hope to make the *sender* blush at it.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great *sender* turns a sour offence.
Id., All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Best with the best, the *sender*, not the sent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 852.

Sénega. *s.* In *Medicine and Botany.* Plant and root of Polygala senega; Snakeroot.

Senéscence. *s.* [Lat. *senescens*, pres. part. of *senesco*.] Tendency towards growing old; beginning of old age; state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay, without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another.—*Woodward.*

Séneschal. *s.* [Low Lat. *seneschalcus*.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestic ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trerice, *seneschal* of his household, as well in peace as in war.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Marshall'd feast,
Served up in hall with sewers and *seneschals*;
The skill of artifice, or office mean.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 37.

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

There eke he placed a strong garrisone,
And set a *seneschall* of dreaded might,
That by his powre oppressed every one,
And vanquished all venturous knights in fight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 30.

Sénile. *adj.* [Lat. *senilis*.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. —*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Loss of colour of the hair may be accidental, premature, or *senile*; and it may be partial or general. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, art. *Hair.*

Senility. *s.* Old age.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*; and, looking full in Dr. Johnson's face, said to him, You'll find in Dr. Young, 'O my coevals! remnants of yourselves.' Johnson did not relish this at all.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Sénior. *s.* [Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority: (generally preceded by a *possessive pronoun*, as, *my senior* = older than I).

How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

He [Pope] died in May, 1744, about a year and a half before his friend Swift, who, more than twenty years his *senior*, had naturally anticipated that he should be the first to depart, and that, as he cynically, and yet touchingly too, expressed it, while Arbuthnot grieved for him a day, and Gay a week, he should be lamented a whole month by 'poor Pope,'—whom, of all those he best knew, he seems to have the most loved.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 225.

2. Aged person.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

Seniórity. *s.* Eldership; priority of birth.

As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Sénna. *s.* [Arabic, *sene*.] In *Botany* and *Medicine.* Plant, and leaves thereof used as a purgative infusion, of certain genera of the Labiatæ or Fabaceæ, i.e. the great class of plants akin to the pea, bean, tamarind, &c. There are several species with properties sufficiently alike to be confounded with one another: (often used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*).

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence!
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard *senna*, and the scorpion *senna*, both of which yield a pleasant leaf and flower.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Purgative properties are the great character of this sub-order [the Cæsalpineæ]. *Senna* is their most remarkable product. The *senna* of the shops consists, according to Delile, of Cassia acutifolia and Cynanchum Argel. He says the Cassia lanceolata of Arabia does not yield the *senna* of commerce, but this statement is at variance with the positive statement of Forskhal. For the various qualities of *senna*, the reader is referred to the Flora Medica and other works in which the subject is treated specially; it will there be found that many species yield this useful drug, which, according to Pallon, is not an Egyptian product, as is usually supposed, the whole . . . of the Alexandrian product coming from Dongola. . . . Well-marked purgative properties occur in Colutea arborescens (bladder *senna*), whose leaves are used for adulterating the blunt-leaved *senna* of the druggists, Coronilla emerus (scorpion *senna*) and C. varia, which last is even poisonous; as well as in certain species of Genista, Cytisus, Robinia, Clitoria, Anagyris fœtida [plants of the sub-order Papilionaceæ]. . . . Tephrosia *senna* is used as a purgative by the people . . . of Popayan.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

The leaves of various species of Cassia, as C. obovata, elongata, acutifolia, . . . are imported in large quantities, . . . under the name of *senna* . . . from Alexandria, whither they are brought from Upper Egypt. They are largely mixed with the leaves of Solenostemma Argel, which, however, are thick, and not ribbed like the genuine *senna* leaves. They have a nauseous, mucilaginous, bitter taste, and yield a pale brownish-green infusion. The true *senna* leaves are distinctly ribbed, thin, generally pointed, and when chewed have a peculiar nauseous flavour, and yield a dark brown infusion. It is a griping, nauseating, and somewhat drastic purge, but a valuable addition to, or vehicle for, other purgatives. Other kinds are imported from India. . . . Various preparations of *senna* are used medicinally, and several different species of the plant are to be found in the markets supplying the drug. The Alexandrian and the Indian *senna* are chiefly used in this country. The former is collected in Nubia and Upper Egypt from the Cassia acutifolia and obovata. The latter going by the name of Tinnevelly *senna* grows in India, but in all probability is only naturalised there. It is the product of Cassia elongata. *Senna* contains a purgative principle called Cathartin, and also an odorous volatile oil.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sénnight. *s.* [*seven-night*.] Week.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *sennight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Sens. *adv.* Since.

With boastfull vain pretence
Stept Braggadochio forth, and as his thrall
Her claim'd, by him in battell wonne long *sens.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 5, 23.

Sénsated. *part. adj.* Perceived by the senses. *Rare.*

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye.—*Hooke*, in the *History of the Royal Society*, iii. 194.

Sensátion. *s.* Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the *sensations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation*.—*Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time.—*Addison.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger *sensations* of pain than pleasure.—*Rogers.*

Sensations and ideas in our knowledge are like matter and form in bodies. Matter cannot exist without form, nor form without matter: yet the two are altogether distinct and opposite. There is no possibility either of separating or of confounding them. The same is the case with sensations and ideas. Ideas are not transformed, but informed *sensations*; for without ideas, *sensations* have no form. The *sensations* are the objective, the ideas the subjective part of every act of perception or knowledge.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum, Aphorisms*, b. i. aph. vi.-viii.

The feelings connected with the movements of the body, or the action of the muscles, have come to be recognised as a distinct class, differing materially from the *sensations* of the five senses. They have been regarded by some metaphysicians as proceeding from a sense apart, a *sixth* or muscular sense, and have accordingly been enrolled under the general head of *sensations*. That they are to be dealt with as a class by themselves as much so as sounds or sights, the feelings of affection, or the emotion of the ludicrous, is now pretty well admitted on all hands.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, b. i. ch. i.

Sensátional. *adj.*

1. Constituted by, consisting in, having the nature of, a sensation.

Are we then obliged to give in our adherence to the *sensational* philosophy?—*Farrar, Origin of Language*, p. 148.

2. Melodramatic: (recently applied to a certain school of novelists).

The evil spirit which inhabited the breast of the old madhouse-keeper has now migrated to another human form. Cast down from his former sphere, he now, in the guise of the low-class *sensational* novel-writer, endeavours to scare the poor lunatic from the benefits provided for him.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. xiii.

Sensátionalism. *s.* Doctrine of sensationalists.

Sensátionalist. *s.* One who regards the phenomena of mind as having their origin in sensations: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *sensationalist* school, whose ultimate conclusions his calm and pious mind would have indignantly repudiated. . . . We consider this on the whole a less objectionable term than 'sensualist' or 'sensuist;' the latter word is uncouth, and the former, from the things which it connotes, is hardly fair.—*Farrar, Origin of Language*, p. 150, and note.

Sense. *s.* [Fr. *sens*; Lat. *sensus*.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This power is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, *taste*, and *touch*, and scent, and sound,
The quantity and shape of every thing
Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:
And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the *sense's* organs be;
And in those five, all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The power of *sense* within a greater power,
Which doth employ and use the *sense's* pains;
But sits and rules within her private bower.
Ibid.

The feeling of resistance—to begin with this—is, I conceive to be ascribed, not to our organ of touch, but to our muscular frame, to which I have already more than once directed your attention, as forming a distinct organ of *sense*, the affections of which, particularly as existing in combination with other feelings, and modifying our judgments concerning these, as in the case of distant vision, for example, are not less important than those of our other sensitive organs. The sensations of this class are, indeed, in common circumstances so obscure as to be scarcely heeded or remembered by us; but there is probably no contraction even of a single muscle which is not attended with some faint degree of sensation that distinguishes it from the contraction of other muscles, or from other degrees of contraction of the same muscle.—*Dr. T. Brown, Lectures on the Philosophy of the Mind*, lect. x.

Man is the interpreter of nature, science the right interpretation. The *senses* place before us the characters of the book of nature; but these convey no knowledge to us, till we have discovered the alphabet by which they are to be read. The alphabet, by means of which we interpret phenomena, consists of the ideas existing in our own minds; for these give to the phenomena that coherence and significance which is not an object of sense. The antithesis of *sense* and ideas is the foundation of the philosophy of science. No knowledge can exist without the union, no philosophy without the separation, of these two elements. Fact and theory correspond to *sense* on the one hand, and to ideas on the other, so far as we are conscious of our ideas: but all facts involve ideas unconsciously; and thus the distinction of facts and theories is not tenable, as that of *sense* and ideas is.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum, Aphorisms*, b. i. aph. i.-v.

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they
Should have sound minds which have their senses sound;
But wisdom grows when senses do decay,
And folly most in quickest *sense* is found.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 109.

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilius, having the quick sense of a lover, took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,
Placed heaven from earth so far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 119.

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have lived,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which we call natural light and reason, and common *sense*.—*Bentley.*

Something there is more needful than expense,
And something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis *sense*,
Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 41.

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*:
You see he knows not me, his natural father...
That now the wind has got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

7. Opinion; notion; judgement.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence.
Lord Roscommon.

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only make a confession of my own faith.—*Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense* to be preserved from sin is not impossible.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *sense*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 2.

A haughty presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves.—*Dr. H. More.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory.—*Sir M. Hale.*

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of Christianity.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *senses* or ideas to other words.—*Watts, Logick.*

Sénsed. *part. adj.* Perceived by the senses. *Rare.*

Let the sciolist tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others than they are by him? And why must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us is black to negroes.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Sénseful. *adj.* Reasonable; judicious. *Rare.*

The lady, hearkning to his *sensefull* speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor geason.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 37.

Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation.—*Norris.*

Sénseless. *adj.*

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly stunk.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4.

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

You blocks, you worse than *senseless* things!
Id., Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter, that it should put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself greater angles than two right ones,—*Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows.
Rowe.

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

If we be not extremely foolish, thankless, or *senseless*, a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late, and when they found themselves under a power that would destroy them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever so *senseless* as to deny.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplaced;
The fellows had a wretched taste:
She needs must tell them to their face,
They were a *senseless* stupid race.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing in reason, to think that one of these interests can stand without the other, when in the very order of natural causes, government is preserved by religion.—*South, Sermons.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiser than they, destroy their young by *senseless* fondness, and too much embracing.—*Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. *Rare.*

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless* and overcold judgment.—*Peacham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious: (with *of*).

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, *senseless of* his loss.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 59.

Hear this,
You unhoused, lawless, rambling libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southerne.*

Sénselessly. *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* arrogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully.—*Locke.*

Sénselessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Senseless; folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

That we fall not therefore into that like ἀναλγησίαν, stupidity and *senselessness*, our way is to catch those young foxes, and strangle them in the nest.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 176.

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper.—*Grew.*

My brain began to fail when the fourth sun
Burst o'er the golden isles—a fearful sleep,
Which through the caverns dreary and forlorn
Of the riven soul, sent its foul dreams to sweep
With whirlwind swiftness—a fall far and deep—
A gulf, a void, a sense of *senselessness*—
These things dwelt in me.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

Sensibílity. *s.* [Fr. *sensibilité.*]

1. Sensibleness; perception.

Any *sensibility* of his power and will for the illustration of his own glory.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

2. Quickness of sensation.

3. Quickness of perception; delicacy.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul: it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of every thing hurtful.—*Addison, Spectator.*

In the *plural.*

'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and feeling none
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And *sensibilities* so fine!
I envy that unfeeling shrub,
Fast rooted against every rub.
Cowper, The Poet, the Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

Sénsible. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Would your cambrick were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live witness in themselves; the *sensible* in their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other *sensible* faculty.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. Perceptible by the senses.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *sensible*: it resteth, therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things unsensible as are to be known.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still:
Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

The space left and acquired in every *sensible* moment in such slow progressions, is so inconsiderable, that it cannot possibly move the sense.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all *sensible* resistance, and by consequence of all *sensible* matter.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwise moved than by sense, and have neither leisure nor ability so to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections without the assistance of *sensible* objects.—*Rogers.*

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its resistance to bodies moved in it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by so many stripes in publick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses.

I saw you in the east at your first arising: I was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian.—*Dryden.*

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it.—*Locke.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so great a shew of zeal.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong,
Restrain'd by shame, was forced to hold my tongue.
Dryden.

7. Convinced; persuaded. *Colloquial.*

They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together.—*Addison.*

8. In conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge.—*Addison.*

Used *substantivally.*

a. Sensibility.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper changed
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 274.

b. Whatever is perceptible around us.

The creation
Of this wide *sensible*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 135.

Sénsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sensible.

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

Nor was it altogether bodily pains that made him so; but there was something extraordinary: as, a withdrawing the *sensibleness* of divine assistance from him. As the sun at our Saviour's crucifixion, though not disjoined from the world, yet for a time deserted the world by withdrawing his light from it. And although this withholding the *sensibleness* of the divine presence was done without any aversation, or dislike, of the person of our blessed Lord, which not only before but at that very instant was tenderly beloved of God, yet the apprehension of it could not but make him bemoan his case in that sad exclamation, 'My God, my God, why (or how) hast thou forsaken me!'—*Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, p. 22: 1677.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

The retirement or privacy used by sober women here in England, when they apply anything helpful to their looks or complexion, is no argument of any sinful shame, but of modesty, civility, and that discretion, which commands us to do many things apart from any witnesses or spectators, which yet

are no sins, but only *sensibleness* and reflexions upon those infirmities to which our vile bodies are subject. —*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 167.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments.—*Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality.—*Hammond.*

5. Judgement; reasonableness: (a use not admitted but in conversation).

Sénsibly. *adv.* In a sensible manner.

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed
Of that self-blood, that first gave life to you.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*. —*Sir W. Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.

What remains past cure
Bear not too *sensibly*; nor still insist
To afflict thyself in vain.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 912.

5. Judiciously; reasonably.

Sénsitive. *adj.* [Fr. *sensitif.*] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin; yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty.—*Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered.—*Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man.—*Ray.*

Sénsitive plant. *s.* Plant of the genus Mimosa so called.

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive plants*, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation.—*Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the *plant*, which well
We name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to answer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand?
Prior, Solomon, i. 86.

The *sensitive plant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many stamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

'When,' cry the botanists, and stare,
'Did *plants* call'd *sensitive* grow there?'
No matter when—a poet's muse is
To make them grow just where she chooses.
Cowper, The Poet, the Oyster, and the Sensitive Plant.

A *sensitive plant* in a garden grew,
And the young winds fed it with silver dew,
And it opened its fan-like leaves to the light,
And closed them beneath the kisses of night.
And the Spring arose on the garden fair,
And the Spirit of Love felt everywhere:
And each flower and herb on earth's dark breast
Rose from the dreams of its wintry rest.
But none ever trembled and panted with bliss;
In the garden, the field, or the wilderness,
Like a doe in the noontide with love's sweet want,
As the companionless *sensitive plant.*
Shelley, The Sensitive Plant.

In certain species [of the Oxalidaceæ, plants akin to the wood-sorrels] an irritability of so marked a kind has been found as to cause them to be classed among *sensitive plants*. Averrhoa bilimbi and Oxalis sensitiva are the most remarkable; but the same irritability has been observed by Professor Morren in the European Oxalis stricta.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

When the leaf of a *sensitive plant* is at rest, it consists of many leaflets spreading flat, and connected in pairs along the sides of certain common leaf-stalks. When one of these leaflets is irritated, the pair to which it belongs rise upward, and apply their faces to each other; this is rapidly followed by the same action in the succeeding leaflets, and in the course of a few seconds the whole of the leaflets are in a state of collapse; then the leaf itself suddenly bends downwards; and if the plant is in very good health, the shock thus communicated to one leaf will extend to those immediately above and below it. After a time the leaf resumes its original position. Upon the approach of night, that is to say, upon the withdrawal of light, the leaf falls of itself into the same state, without any special irritation. This kind of irritability is by no means confined to the Mimosa pudica; . . . among the Leguminous order, it is also found beyond the genus Mimosa, as in the Hedysarum gyrans, whose three leaflets are in a continual state of dancing or balancing during the day. . . . Nor is such irritability confined to this order; the ternate and pinnate leaved species of Oxalis, the Dionea muscipula, and numerous other plants, exhibit similar phenomena.—*Id.*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sénsitively. *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty.—*Hammond.*

Sensórium. *s.* [Lat.] Part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; seat of sense.

As sound in a bell or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensorium* 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Imagine that an immense number of fingers could be packed side by side, so that their ends made a flat surface; and that each of them had a separate nervous connection with the same *sensorium*. If anything were laid upon the flat surface formed by these finger-ends, an impression of touch would be given to a certain number of them—a number great in proportion to the size of the thing.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Sénsory. *s.*

1. Sensorium.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body.—*Bacon.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism.—*Bentley.*

Sénsory. *adj.* Connected with the sensorium.

The actions of sneezing, swallowing, coughing, hiccoughing, vomiting, and expelling the fæces and urine . . . are deduced . . . from those vibrations which first ascend up to the *sensory* nerves and are then detached down by the motory nerves, which communicate with them by some common trunk, plexus, or ganglion.—*Hartley, On Man*, vol. i. p. 97.

Sénsual. *adj.* [Fr. *sensuel.*]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 207.

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose
Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The *sensualiest*; and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest incubus.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 151.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

Sénsualism. *s.*

1. State of subjection to carnal feeling and appetite; lewdness; luxury.

Or he is formed for abjectness and woe,
To grovel on the dunghill of his fears,
To shrink at every sound, to quench the flame
Of natural love in *sensualism*, to know
That hour as blest when on his worthless days
The frozen hand of death shall set its seal.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Since tyrants, by the sale of human life,
Heap luxuries to their *sensualism*, and fame
To their wide-wasting and insatiate pride,
Success has sanctioned to a credulous world
The ruin, the disgrace, the woe of war. *Ibid.*

2. Doctrine of sensationalist philosophers.

The best known, and the most elaborate attempt . . . to resolve all our mental acts and intellectual powers into various modifications of mere sensation . . . which has been made in modern times, is that of Condillac, who conceived that he was following out the principles of Locke into their legitimate consequences. . . . The theory opposed to *sensualism* is called Intellectualism. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sénsualist. *s.* Carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose hers.—*South, Sermons.*

Sensuálity. *s.* [Fr. *sensualité.*] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Kill not her quickening power with surfeitings;
Mar not her sense with *sensuality*:
Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will slave to vanity.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is.—*South, Sermons.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings.—*Addison.*

She was certainly pretty, but disagreeably pretty, at least Fontenoy thought so. Whether it was a certain *sensuality* in her face, that conveyed the idea of ripeness without bloom, or not,—he could not analyse the impression at the instant;—but certainly, he shrunk from her black eyes, decidedly, if indefinably. — *Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. iv.

Sénsualize. *v. a.* Sink to sensual pleasures; degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

A *sensualized* soul would carry such appetites with her thither, for which she could find no suitable objects.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 165.

Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe.—*Pope.*

Sénsually. *adv.* In a sensual manner.

Epicures, that *sensually* are bent.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. K. 1.

She had lived most corruptly and *sensually*.—*Lord Herbert, History of the Reign of Henry VIII.* p. 471.

Sénsuous. *adj.* Pertaining to sense; feeling.

The soul by this means of overbodying herself, given up to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downward; and finding the ease she had from her visible and *sensuous* colleague the body, in performance of religious duty, her pinions now broken and flagging, shifted off from herself the labour of high soaring any more.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

To this poetry would be made precedent as being less subtile and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate.—*Id., Tractate on Education.*

Séntence. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sententia.*]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal.

Now also will I give *sentence* against them.—*Jeremiah*, iv. 12.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounceth of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity.—*Ibid.*

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*.—*South, Sermons.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines.— *Bishop Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the sentence of death upon many?—Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 48.

3. Maxim; axiom (generally moral).

An excellent spirit, and knowledge, and understanding, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel.—Daniel, v. 12.

A sentence may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words.—Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

4. Short paragraph; period in writing.

A simple sentence has but one subject and one finite verb: a compounded sentence has more than one subject or one finite verb, either expressed or understood; or it consists of two or more simple sentences connected together.—Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.

Sentence. *v. a.*

1. Pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold considerance, *sentence* me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Came the mild judge and intercessor both,
To *sentence* man. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 96.

2. Condemn; doom to punishment.

Could that decree from any brother come?
Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom:
Piety is no more. *Dryden, Aurengzebe*, iii. 1.

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Relate, or express, in a short and energetic way.

The best way for speech, is to be short, plain, material. Let me hear one wise man sentence it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tale.—Felltham, Resolves, i. 93.

Sentential. *adj.* Comprising sentences.

Dr. Geddes is an advocate for a translation which is not literal or verbal, but sentential; that is, where 'every sentence of the English corresponds as exactly to the Hebrew as the difference of the two idioms will permit.'—Archbishop Newcome, On the Translation of the Bible, p. 264.

Sententiósity. *s.* Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary sententiosity of common conceits with us.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.

Sententious. *adj.* [Fr. *sentencieux.*]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

He is very swift and *sententious.—Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 4.

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious showers! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison, Cato.*

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of sententious marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain.—Grew, Cosmologia.

Sententiously. *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and sententiously: they say, Look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath.—Bacon, Essays.

Sententiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sententious; pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and sententiousness of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy.—Dryden.

Séntery. *s.* Sentry.

What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 412.

Séntient. *adj.* [Lat. *sentiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *sentio* = I perceive.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the sentient phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism presseth him to eat.—Sir M. Hale.

When we say, Socrates was cotemporary with the Peloponnesian war, the foundation of this assertion, as of all assertions concerning substances, is an assertion concerning the phenomena which they exhibit,—namely, that the series of facts by which Socrates manifested himself to mankind, and the series of mental states which constituted his sentient existence, went on simultaneously with the series of facts known by the name of the Peloponnesian war.—J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. i. ch. v. § 6.

Séntient. *s.* One who has perception.

If the sentient be carried, 'passibus æquis,' with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible.—Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.

Séntiment. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due sentiments of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries.—Locke.

Alike to council or the assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 157.

2. Sense considered distinctly from language or things; striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the sentiments.—Dennis.

3. Sensibility; feeling.

He pretends to and recommends sentiment and liberality; but I know him to be artful, close, and malicious: in short, a sentimental knave.—Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Sentiméntal. *adj.* Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility: (in a *contemptuous* sense).

The French use the word 'naïve' in such a sense as to be explainable by no English word, unless we will submit to restrain ourselves in the application of the word sentimental.—Shenstone.

Petrarch has described the perplexities of a lover's mind, and his struggles betwixt hope and despair, a subject most fertile of sentimental complaint, by a combination of contrarieties; a species of wit highly relished by the Italians.—T. Warton, History of English Poetry, i. 31.

Sentiméntalism. *s.* Affectation of sentiment.

O Philosophe-*sentimentalism*, what hast thou to do with peace, when thy mother's name is Jezebel? Foul product of still fouler corruption, thou with the corruption art doomed!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. iii.

'Eschew political *sentimentalism.*'—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xv.

Sentiméntalist. *s.* One who affects sentiment.

It is in that thin element of the sentimentalist and distinguished-female that Sillery-Genlis works.—Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. i. b. ii. ch. iii.

Sentimentálity. *s.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

She has even the false pity and sentimentality of many modern ladies.—T. Warton, History of English Poetry, i. 436.

Miss Seward's own poetry, with much more sentimentality and much less sense and substance, belongs to the same school with Darwin's.—Craik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 382.

Séntinel. *s.* [Fr. *sentinelle.*]

1. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels.*
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear.—*Bacon, Essays.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing power,
Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*,
Being placed aloft, within the head's high tow'r;
And though both see, yet both but one thing tell.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our *sentinels* betray our forts.
Sir J. Denham, Friendship and Single Life against Love and Marriage.

The senses are situated in the head, as sentinels in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects.—Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike.—*Broome.*

2. Watch; guard; duty of a sentinel. *Rare.*

The parson in sentinel: the country parson, wherever he is, keeps God's watch.—Herbert, Country Parson, ch. xviii.

Séntry. *s.*

1. Watch; sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch
Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 7.

The youth of hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep.
Dryden, State of Innocence, i. 2.

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

2. Guard; watch; duty of a sentry.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close.
Sir T. Brown

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 388.

3. Prop; support. *Rare.*

Pleasure is but like sentries or wooden frames, set under arches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone.—Jeremy Taylor, Apples of Sodom. (Ord MS.)

Séntry-box. *s.* Shelter for a sentinel.

Menadism, sansculottism has cowered into guard-houses, barracks of Flandre, to the light of cheerful fire; failing that, to churches, officehouses, sentry-boxes, wheresoever wretchedness can find a lair.—Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. i. b. vii. ch. ix.

Sépal. *s.* See extract.

The divisions of a calyx are called its sepals; a term first invented by Necker, and revived by De Candolle. Botanists of the school of Linnæus call them leaflets or foliola. Link thinks the word sepalum is barbarous, and proposes to substitute phyllum.—Lindley, Introduction to Botany, vol. i. p. 327: 1848.

Separabílity. *s.* Quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction.—Glanville.

The greatest argument of real distinction is separability, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself.—Norris.

Séparable. *adj.* Capable of being separated.

1. Susceptive of disunion; discerptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most separable parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood.—Arbuthnot.

2. Possible to be disjoined from something: (with *from*).

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another.—Locke.

Séparableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Separable; capability of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the separableness of a yellow tincture from gold.—Boyle.

Séparate. *v. a.* [Lat. *separatus*, pass. part. of *separo*; *separatio, -onis.*]

1. Break; divide into parts.

2. Disunite; disjoin.

Resolved,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 908.

3. Sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable from which it would puzzle a chymist to separate an inflammable ingredient?—Boyle.

Death from sin no power can *separate.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 251.

4. Set apart; segregate.

David and the captains of the host separated to the service of the sons of Asaph, and of Heman, and of Jeduthun, who should prophesy with harps, with psalteries, and with cymbals.—1 Chronicles, xxv. 1.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them.—Acts, xiii. 2.

5. Withdraw.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right.—Genesis, xiii. 9.

Séparate. *v. n.* Part; be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds

to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture.—*Locke.*

Séparate. *adj.*

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Beyond his hope, Eve *separate* he spies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 424.

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 953.

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate with the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too: or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking.—*Locke.*

Séparately. *adv.* In a separate manner; apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together, for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved.—*Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not everything *separately* and in particular.—*Dryden.*

Séparateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Separate; state of being separate.

Sacred things, which continue their state of *separateness* and sanctity.—*Mede, Reverence of God's House*, p. 3: 1638.

Separátion. *s.*

1. Act of separating; disjunction.

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so.—*Locke.*

2. State of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union.—*Bacon.*

3. Chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any manner of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*.—*Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Catherine!
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Séparatist. *s.* One who divides from the church; schismatic; seceder.

The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries' tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. —*Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those who have the rule over you should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them.—*South, Sermons.*

After a faint struggle he yielded, and passed, with the show of alacrity, a series of odious acts against the *separatists*. It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship. A single justice of the peace might convict without a jury, and might, for the third offence, pass sentence of transportation beyond sea for seven years. With refined cruelty it was provided that the offender should not be transported to New England, where he was likely to find sympathising friends.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Séparator. *s.* One who divides; divider.

Séparatory. *adj.* Used in separation. *Rare.*

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Sépia. *s.* [Lat.] See extract.

Sepia is a pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the cuttle-fish, which the animal ejects to darken the water when it is pursued. One part of it is capable of making 1000 parts of water nearly opaque. All the varieties of this mollusca secrete the same juice: but the *Sepia* officinalis, the *Sepia* loligo, and the *Sepia* tunicata, are chiefly sought after for making the pigment. The first, which occurs abundantly in the Mediterranean, affords more colour; the sac containing it being extracted, the juice is to be dried as quickly as possible, because it runs rapidly into putrefaction. Though insoluble in water, it is extremely diffusible through it, and is very slowly deposited.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sépiment. *s.* [Lat. *sepimentum*; *sepe* = hedge.] Hedge; fence: (Dissepiment *commoner*).

A farther testimony and *sepiment* to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek versions.—*Lively Oracles*, p. 28: 1678.

Sepóse. *v. a.* [Lat. *sepositus*, pass. part. of *sepono* = I put aside.] Set apart. *Rare.*

God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exteriour worship.—*Donne, Letter to Sir H. G., Poems*, p. 270: 1650.

Sepósit. *v. a.* Set aside. *Rare.*

Parents, and the neerest bloud must all for this be laid by and *seposited*.—*Felltham, Letters*, no. 1. (Ord MS.)

Seposítion. *s.* Act of setting apart; segregation. *Rare.*

We must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction and *seposition* of all our other affairs.—*Jeremy Taylor, Life of Christ*, ii. § 12.

Sépoy. *s.* [Hindustani and Persian, *sipáhí*, and *sipáh*.] Native Indian soldier.

The garrison was reinforced by the arrival of one hundred Europeans, two hundred topasses, and one hundred *sepoys* from Bombay, beside four hundred *sepoys* from Tellicherry.—*Mill, History of British India*, b. i. ch. i. 1708.

Sept. *s.* [Lat. *septum*.] Clan; tribe.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish as did possess this island.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes.—*Boyle.*

Septária. *s. pl.* [Lat. *septum*, q.v.] In *Geology*. Large nodules, with compartments of lime.

Septaria, called anciently Ludus Helmontii (the quoits of Van Helmont, from their form), are lenticular concretions of clay, ironstone, intersected by veins of calc-spar, which when calcined and ground to powder, form an excellent hydraulic cement.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Septaria [are] flattened calcareous nodules found in clay, chiefly in the London clay and Kimeridge clay, but also in the lias and elsewhere. They are segregations of the more calcareous portions of a deposit of marly clay, and are not unfrequently (perhaps always) collected round some organic body. Once formed, probably while the mass was wet, they have cracked in drying, and the cracks are filled up with crystalline carbonate of lime or calc spar. They are sometimes cut across and polished for ornamental purposes. Their chief use is to grind down, after burning, into hydraulic lime.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Septémber. *s.* [Lat.] Ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

September hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Séptenary. *adj.* [Lat. *septenarius*.] Consisting of seven.

Extolling, as Philo doth, the rare and singular effects of the *septenary* number.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 174.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number.—*Watts.*

Séptenary. *s.* The number seven.

The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing.—*Burnet.*

Septénnial. *adj.* [Lat. *septennis*, from *annus* = year.]

1. Lasting seven years.

The dreadful disorders of frequent elections have also necessitated a *septennial* instead of a triennial duration [of parliaments].—*Burke, On the Cause of the present Discontents.*

2. Happening once in seven years.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Septéntrion. *s.* North.

Thou art as opposite to every good,
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the *septentrion*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Septéntrion. *adj.* Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold *septentrion* blasts.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 29.

Septéntrional. *adj.* Northern.

Those *septentrional* inundations.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sign. S. 2.: 1605.

The Goths, and other *septentrional* nations.
Howell, Letters, ii. 59.

If the spring
Preceding should be destitute of rain,
Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoaky mists and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 144.

Septéntrionally. *adv.* Towards the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Septéntrionate. *v. n.* Tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and australize at another.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Séptfoil, and **Sétfoil.** *s.* See Tormentil.

Séptic. *adj.* [Gr. σηπτικός.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

Cedar, ... after the nature of *septick* and escharotick medicines, corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, if applied to a living body; but, on the contrary, is a sovereign preservative for the same body the very moment it is deprived of life.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 272.

Séptical. *adj.* Septic.

As a *septical* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Septiláteral. *adj.* Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Septuágenary. *adj.* Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuaginary* determination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Septuagésima. *s.* [Lat.] Third Sunday before Lent.

Septuagésimal. *adj.* Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Séptuagint. *s.* Greek version of the Old Testament, attributed to seventy-two translators: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Séptuary. *s.* Collection of seven.

Months, howsoever taken, are not exactly divisible into *septuaries* or weeks, which fully containe seven dayes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 212.

Séptum. *s.* [Lat.] Fence; hedge; dividing body; dissepiment. Common in *Zoology* as applied to certain divisions like that between the nostrils (septum narium) or that between the chest and abdomen (the diaphragm). In *Botany* it applies to the divisions between the cells of the ovary; and has *septicidal* = splitting along the division, and other less important derivatives.

Séptuple. *adj.* [Lat. *septuplex*.] Seven times as much.

Sepúlchral. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there,
We like *sepulchral* statues lay;
All day the same our postures were,
And we said nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,
That was the casket of Heaven's richest store.
Milton, Odes, The Passion, 43.

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes, and all the Grub-street race,
Pope, Dunciad, i. 43.

Sépulchre. *s.* [Fr. *sépulcre*; Lat. *sepulchrum.*] Grave; tomb.

To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre!*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king.—*Bacon.*

There where the Virgin's Son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inspired, his praises sung,
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

If not one common *sepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone shall join.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Sépulchre. *v. a.* Bury; entomb: (*accent* in older writers often on the *second syllable*).

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the least, in her's *sepulchre* thine.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

I am glad to see that time survive,
Where merit is not *sepulcher'd* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *B. Jonson.*

Thou, our fancy of itself bereaving,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving,
And so *sepulcher'd*, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.
Milton, Odes, On Shakespear, 7.

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,
And, deep surcharged, by sandy mountains lie,
Obscurely *sepulcher'd*. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 369.

Sépulture. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sepultura.*] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over their *sepultures* a marble tomb of her own.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare;
With speed to Melesinda bring relief,
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

In England, *sepulture*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Sequácious. *adj.* [Lat. *sequax*, from *sequor* = I follow.]

1. Following; attendant.

Rather a *sequacious* and credulous easiness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 111.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia raised the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was given,
An angel heard, and straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heaven.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded.—*Ray.*

Sequáciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sequacious; state of being sequacious.

This *sequaciousness* of people seems to be given governours, as a grateful acknowledgement of that peace, which under their good government their subjects enjoy.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 37: 1653.

That servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 181.

Sequácity. *s.*

1. Ductility; toughness

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a closeness, lentor, and *sequacity.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, no. 900.

2. Act of following.

Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either in lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 207.

Séquel. *adj.* [Fr. *séquelle*; Lat. *sequela.*]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part.

If black scandal or foul-faced reproach
Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the poor man's wisdom is despised.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Consequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fail, or swerve, and who doth not easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever dependeth on it?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In this he put two weights,
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 1002.

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Séquence. *s.*

1. Order of succession.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *sequence* and succession?
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Besides the propositions which assert *sequence* or coexistence, there are some which assert simple existence; and others assert causation, which, subject to the explanations which will follow, . . . must be considered provisionally as a distinct and peculiar kind of assertion.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. i. ch. v. § 6.

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence*, and series of the seasons of the year.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. At cards.

Séquent. *adj.* [Lat. *sequens, -entis*, pres. part. of *sequor* = I follow.]

1. Following; succeeding. *Rare.*

Let my trial be mine own confession:
Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Either I am
The forehorse in the team, or I am none
That draw i' the *sequent* trace.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Suspected to a *sequent* king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 163.

2. Consequent.

Séquent. *s.* Follower. *Rare.*

Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iv. 2.

Sequéster. *v. a.* [Fr. *séquestrer.*]

1. Separate from others for the sake of privacy.

In shady bower,
More sacred and *sequester'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never slept.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 705.

With the *accent* on the *first syllable.*

Why you are *sequester'd* from all your train?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Put aside; remove.

Although I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs, yet I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair.—*Bacon.*

3. Withdraw; segregate.

A thing as seasonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greatest weight and solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester* themselves from action.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Set aside from the use of the owner to that of others: (as, 'His annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors').

5. Deprive of possessions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragous, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches.—*South, Sermons.*

Sequéster. *v. n.* Withdraw; retire.

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Utopian politicks, which can never be drawn into use, will not mend our condition.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Sequéstered. *part. adj.* Separated from others.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had taken a hurt,
Did come to languish.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,
Bear me, oh bear me to *sequester'd* scenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Sequéstrable. *adj.* Capable of being sequestered.

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation.

Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequestrable* salt.—*Boyle.*

Sequéstrate. *v. n.* Sequester; separate.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Sequestrátion. *s.*

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courses vain:
I never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any *sequestration*
From open haunts and popularity.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world; for truth scorns to be seen by eyes much fixt upon inferior objects.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles.—*Boyle.*

3. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
Before whose glory I was great in arms,
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration.*—*Swift.*

Sequestrátor. *s.* One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

By their *sequestrators*, men for the most part of insatiable hands and noted disloyalty, those orders were commonly disobeyed.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Seráglio. *s.* Serai, generally for the Sultan's concubines; harem.

The diet of so endlesse a retinue, the attendance of his *seraglio*, the purveyance for his forty thousand stables, the cost of his sacrifices must needs weigh heavy.—*Bishop Hall.*

Seraglio [is] the palace wherein the great Turk mueth up his concubines.—*Cotgrave.*

There are not many great houses in all the Morea: not above three deserve the name of *seraglios*, as they call palaces.—*Randolph, State of the Morea or Peloponnesus*, p. 19: 1686.

There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a *seraglio.*—*Norris.*

Adulation, however, could not alter the general condition and fortune of this unhappy being, who became a sovereign without knowing what it is to be one. He was brought out of the *seraglio* to be placed on the throne, and *it* was he, rather than the spectators, who might have truly used the interjection of astonishment!—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

Serai. *s.* [Persian, the root of *seraglio*: the latter being the *commoner* term.] Large building; palace; (in *combination*, inn; resting-place; as in Caravansary).

My boat on shore, my galley on the sea;
Oh, more than cities and *serais* to me.
Byron, The Bride of Abydos.

Serral. *s.* Serai.

I could add much concerning the enormities of Rome and your *serrals.*—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 174: 1616.

In that stately *serail* he discerned a prince.
Situation of Paradise, p. 68: 1683.

Séraph. *s.* [Hebrew.] One of the orders of angels.

On the eastern cliff of Paradise
He lights, and to his proper shape returns,
A *seraph* wing'd; six wings he wore to shade
His lineaments divine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 275.

He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him.—*Locke.*

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 277.

Seráphic. *adj.*

1. Angelic; angelical.

Seraphick arms and trophies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 539.

This *seraphic* countess . . . has a touch of the supra-mundane Undine in her.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

'Tis to the world a secret yet,
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,
Talks in a high romantick strain;
Or whether he at last descends,
To like with less *seraphick* ends.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Seráphical. *adj.* Seraphic.
Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Séraphim. *s.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders.
To thee cherubim and *seraphim* continually do cry.—*Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.*
Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand.—*Isaiah*, vi. 6.
Of *seraphim* another row.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 604.

Seraphíne. *s.* [*seraph*; from its music.] Musical instrument so called; harmonium.

Sere. *adj.* [A.S. *searian* = to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green.
The muses, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *sere*. *Spenser.*
He is deformed, crooked, old and *sere*,
Ill-faced, worse bodied, shapeless every where;
Vicious, ungentle.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.
Ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams,
Reflected, may with matter *sere* foment.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1069.
On a *sere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,
Musing and still. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

Sere. *s.* [N.Fr. *serre* = hawk's talon.] Claw; talon.
Two eagles ... arriving now
Amidst the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Serenáde. *s.* [Fr.; Italian; Spanish, *serenata*; see first extract.] Music with which ladies are entertained by lovers in the night.
Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or *serenate*, which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 768.
Foolish swallow, what dost thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneless *serenade?* *Cowley.*
Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade,
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade?*
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 238.
Will fancies he never should have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and disturbed honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when he was a young fellow.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Serenáde. *v. a.* Entertain with nocturnal, or crepuscular, music.
He continued to *serenade* her every morning, till the queen was charmed with his harmony.—*Spectator.*

Serenáde. *v. n.* Perform a serenade.
A man might as well *serenade* in Greenland as in our region.—*Tatler*, no. 222.

Seréne. *adj.* [Fr. *serein*; Lat. *serenus.*]
1. Calm; placid; quiet.
Spirits live insphered
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air.
Milton, Comus, 3.
The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.
Pope.
2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; showing a calm mind.
There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front *serene*
Govern the rest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 708.
Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is past, unto future circumspection, and a *serene* expectation of the future life.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*
3. Applied as a title of respect.
To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria, &c.—*Milton, Letters of State.*
4. Translation of the medical term Gutta serena. *Latinism.*
These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a *drop serene* hath quench'd their orbs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 24.

Seréne. *s.* Calm damp evening.
Where ever death doth please to appear,
Seas, *serenes*, swords, shot, sickness, all are there.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxxii.
Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face. *Id., Volpone*, iii. 7.
The fogs and the *serene* offend us.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia.
He hath felt the excess of heat, the dangerous *serains.*—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 212.

Seréne. *v. a.*
1. Calm; quiet.
She, where she passes, makes the wind to lie
With gentle motion, and *serenes* the skye.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of the Lusiad, p. 178: 1655.
Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing the effusive force of Spring on man,
When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being, and *serene* his soul.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.
2. Clear; brighten. *Rare; improper.*
Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 312.

Serénely. *adv.* In a serene manner.
1. Calmly; quietly.
The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright.
Pope.
2. With unruffled temper; coolly.
Whatever practical rule is generally broken cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men would, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had set up.—*Locke.*
The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair:
Soft fell her words as flew the air.
Prior, The Lady's Looking-glass.

Seréneness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Serene; serenity.
The *sereneness* of a healthful conscience.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, i. 5.
Those sweet waters of heaven, and those balmy drops of fatness wherewith it was wont to be besprinkled, are restrained, and have given place to unwholesome *sereneness* and killing vapours.—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 15: 1644.

Serénitude. *s.* Calmness; coolness of mind. *Rare.*
From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Serénity. *s.* [Fr. *serenité.*]
1. Calmness; mild temperature.
In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the best part of the globe would be desolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reason to expect that it would constantly enjoy that admired calm and *serenity.*—*Bentley.*
2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.
A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms.—*Sir W. Temple.*
3. Evenness of temper; calm state of mind; coolness.
I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules, with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate, and stamped upon their minds.—*Locke.*
4. Highness; title of respect.
The sentence of that court, now sent to your *serenity*, together with these letters, positively declares, &c.—*Milton, To Prince Leopold, Letters of State.*

Serf. *s.* [Lat. *servus* = slave, servant.] Predial slave; forced labourer attached to the soil. See also Villein.
A great part of them were *serfs*, and lived in a state of absolute slavery or villainage.—*Hume, History of England, Appendix II. after the Life of King John.*
The characteristic distinction of a *villein* was his obligation to remain upon his lord's estate. He was not only precluded from selling the lands upon which he dwelt; but his person was bound, and the lord might reclaim him at any time, by suit in a court of justice, if he ventured to stray. But, equally liable to this confinement, there were two classes of *villeins*, whose condition was exceedingly different. In England, at least from the reign of Henry II., one only, and that the inferior species, existed; incapable of property, and destitute of redress, except against the most outrageous injuries. The lord could seize whatever they acquired or inherited, or convey them, apart from the land, to a stranger. Their tenure bound them to what were called *villein* services, ignoble in their nature, and indeterminate in their degree; the felling of timber, the carrying of manure, the repairing of roads for their lord, who seems to have possessed an equally unbounded right over their labour and its fruits. But by the customs of France and Germany, persons in this abject state seem to have been called *serfs*, and distinguished from *villeins*, who were only bound to fixed payments and duties in respect of their lord, though, as it seems, without any legal redress, if injured by him.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii.
One of the most remarkable privileges of chartered towns was that of conferring freedom on runaway *serfs*, if they were not reclaimed by their masters within a certain time. This was a pretty general law.... The cities of Languedoc had the same privilege.... A similar custom was established in Germany; but the term of prescription was, in some places at least, much longer than a year and a day. —*Ibid.*

Serge. *s.* [Fr.; Spanish and Arabic, *xerga.*] Kind of woollen cloth.
The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kersey or *serge*, and another into arras.—*Sir M. Hale.*
Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and *serges* grow.
Gay, Prologue to the Shepherd's Week.

Sérial. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, having the nature of, a series.
Classification by a single attribute, which the objects possess in different degrees, may be more or less *serial*, or linear. Books may be put in the order of their dates, in single file; or if they are grouped as works in one volume, works in two volumes, works in three volumes, &c., the groups may be placed in an ascending succession.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. x. § 98.

Séries. *s.*
1. Sequence; order.
Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text as it lies in the *series* of the epistle.—*Ward, Of Infidelity.*
The chasms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series.*—*Pope.*
The main principle of division must of course be natural affinity; the classes formed must be natural groups: and the formation of these has already been sufficiently treated of. But the principles of natural grouping must be applied in subordination to the principle of a natural *series.* The groups must not be so constituted as to place in the same group things which ought to occupy different points of the general scale.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 4.
2. Succession; course.
This is the *series* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know.
Pope.

Sérious. *adj.* [Lat. *serius.*]
1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.
Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts; the Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the Holy Sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted.—*Young.*
2. Important; weighty; not trifling.
I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 5.
There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Sériously. *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.
It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another.—*South, Sermons.*
All laugh'd to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind,
That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 54.
Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors.—*Addison.*

Sériousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Serious; gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.
That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Sérjeancy. *s.* Office of a serjeant-at-law.

A call of serjeants was splendidly solemnized, May 6, 1623, who on that day made their appearance before the lord keeper, who congratulated their adoption to that title of *serjeancy.*—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 110.

Sérjeant. *s.* [Fr. *sergent*; Italian, *sergente*, from Lat. *serviens*; see last extract.]

1. Officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates.

When it was day, the magistrates sent the *serjeants*, saying, Let those men go.—*Acts*, xvi. 35.

Had I but time, as this fell *sergeant*, Death,
Is strict in his arrest, oh! I could tell.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

2. Petty officer in the army.

This is the *serjeant*,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

3. Lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

None should be made *serjeants*, but such as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards.—*Bacon.*

Your name is a name of reverence, though you are styled *servants*; for you are the principal of all that practise in the courts of law; *servants*, that is, officers preferred above all ranks of pleaders.—*Address to the Serjeants-at-Law by the Lord Keeper Williams, May* 6, 1623, in *Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 111.

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: (as, '*serjeant* chirurgeons;' that is a chirurgeon servant to the king.)

Sérjeantry. *s.* See extract.

Grand *serjeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *serjeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like.—*Cowell.*

Sérjeantship. *s.* Office of a serjeant.

Sermocinátion. *s.* Act or practice of making speeches.

The orator conveyeth his speech either to prosopopeia, *sermocination*, &c.—*Peacham, Garden of Eloquence*, Q. i.: 1577.

No *sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men!—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner.*

Sermocinátor. *s.* Preacher; speechmaker.

These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar.—*Howell.*

Sérmon. *s.* [Lat. *sermo, -onis.*] Discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *sermons*, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, *Sermons* in stones, and good in every thing.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crashaw.*

Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*, have read a lecture of atheism in their practice.—*South, Sermons.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught.
Dryden. Character of a good Parson, 77.

Sérmon. *v. a.* [Fr. *sermoner.*]

1. Discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices.—*Spenser.*

2. Tutor; teach dogmatically; lesson.

Come, *sermon* me no farther:
No villanous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

Sérmon. *v. n.* Compose or deliver a sermon.

Sérmoning. *verbal abs.* Discourse; instruction; advice; persuasion.

These assiduous prayers, these frequent *sermonings.*—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 280.

Canons and quaint *sermonings*, interlined with barbarous Latin.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

A weekly charge of *sermoning.*—*Id., Areopagitica.*

Sérmonize. *v. n.*

1. Preach.

Under a pretence of *sermonizing*, they have cast off God's solemn worship on this day: . . . the primitive church never thought preaching the sole work of the Lord's day.—*Bishop Nicholson, On the Catechism*, p. 108: 1662.

2. Inculcate rigid rules.

If you consider them as the dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father, I am sure they will be not only unattended to, but unread.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Serósity. *s.* [Fr. *serosité.*] Thin or watery fluid exuding from the serum of the blood when coagulated.

In these the salt and lixiviated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sérous. *adj.* [Lat. *serosus.*] Relating to, connected with, indicated by, having the nature of, serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a dropsy by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ovarium.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Inflammation tends to the deposition of lymph, and to the effusion of *serum* and of blood, and to suppuration. . . . Accordingly . . . inflammation will bear to be called adhesive or *serous*, or hæmorrhagic, or suppurative.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xiii.

Sérpent. *s.* [Lat. *serpens, -entis*; *serpo* = I creep.]

1. Member of the Ophidian class (i.e. the class represented by the snakes and vipers so called: (sometimes opposed to *snake*, the serpents being venomous, the snakes not. See Snake.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

'My eyes and ears are witnesses. I wouldn't have believed it otherwise. I wouldn't have believed it, Mr. Chuzzlewit, if a fiery *serpent* had proclaimed it from the top of Salisbury Cathedral. I would have said,' cried Mr. Pecksniff, 'that the *serpent* lied. Such was my faith in Thomas Pinch, that I would have cast the falsehood back into the *serpent's* teeth, and would have taken Thomas to my heart. But I am not a *serpent*, sir, myself, I grieve to say, and no excuse or hope is left me.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxi.

Serpent, in zoology, [is] a general name for the species of the order Ophidia. *Serpents* are divided into spurious, or Pseudophidians, and true, or Ophidians proper. The Pseudophidians, although presenting the well-marked external characters of the order, retain an imperfect pelvis, a small sternum, scapulæ, and coracoids or clavicles, hidden beneath the skin; whereby, as well as in the structure of the skull, they approach the Saurian order. . . . The true *serpents* have neither sternum nor vestige of the scapular arch. . . . Several species retain a vestige of hind-limbs, which in some even shows itself externally in the form of a small hook. The chief subdivisions of the true Ophidians are: the Amphisbænæ; the Typhlopes; the Roles (Tortrix); the Boas: the Pythons; Colubers; the Acrochords—all which tribes are non-venomous. The Pseudoboas, Rattlesnakes, Trigonocephali, and Vipers are the venomous tribes. . . . The last tribe of true *serpents* includes the Hydrophides, or sea-snakes, which have likewise a poison-gland and duct, the latter being enclosed by the last instead of the first of the maxillary series of teeth. The tail of the sea-snakes is flattened vertically, and forms their chief organ of swimming. No species of this family has yet been discovered which exceeds ten feet in length. The remains of an extinct genus of *serpents* (Palæophis), indicating species of from ten to twenty feet in length, have been discovered in the Eocene tertiary formations in Suffolk, Kent, and Sussex.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

She struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent-like* upon the very heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

They, or under-ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent-error* wandering, found their way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 501.

2. Sort of firework.

In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite,
These are the only *serpents* he can write.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, ii. 451.

3. Musical instrument, serving as a bass in concerts of wind music.

Sérpentary. *s.* In *Medicine.* Root of Aristolochia serpentaria; Snakewort.

In small doses, *serpentary* promotes the appetite. In large doses it causes nausea, flatulence, uneasy sensation of the stomach, and more frequent but not liquid stools.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica*, vol. ii. p. 1135.

Sérpentine. *adj.*

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Who can bee afraid of malice that knowes what hookes God hath in the nostrils of men and devils? What charmes hee hath for the most *serpentine* hearts!—*Bishop Hall.*

Nothing wants but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine* may shew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 869.

They became saved from those destructive sins, which from the devil's *serpentine* instigations they had incurred.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 430.

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have, I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent.—*Dryden.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the sun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he rose to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point and so is *serpentine.* *Donne.*

His hand the adorned firmament display'd;
Those *serpentine*, yet constant motions made.
Sandys.

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,
And lost in sand, creeps to the German main?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sérpentine. *v. n.* Wind like a serpent meander.

In those fair vales by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquiver *serpentines* with ease. *Harte*

From the two lakes issued a rivulet, that *serpentined* in view for two or three miles.—*Lord Lyttelton.*

Sérpentine. *s.* Magnesian stone, so called from its colour and spotted appearance; see extracts.

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine* stone, which hath the quality to give any wine or water that shall be infused therein for four-and-twenty hours the taste and operation of the spaw-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the spleen and gravel.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green also, but variegated with spots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Serpentine [is] a hydrated silicate of magnesia found disseminated in rocks, or forming large rock-masses, as in the Lizard district in Cornwall. The stone from this locality, as well as that from Portsoy in Banffshire, is much used for ornamental purposes instead of marble, being soft and easily worked, and susceptible of a fine polish. The name has reference to its spotted and veined appearance, like that of a *serpent's* skin.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sérpentize. *v. n.* Meander; serpentine. *Rare.*

Between these hills, in the richest of vallies, the Lune *serpentizes* for many a mile, and comes forth ample, and clear, through a well wooded and richly pastured foreground.—*Mason, Note on Gray's Letters.*

Serpíginous. *adj.* [Lat. *serpigo.*] Diseased with a serpigo.

The skin behind her ears downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Serpígo. *s.* [Lat.] Skin disease so called; spreading tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee sire,
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

She had a node with pains on her right leg and a *serpigo* on her right hand.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Serr, or Serry. *v. a.* [Fr. *serrer.*] Drive together; crowd. *Rare.*

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together.—*Bacon.*

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Sérrate. *adj.* [Lat. *serratus*, from *serra* = saw.] Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous.—*Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with strong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Sérrated. *adj.* Serrate.

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges; a scurvy weapon.—*Grew.*

The immortal Pinel effected a great revolution in the moral treatment of the insane. Lunatic asylums no longer resemble a bastile surrounded by high *serrated* walls, and protected by iron-barred windows.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Sérrature. *s.* Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest.—*Woodward.*

Sérried. *part. adj.* Crowded; compacted.

With them rose
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 546.

Foul dissipation follow'd, and forced rout;
Nor served it to relax their *serried* files.
Ibid. vi. 598.

Sérrous. *adj.* Serrate. *Rare*

If while they humme, we lay our finger on the broke, or other parts, there will be felt a *serrous* or jarring motion, like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a combe through paper.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sérum. *s.* [Lat. = whey.]

1. Thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.

The blood . . . drawn from the body . . . and allowed to remain at rest . . . undergoes a spontaneous coagulation, in the course of which it separates into a red crassamentum, and a nearly colourless *serum*.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, § 139: 1853.

(See, also, under Serous.)

2. Part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume, clot, or crassamentum.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sérval. *s.* [?] Species of cat, or member of the genus Felis, so called; Felis serval.

The *serval* inhabits the mountainous parts of India; and is called by the natives of Malabar, the marapute. It is larger than the wild cat. . . . It . . . lives chiefly in trees. . . . Sparrman mentions an animal of this kind, found at the Cape of Good Hope, which he calls the tiger cat, and supposes to be the same as the *serval*.—*Bewick, History of Quadrupeds.*

Sérvant. *s.* [Fr.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we loved most.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

He disdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 213.

For master or for *servant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

I had rather be a country *servant-maid*,
Than a great queen with this condition.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

2. One in a state of subjection.

Being unprepared,
Our will became the *servant* to defect,
Which else should free have wrought.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. Word of civility used to superiors or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves.—*Swift.*

Sérvant. *v. a.* Reduce to the condition of a servant. *Rare.*

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remission lies
In Volscian breasts. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

Serve. *v. a.* [Fr. *servir*; Lat. *servio.*]

1. Work for.

Because thou art my brother, shouldest thou therefore *serve* me for nought?—*Genesis*, xxix. 15.

2. Attend at command.

A goddess among gods adored, and *served*
By angels numberless, thy daily train.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 547.

3. Obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

4. Supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *served* in plate, and in their chariots ride.
Dryden.

5. Bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: (with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought *into* another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen).

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

Soon after our dinner was *served in*, which was right good viands.—*Bacon.*

Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned *serving up* a banquet as at solemn funerals.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then *serves* it *up* so drest,
And bids me welcome to this human feast:
Moved with disdain, the table I o'erturn'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

The same mess should be *served up* again for supper, and breakfast next morning.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

6. Be subservient or subordinate to anything.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 87.

7. Supply with anything: (as, 'The curate *served* two churches').

They that *serve* the city shall *serve* it out of all the tribes of Israel.—*Ezekiel*, xlviii. 19.

8. Obey in military actions: (as, 'He *served* the king in three campaigns').

9. Be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn.—*Locke.*

10. Be of use to; assist; promote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

[He] with inspection deep
Consider'd every creature, which of all
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 83.

11. Help by good offices.

Shall he thus *serve* his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. Comply with; submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

13. Satisfy; content.

As the former empty plea *served* the sottish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives.—*South, Sermons.*

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. sat. ii.

14. Stand instead of anything to one.

The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy,
And in the cunning, truth itself's a lie.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 67.

15. Treat; requite: (in an ill sense; as, 'He *served* me ungratefully').

16. Worship the Supreme Being.

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid;
Leave them to God above; . . . Him *serve* and fear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 167.

17. Present a writ; summon an offender, and carry to justice.

Mr. Jackson seemed rather puzzled by Sam's proceedings; but, as he had *served* the subpœnas, and had nothing more to say, he made a feint of putting on the one glove which he usually carried in his hand, for the sake of appearances; and returned to the office to report progress.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

Serve an office. Discharge any onerous and public duty.

Serve himself of. Avail himself of. *Gallicism.*

A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve himself of* the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtile speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations.—*Sir K Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

They would *serve themselves of* this form.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

I will *serve myself of* this concession.—*Chillingworth.*

It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends *of* those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Serve out. Pay according to desert.

If it is thought desirable still further to '*serve* the public *out*,' passengers may perhaps at some time find that travelling by the South-Eastern Railway is as expensive as posting.—*Saturday Review*, p. 219, August 22, 1868.

Serve. *v. n.*

1. Be a servant, or slave.

We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me.—*Genesis*, xxix. 27.

Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep.—*Hosea*, xii. 12.

2. Be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities.—*Isaiah*, xliii. 24.

3. Attend; wait.

Martha was cumbered about much serving, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone?—*Luke*, x. 40.

4. Engage in the duties of war under command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt;
And none *serve* with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are absent too.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 4.

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

5. Produce the end desired.

The look bewrayed, that as she used these ornaments, not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said; and when your needs require,
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 83.

7. Suit; be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall *serve* to shew in articles.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,
And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,
To be perused by you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 3.

8. Conduce; be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serveth* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities.—*Ibid.*

Who lessens thee, against his purpose *serves*
To manifest the more thy might.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 614.

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather increases than lessens its vent.—*Locke.*

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects.—*Swift.*

9. Officiate or minister: (as, 'He *served* at the public dinner').

Sérver. *s.* Salver, or plate.

Some mastick is brought them on a *server*.—*Randolph, Islands in the Archipelago*, p. 49: 1687.

Sérvice and **Sérvice-tree.** *s.* [Lat. *sorbus*.] Tree, akin to the mountain-ash, &c., of the genus Pyrus (sorbus).

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late.—*Peacham.*

The flower consists of several leaves which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes fruit-shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Sérvice. *s.* [N.Fr.; Lat. *servitium*.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fell by our servants, by those men we loved most:
A most unnatural and faithless *service*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service*.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

By oppresing and betraying me,
Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*.
Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *service*.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Anything done by way of duty to a superior.

This *service* is not *service*, so being done,
But being so allow'd. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master king Charles.—*Dryden.*

James repeated again and again that he fully acquitted them all. Nevertheless it would, in his judgment, be for his *service* and for their own honour that they should publicly vindicate themselves.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

5. Attendance on any superior.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service*.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Riches gotten by *service*, tho' it be of the best rise, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst.—*Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons;
Pray do my *service* to his majesty.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou, Nature, art my goddess; to thy law
My *services* are bound.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 2.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.

Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices.—*Rogers.*

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service*.—*Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier.—*Spenser.*

Your day's *service* at Shrewsbury hath a little gilded over your night's exploit on Gad's hill.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

12. Military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 6.

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity.—*Swift.*

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them.—*Pope.*

That *service* may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities.—*Mead.*

Darrell rarely forgot a face, and never a *service*.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?*

You will not underrate such *services*, even if you do not appreciate their conduct as statesmen, though that has often been laborious, and sometimes distinguished.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *services* are due;
My fool usurps my body.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

16. Public office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, no sermon, no *service*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off.—*Watts.*

17. Particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches.

Those hymns which church-musicians call by the technical name of *services*, by which they mean the 'Te Deum,' 'Magnificat,' etc. which the rubrick appoints to be sung after the first and second lessons at morning and evening prayer.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 141.

18. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal: howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Sérviceable. *adj.*

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness could desire.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

So your father charged me at our parting,
Be *serviceable* to my son.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *serviceable* treatise that could have been published then.—*Swift.*

'Why, hark thee, we will have thee down to an old house of mine in the country, where thou shalt live with a hobnailed slave, whom thy alchemy may convert into ducats, for to such conversion alone is thy art *serviceable*.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xviii.

James justly regarded these renegades as the most *serviceable* tools that he could employ.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

The leading idea of the book is indicated by its second title, Private Vices Public Benefits;—in other words, that what are called and what really are vices in themselves, and in the individual indulging in them, are nevertheless, in many respects, *serviceable* to the community.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 237.

Sérviceableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Serviceable.

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end.—*Norris.*

Sérviceably. *adv.* In a serviceable manner; so as to be serviceable.

Sérvient. *adj.* [Lat. *serviens, -entis*, pres. part. of *servio*.] Subordinate.

Omitting the relative whom, which, in the oblique cases, when its antecedent immediately precedes, by putting its preposition or sign after the verb, (as, the thing of which we speak, the thing we speak of,) is to be forborne in the end of a period; which monosyllables do not so decently conclude, especially the *servient*.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 27: 1682.

Then *servient* youth, and magisterial eld.
Dyer, The Fleece.

Sérvile. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *servilis*.]

1. Slavish; dependent; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death;
Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
To filial. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 305.

Even fortune rules no more; O *servile* land!
Where exiled tyrants still by turns command.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

The earliest traditional notices of the social condition of Greece, after the spread of Hellenic supremacy, describe that country as divided into petty patriarchal states, where tribes of high-spirited vassals yielded a ready, but not a *servile*, obedience to martial chiefs descended from the heroes under whose guidance their possessions had been acquired.—*W. Mure, Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*, ch. iv. § 1.

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. In *Grammar*. Applied to those letters (in the Hebrew and Arabic grammars) which are used in the inflectional parts of words, as opposed to the *radical*, i.e. those which are found in the root, but not in the inflection.

Sérvilely. *adv.* In a servile manner: (the *l* doubled in sound as well as in spelling).

Who more than thou
Once fawn'd, and cringed, and *servilely* adored
Heaven's awful monarch?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 958.

T' each changing news, they changed affections bring,
And *servilely* from fate expect a king.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest.—*Swift.*

Servílity. *s.*

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice widely distant from it?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependence; baseness.

3. Submission from fear.

The angels and dæmons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord.—*West.*

4. Slavery; condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*;
For princes should be free.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Sérving-maid. *s.* Female servant.

They never acknowledged her mistress-ship over them, or themselves to be her *serving-maids*.—*Bishop Bull, Corruptions of the Church of Rome.*

Sérving-man. *s.* Menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man*, than ever she bestowed on me.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each *serving-man*, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Presented, and away.
Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to steal your master's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *serving-men*. *Swift.*

Sérvitor. *s.* [Fr. *serviteur*.]

1. Servant; attendant.

This workman, whose *servitor* Nature is, being only one, the Heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta, and Ceres.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.
Fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary.
Id., Richard III. iv. 3.

2. One who acts under another; follower.
Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

3. One who professes duty and obedience.
My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

4. One of the lowest order in the university of Oxford, similar to the sizer in that of Cambridge.
His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college.—*Swift.*
Servitors (or sizers as they are called in Cambridge) were probably appointed when colleges were first established, and when there was a scarcity of fit persons to supply the learned professions.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 28.

Sérvitorship. *s.* Office of a servitor.
Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M'Aulay.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

Sérvitude. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependence.
Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the state of *servitude*, saying, They have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*,
His subjects to oppression and contempt.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.
Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name
Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
When he who rules is worthiest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 174.
Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one.—*South, Sermons.*
In every age and country, until times comparatively recent, personal *servitude* appears to have been the lot of a large, perhaps the greater, portion of mankind. We lose a good deal of our sympathy with the spirit of freedom in Greece and Rome, when the importunate recollection occurs to us, of the tasks which might be enjoined, and the punishments which might be inflicted, without control either of law or opinion, by the keenest patriot of the Comitia, or the Council of Five Thousand. A similar, though less powerful, feeling will often force itself on the mind, when we read the history of the middle ages.... Under every denomination of *servitude*, the children followed their mother's condition; except in England, where the father's state determined that of the children, on which account bastards of female villeins were born free; the law presuming the liberty of their father.... It is not generally known, I think, that predial *servitude* was not abolished in all parts of France till the revolution. In some places, says Pasquier, the peasants are taillables à volonté, that is, their contribution is not permanent, but assessed by the lord with the advice of prud'hommes, resseants sur les lieux, according to the peasant's ability. Others pay a fixed sum. Some are called serfs de poursuite, who cannot leave their habitations, but may be followed by the lord into any part of France for the taille upon their goods. This was the case in part of Champagne, and the Nivernois.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii. and note.
None of those Roman patriots, who poniarded Julius Cæsar for aspiring to be a king, would have had the smallest scruple about crucifying a whole school of gladiators for attempting to escape from the most odious and degrading of all kinds of *servitude*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.
2. Servants collectively. *Rare.*
After him a cumbrous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 131.

Sésame. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sesema*; Gr. σησάμη.] Plant and seed of the genus Pedalia, and order Pedaliaceæ; oilseed plant; oilseed.
Open sesame. The meaning of this as a *talisman*, or *word of power*, is to be found in the well-known tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, in the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainment.' In Mr. Baring-Gould's 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages' (Schamir), reasons are given for believing that this was the true Forget-me-not; i.e. the plant which was not to be forgotten on leaving the cave.

Sesámoid. *s.* [Gr. εἶδος = form; -ειδης = like.] Having the shape of the sesame seed. Applied in *Anatomy* to certain bones.

Séseli. *s.* In *Botany.* Umbelliferous plant so called: (the English species is the Seseli Libanotis. Corrupted into *Cicely, Sweet Cicely*, &c. it applies to the Myrrhis).
Seselios, or Harte-wort of Candy, and in times past not elsewhere found, tooke his surname from that place where it was first found, but now-a-days is to be seen in the cornfields about Narbon in France, from whence I had seeds which prosper well in my garden.... There is a kind of *Seseli* Creticum, called also Tordylium.... There is likewise a kind of *Seseli*, which hath a root as big as a man's arm. ... There is also a kind of *seseli*, which Pena setteth forth for the first kind of Daucus... There is likewise a kind of *seseli* called *Seseli* Marsiliense, which hath leaves very much cloven or cut, and finely jagged, very much like the leaves of sweet fennel; greater and thicker than the common fennel.... There is another *Seseli* of Marsilia, which hath large and great leaves like unto ferula.—*Gerarde, Herball*, pp. 1050, 1051: 1633.

Séskari. *s.* [?] Old Scotch coin so called. *Obsolete.*
There was at that time forbidden certain other coins called *seskaris* and dodkins, with all Scottish monies.—*Stowe, London*, p. 97: 1599. (Nares by H. and W.)

Sésperal. *s.* ? Spiracle. *Obsolete.*
No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sesperals*, or windvents pertaining to the conduit under pain of imprisonment.—*Calthrop's Reports*: 1670. (Nares by H. and W.)

Sésqui. [Lat.] In *Composition.* One and a half.

Sesquiálter. *adj.* In *Geometry.* Ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as six and nine.
In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance.—*Cheyne.*

Sesquiálteral. *adj.* Sesquialter.
As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs.—*Bentley.*

Sesquipédal. *adj.* Containing a foot and a half.
As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Sesquipedálian. *adj.*
1. Same as preceding.
Hast thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmy?—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. Latinism from the line—
Projicit ampullas et *sesquipedalia* verba.
(Horace, Epistola ad Pisones),
where it means words a foot and a half long, and is applied to turgid and bombastic language.

Sésquiplicate. *adj.* Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.
The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the centre or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Sesquitértian. *adj.* Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between six and eight.

Sess. *s.* [*cess.*] Tax.
His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *sess* of his soldiers than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Séssa. *interj.* Quiet (as an interjection); gently.
Dolphin, my bôy, *sessa*, let him trot by.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.
Sessy, come march to wakes and fairs.—*Ibid.* iii. 6.
Paucas pallabras; let the world slide; *sessa*.—*Id., Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Séssile. *adj.* [Lat. *sessilis*; *sedeo* = I sit.] In *Botany.* Not having a stalk.

Séssion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sessio, -onis.*]
1. Act of sitting.
He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *session* at the right hand of God do import.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Many, tho' they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
2. Stated assembly of magistrates or senators.
They are ready to appear
Where you shall hold your *session*.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.
Summon a *session*, that we may arraign
Our most disloyal lady. *Id., Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.
The old man mindful still of moan,
Weeping, thus bespake the *session*.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
Of their *session* ended they bid cry
The great result. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 514.
3. Space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.
It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same *session*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance, in the first *session*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *session* are repealed.—*Norris.*
The loyal affection which the parliament had testified to him during the first days of the *session* had perceptibly cooled.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.
4. Meeting of justices: (as, 'the *sessions* of the peace').

Sésterce. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sestertium.*]
1. Among the Romans, a sum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* sterling.
The *sestertium* contained a thousand *sestertii*, about 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* of our money. We do not find it in any ancient author in the singular number, as now it is used, but very often meet with it in the plural, though with the same signification. In reckoning by *sesterces*, the Romans had an art.—*Bishop Kennet.*
Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *sesterces*, than in pounds sterling.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*
2. Roman silver and also copper coin.
Suffer him not to droop in prospect of a player, a rogue, a stager; put twenty into his hand, twenty *sesterces* I mean.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Set. *v. a.* [A.S. *sætan, settan.*]
1. Place; put in any situation or place; put.
God *set* them in the firmament of the heaven, to give light upon the earth.—*Genesis*, i. 17.
They have *set* her a bed in the midst of the slain. —*Ezekiel*, xxxii. 25.
They that are younger than I have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to have *set* with the dogs of my flock.—*Job*, xxxi. 1.
He that hath received his testimony, hath *set* to his seal, that God is true.—*John*, iii. 33.
Ere I could
Give him that parting kiss which I had *set*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 4.
But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave constable had *set* me i' the common stocks for a witch.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.
She *sets* the bar that causes all my pain;
One gift refused, makes all their bounty vain.
Dryden.
The lives of the revealers may be justly enough *set* over against the revelation, to find whether they agree.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
2. Put into any condition, state, or posture.
They thought the very disturbance of things established an hire sufficient to *set* them on work.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Every sabbath he shall *set* it in order before the Lord continually.—*Leviticus*, xxiv. 8.
Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and thou shalt *set* aside that which is full.—2 *Kings*, iv. 4.
Ye caused every man his servant, and every man his handmaid, whom he had *set* at liberty, to return. —*Jeremiah*, xxxiv. 16.

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are *set* on edge.—*Jeremiah*, xxxi. 29.

As for the beauty of his ornament he *set* it in majesty, but they made the images of their abominations and of their detestable things therein; therefore have I *set* it far from them.—*Ezekiel*, vii. 20.

The gates of thy land shall be *set* wide open unto thine enemies.—*Nahum*, iii. 13.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother.—*Matthew*, x. 35.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might he *set* abroach?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Our princely general
Will give you audience; and wherein
It shall appear that your demands are just,
You shall enjoy them; every thing *set* off
That might so much as think you enemies.
Ibid., iv. 1.

This present enterprize *set* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Id., Henry IV. Part I.* v. 1.

The shipping might be *set* on work by fishing, by transportations from port to port.—*Bacon.*

This wheel *set* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and Trevigi were taken away from them.—*Id.*

Equal success had *set* these champions high,
And both resolved to conquer, or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for it *sets* him above the meaner sort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are *set* right by good nature.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The fire was form'd, she *sets* the kettle on.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Set him betimes to school, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 261.

Over labour'd with so long a course,
'Tis time to *set* at ease the smoking horse.
Ibid. ii. 793.

Jove call'd in haste
The son of Maia with severe decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *set* her free.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

If such a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *set* on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power *set* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the deeper.—*Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that proportionably gives him uneasiness which determines his will, and *sets* him at work in pursuit of his choice, on all occasions.—*Id.*

When the father looks sour on the child, every body else should put on the same coldness, till forgiveness asked, and a reformation of his fault has *set* him right again, and restored him to his former credit.—*Id., Thoughts on Education.*

His practice must by no means cross his precepts, unless he intend to *set* him wrong.—*Ibid.*

This river,
When nature's self lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *set* the world on fire.
Addison.

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *set* aside one half hour in the day to think of each other.—*Id.*

That the wheels were but small may be guessed from a custom they have of taking them off and *setting* them on.—*Pope.*

Be frequent in *setting* such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know.—*Watts.*

3. Make motionless; fix immovably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,
Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.
Garth, Translation from Ovid, Story of Iphis and Anaxarete.

4. Fix; state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bitterest terms; which the gentleman with a *set* gesture and countenance still soberly related, until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over.—*Carew.*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains planted, at *set* distances, from one end of the streets to the other.—*Addison.*

5. Regulate; adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of *setting* the sun by the dial.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

God bears a different respect to places *set* apart and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to places designed to common uses.—*South, Sermons.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning and cookery, which by custom they are *set* to.—*Locke.*

Against experience he believes,
He argues against demonstration;
Pleased when his reason he deceives,
And *sets* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

He rules the church's blest dominions,
And *sets* men's faith by his opinions. *Id., Alma*, i. 88.

6. Fit to music; adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute.
Dryden.

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;
But when I have done so,
Some man, his heart or voice to show
Doth set and sing my pain;
And by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verse did restrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to pitch the congregation into tune.—*Spectator.*

7. Plant, not sow.

Whatsoever fruit useth to be *set* upon a root or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I prostrate fell;
To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *set* the bearded leek to which I pray'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 920.

8. Intersperse or variegate with anything.

As with stars, their bodies all
And wings were *set* with eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 754.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis *set* with ridges round the point.—*Woodward.*

9. Reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can honour *set* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no skill in surgery then? no.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 1.

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg should be *set*, and my body anointed with oil.—*G. Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *setting*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom recovers a strain; but if broken, is never well *set* again.—*Sir W. Temple.*

10. Fix the affection; determine the thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.—*Colossians*, iii. 2.

That they might *set* their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep his commandments.—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 7.

Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, the heart of men is fully *set* in them to do evil.—*Ecclesiastes*, viii. 11.

Some I found wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, *set* on revenge and spite.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1461.

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine.
Id., Paradise Lost, xi. 288.

When we are well, our hearts are *set*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great.
Sir J. Denham.

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the bestower.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, v. 1.

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come unto the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are *set* upon, but another uneasiness is ready to *set* us on work.—*Locke.*

Minds, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper.—*Addison.*

Men take an ill-natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most set upon.—*Id., Spectator.*

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being.—*Id.*

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune so wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge.—*Id.*

11. Predetermine; settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such indifferent ceremonies as those whereof we dispute, did frame his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on *set* purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar.—*Dryden.*

12. Establish; appoint; fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publickly done.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time.—*Nehemiah*, ii. 6.

He *setteth* an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection.—*Job*, xxviii. 3.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times; for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice.—*Bacon.*

For using *set* and prescribed forms there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affections.—*Eikon Basilike.*

I am to bruise his heel;
His seed, (when is not *set*), shall bruise my head.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 498.

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petition find great approbation.
Sir J. Denham, Petition of the Poets to the Five Members.

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe.—*South, Sermons.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set a* price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine.—*Locke.*

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time.—*Id.*

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Should a man go about with never so *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit.—*Woodward.*

13. Appoint to an office; assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me?—*Job*, vii. 12.

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us.—*Addison.*

14. Exhibit; display: (with *before*).

Through the variety of my reading, I *set before* me many examples both of ancient and later times.—*Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *set before* us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 516.

Long has my soul desired this time and place,
To *set before* your sight your glorious race.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 970.

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That *set* the unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd.
Addison.

When his fortune *sets before* him all
The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Id., Cato.*

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation.—*Broome.*

15. Propose to choice.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

16. Value; estimate; rate.

Be you contented
To have a son *set* your decrees at naught?
To pluck down justice from your awful bench?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others.—*Locke.*

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery.—*Addison.*

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth,
A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has given thee all.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *set* the gem above the flow'r.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 115.

17. Stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!
Desperate and mad, at length he *sets*
Those darts, whose points make gods adore.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede, 25.

18. Offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? by heaven! I'll throw at all.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

19. Fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son
Too great for any private man's possession;

And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones.—*Locke.*

20. Embarrass; distress; perplex.

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance.—*Addison.*

21. Fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, and cords; they have spread a net by the wayside; they have *set* gins for me.—*Psalms*, cxl. 5.

22. Apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiii. 20.

With whate'er gall thou *set'st* thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 199.

23. Fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and I will bring them again to this land.—*Jeremiah*, xxiv. 6.

Joy salutes me when I *set*
My blest eyes on Amoret. *Waller, To Amoret.*

24. Offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale.—*Ecclesiasticus*, x. 9.

25. Let; grant to a tenant.

They care not how high they sell any of their commodities, at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

26. Place in order; frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels, through that hot and sandy country.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

27. Station; place.

Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid;
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doom'd to die.
Dryden, Cleomenes, iv. 1.

28. Oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

29. Bring to a fine edge: (as, to *set* a razor).

30. Point out, without noise or disturbance: (as, 'A dog *sets* birds').

Set about. Apply to.

They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves *about* it.—*Locke.*

Set against.

a. Place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself *against* Jerusalem.—*Ezekiel*, xxiv. 2.

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves *against* us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Oppose; place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Set apart. Neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set apart*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Set aside.

a. Omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiership *aside*, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

I *set aside* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as surprizes rather than encounters.—*Bacon.*

My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false *aside*.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 883.

c. Abrogate; annul.

Several innovations made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set aside*.—*Addison.*

There may be
Reasons of so much power and cogent force,
As may ev'n *set aside* this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too.
Rowe.

He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition, and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set aside* by that supposition.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Set by.

a. Regard; esteem.

David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set by*.—1 *Samuel*, xviii. 30.

b. Reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set by*, and not made part of the case.—*Bacon.*

Set down.

a. Explain; relate in writing.

They have *set down*, that a rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick.—*Bacon.*

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set down*.—*Locke.*

An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I shall *set down*.—*Id.*

I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen.—*Addison.*

b. Register or note in any book or paper; put in writing.

Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of Scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down* in his calendar of suspected Priscillianists.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set down* for them.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Take
One half of my commission, and *set down*
As best thou art experienced, since thou know'st
Thy country's strength and weakness.
Id., Coriolanus, iv. 5.

I cannot forbear *setting down* the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre.—*Addison.*

c. Fix on a resolve.

Finding him so resolutely *set down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

d. Fix; establish.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by.—*Hooker Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Set forth.

a. Publish; promulgate; make appear.

My willing love,
The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

The poems, which have been so ill *set forth* under his name, are as he first writ them.—*Waller.*

b. Raise; send out on expeditions.

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallies, *set forth* by the Venetians.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

c. Display; explain; represent.

As for words to *set forth* such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed even from the praises proper to virtue.—*Spenser.*

Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to *set forth* her praise, and to make her merit further known.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

d. Arrange; place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

e. Show; exhibit.

To render our errours more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *sets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

To *set forth* great things by small.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 311.

The two humours of a cheerful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our instruction.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When poor Rutilus spends all his worth,
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madness.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 5.

Set forward. Advance; promote.

They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin the work of salvation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to *set* them *forward* in the way of life.—*Ibid.*

In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently or can be sufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to *set forward* godliness, either as betoking the greatness of God, or as beseeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of.—*Id.*

They mar my path, they *set forward* my calamity.—*Job*, xxx. 13.

Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth *set* them *forwards*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Set in. Put in a way to begin.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in*, I will recollect myself.—*Collier.*

Set off. Decorate; recommend; adorn; embellish.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to *set* me *off*.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to *set off* thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid.—*Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your sorrows past
Set off those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*

The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by their several positions: thus in a play some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to *set* them *off*.—*Dryden.*

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much *set off*, and adorned by the owner.—*Addison.*

Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and *set off* the worst faces with the best airs.—*Id.*

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities.—*Id.*

The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper scenes.—*Id.*

Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories.—*Id.*

Set on or *upon.*

a. Animate; instigate; incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *set on* with hope, or never discovered it, stopt with despair.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Baruch the son of Neriah *setteth* thee *on* against us, for to deliver us into the hands of the Chaldeans.—*Jeremiah*, xliii. 3.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was cast; and even now he spake
Iago *set* him *on*. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this.
Id., Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

He should be thought to be mad or *set on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In opposition sits
Grim Death, my son and foe, who *sets* them *on*,
And me his parent would full soon devour
For want of other prey.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 803.

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness and *set on* by misinformation.—*South, Sermons.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set* men *on* the more eagerly to scramble?—*Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue.—*Addison.*

b. Attack; assault.

There you missing me, I was taken up by the pirates, who putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Cassio hath been *set on* in the dark;
He's almost slain, and Roderigo dead.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.

The gates are open; let us enter too.—
So other foes may *set upon* our back.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

Alphonsus, captain of another of the gallies, suffering his men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turkish pyrate and taken.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chase.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting, when I should be fighting.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When some rival power invades a right,
Flies *set on* flies, and turtles turtles fight.
Garth, Dispensary.

c. Employ as in a task.

Set on thy wife to observe.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

d. Fix the attention; determine to anything with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Set out.

a. Assign; allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others, to whom the same shall be *set out.*—*Spenser.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that Providence has *set out* for him is a blessing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

b. Publish.

I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign and annexed before the book of Common Prayer.—*Bacon.*

If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whig, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret.—*Swift.*

c. Mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation.—*Locke.*

d. Adorn; embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become.—*Dryden.*

e. Raise; equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeasses.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

f. Show; display; recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, *set* him *out* as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

g. Show; prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Set up.

a. Erect; establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up*, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

b. Enable to commence a new business.

Who could not win the mistress woo'd the maid,
Set up themselves, and drove a separate trade.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 105.

c. Build; erect.

Jacob . . . took the stone that he had put for his pillows, and *set* it *up* for a pillar.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 18.

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *set up* new: then, if the echo like not,
In such a room, they pluck down those.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to *set up* his tabernacle.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 245.

Images were not *set up* or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Statues were *set up* to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action.—*Dryden.*

I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you must use.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,
Withhold the pension, and *set up* the head.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 95.

d. Raise; exalt; put in power.

To translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and to *set up* the throne of David over Israel.—2 *Samuel*, iii. 10.

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set up* against mortality.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs.—*Dryden.*

e. Establish; appoint; fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set up.*—*Locke.*

f. Place in view.

He hath also taken me by my neck, and shaken me to pieces, and *set* me *up* for his mark.—*Job*, xvi. 12.

Scarecrows are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit.—*Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *sets* thee *up* to view,
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.
Addison, Cato.

g. Place in repose; fix; rest.

While we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us.—*Archbishop Wake.*

h. Raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear.
Dryden, Amaryllis, 86.

i. Advance; propose to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

j. Raise a sufficient fortune; set up a trade; set up a trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Set. *v. n.*

1. Fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.

He lighted upon a certain place, and tarried there all night, because the sun was *set.*—*Genesis*, xxviii. 11.

Whereas the setting of the Pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of autumn and the beginning of winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never *set.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars
Give a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden.*

My eyes no object met,
But distant skies that in the ocean *set.*
Id., Indian Emperour, i. 2.

2. Be fixed.

Ahijah could not see, for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his age.—1 *Kings*, xiv. 4.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another.—*Bacon.*

3. Fit music to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can *set.*—
As little by such toys as may be possible.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

4. Become not fluid; concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness.—*Boyle.*

5. Begin a journey.

The children of Israel *set* forward, and pitched in Oboth.—*Numbers*, xxi. 10.

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt *set* forward.
On Thursday we ourselves will march.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

We bear the king toward Calais: grant him there . . .
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts,
Athwart the sea . . . so let him land,
And solemnly see him *set* on to London.
Id., Henry V. v. chorus.

The king is *set* from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton.
Ibid., ii. chorus.

6. Put one's self into any state or posture of removal.

The faithless pirate soon will *set* to sea,
And bear the royal virgin far away.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 507.

When *sets* he forward?—
He is near at hand. *Id., Indian Emperour.*

He, with forty of his gallies, in most warlike manner appointed, *set* forward with Solyman's ambassador towards Constantinople.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

7. Catch birds with a dog that *sets* them that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

8. Plant, not sow.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and *set* wet. *Old Proverb.*

9. Apply oneself.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him.—*Hammond.*

10. Commonly used in conversation for *sit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.

If they *set* down before 's, 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 2.

Set about. Fall to; begin.

We find it most hard to convince them that it is necessary now, at this very present, to *set about* it: we are thought a little too hot and hasty when we press wicked men to leave their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before them to do it in.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

How preposterous is it never to *set about* works of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them performed!—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Set in. Become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great masters.—*Addison, Spectator.*

As November *set in* with keen frosts, so they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds changed.—*Ellis, Voyage.*

A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a southern monsoon began to *set in.*—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Set off. Set out on any pursuit; set out from the barrier at a race; start. *Colloquial.*

Set on or *upon.*

a. Begin a march, journey, or enterprise.

Be it your charge
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 5.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it.—*Locke.*

The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *set upon* some new inquiry.—*Id.*

b. Make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their answer we will *set on* them.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

c. Have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only *set out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

d. Begin a journey, or course.

At their *setting out* they must have their commission from the king.—*Bacon.*

I shall put you in mind where you promised to *set out*, or begin your first stage.—*Hammond.*

Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning-hour *set out* from heav'n,
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived
In Eden. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 110.

My soul then moved the quicker pace;
Yours first *set out*, mine reach'd her in the race.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 2.

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must *set out*, and look no farther backwards.—*Locke.*

He that *sets out* upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits still.—*Id.*

For these reasons I shall *set out* for London tomorrow.—*Addison.*

Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence, in his *setting out* for eternity.—*Id.*

If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we first *set out.*—*Id.*

The dazzling lustre to abate,
He *set* not *out* in all his pomp and state,
Clad in the mildest lightning.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Birth of Bacchus.

e. Begin the world.

He, at his first *setting out*, threw himself into court.—*Addison.*

Eugenio *set out* from the same university, and about the same time with Corusodes.—*Swift.*

Set to. Apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their business, whether it go not against the hair with them to *set to* any thing else.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Set up.

a. Begin a trade openly.

We have stock enough to *set up* with, capable of

infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet saves his cargo; has something left towards *setting up* again, and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own industry, but the friendship of others. — *Id., Government of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after I had *set up* for myself. —*Swift.*

b. Begin a scheme in life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *setting up* for himself after the death of his master, persuaded his principal officers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own security.—*Arbuthnot.*

A severe treatment might tempt them to *set up* for a republick.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

c. Profess publicly.

Scow'ring the watch grows out-of-fashion wit;
Now we *set up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themselves with man, can such as these
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live?
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 18.

Those who have once made their court to those mistresses without portions, the muses, are never like to *set up* for fortunes.—*Pope.*

It is found by experience, that those men who *set up* for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part.—*Swift.*

Set. *part. adj.* Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in my speech,
And little bless'd with the *set* phrase of peace.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

The indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which, in a *set* hand, fairly is ingross'd.
Id., Richard III., iii. 6.

He would not perform that service by the hazard of one *set* battle, but by dallying off the time.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statesmen and grave fools prevail.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

In ten *set* battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth.
Id., King Arthur, i. 1.

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over *set* discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the composure than to the matter delivered.—*Rogers.*

Set. *s.*

1. Number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set* of motions.—*Collier.*

All corpuscles of the same *set* or kind agree in every thing.—*Woodward.*

I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices.—*Addison.*

'Tis not a *set* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Id., Cato.*

He must change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There must another *set* be found. *Swift.*

They refer to those criticks who are partial to some particular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others.—*Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow.—*Watts.*

2. Clique; lot.

'My estates go to an outlandish Papistical *set* of mongrel brats! No, no, never!'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. xi. ch. xi.

'Once in that *set*' (pointing over his shoulder towards some of our sporting comrades)... 'he would never be out of it.'—*Id., What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. vii.

3. Anything not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis raised by *sets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the same time in the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

When the battle's lost and won.—
That will be ere *set* of sun. *Id., Macbeth,* i. 1.

Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter-quarters.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Pope.*

5. Wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 160.

6. Game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set?*
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

When we have matched our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, by God's grace, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Id., Henry V. i. 2.

Set-down. *s.* Powerful rebuke or reprehension: (as, 'I gave him a *set-down* upon the subject').

Set-off. *s.*

1. In *Law.* See extract.

To this head may be referred the practice of what is called a *set-off*, whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

2. Any counterbalance.

Set-to. *s.* Debate; contest (of any kind): (chiefly in *argument* and *pugilism*, as, 'They had a fair *set-to*').

Could I borrow these gentlemen's Muses,
More skill'd than my meek one in fibbings and bruises,
I'd describe now to you as prime a *set-to*,
And regular turn-up as ever you knew.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Bagman's Dog.

Setáceous. *adj.* Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Sétness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Set.

He had a fine genius, and wrote a most correct style, equally remote from the starched *setness* of a sententious writer, and from that luxuriancy that produces long and languid periods. — *Masters, Memoirs of Rev. T. Baker,* p. 96: 1784.

Séton. *s.* [Fr.; from *seta* = bristle.] See first extract.

A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle, rowelling.—*Quincy.*

I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Setteé. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

The ladies first
'Gan murmur, as became the softer sex:
Ingenious Fancy, never better pleased
Than when employ'd t' accommodate the fair,
Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devised
The soft *settee*; one elbow at each end,
And in the midst an elbow it received,
United yet divided, twain at once.
So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne;
And so two citizens, who take the air,
Close pack'd, and smiling, in a chaise and one.
Cowper, Task, The Sofa.

Sétter. *s.* One who sets.

1. Instigator; promoter: (with *on* or *up*).

When he was gone, I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter on* to do it.—*Ascham.*

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud *setter up* and puller down of kings!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

2. Proclaimer.

He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods.—*Acts,* xvii. 18.

3. Dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsman; setting-dog.

They point, as so many *setters* at a partridge.—*Bishop Atterbury, Epistolary Correspondence,* i. 207.

The *setter* [is] a variety of spaniel, which has been taught to couch down (technically termed set) on the sight of game, this habit distinguishing it from the pointer, which dog on seeing the birds becomes stationary in the position in which he may be at the moment. The *setter* is closely allied to the water-spaniel or barbet.—*Owen,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

4. Man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Whatever sets off, decorates, or recommends: (with *off*).

They come as refiners of thy dross; or gilders, *setters off*, of thy graces.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English,* p. 30.

6. One who adapts words to music.

Thy soule upon so sweet an organ plays,
As makes the parts she plays as sound, as sweet,
Which sounds the heavenly *setter's* and thy praise.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. c. i. b.

Sétter-grass. *s.* See next entry.

Sétterwort. *s.* [? *Satyrion.*] Species of orchis of the genus Epipactis; helleborine.

It is called in English Bearfoot, *Setterwort*, and *Setter-grass.*—*Gerarde, Herball,* p. 977: 1633.

Sétting. *verbal abs.*

1. Apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly bodies, below the horizon.

The *setting* of the Pleiades and seven stars.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Used *adjectivally.* West.

In Severn on the east, Wye on the *setting* side.
Polyolbion, song vii. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Enclosure.

Thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones.—*Exodus,* xxviii. 17.

3. Direction of the current or sea.

4. Sporting with a setting dog.

When I go a hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges.—*Boyle.*

5. In *Architecture.* See extract: (used *adjectivally*).

In architecture, the term *setting* is applied in the sense of the hardening of cements, limes, or plasters. It also means the fixing of the stones in walls or vaults; [a] *setting* coat is the best sort of plastering on ceilings or walls; in inferior work it is made of fine stuff, and when the work is very dry a little sand is used. A *setting* coat may be either a second coat on laying or rendering, or a third upon floating. The term finishing denotes the third coat, where stucco is used; that of *setting* where the work is for paper.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sétting. *part. adj.* Falling below the horizon.

Now the latter watch of wasting night,
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 11.

The Julian eagles here their wings display,
And there like *setting* stars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

Sétting-dog. *s.* Setter.

Will obliges young heirs with a *setting dog* he has made himself.—*Addison.*

The first person, says Wood, who broke a *setting-dog* to the net was Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, about 1535.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Séttle. *s.* [A.S. *setol, setl.*] Seat; bench; something to sit on: (still retained in our northern word *langsettle*, or *longsettle*; it signified also a stool).

Is the rail and inclosure (in 1637) so made with *settles* and kneeling-benches, as the communicants may fitly kneel there?—*Heylin, Life of Archbishop Laud,* p. 343: 1671.

The man, their hearty welcome first expr'est,
A common *settle* drew for either guest.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Séttle. *v. a.*

1. Place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings.—*Ezekiel,* xxxvi. 11.

In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here on earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 938.

2. Fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

3. Fix in any place.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 540.

4. Establish; confirm.

Justice submitted to what Abra pleased:
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 703.

5. Determine; affirm; free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds.—*Locke.*

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and *settling* such as are told after different manners.—*Addison.*

6. Make certain or unchangeable.
His banish'd gods restored to rites divine,
And *settled* sure succession in his line.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 7.
If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition.—*Swift.*

7. Fix; not suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.
A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.—*Swift.*

8. Make close or compact.
Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. Fix unalienably by legal sanctions.
I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life.—*Addison, Spectator.*

10. Fix inseparably.
Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty.—*Boyle.*

11. Affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

12. Compose; put in a state of calmness.
When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careful?—*Duppa.*

Séttle. *v. n.*

1. Subside; sink to the bottom and repose there.
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Lose motion or fermentation; deposit fæces at the bottom.
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But since this message came, you sink and *settle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Fix oneself; establish a residence.
The Spinetæ, descended from the Pelasgi, *settled* at the mouth of the river Po.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Choose a method of life; establish a domestic state.
As people marry now, and *settle*,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs.
Prior, Alma, ii. 49.

5. Become fixed so as not to change.
The wind came about and *settled* in the west, so as we could make no way.—*Bacon.*

6. Quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. Take any lasting state.
According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it *settles* in an intense red.—*Arbuthnot.*

8. Rest; repose.
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object.—*Spectator.*
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal *settle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

9. Grow calm.
Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

10. Make a jointure for a wife.
He sighs with most success that *settles* well.
Garth.

Séttled. *part. adj.* Fixed; stable.
A land of *settled* government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent. *Tennyson.*

Séttledness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Settled; state of being settled; confirmed state.
We have attained to a *settledness* of disposition.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, § 67.
What one party thought to rivet to a *settledness* by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Séttlement. *s.*

1. Act of settling; state of being settled.

2. Act of giving possession by legal sanction.
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make.
Dryden.

3. Jointure granted to a wife.
Strephon sigh'd so loud and strong,
He blew a *settlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and six, and house in town. *Swift.*

4. Subsidence; dregs.
Fullers' earth left a thick *settlement*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life.
Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. Colony; place where a colony is established.
Such were the clamours of his enemies, and the ingratitude of the court of Spain, that after discovering the continent, and making *settlements* in the islands of America, he [Columbus] was treated like a criminal, and carried over to Europe in irons.—*Guthrie, Geography, America.*
The *settlement* of oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation.—*Mure, Literature of Greece*, b. i. ch. v. § 1.

Séttler. *s.* One who, that which, settles; one who fixes in a place where a colony is established.

Séttling. *s.* [A.S. *setlung.*]

1. Act of making a settlement.

2. Settlement; dregs.
'Tis but the lees,
And *settlings* of a melancholy blood.
Milton, Comus, 799.

3. Contraction; hardening.
One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settlings* in the wall.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used for *setting*, in some places, as applied to the sun and other heavenly bodies.

Sétwall. *s.* In *Botany*. See extract.
In English, . . . valerian . . . is called capon's tail, and *setwall*; but unproperly, for that name belongeth to zedoaria, which is not valerian. . . . The dry root hath been had (and is to this day among the poor people of our northern parts) in such veneration among them, that no broths, pottage, or physical meats, are worth anything, if *setwall* were not at an end; whereupon some woman poet or other hath made these verses:
They that will have them heal,
Must put *setwall* in their keale.
—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1078: 1633.

Séven. *adj.* [A.S. *seofon.*] Cardinal number so called; four and three; one more than six; in *Notation*, 7.

Sévenfold. *adj.* Multiplied by seven.

Sévenfold. *adv.* In the proportion of seven to one.

Sévennight. *s.* Week; time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight.*
Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than justs with the sword and lance, maintained for a *sevennight* together.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A *se'nnight's* speed. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.
Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *sevennight* lost their shining.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
We use still the word *sevennight* or *se'nnight* in computing time: (as, 'It happened on Monday was *sevennight*,' that is, on the Monday before last Monday; 'It will be done on Monday *sevennight*,' that is, on the Monday after next Monday.
This comes from one of those untucker'd ladies whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was *se'nnight.*—*Addison.*

Sévenscore. *adj.* Seven times twenty.

Séventeen. *adj.* [Saxon.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

Séventeenth. *adj.* Ordinal of Seventeen

Séventh. *adj.* Ordinal of Seven.

Séventhly. *adv.* [from *seventh.*] In the seventh place.

Séventieth. *adj.* Ordinal of Seventy.

Séventy. *adj.* Seven times ten. In *Notation*, 70.

Séver. *v. a.* [Fr. *séparer*; Lat. *separo*]

1. Part by violence from the rest.
Forgetful queen, who *sever'd* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed
Granville.

2. Divide; part; force asunder.
They are not so far disjoined and *severed*, but that they come at length to meet.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.
What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be *sever'd*, we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 957.

3. Separate; segregate; put in different orders or places.
The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just.—*Matthew*, xiii. 49.
He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *sever'd* from the rest the warrior souls remain'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 644.

4. Separate by chemical operation.

5. Divide by distinctions.
This axiom is of large extent, and would be *sever'd* and refined by trial.—*Bacon.*

6. Disjoin; disunite.
How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs;
And woes by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its principles, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that principle *sever'd* from the others.—*Boyle.*

7. Keep distinct; keep apart.
I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there.—*Exodus*, viii. 22.
Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But *sever'd* in a pale clear shining sky.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Séver. *v. n.*

1. Make a separation; make a partition.
The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt.—*Exodus*, ix. 4.
There remains so much religion as to know how to *sever* between the use and abuse of things.—*Eikon Basilike.*
Better if from me thou *sever* not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 366.

2. Suffer disjunction.

Séveral. *adj.*

1. Different; distinct from one another.
Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with *several* kinds.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *several* attempts, in *several* ages.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
Four *several* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. Divers; many; any number not large, and more than two.
[This] else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 131.
We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the advantages of another, and after *several* victories gained over us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates.—*Addison.*
Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them.—*Id.*
The population of Denbighshire had risen in arms; and, after much tumult and *several* executions, Leicester had thought it advisable to resign his mistress's gift back to her.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

3. Particular; single.
Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxci.

4. Distinct; appropriate.
The parts and passages of state are so many, as to express them fully, would require a *several* treatise. —*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
Like things to like, the rest to *several* place
Disparted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 240.
Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 66.
5. Separate; disjoined.
Be *several* at meat and lodging; let him have Board-wages.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Séveral. *s.*
1. State of separation, or partition.
More profit is quieter found,
Where pastures in *several* be,
Of one silly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
2. Each particular singly taken.
This by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
There was not time enough to hear
(As I perceived his grace would fain have done)
The *severals*. *Id., Henry V.* i. 1.
That will appear to be a methodical successive observation of these *severals*, as degrees and steps preparative the one to the other.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*
3. Any enclosed or separate place.
They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
4. Piece of open land adjoining to a common field; and a kind of joint property of the landholders of a parish.
Not to take and pale in the commons, to enlarge their *severalles*.—*Holinshed, History of England*, b. vi. p. 150.
There is no beast, if you take him from the common, and put him into the *several*, but will wax fat. —*Bacon.*

Severálity. *s.* Each particular singly taken; distinction.
The *severalities* of the degrees prohibited.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 5.

Séveralize. *v. a.* Distinguish.
One and the same church . . . however segregated, and infinitely *severalized* in persons.—*Bishop Hall, Peacemaker.*

Séverally. *adv.* Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.
Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their law is, All ye his angels praise him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Nature and Scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either of them, be so complete, that unto everlasting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may easily furnish our minds with.—*Ibid.*
We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts.—*Dryden.*
Th' apostles could not be confined
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow.
Id., Hind and Panther, ii. 324.
Others were so very small and close together, that I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number them.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Séverally. *s.* State of separation from the rest.
The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*.—*Bacon.*
Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and contexture of the whole work.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Séverance. *s.* Separation; partition.
Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulness, not unworthy of a *severance*. —*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
No established right of primogeniture controlled the perpetual *severance* of every realm, at each succession, into new lines of kings.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Sevére. *adj.* [Fr. *sévère*; Lat. *severus*.]
1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.
Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Soon moved with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe?*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1143.
What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with Origen for but holding the incense in his hands, which those about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the church.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.
Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*
It seems, in thy restraint.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1169.
In [his] looks serene,
When angry most he seem'd and most *severe*,
What else but favour, grace, and mercy shone?
Ibid. x. 1094.
3. Cruel; inexorable.
His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword.— *Wisdom of Solomon*, v. 20.
4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom placed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 293.
5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.
His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 844.
Taught by thy practice steadily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to *severe*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 370.
6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.
Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severer* style.—*Dr. H. More.*
7. Painful; afflictive.
These piercing fires as soft as now *severe*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 276.
8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.
The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more.—*Dryden.*

Sevérely. *adv.* In a severe manner.
1. Painfully; afflictively.
We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from those for which we undertook the war, and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *severely* repent.—*Swift.*
2. Ferociously; horridly.
More formidable Hydra stands within;
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 778.
3. Strictly; rigorously.
To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

Sévering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who severs; parting; disjunction.
Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging
As soul and body's *severing*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Severity. *s.*
1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.
I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.
Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood: as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but upon a scum of people.—*Bacon.*
There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and *severity*: for under a censure we only include excommunication, suspension, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every other punishment of the church is intended; but, according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
2. Hardness; power of distressing.
Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out.— *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.
Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill.—*Dryden.*
4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.
Strict age, and sour *severity*,
With their grave saws, in slumber lie.
Milton, Comus, 109.

Sew. *v. n.* Work at the needle.
A time to rend, and a time to *sew*.—*Ecclesiastes*, iii. 7.

Sew. *v. a.* [Lat. *suo*; A.S. *suwan, siwian*.] Join by threads drawn with a needle.
No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment.—*Mark*, ii. 21.

Sew up. Enclose in anything sewed.
My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest up* mine iniquity.—*Job*, xiv. 17.
If ever I said loose-bodied gown, *sew me up* in the skirts of it.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

Sew. *s.* [Provincial German, *sode, söe* = so much as is boiled at once, dish; *een söe fiske* = dish of fish.] In the extract, apparently a dish of *boiled* or *sodden* meat; ? dish in general, and the origin of Sewer. See Wedgwood.
At Ewle we wonten gambol, dance,
To carol and to sing,
To have good spiced *sew* and roast,
And plum-pies for a king.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 24.

Sew. *s.* [Provincial Fr. *essiaw*.] Sewer. *Obsolete.*
L'esgout d'une ville. The town sinke; the common *sew*.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Séwage. *s.* Contents of, foul matter carried away by, a sewer; system of carrying off the same: (the word Sew, though rare and obsolete, and even in the old French rarer than the forms in *-r*, justify this word; which, at present, is commoner than *sewerage*, and, whether rightly or wrongly, likely to prevail; the *shore*, in Shoreditch is, word for word, *sewer*, the compound showing the antiquity of the change).
Sewage generally yields ammonia at the rate of about seven grains in a gallon.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sêwer. *s.* [see Sew = dish.] Officer who serves up a feast.
Sir Fulke Grevil, being cup-bearer, gave it on his knee; Mr. Mildmay was carver; Captain Preston sometimes *sewer*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memorials of King Charles I.*
Marshall'd feast,
Served up in hall with *sewers* and seneschals.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 37.
The cook and *sewer*, each his talent tries,
In various figures scenes of dishes rise. *Dryden.*

Séwer. *s.* [N.Fr. *seuwière, sewière; essuyer* = wipe dry, dry up; L.Lat. *assewio* = I dry, drain.] Passage for foul drainage to run through: (often corrupted to 'shore').
The fenmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the water may not stay too long in the spring till the weeds and sedge be grown up.—*Bacon.*
Men suffer their private in judgment to be drawn into the common *sewer*, or stream of the present vogue.—*Eikon Basilike.*
As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 445.

Séwerage. *s.* See Sewage.

Séwin. *s.* [?] Grey trout; grey; Salmo eriox.

Séwster. *s.* Woman who sews or spins.
At every twisted *thrid* my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, that did sit me nigh.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Sex. *s.* [Fr. *sexe*; Lat. *sexus*.]
1. Property by which any animal is male or female.
These two great *sexes* animate the world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 151.
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Ibid.* viii. 470.
2. Womankind; by way of emphasis.
Unhappy *sex!* whose beauty is your snare;
Exposed to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*
Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble.—*Garth.*

Sexágenary. *adj.* [Lat. *sexagenarius* = having sixty years.] Threescore.
Sexagenary fair-ones, and upwards, whether they were handsome or not in the last century, ought at least in this to reduce themselves to a decency and gravity of dress suited to their years.—*Lord Chesterfield, Common Sense*, no. 4.

Sexagésima. *s.* [Lat.] Second Sunday before Lent.

Sexángled. *adj.* Having six angles.
The fayre tower *sexangled*. *Hawes*: 1555

Sexángular. *adj.* Hexagonal; having six angles.
The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood.
Dryden

Sexénnial. *adj.* [Lat. *sexennis*, from *annus* = year.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

This evil was not so much the vice of their constitution itself; as it must be in your new contrivance of *sexennial* elective judicatories.—*Burke.*

Séxtant. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Sixth part of a circle.
2. Astronomical instrument made in that form.

In order to test the accuracy of graduation of a *sextant*, it is necessary to have a series of well-defined objects, the angular distances between which must be accurately known. The *sextant* under trial is made to measure these angular distances; and the results thus obtained, when compared with the correct values of these distances (supposed to be otherwise determined) will give at once the error of the instrument. Now with regard to this series of objects, the following conditions are necessary in order that they may be convenient for the purpose of testing *sextants*:—It is necessary that the objects should be distinctly seen and well defined. Luminous objects would be preferable, if these could be obtained. Luminous points would answer well. It is necessary that they should be at a very great or virtually infinite distance from the *sextant*, so that two lines proceeding from any point in the objects, the one to the index-glass, and the other to the horizon-glass, should be virtually parallel to each other. It is necessary that these objects should be at such angular distances from one another, that by means of them it may be possible to test, say every 15° of a *sextant's* arc. It is necessary that these objects should be always visible, or at least that they should be rendered visible easily, and without loss of time.—*B. Stewart*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, June 20, 1867.

Séxtile. *adj.* [Lat. *sextilis.*] Position or aspect of two planets, when at sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another; marked thus *.

Planetary motions and aspects,
In *sextile*, square, and trine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 658.

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity.—*Glanville.*

Séxton. *s.* [*sacristan.*] Under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 2.

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said *sexton*.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Séxtonship. *s.* Office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*

Séxtry. *s.* See extract. *Obsolete.*

A *sextrie* or vestrie, sacrarium.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 252: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Séxtuple. *adj.* [Lat. *sextuplus.*] Sixfold; six times told.

Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Séxual. *adj.* [Fr. *sexuel.*] Distinguishing the sex; belonging to the sex.

There is a wonderful spirit of sociality in the brute creation, independent of *sexual* attachment.—*Barrington, Essays.*

Shábbed. *adj.* Shabby. *Rare.*

They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabbed* condition, and looked rather like prentices, &c.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxoniensis*, ii. 743.

Shábbily. *adv.* In a shabby manner; meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily.

Shábbiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shabby; meanness; paltriness.

He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one.—*Spectator.*

Shábby. *adj.* [? *scabby.*] Mean; paltry: (condemned by Johnson as a word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language).

They were very *shabby* fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed.—*Lord Clarendon, Diary, December*: 1688.

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain supposed he was curate to Jenny.
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

Schack. *s.* [A.S *sceacca* = the devil.] Worthless person. *Colloquial*

Shack. *s.* Shaken grain remaining on the ground when the gleaning is over; stock, turned into the stubbles after harvest, are said to be at shack.

Common walks . . . partly for the better *shack* in harvest time, to the more comfort of his poor neighbours' cattle.—*Book of Homilies, Sermons for Rogation Week*, p. iv.

Shack. *v. n.*

1. Shed, as corn at harvest.
2. Feed in the stubble: (as, 'to send hogs a *shacking*').

Shácle. *s.* Shack.

Shácle. *v. a.* Chain; fetter; bind.

It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters.—*Locke.*

No trivial price
Should set him free, or small should be my praise
To lead him *shackled*. *A. Philips.*

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

Shácle. *s.* [A.S. *sceacul.*] Fetter; gyve; chain for prisoners.

Himself he frees, by secret means unseen,
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desire itself under durance and captivity.—*South, Sermons.*

The forge in fetters only is employ'd;
Our iron mines exhausted and destroy'd
In *shackles*. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, iii. 846.

Shácklebolt. *s.* Gyve. *Heraldic.*

'What device does he bear on his shield?' replied Ivanhoe.—'Something resembling a bar of iron, and a padlock painted blue on the black shield.'—'A fetterlock and *shacklebolt* azure,' said Ivanhoe; 'I know not who may bear the device, but well I ween it might now be mine own.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxx.

Shácklock. *s.* Shacklebolt. *Rare.*

The swarthy smith spits on his buckhorn fist,
And bids his men bring out the fivefold twist,
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gyves, and chains,
His linked bolts.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song v. (Rich.)

Shad. *s.* [Provincial German, *schade.*] Native fish, akin to the herrings and pilchards, of the genus Alosa; mother of herrings; mayfish.

She will cry strawberries; nay, *shads* and mackarel.—*B. Jonson, The Alchemist.*

Baron Cuvier, in the last edition of the Règne Animal, has advanced the *shads*, of which we have two species, to the rank of a genus, on account of the deep central notch in the upper lip; and I have followed this example for the additional reason that it will the more easily and effectually afford the means of obtaining a desirable alteration in our nomenclature. According to Cuvier, most modern authors have misapplied the systematic trivial names of these two species, calling the *shad* with teeth, and several spots along each side, C. Alosa; and the larger *shad* without teeth, and with a single spot only behind each gill-cover, or none at all, Clupea finta. The Alosa of Rondeletius is not described or figured as possessing either teeth or spots; and Cuvier, by his usual research, had probably satisfied himself that the fish to which the term Alosa had been originally applied was a toothless *shad*, and that the toothed and spotted shad was the true Finta. Pennant, in noticing the second British species of *shad* taken in the Thames and the Severn, which is without teeth or the row of lateral spots, called it an Allis; a name which it would be desirable still to retain, in reference to the generic term Alosa. The old name for the *shads* was Lachia; and hence are derived Hallachia, Alachia, Alosa, Alose, and Allis or Alice.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Sháddock. *s.* [?] West Indian fruit akin to the oranges; Citrus (decumanus).

The orange, lemon, lime, *shaddock*, pompelmoose, forbidden fruit, and citron . . . are the most remarkable products of this order (Aurantiaceæ.)—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Shade. *s.* [see Shadow.]

1. Cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Sight no obstacle found here nor *shade*,
But all sunshine. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 615.

2. Darkness; obscurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declined,
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world
resign'd. *Lord Roscommon.*

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such vollies of arrows that hid the sun, said, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade*.—*Bacon.*

That high mount of God, whence light and *shade*
Spring both. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 643.

4. Obscure place, properly, in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 65.

Then to the desert takes his flight;
Where still from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God,
After forty days' fasting, had remain'd.
Id., Paradise Regained, ii. 241.

The pious prince ascends the sacred hill
Where Phœbus is adored, and seeks the *shade*
Which hides from sight his venerable maid.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 11.

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.

Let the arched knife
Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading *shades*
Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs
Dissever. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 378.

In Brazil are trees which kill those that sit under their *shade* in a few hours.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; shelter.
7. Parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.
Dryden.

8. Colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eyes.—*Locke.*

9. Figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; shadow.

Envy will merit as its *shade* pursue.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 467

10. Soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; spirit; ghost; manes.

To Trachin swift as thought, the flitting *shade*
Through air his momentary journey made.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*.
Tickell, Monody on the Death of Addison.

11. Invisible world of the ancient pagans; Hades: (plural with *the*).

[The] mythical dignity [of Musæus] receives an important accession from the honours paid him by Virgil, who represents him in *the shades* surrounded by a crowd of disciples, his authority over whom is figured by the superior height of his stature.—*Mure, Critical History of the Literature of Greece*, b. i. ch. vii. § 6.

Shade. *v. a.*

1. Overspread with opacity.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy skirts appear. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 377.

2. Cover from the light or heat; overspread.

A seraph wing'd; six wings he wore to *shade*
His lineaments divine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 277.

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 34.

And after these, came arm'd with spear and shield
An host so great as cover'd all the field;
And all their foreheads, like the knights before,
With laurels ever green were *shaded* o'er.
Id., The Flower and the Leaf, 275.

His mountains were in a few years *shaded* with young trees.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 584.

Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn,
Pope, Pastorals, Winter

3. Shelter; hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patricians must be visited.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

4. Protect; cover; screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 265.

5. Paint in obscure colours.

Sháder. *s.* Whoever or whatever obscures.

In every age virtue has its *shaders* or maligners.—*Sir D. Carlton, Memoirs*, p. 199.

Shádiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shady; state of being shady; umbrageousness.

Shading. *part. adj.* Marking with different gradations of colours.

The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 508.

Shádow. *s.* [A.S. *scad, scead, sced, sceado, sceadu, sceáduw.*]

1. Representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-inch'd bridges, to course his own *shadow* for a traitor.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Life's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. *Id., Macbeth*, v. 5.

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the *shadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 1.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of sun-dials.—*Locke.*

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.

By the revolution of the skies
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

His countrymen probably lived within the shake of the earthquake and *shadow* of the eclipse.—*Addison.*

3. Shelter made by anything that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Here, father, take the *shadow* of this tree
For your good host. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 2.

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light spreading itself into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves.—*Peacham.*

After great lights there must be great *shadows*.—*Dryden.*

6. Anything perceptible only to the sight; ghost; spirit, or shade.

Hence, terrible *shadow!*
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

7. Imperfect and faint representation: (opposed to *substance*).

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

If substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 669.

Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate.
Ibid. iii. 120.

Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies scattered, which are some *shadows* of the divine perfections.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

You read us a dismal homily upon 'Realities.' We know, quite as well as you do, what are *shadows* and what are realities. You, for instance, when you are over your fourth or fifth jorum, chirping about old school occurrences, are the best of realities. *Shadows* are cold, thin things, that have no warmth or grasp in them. Miss W——, and her friend, and a tribe of authoresses that come after you here daily, and, in defect of you, hive and cluster upon us, are the *shadows*.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

8. Companion. *Latinism.*

I must not have my board pestered with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat. (Nares by H. and W.)

Sin, and her *shadow*, death.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 12.

9. Type; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that destined seed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 233.

10. Protection; shelter; favour.

Hide me under the *shadow* of thy wings.—*Psalms*, xvii. 8.

11. Shade for the face.

For your head here's precious geer,
Bonlace, cross-cloths, squares, and *shadows*,
Dressings which your worship made us
Work upon above a year.
Jordan, Death Dissected: 1649. (Nares by H. and W.)

Shádow. *v. a.* [A.S. *sceadewan.*]

1. Cover with opacity.

The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.
Spenser.

2. Cloud; darken.

Why sad?
I must not see the face I love thus *shadowed*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

3. Make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.

4. Conceal under cover; hide; screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 4.

5. Protect; screen from danger; shroud.

God shall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

6. Mark with various gradations of colour, or light.

Turnsoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafing-dish of coals till it boil; then wring it into a shell, and put it into a little gum arabick: it is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows.—*Peacham.*

From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted in our minds is of a flat circle, variously *shadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes.—*Locke.*

7. Paint in obscure colours.

If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold to make a joining of the parts.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

8. Represent imperfectly.

Whereat I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *shadow'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 311.

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas.—*Dryden.*

I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another name.—*Id.*

9. Represent typically.

Many times there are three things said to make up the substance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and the word which expresseth what is done by the element.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The shield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly *shadows* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleasure.—*Addison.*

Shádowed. *part. adj.* Covered; clouded; darkened.

Mislike me not for my complexion;
The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun
To whom I am a neighbour.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *shadowed* waters in the extreme heat of summer.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We may enjoy our own green *shadowed* walks.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Shádowing. *part. adj.* Giving shade; sheltering.

The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and with a *shadowing* shroud.—*Ezekiel*, xxxi. 3.

Shádowing. *verbal abs.* Shade in a picture; gradation of light or colour.

I like not praising, when 'tis too loud: a little is as *shadowings* to a well limned piece: it sets it off the better; but when it is too deep, it dulls the native life, and renders its air unpleasant.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 16.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies.—*Addison.*

Shádowish. *adj.* Shadowy. *Rare.*

Our religion being that truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* prefigurative resemblance.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* (Ord MS.)

Shádowy. *adj.*

1. Full of shade; gloomy.

This *shadowy* desart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleasant light
Shadowy sets off the face of things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 42.

3. Faintly representative; typical.

When they see
Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious must be paid for man.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 289.

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory.—*Addison.*

Wherefore those dim looks of thine,
Shadowy, dreaming Adeline? *Tennyson.*

5. Dark; opaque.

By command, ere yet dim night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste
Homeward. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 685.

Shádowyness. *s.* Attribute suggested by, state of being, Shadowy.

The *shadowyness* of the night may help them.—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.*, p. 116: 1682.

Shády. *adj.*

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.

The *shady* trees cover him with their shadow.—*Job*, xl. 22.

The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *shadiest* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 38.

Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,
And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 5.

2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer, and warm for winter.—*Bacon.*

Shaffnet. *s.* Shaftment.

There 's a plank sprung, something in hold did break,
Pump, bullies, carpenters, quick stop the leak.
One heave the lead again, and sound abaffe,
A *shaffnet* less, seven all.
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630.

Shaft. *s.* [A.S. *sceaft.*]

1. Arrow; missive weapon.

To pierce pursuing shield
By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
With *shafts* shot out from their back-turned bow.
Sir P. Sidney.

Who in the spring, from the new sun,
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins those *shafts* to shun,
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot. *Waller.*

They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark.—*Dr. H. More.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn, must send the *shaft* below.
Dryden.

2. Narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.

They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*.—*Woodward.*

Suppose a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*, were sunk from the surface of the earth to the centre.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Anything straight; spire of a church.

Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple.—*Peacham.*

4. Maypole.

Great mayings and maygames made by the governors and maisters of this city, with the triumphant setting up of the great *shafte* (a principal maypole in Cornhill), before the parish church of St. Andrew, therefore called Undershaft.—*Stow, London*, p. 74. (Nares by H. and W.)

5. Handle of a weapon.

6. Pole of a carriage.

Sháfted. *adj.* Having a handle: (term of *Heraldry*, applied to a spear-head, when there is a handle to it).

Sháftman. *s.* Shaftment.

The thrust mist her, and in a tree it strake,
And entered in the same a *shaftman* deeke.
Harrington, Translation of Ariosto, xxxvi. 56.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Sháftment. *s.* [A.S. *scæft-mund* = shaft of hand, hands-breath, palm.] Measure of

about six inches, i.e. length of the thumb and palm.

Shag. *s.* [A.S. *sceacga* = bush of hair, of shrubs.]

1. Rough woolly hair.

From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the slowness of his gait, and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind.—*Grew.*

True Witney broad cloth with its *shag* unshorn,
Unpierced is in the lasting tempest worn;
Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay, Trivia*, i. 47.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Full often like a *shag-hair'd* crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villanies.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Where is your husband? . . . He's a traitor.—
Thou liest, thou *shag-ear'd* villain!
Id., Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. Kind of cloth.

Loth we are to be under the yoke of restraint, though it be lined with velvet and *shag* of ease and innocence.—*Waterhouse, On Fortescue*, p. 221.

3. Tobacco.

Shag. *adj.* Hairy; shaggy.

A well-proportion'd steed, . . .
Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks *shag* and long.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

Shag. *v. a.* Make shaggy or rough; deform.

There, where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades,
She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton, Comus*, 428.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare,
Lean are their looks, and *shagged* is their hair.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 370.

Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,
Ye grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid thorn.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Other scenes,
Of horrid prospect, *shag* the trackless plain.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Shag. *s.* [? Gaelic, *sgarbh.*] Sea bird of the genus Pelicanus (graculus).

Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Shágebush. *s.* ? Sackbut.

In which barge was shalmes, *shagebushes*, and divers other instruments of musick which played continually.—*Nichols, Progress of Anne Boleyn.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Shággedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shagged; state of being shaggy.

The inhabitants could not inform him of the colour, *shaggedness*, and other qualities of the dog.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 121: 1660.

Shággy. *adj.*

1. Rugged; rough; hairy.

A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 925.

The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battailous array, while Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad,
Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent.
A. Philips

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops
Uplifting bore them in their hands.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 644.

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws when tipp'd with gold,
And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders!
Addison, Cato.

Shagreén. *s.* Skin of a rough fish, Raia fullonica, or chagrinea; imitation thereof. See extracts.

The true oriental *shagreen* is essentially different from all modifications of leather and parchment. It approaches the latter somewhat indeed in its nature, since it consists of a dried skin, not combined with any tanning or foreign matter whatever: its distinguishing characteristic is having the grain or hair side covered over with small rough round specks or granulations.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Shagreen [is] a species of leather supposed formerly to have been prepared from the skin of the shagree, a species of whale. It is prepared from horse or ass skin, its granular appearance being produced by embedding in it, while soft, the seeds of a species of chenopodium, and afterwards shaving down the surface: it is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. It was formerly much used for watch, spectacle, and instrument cases, and was made chiefly in Astracan.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *adjectively.*

a. As the name of the fish.

The *shagreen* ray has been taken on the north east coast of Ireland.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

b. As the term of commerce.

Just as I had caught a glimpse of her beauties, the doctor, who had proceeded to open, by the light of the candle on the chimney-piece, a *shagreen* case of lancets, directed us, while he was adjusting his apparatus, to raise her head.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Shail. *v. n.* [Norse, *skjalgr* = oblique.] Walk sideways.

Child, you must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shake. *v. a.* pret. *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*; and formerly *shaked* (which was very common), as in the first example from Milton under the second definition, and of Shakespear under the sixth, and of the Tatler under the third. [A.S. *scacan*, *sceacan.*]

1. Put into a vibrating motion; move with quick returns backwards and forwards; agitate.

I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants.—*Zechariah*, ii. 9.

I *shook* my lap and said, So God *shake* out every man from his house, and from his labour, that performeth not this promise, even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied.—*Nehemiah*, v. 13.

Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 8.

[He] *shook* the sacred honours of his head;
With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his *shaken* curls ambrosial dews distil.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

She first her husband on the poop espies,
Shaking his hand at distance on the main;
She took the sign, and *shook* her hand again.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

2. Make to totter or tremble.

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
Of *shaked* Olympus by mischance didst fall?
Milton, Odes, On the Death of a Fair Infant.

The rapid wheels that *shake* heaven's basis.
Id., Paradise Lost, vi. 712.

Let France acknowledge that her *shaken* throne
Was once supported, sir, by you alone.
Lord Roscommon.

3. Thrown down by a violent motion.

When ye depart out of that house or city, *shake* off the dust of your feet.—*Matthew*, x. 14.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers above
Put on their instruments.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

The tyrannous breathings of the North
Shake all our buds from blowing.
Id., Cymbeline, i. 4.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *shaked* it off.—*Tatler.*

4. Throw away; drive off.

'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

5. Weaken; put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

6. Drive from resolution; depress; make afraid.

Be not soon *shaken* in mind, or be troubled, neither by spirit, nor by word, nor by letter as from us, as that the day of Christ is at hand.—2 *Thessalonians*, ii. 2.

A sly and constant knave, not to be *shaked.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduced.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 286.

Shake hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of.*

With the slave,
He ne'er *shook hands*, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nape to the chops.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Shake off. Rid oneself of; free from; divest of.

Be pleased that I *shake off* these names you give me:
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

If I could *shake off*
But one seven years, from these old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

Say, sacred bard! what could bestow
Courage on thee, to soar so high?
Tell me, brave friend, what help'd thee so
To *shake off* all mortality? *Waller.*

Him I reserved to be answered by himself, after I had *shaken off* the lesser and more barking creatures.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for so brave a deed?
I've *shook* it *off*: my soul is free from fear.
Dryden.

Here we are free from the formalities of custom and respect: we may *shake off* the haughty impertinent.—*Collier.*

How does thy beauty smooth
The face of war, and make even horrour smile!
At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows.
Addison, Cato.

Shake. *v. n.*

1. Be agitated with a vibratory motion.

I say the earth did *shake* when I was born.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

2. Totter.

Under his burning wheels
The stedfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 832.

3. Tremble; be unable to keep the body still.

Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Constrains them weep, and *shake* with fear and sorrow. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

What said the wench, when he rose up again?—
Trembled and *shook*, for why, he stamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

4. Be in terror; be deprived of firmness.

He short of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 690.

Shake. *s.*

1. Concussion suffered.

If that thy fame with every toy be posed,
'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
But the great soldier's honour was composed
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake.*
G. Herbert.

2. Impulse; moving power.

The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the substantial stock, without which they are no more than blossoms that would fall away with every *shake* of wind.—*Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are recorded by this author.—*Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand.—*Addison.*

5. In *Music.* Graceful close of a song or air; alternate prolation of two notes in juxtaposition to each other, with a close on the note immediately beneath the lower of them.

A Scottish song admits of no cadence; I mean by this, no fanciful or capricious descant upon the close of the tune. There is one embellishment, however, which a fine singer may easily acquire, that is, an easy *shake.*—*Tyller, Dissertation on the Scottish Musick.*

No great shakes. No great things; nothing particular: (probably from the word in its *musical* sense).

Shákefork. *s.* Fork to toss hay about.

Like a broad *shakfork* with a slender steale.
Bishop Hall, Satires, b. iii. sat. vii.

Sháker. *s.*

1. Person or thing that shakes.

O great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of o'er-rank states!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Go then, the guilty at thy will chastise,
He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiii. 170.

2. Pigeon so called.

(For example see extract from Selby under Pigeon, *s.*)

Sháking. *s.*

1. Vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as stubble; he laugheth at the *shaking* of a spear.—*Job*, xli. 29.

There was a noise, and behold a *shaking*; and the bones came together, bone to his bone.—*Ezekiel*, xxxvii. 7.

2. Concussion.

We are so conducted in this coach, that these shocks and *shakings* seem to them without to menace our overturning.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 375.

There shall be a great *shaking* in the land of Israel.—*Ezekiel*, xxxviii. 19.

3. State of trembling.

A *shaking* through the limbs they find,
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

Sháko. *s.* Headdress worn by the infantry of the line.

Sháky. *adj.* Appellation given by builders to timber which is cracked either with the heat of the sun or the drought of the wind.

Shálder. *v. a.* Tilt up. *Rare.*

Leland heard that an arme went some time from the head of Darwent also to Scarborow, till such as two hills betwixt which it ran, did *shalder* and so choak up his course.—*Holinshed, Description of Britain*, c. 15. (Rich.)

Shale. *s.*

1. Husk; case of the seeds in siliquous plants.

Behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 2.

2. In *Geology.* See extracts.

Shale [is] a black slaty substance, or a clay hardened into a stony consistence, and so much impregnated with bitumen, that it becomes somewhat like a coal. It forms large strata in Derbyshire.—*Chambers.*

Coals and aluminous earths, or *shale.*—*Philosophical Transactions*, vol. li. p. 591.

Shale is a name given to certain argillaceous rocks, which split in some degree like slate, but much less perfectly, and are so little altered as to be easily reducible to clay by mechanical rubbing and pounding. *Shales* are very common in the coal measures. ... Some *shales* contain a marked proportion of bituminous matter capable of being separated by distillation at a low and regulated temperature. These are called bituminous *shales*. ... *Shales* differ from schists in being almost entirely argillaceous and slightly metamorphic. ... They differ from slates in being less perfectly metamorphosed. The *shales* in the coal measures are often loaded with fossil plants, which are very slightly changed. Slates, when they contain fossils, exhibit them in a greatly altered state, and schists contain only inorganic and crystalline minerals. Notwithstanding these broad distinctions, the young geologist may occasionally find difficulty in distinguishing *shales* from slates, and either of these rocks from schists.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Shale. *v. a.* Peel; shell.

Shall. *v. defective.* This is the entry, which, with what immediately follows, gives the notice as it stands in the original editions: In Chaucer, 'The faithe I *shall* to God,' means the faith I *owe* to God: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French use *devoir, dois, doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of future signification; and the Swedes have *skall*, and the Icelanders *skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect. The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassâ Minervâ*, to show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense.

I shall love. It will be so that I must love; I am resolved to love.

Shall I love? Will it be permitted me to love? will you permit me to love? will it be that I must love?

Thou shalt love. I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love: (in poetry or solemn diction), it will be that thou must love.

Shalt thou love? Will it be that thou must love? will it be permitted to thee to love?

He shall love. It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind
That *shall* remain a poison where it is,
Not poison any further.—*Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His absolute *shall? Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

See Romulus the great ...
This prince a priestess of your blood *shall* bear,
And like his sire in arms he shall appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1055.

That he *shall* receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *shall* certainly belong to him.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Shall he love? Is it permitted him to love? In solemn language, Will it be that he must love?

The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars.—*Johnson.*

The chief points connected with this verb (laying aside those which relate to *should* as its *preterit tense*, and which will be considered under that entry) are: 1. and 2. Its form and original import; 3. Its peculiar use in English as determined by the person of the pronoun with which it stands in combination.

1. *Its form.*—*Shall* is no true present tense, but a *perfect*; a perfect after the manner of τέτυφα, or the Greek reduplicates, and not a preterit or aorist, after the manner of ἔτυψα. In English, then, it is in the same class as *swam, rose*, and the like, i.e. a past tense formed by changing the vowel, rather than one formed by adding *t, d*, or *ed*; as *moved, called*. Premising, then, that the perfect differs from the aorist by implying that a past action is continued up to the time of speaking about it, and is, so far, present as well as preterit, it is easy to show that this approximate identity has left its traces in more languages than one. Where the *past* action is a *cause*, its *effect* may have the import of a present; and *I have learnt* may thus stand for *I know*; or *I have been constrained*, for *I must*. Thus in Greek it is usual to translate οἶδα as *I know*; and, *vice versâ*, ἥκω as *I have come*, i.e. *here I am*. Can (q.v.) is a word of the same kind, = *I have become able*. The present tense, however, of *can*, is one with which we are familiar, being *ken*. Of *shall*, the present is only to be got at by inference; the word being defective not only in English, but in all the allied languages; and it will be seen that upon its *import* there is a conflict of opinion. In respect to its *form*, there is more unanimity. Substitute *i* for *a*, and *skil* results as the uninflected form of the present. Of this, *skal* is the perfect; a perfect which, in respect to its meaning, comports itself as a present; and, so doing, gives origin to a secondary form in *-d* (as *moved*, and *called*, &c., from *move* and *call*, &c.), which is preterit rather than perfect, though not (as may be seen under Should) wholly so. The following table gives us the inflections of the allied languages; the term *present* being used for what is etymologically a *perfect*, in conformity with custom rather than strict propriety. In like manner the preterit is, in respect to its origin, more of a pluperfect than ought else. Gothic—present, sing. *skal, skalt, skal*; dual, *skulu*, &c.; plur. *skulum*, &c.; preterit, sing. *skulda, skuldes, skulda*; plur. *skuldêdum*, &c. Old High German—present, sing. *scal, scâlt*, &c.; plur. *skulumês*, &c.; preterit, *scolta*, &c.; conjunctive, present, *sculi*, &c.; preterit, *scolti*; infinitive, *scolan* (debere). In Notker, the forms are *scl, solt, sulen, solta, sule, solte, sulan*. Old Saxon—present, sing. *skal, skalt, skal*; plur. *skulum*, &c.; preterit, *skolda*, &c. Anglo-Saxon—present, sing. *sceal, scealt, sceal*; plur. *sculon*, &c.; preterit, *sceolde*, &c. Old Frisian—present, sing. *skël* or *skil*, &c.; plur. *skëlon* or *skilon*, &c.; preterit, *skolde*, &c. Icelandic or Old Norse—present, sing. *skal, skalt, skal*; plur. *skulun*, &c.; preterit, *skuldi*, &c. Modern High German—present, sing. *soll, sollst, soll*; plur. *sollen*, &c.; preterit, *sollte*, &c.; conjunctive, *solle*, &c. This tells us:—1. That none of the allied languages, though in all of them the verb is defective, have fewer forms than the English, and that some of them have more, viz. an infinitive and a conjunctive, not to mention the existence of a plural number. 2. That in this plural, as well as in the preterit, there is a change of vowels. 3. That the second person ends in *t*. In the Gothic there are other verbs which do so; while in English we have *will, wilt*. 4. That *sh-* is softened not only into *sh-*, but into *s-*. In the Dutch the *l* disappears in the preterit giving *zoude*, and even *zou*. 5. That in the Old High German the sense of the infinitive is *debere* (the example is taken from a gloss). The same sense may be found in English, e.g. in the extract from Chaucer.

2. *Its original import.*—The current doctrine is probably that of Grimm, who deduces the present sense of the verb from that of *owe*, itself deduced from that of *kill*—killers being under certain liabilities, and, as such, owers.

'*Skal*,' debeo, implies a form *skila*: but the reader will be surprised at the original meaning, which I affix to these words. '*Skila*' must have meant 'I kill or wound;' '*skal*,' 'I have killed or wounded, and am therefore liable to pay the wergeld.' We find the Gothic '*skilja*' lanio (1 Corinthians, x. 25); and I believe that to the same source may be traced the Old High German 'scëlmo,' 'pestis,' and 'scëlmic,' 'morticinus.' ... Perhaps, too, the Old Norse '*skilja*,' 'discriminare,' 'intelligere,' may be added; if we are justified in supposing the original notion was that of dissection, or cutting to pieces, 'dilaniare,' 'discindere,' 'diffindere.' We shall no longer at any rate, be embarrassed to explain why in Ulfilas 'dulgs' mean 'debitum,' 'a debt,' whilst in Anglo-Saxon, '*dolg*,' and in the Old High German, '*dôlgr*,' is 'an enemy.' The infliction of a wound was as much the subject of the wergeld as a deadly blow; and the expressions 'sculd' and 'dulgs' illustrate one another completely. 'Dulgis kula' and 'dulgis haitja' are used by Ulfilas for the debtor and creditor respectively, 'he who owes the debt' and 'he who bids it' or demands it.—*Translation* (in *Shall and will*, p. 75) *from Grimm's History of the German Language*, b. ii. p. 902.

The following extracts suggest a closer connection with *skil* (see Skill, *v. n.*) denoting *difference* (*what skills it?* = what difference does it make?).

The sense of liability or indebtedness is explained by Grimm on the supposition that the original meaning of *skall*, was I have slain; thence, I have become liable for the weregilt. A more satisfactory explanation may be found in Norse *skil, skjel, skyl*, separation, difference, distinction. ... In the same way *odds*, difference, is vulgarly used in the sense of consequence, tendency to produce an effect. 'It's no odds which you take.' The term signifying difference is there applied to that from whence the difference proceeds, the reason, cause, grounds of an action, the sake or that on account of which it is done, the proper principles of action, equity, justice.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Let [the] opposition or contrast of [*shall*] to *will*, lead us towards an inkling of its meaning. If *will*, mean agency determined by the volition of the agent, *skil* may mean agency determined by causes acting from without upon and through the agent; the agent who may more properly be considered as an instrument. Let us say that *will* means having the intention to do so and so, whilst *shall* means

being in the condition to do so and so.... Now such expressions as the condition to do so and so, and the bias to do so and so, are by no means widely separated in meaning; inasmuch as the term bias implies external influence, rather than internal resolve. The ideas of determination and decision are visibly allied to one another. A decided man is (in the first instance) one whom events have brought to a decision; just as a determined man is one whom events have brought to a determination. To keep in this state shows firmness of character, and hence the ordinary power of the word, *decide, distinguish, differ*; I submit that the sequence of ideas here is transparently clear. Now *skil=differ, distinguish, separate.* It is the Norse word *skilja*, so translated. It is also the English word in the phrase, what *skills* it?=what difference does it make?—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language.*

Dr. Jamieson's learned researches have enabled us to throw some light upon the great Shibboleth of modern English speech—the peculiar use of the auxiliaries *will* and *shall*; by their unskilfulness in which, more perhaps than by any other peculiarities, our countrymen are so often bewrayed. It is not, we trust, entirely out of resentment towards this unlearnable system of speaking, that we are induced to say that this is one of the most capricious and inconsistent of all imaginable irregularities, and at variance, not only with original etymology, but with former usage, and substantially with itself.—*Edinburgh Review*, no. 94: 1828.

Our future, or at least what answers to it, is I *shall*, thou *wilt*, he *will*. When speaking in the first person, we speak submissively; when speaking of ... another, we speak courteously.... When the use of *shall* does not convey any appearance of infringing on another's free will, it is still employed in the old way to express futurity.—*C. J. Hare*, in *Philological Museum*, vol. ii. p. 219.

Archdeacon Hare's Usus Ethicus is taken from the brighter side of human nature; it explains *I shall, thou wilt*, but I cannot think it explains *I will, thou shalt.* The present explanation is taken from the darker side.... It seems to be the natural disposition of man to think of his own volition in the two following categories, and of another man's in the other two: Compelling, non-compelling; restrained, non-restrained. The ego, with reference to the non-ego, is apt, thinking of himself, to propound the alternative, 'Shall I compel, or shall I leave him to do as he likes?' So that, thinking of the other, the alternative is 'Shall he be restrained, or shall he be left to his own will?' Accordingly, the express introduction of his own will is likely to have reference to compulsion, in case of opposition; the express introduction of the will of another is likely to mean no more than the gracious permission of the ego to let the non-ego do as he likes. Correlatively the suppression ... of reference to his own will, and the adoption of a simply productive form, on the part of the ego, is likely to be the mode with which, when the person is changed, he will associate the idea of another having his own way, while the suppression of reference to the will of the non-ego is likely to infer restraint produced by the predominant will of the ego.—*De Morgan*, in *Transactions of the Philological Society*, p. 186: 1850.

It is considered that the difference between being determined by the will and by circumstances other than the will, best agrees with the explanation of Hare, which the editor considers to be the true one. The rule itself is best laid down by Wallis. 'In the first person *shall* simply predicts; *will* promises or threatens. In the second and third persons, *shall* promises; *will* simply predicts.—Uram, *I shall burn*; ures, *thou wilt burn*; uret, *he will burn*; uremus, *we will burn*; uretis, *ye will burn*; urent, *they will burn.* Here I *predict—I will burn; thou shalt burn; he shall burn; we will burn; ye shall burn; they shall burn.* This I warrant, or will bring about—hoc futurum *spondeo*, vel *faxo* ut sit.'

Shalloón. *s.* [from *Chalons*, a town in Champagne, where this kind of stuff was made.] Slight woollen stuff.

In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*

Shállop. *s.* [Fr. *chaloupe.*] Small boat.

You were resolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desire to have Sir John Fearne's *shallop*: I do not allow of that course, because ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Our hero set
In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

Shallót. *s.* [Eschalot (*Allium Ascalonicum*).] Kind of onion so called.

The *snaalot* [is] as the trivial name imports, a native of Palestine, found near Ascalon.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening.*

Shállow. *s.* [?] Species of fish, akin to the roach so called; rudd; red-eye.

The rudd, or red-eye, is the *shallow* of the Cam.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Shállow. *adj.* [?]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and *shallow*; a death that I abhor.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, perished for want of food.—*Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Mæotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew observably *shallower* in his days, and would in process of time become a firm land.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

I am made a *shallow* forded stream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,
And all my faults exposed. *Id., All for Love*, iv. 1.

How deep they must be planted wouldst thou know?
In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, ii. 395.

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skill.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

This is a very *shallow* monster:
Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster,
The man i' th' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Id., Tempest*, ii. 2.

The king was neither so *shallow*, nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing himself of Bretaigne.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep verst in books, and *shallow* in himself.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 326.

One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest.—*Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring.—*Bacon.*

Shállow. *s.* Shelf; sand; flat; shoal; place where the water is not deep.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of *shallows* and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

You that so oft have sounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *shallows* of his heart, should need no instruments
To advance your ends. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

He sounds and fathoms him, to find
The *shallows* of his soul.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw,
And durst not bide it on the English coast;
Behind their treacherous *shallows* now withdraw,
And there lay snares to catch the British host.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, clxxix.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 159.

With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *shallows*.—*Norris.*

Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *shallows*.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Shállow. *v. a.* Make shallow.

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so choak and *shallow* the sea in and about it.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 190.

That thought alone thy state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Shállowbrained. *adj.* Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men to see a company of lewd *shallow-brained* huffs making atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge of wit.—*South, Sermons.*

Shállowly. *adv.* In a shallow manner.

1. With no great depth.

The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Shállowness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shallow.

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measured hour
We cannot ask the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *shallowness* of our request.
G. Herbert.

I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort in Druina, who were carried away with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little concerned their religion or security.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Shalm, or **Shawm.** *s.* Kind of (musical) pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readiness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the sound of a *shalm* or hoboy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The hoboy, sagbut deep, recorder, and the flute,
Even from the shrillest *shawme* unto the cornamute.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song iv.

Sham. *v. a.*

1. Trick; cheat; fool with a fraud; delude with false pretences.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sham. *v. n.* Make mocks.

Then all your wits that fleer and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And slily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit.
Prior, Epistles to Fleetwood Shephard, ep. i. 171.

Sham. *s.* Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture: (condemned by Johnson as a *low* word; noticed, by Macaulay, as having been introduced at the time indicated by the first two extracts).

No *sham* so gross but it will pass upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquisitive.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of astrological judgments.—*Id.*

He that first brought the *sham*, wheedle, or banter in use, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for.—*Locke.*

That in the sacred temple needs would try
Without a fire the unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I.
Addison, Translation from Horace.

Sham. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Why should I warn thee ne'er to join the fray,
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way?
Gay, Trivia, iii. 251.

I do not refer to the *sham* prosecution which you affected to carry on against him.—*Junius, Letters*, letter lii.

And what say you to the summit of society—the castle—with a *sham* king, and *sham* lords-in-waiting, and *sham* loyalty, and a *sham* Haroun Alraschid, to go about in a *sham* disguise, and making believe to be affable and splendid?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvii.

Shámbles. *s.* [A.S. *scamel*=dresser, table.] Place where butchers kill or sell their meat; butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament house.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.—
Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Id., Othello*, iv. 2.

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they all fled.—*Arbuthnot.*

Applied to a *place of execution.*

When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other.—*Watts.*

Shámbling. *s.* Act of moving awkwardly and irregularly: (condemned by Johnson as a *low bad* word.)

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

Shámbling. *adj.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,
With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.
Smith.

Accordingly he took his leave of us at a place halfway betwixt Morpeth and Alnwick, and pranced away in great state, mounted on a tall, meagre, rawboned *shambling* gray gelding, without e'er a tooth in his head, the very counterpart of the rider.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

The pupil . . . at length came stumbling into the room; a queer, *shambling*, ill-made urchin, who, by his stunted growth, seemed about twelve or thirteen years old, though he was probably, in reality, a year or two older, with a carroty pate in huge disorder, a freckled sunburnt visage, with a snub nose, a long chin, and two peery gray eyes.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. ix.

As for Mr. Danby, he is just exactly the same—as negligent in his attire, as *shambling* in his gait, as awkward and unstrung in his attitudes; and in spite of his wife's lectures—and she can lecture, like the rest of them, at proper times—is apt to be just as cynical, and just as suspicious as he was before he was corrected.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. lvii.

The only person who showed any activity was Smallbones himself, who, not aware that he was to be punished, and hearing all hands piped for something or another, came *shambling*, all legs and wings, up the hatchway, and looked round to ascertain what was to be done.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, ch. x.

Shame. *s.* [A.S. *sceam.*]

1. Emotion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; emotion expressed sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lye,
And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye.
Spenser.

Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.—
Urge neither charity nor *shame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *shame*;
And in my *shame* still lives my sorrow's rage.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Hide, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have learned, without *shame*, to deny the connection of ideas.—*Locke.*

2. Cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.

The more *shame* for him that he sends it me;
For I have heard him say a thousand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

God deliver the world from such guides, who are the *shame* of religion!—*South, Sermons.*

This jest was first of the other house's making,
And, five times tried, has never fail'd of taking:
For 'twere a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,
Under the shelter of so broad a shield.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. prologue.

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A foul *shame* is upon the thief.—*Ecclesiasticus*, v. 14.

Applause
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to *shame*,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 545.

Shame. *v. a.*

1. Make ashamed; fill with shame.

To tell thee of whom derived,
Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,
And I'll be sworn I've power to *shame* him hence:
Oh, while you live, tell truth and *shame* the devil.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The ostracism, and *shamed* it out of use.
Cleaveland.

Despoil'd
Of all our good, *shamed*, naked, miserable.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1138.

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence to *shame* us into the glories of the next?—*South, Sermons.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame* the world, and not the world him.—*Ibid.*

He in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *shamed* oppression, till it set him free.
Dryden.

The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who *shamed* him out of madness into flight. *Id.*

Who *shames* a scribbler? break one cobweb through,
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread anew;
Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain!
The creature's at his dirty work again.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Disgrace.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Shame. *v. n.* Be ashamed.

Great shame it is, things so divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser.*

Shamest thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude, as I *shame* to repeat.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Cruel Auster thither hied him;
And with the rush of one rude blast,
Shamed not spitefully to waste
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*

Shámefaced. *adj.* [catachrestic for A.S. *sceamfast.*] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who blushing and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasing, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Conscience is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit, that mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills one full of obstacles.—*Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 4.

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest, to the degree of scandalous.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Your *shamefaced* virtue shunn'd the people's praise,
And senate's honours. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 1.

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were sent into the world to perform.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Shámefacedly. *adv.* In a shamefaced manner; modestly; bashfully.

He would have us live soberly, that is to say, honestly, *shamefastly*, chastely, temperately, and frugally.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manuell*: 1576.

Shámefacedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shamefaced; modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair strain of *shamefacedness* into it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

She is the fountain of your modesty;
You shamefaced are, but *shamefastness* itself is she.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Shámeful. *adj.*

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

This all through that great princess pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

For this he shall live hated, be blasphemed,
Seized on by force, judged, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accurst!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 411.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke.—*Arbuthnot.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Shámefully. *adv.* In a shameful manner.

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

But I his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 497.

Would she *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of the nature of man?—*Dr. H. More.*

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judgment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings.—*South, Sermons.*

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Shámeless. *adj.* Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom derived,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath, *shameless*, thrown on me.
Id., Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of morality!—*South, Sermons.*

Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad abandon'd criticks too.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 610.

Shámelessly. *adv.* In a shameless manner; impudently; audaciously; without shame.

How glorious was the king of Israel to-day, who uncovered himself in the eyes of the handmaids of his servants, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* uncovereth himself.—2 *Samuel*, vi. 20.

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Shámelessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shameless; impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make shamefacedness the cloak of *shamelessness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Shámer. *s.* Whoever or whatever makes ashamed.

My means and my condition are no *shamers*
Of him that owes 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Shámmer. *s.* One who shams.

Shámmy. *s.* See extract.

Shammy or chamois, leather is a kind of leather dressed in oil, or tanned, and much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and capability of bearing soap without hurt. The real *shammy* is prepared of the skin of the chamois goat. But leather prepared from the skins of the common goat, kid, and sheep, is frequently substituted instead.—*M'Culloch, Encyclopædia of Commerce.*

Shámpooing. *s.* [Turkish.] Operation of cleansing the skin by the joint action of pressure on its pores and follicles, and warm steam.

'May it please your sublime highness,' observed Mustapha, . . . 'a vizier should be a person of great tact; he should be able to draw the line as nicely as I do when I shave your sublime head, leaving not a vestige of the hair, yet entering not upon the skin. . . . He should have a sharp eye for the disaffected to the government, selecting them and removing them from among the crowd, as I do the few white hairs which presume to make their appearance in your sublime and magnificent beard. . . . He should be well acquainted with the secret springs of action, as I have proved myself to be in the *shampooing* which your sublime highness has just received.'—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales.*

Shan, Shánny. *s.* [?] Native fish of the genus Blennius pholis.

The *shanny* or the *shan* is by no means uncommon at most of the rocky parts of the coast. . . . The term smooth blenny has not been continued here; as this name conveys no specific distinction, all the British blennies being smooth.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Shámrock. *s.* [Gaelic, *seamrog, seamair*; ? Lat. *amaracus.*] Irish name for three-leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Shank. *s.* [A.S. *sceanca, scanca.*]

1. Middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Eftsoons her white straight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew.
Spenser.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shanks*.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

A stag says, If these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

3. Leg or support of anything.

In Somersetshire they have a way of setting their mows of corn on a frame, standing upon four stones cut with a *shank*.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 263.

4. Long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance sufficient.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Shánty. *adj.* Gay; jaunty.

Each *shanté* spark that can the fashion hit.
Epilogue to Sir Courtly Nice: 1735.

Shápable. *adj.* Having a proper shape.

Besides this, I arrived at an unexpected perfection in my earthen-ware, and contrived well enough to make them with a wheel, which I found infinitely easier and better; because I made things round and *shapable*, which before were filthy things indeed to look on.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Shape. *v. a.* preterit *shaped*; past part. *shaped* and *shapen*; anciently *shope*. [A.S. *sceapian.*]

1. Form; mould with respect to external dimensions.

I that am not *shaped* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass:
I, that am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.
Shakespear, Richard III, i. 1.

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption.—*Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race,
Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 164.

2. Mould; cast; regulate; adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

To the stream, when neither friends nor force,
Nor speed nor art avail, he *shapes* his course.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 899.

3. Image; conceive.

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must disabuse us.—*Boyle.*

4. Make; create. *Obsolete.*

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me.—*Psalms*, li. 5.

Shape. *v. n.* Square; suit.

Their dear loss,
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shaped*
Unto my end of stealing them.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Shape. *s.*

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the *shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliath with a weaver's beam.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared unto battle.—*Revelation*, ix. 7.

The other *shape*
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none,
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 666.

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are most led by.—*Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming *shape* enslaved me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna saved me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little girl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress well, and dance to admiration.—*Law.*

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable *shape*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 648.

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 10.

Take shape. Become embodied.

Yet the smooth words *took* no *shape* in action.—*J. A. Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, vol. ii. p. 128: 1863.

Shápeless. *adj.* Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born
To set a form upon that indigest,
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere;
Ill-faced, worse-bodied, *shapeless* ev'rywhere.
Id., Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

Thrice had I loved thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Donne.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds or visions of the night!
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 109.

In prospects thus some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice,
Id., Essay on Criticism, i. 156.

Shápeliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shapely; beauty or proportion of form.

Shápely. *adj.* Symmetrical; well formed.

The *shapely* column. *T. Warton, Enthusiast.*

Shápesmith. *s.* One who undertakes to improve the form of the body.

No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that Providence had made.
Garth.

Sháping. *part. adj.* Architectonic.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

Although Bunyan had undoubtedly an ingenious, *shaping*, and vivid imagination, and his work, partly from its execution, partly from its subject, takes a strong hold, as Macaulay has well pointed out, of minds of very various kinds. . . . we must make a great distinction between the power by which such general attraction as this is produced and what we have in the poetry of Milton and Spenser.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 120.

Shard. *s.*

1. Fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her maiden strewments. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

The splinters and *shards* of so violent a jousting.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

2. Shell of an egg or a snail.

Upon that shore he spied A tin stand,
There by his master left, when late he fared
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'lous *shard*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Shárdborne. *adj.* Borne along the air by sheathed wings.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The *shardborne* beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

Shárded. *adj.* Having wings within shells as it were; sheath-winged.

Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Share. *v. a.* [A.S. *scearian, sciran.*]

1. Divide; part among many.

Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a toll.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart.
Dryden.

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character had any superiority.—*Collier.*

Though the weight of a falsehood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *shared* among many.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger, will that unite them?—*Swift.*

2. Partake with others; seize or possess jointly with another.

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land.
Milton, Sonnets, To the Lord General Fairfax, 13.

Waved by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 564.

This was the foreign prince by fate decreed
To *share* his sceptre.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 349.

Not love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces.
Addison, Cato.

All night it rains, the shews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway.
Logie.

3. Cut; separate; sheer.

With swift wheel reverse deep entering *shared*
All his right side. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 326.

Scalp, face, and shoulder, the keen steel divides,
And the *shared* visage hangs on equal sides.
Dryden.

Share. *v. n.* Have part; have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

Had greater haste these sacred rites prepared,
Some guilty months had in your triumphs *shared*;
But this untainted year is all your own.
Dryden, On the Coronation of Charles II.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father.—*Locke.*

This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs.—*Swift.*

Share. *s.*

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all—but my *share* of the feast.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beseeming *share*
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess,
Milton, Comus, 768.

The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the prince.—*Sir W. Temple.*

I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy:
For my own *share* one beauty I design;
Engage your honours that she shall be mine.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 3.

While fortune favour'd . . .
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 112.

The youths have equal *share*
In Marcia's wishes, and divide their sister.
Addison, Cato.

In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critic's *share*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 11.

He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very mischievous member of the publick; because he takes his *share* of the profit, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be borne by others.—*Swift.*

A certain *share* . . . they were willing to concede. What the *share* should be was a matter of serious dispute, and caused the greatest ill-will between the two parties. At length, the nobles broke silence, and, in December 1561, they declared that the Reformed clergy should only receive one-sixth of the property of the Church; the remaining five-sixths being divided between the government and the Catholic priesthood.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

2. Go shares; partake.

They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and *share* alike in what they took.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

By being desirous that every one should have their full *share* of the favors of God, they would not only be content, but glad to see one another happy in the little enjoyments of this transitory life.—*Law.*

3. Part contributed.

These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have different offices in the composition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. Blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

Himself [Jove] invented first the shining *share*,
And whetted human industry by care.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Georgics, i. 187.

Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round,
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground.
Ibid. Eclogues, iv. 39.

For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the *share* narrow.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sháre bone. *s.* Os pubis; bone that divides the trunk from the limbs; see also Vomer.

The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *sharebones*, Bartholine saith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Shárehólder. *s.* One who holds a share in a common fund or property.

In 1867 the misfortunes of companies had attracted sympathy to *shareholders*, and astute chairmen of boards saw that there was an opportunity for remodelling their policy to the public disadvantage.—*The Southern Railway Amalgamation*, in *Saturday Review*, June 20, 1868.

Sháre. *s.*

1. One who divides, or apportions to others; divider.

2. Partaker; one who participates anything with others.

Most it seem'd the French king to import,
As *sharer* in his daughter's injury.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in bad.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the *sharers* rich enough.—*Addison.*

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *sharer*.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Sháring. *verbal abs.* Participation.

By good means of some great ones, and privy *sharings* with the officers of other some, he receiveth his debt.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Sharings do greatly enrich, if the hands be well chosen that are trusted.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Riches.*

Shark. *s.* [? Gr. καρχαρίας.]

1. Cartilaginous fish so called, of the genus Squalus (carcharias).

His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *shark*. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Near the commotion,
A blue *shark* is winging its way in the ocean,
The fin-winged tomb of the victor.
Shelley, Vision of the Sea.

2. Greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks: (condemned by Johnson as a *low* word).

David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many *sharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 357.

Parasites, jugglers, delators, cheaters, *sharks*, and shifting companions.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxix.

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine: (Johnson condemns it as a *low* word).

Wretches who live upon the *shark*, and other men's sins, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 214.

Shark. *v. a.* Pick up hastily or slily.

Young Fortinbras,
Of unimproved mettle hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolutes.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Shark. *v. n.*

1. Play the petty thief; practise cheats; live by fraud: (a *low* word according to Johnson).

Prove to-day, who shall *shark* best.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, *sharking* life, hateful wherever she comes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *sharking*, fallacious, undermining converse, there being a snare and a trepan almost in every word we hear, and every action we see.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Fawn for a dinner; sponge.

Shárker. *s.* One who lives by sharking; artful fellow.

A hungry renegado, a dirty *sharker* about the Romish court, who only scribbles that he may dine.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letter to M. Velserus*: 1612.

Shárking. *part. adj.* Having the characters, or habits, of one who sharks.

The *sharking* officer that receives bribes, and spares neither the king nor the subject.—*Dr. White, Two Sermons*, p. 82: 1615.

Dr. Jackson thinks that Abraham would scarce have suffered them to go into a wilderness so poorly provided, unless he had been directed by some secret instinct, presaging the rude and *sharking* kind of life unto which his progeny was ordained.—*Bishop Patrick, On Genesis*, xxi. 14.

Gayton lived afterwards in London in a *sharking* condition, and wrote trite things merely to get bread to sustain him and his wife.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 271.

Shárking. *verbal abs.* Petty rapine; trick.

Thou wouldest never be thus covetous, thou wouldest never use this *sharking*, nor these dishonest tricks, if thou didst believe.—*Dr. Westfield, Sermons*, p. 164: 1646.

Sharp. *adj.* [A.S. *scearp.*]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs; like a *sharp* razor, working deceitfully.—*Psalms*, lii. 2.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extuberances left by the *sharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns;
And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a *sharp-quill'd* porcupine.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

She hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.
Id., King Lear, ii. 4.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern,
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere *sharp-keel'd* boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clvii.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight.—*Dr. H. More.*

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven.—*Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw unto a *sharper* angle, they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its enlargement.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 991.

It is so much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and *sharper* the top.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the *sharpest* witted lover in Arcadia.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If we had nought but sense, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *sharp* than we.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,
They plot not on the stage, but on the town.
Dryden.

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas.—*Watts.*

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing.

As the *sharpest* eye discerneth nought,
Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herself without some light divine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

To *sharp-eyed* reason this would seem untrue;
But reason I through love's false opticks view.
Dryden.

5. Sour without astringency; sour but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseased we find,
Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,
To make them taste the potions *sharp* we give;
They drink deceived, and so deceived they live.
Spenser.

Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and *sharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting.—*Watts.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Sharp-tasted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 175.

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so *sharp* as you can scarce endure it.—*Bacon.*

In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *sharp*, men use their finger.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*.—*Ray.*

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than *sharp* words, let it lie on my head.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, *sharp*, troublesome, fierce and exceptious, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores and burdens of society!—*South, Sermons.*

Cease contention: be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 316.

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee·
And to that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Cannot pursue us.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My faulcon now is *sharp* and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorged;
For then she never looks upon her lure.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

The *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 584.

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel
How *sharper* than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to see them live to whom he was so much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with such *sharp* payment.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Tried in *sharp* tribulation, and refined
By faith, and faithful works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 61.

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a *sharp* fit of the stone, receives from this sentence.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd,
In *sharp* contest of battle found no aid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 799.

A *sharp* assault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 4.

The debates were *sharp*; and the issue during a short time seemed doubtful.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes,
And somewhat floating from afar descries.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being so *sharp* and exacting.—*Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the *sharp* air.—*Ray.*

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: (of *things*).

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The instances you mention are the strongest and *sharpest* that can be urged.—*Sir K. Digby.*

15. Hard: (used in this sense by *workmen*).

They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to *sharp* and spare.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 511.

Used *adverbially.*

Is a man bound to look out *sharp* to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy?—*Collier.*

Sharp. *s.*

1. Sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

2. Pointed weapon; small sword; rapier.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.—*Collier, Essays, Of Duelling.*

Sharp. *v. a.*

1. Make keen.

Whom the whetstone *sharps* to eat,
They cry, milstones are good meat. *B. Jonson.*

2. Render quick.
Much more me needs ...
To *sharp* my sense with sundry beauties' view,
And steal from each some part of ornament.
Spenser, Sonnet prefixed to the Faerie Queen.

Sharp. *v. n.* Play thievish tricks.
I live upon what's my own; whereas, your scandalous life is only cheating or *sharping* one half of the year, and starving the other.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sharp-set. *adj.*
1. Hungry; ravenous.
An eagle *sharp-set*, looking about her for her prey, spied a leveret.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
2. Eager; vehemently desirous.
Basilius forced her to stay, tho' with much ado, she being *sharp-set* upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in Philoclea.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Our senses are *sharp-set* on pleasures.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
A comedy of Johnson's (not Ben,) held seven nights; for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays.—*Pope.*

Sharp-sighted. *adj.* Having quick sight.
If she were the body's quality,
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive where these privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
I am not so *sharp-sighted* as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Queen Elizabeth.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Your majesty's clear and *sharpsighted* judgement has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other.—*Sir J. Denham, Epistle dedicatory to King Charles II.*
Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so *sharpsighted* in other matters but it throws a mist before the eyes on't.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sharp-visaged. *adj.* Having a sharp countenance.
The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged.*—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Sharp-witted. *adj.* Having an acute mind.
I have known a number of dull-sighted, very *sharp-witted* men.—*Sir H. Wotton, Survey of Education.*

Sharpen. *v. a.* [A.S. *scearpian.*]
1. Make keen; edge; point.
The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The Israelites went down to the Philistines to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter.—1 *Samuel*, xiii. 20.
His severe wrath shall he *sharpen* for a sword.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, v. 20.
The grating of a saw, when *sharpened*, offends so much as it setteth the teeth on edge.—*Bacon.*
The squadron bright, *sharpening* in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 978.
It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and *sharpen* the sting of conscience, and so add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness.—*South, Sermons.*
Ere ten moons had *sharpened* either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*
No: 'tis resistance that inflames desire,
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire.
Id., Indian Emperor, ii. 1.
Her nails are *sharpen'd* into pointed claws,
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Calisto.
2. Make quick, ingenious, or acute.
Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature or *sharpened* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end.—*Ascham.*
3. Make quicker of sense.
The air ... *sharpen'd* his visual ray
To objects distant far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 620.
4. Make eager or hungry.
Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.
Such an assurance as will *sharpen* men's desires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
5. Make fierce or angry.
Mine enemy *sharpeneth* his eyes upon me.—*Job*, xvi. 9.
6. Make biting, sarcastic, or severe.
My haughty soul would swell,
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes.
Smith.
7. Make less flat; more piercing to the ears.
Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it.—*Bacon.*
8. Make sour.

Sharpen. *v. n.* Grow sharp.
Now she *sharpens*; well said, whetstone!
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

Sharper. *s.* One who sharps; tricking fellow; petty thief; rascal.
Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
He would retrench what he lost to *sharpers*, and spent upon puppet plays, to apply it to that use.—*Arbuthnot.*
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run amuck and tilt at all I meet;
I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, supercargoes, *sharpers*, and directors.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Sharply. *adv.* In a sharp manner.
1. With keenness; with good edge or point.
2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.
They are more *sharply* to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which being very wild at the first, are now become more civil.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Sharply thou hast insisted on rebuke.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 468.
3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.
The mind and memory are more *sharply* exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own.—*B. Jonson.*
4. Afflictively; painfully.
At the arrival of the English ambassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
5. With quickness.
You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively.—*Bacon.*
6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

Sharpness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sharp.
1. Keenness of edge or point.
Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the *sharpness* of the weapons was taken away.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
A second glance came gliding like the first;
And he who saw the *sharpness* of the dart,
Without defence received it in his heart.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 68.
2. Not obtuseness.
Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no *sharpness* in the bordering lines.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
3. Sourness without austereness.
There is a *sharpness* in vinegar, and there is a *sharpness* in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these several *sharpnesses* the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all.—*Watts, Logick.*
Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all *sharpness* from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout.—*Sir W. Temple.*
4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.
There's gold for thee;
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.
The *sharpness* of his satyr, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends.—*Dryden.*
Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame,
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;
But of these two, the last succeeded best,
As men aim rightest, when they shoot in jest.
Id., Essay upon Satire, 17.
This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satyrical *sharpness* and particular reflections on many churches of Christians.—*Bishop Sprat.*
5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.
At this time
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness.*
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.
Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and *sharpness* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances.—*South, Sermons.*
6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.
Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*
The son returned with strength of constitution, *sharpness* of understanding, and skill in languages.—*Addison.*
7. Quickness of senses.
If the understanding or faculty of the soul be like unto bodily sight, not of equal *sharpness* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise in matters of deeper discourse the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sharpshooter. *s.* One who shoots from ambush.

Sharpshooting. *verbal abs.* Action, practice, mode of warfare of, or as of, a sharpshooter: (applied, in the extract, to skirmishes of wit, or would-be wit).
The frequent repetition of this playful inquiry on the part of Mr. Pecksniff, led at last to playful answers on the part of Mr. Montague; but after some little *sharpshooting* on both sides, Mr. Pecksniff became grave, almost to tears.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xliv.

Shatter. *v. a.* [A.S. *scaterian.*]
1. Break at once into many pieces; break so as to scatter the parts.
He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 1.
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forced fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, 2.
They escape dissolution, because they can scarce ever meet with an agent minute, and swiftly enough moved, to *shatter* or dissociate the combined parts.—*Boyle.*
A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments.—*Locke.*
2. Dissipate; make incapable of close and continued attention: (as *shatter* in *shatter-brained*).

Shatter. *v. n.* Be broken, or fall, by any force applied, into fragments.
Of bodies some are fragil; and some are tough and not fragil; and in the breaking, some fragil bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and fly in many places.—*Bacon.*

Shatter. *s.* One part of many into which anything is broken at once.
Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters.*—*Swift.*

Shatterbrained. *adj.* Inattentive; not consistent: (condemned as *low*).
You cannot, without doing violence to your discretion, but conclude that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatterbrained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Shattery. *adj.* Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.
A brittle *shattery* sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal.—*Woodward.*
The quarries are of a coarse grit-stone, often filled with shells, but of too *shattery* a nature to be used, except in ordinary buildings.—*Pennant.*

Shave. *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, past part. *shaved* or *shaven.* [A.S. *scafan.*]
1. Pare off with a razor.
The unclean person shall *shave* off his hair.—*Leviticus*, xiv. 8.
Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did *shave* his beard: a bashaw asked, why he altered the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them.—*Bacon.*
I caused the hair of his head to be *shaved* off.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
2. Pare close to the surface.
The labourer with the bending scythe is seen
Shaving the surface of the waving green.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 41.
3. Skim by passing near, or slightly touching.
[He] *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 634.
Do it, whipcord; *shave* the sign-post.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 3.
4. Cut in thin slices.
Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root.—*Bacon.*
5. Strip; oppress by extortion; pillage.

Shave-grass. *s.* See Starwort.
Horsetail is called ... in English *shavegrass.*—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1116: 1633.

Shaveling. *s.* One shaved; friar; religious: (used *in contempt*; and introduced into the

language about the time of the Reformation by the protestants, in order to designate a Romish priest).

Shavelynges of prodigious beastlinesse.—*Bale, On the Revelation*, pt. ii. k. 7.

Of elfes, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish *shavelings* so feigned.—*Spenser.*

Let their *shavelings* speak for themselves.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 37.

'Swearest thou, holy clerk?' said the Black Knight.—'Clerk me no clerks,' replied the transformed priest; 'by Saint George and the Dragon, I am no longer a *shaveling* than while my frock is on my back. When I am cased in my green cassock, I will drink, swear, and woo a lass, with any blithe forester in the West Riding.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxi.

Sháver. *s.*

1. Man that practises the art of shaving.

The *shaver* might easily have cut his [Samson's] throat, being asleep.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 67.

2. Man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now disposed to crack a jest,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift.*

3. Robber; plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Sháver. *s.* [Gipsy, *chavo* = boy, child, heir.] Lad; fellow; chap. *Colloquial, vulgar*, or *provincial.*

Sháving. *s.* Thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take the *shavings* forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder.—*Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Shaw. *s.* [Danish, *shove*; Swedish, *skog.*] Wood, or thicket.

When *shaws* been sheene.
Old Ballad of Robin Hood.

Sháwfowl. *s.* [?] Artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

Shawl. *s.* [Hindustani, *shál.*] Part of modern female dress, brought from India into this country; kind of cloak.

Negro nymphs in linsey-wolsey *shawls.*
Boswell, Prologue to Variety.

Sháwm. *s.* Hautboy; cornet: (written likewise *shalm*).

With trumpets also and *shawms*, O show yourselves joyful before the Lord the King.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xcviii. 7.

As when a mighty people rejoice
With *shawms*, and with cymbals, and harps of gold,
And the tumult of their acclaim is roll'd
Thro' the open gates of the city afar,
To the shepherd who watcheth the evening star.
Tennyson, The Dying Swan.

She. *pron.* [A.S. *seo*, feminine of *se*: in both languages defective.]

1. Female demonstrative pronoun; woman; woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was so much refined,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

Thfs once disclosed,
The ladies did change favours, and then we,
Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of *she.*
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman *she.*
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

2. Sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy should not betray
Mine interest, and his honour.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy.
Id., Twelfth Night, i. 5.

I was wont
To load my *she* with knacks; I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Id., Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

3. Female; not the male.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,
To win thee, lady.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Ibid.* v. 1.

He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the *shes* are smooth like cats.—*Bacon.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
That David's son, by impious passion moved,
Smote a *she-slave*, and murder'd what he loved.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 287.

Sheaf. *s.* [A.S. *sceaf.*]

1. Bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
The seed thy valiant acts, the world the field.
Fairfax.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *sheaves*
New-reap'd; the other part sheep-walks and folds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 429.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 429.

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

'Farewell!' she said, and vanished from the place;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 281.

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*, and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole species.—*Locke.*

Sheaf. *v. n.* Make sheaves.

They that reap, must *sheaf* and bind.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 2.

Sheal. *v. a.* Shell.

Sheáled. *part. adj.* Shelled.

That's a *shealed* peasecod.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Shear. *v. a.* pret. *shore*, or *sheared*; past part. *shorn.* [A.S. *scearan.*]

1. Clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

Laban went to *sheer* his sheep.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 19.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months, ere I shall *sheer* the fleece.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the same room to increase its weight.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

To lay my head, and hallow'd pledge
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 555.

The same ill taste of sense would serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *sheer* the swine.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 142.

May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep!
Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep,
To swell his couch.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, prologue.

O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. Cut by interception.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he easily *sheers* the grass whereon he feeds.—*Grew.*

3. Cut down as by the sickle; reap.

Shear. *v. n.*

1. Make an indirect course.

2. Pierce.

As a *sheering* wind, it killeth all in the bud.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, L. 2. b.

Shear. *s.* Denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four, eight: and after that, their mouths break.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sheard. *s.* [A.S. *sceard.*] Fragment: (now commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthenware).

There shall not be found in the bursting of it a *sheard* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 14.

Sheárer. *s.* One who shears.

1. One who clips with shears; particularly one who fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers'* feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.
Milton, Lycidas, 116.

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers?*—*Rogers.*

2. Reaper.

Sheárman. *s.* He who shears.

Villain, thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*; art thou not?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.

Shears. *s. pl.*

1. Instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *scissars* a smaller instrument of the same kind. Pope uses *shears* for *scissars.*

Alas! thought Philoclea to herself, your *sheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Have I commandment on the pulse of life?
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

The fates prepared their sharpen'd *sheers.*
Dryden.

When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains
Unwashed, and soaks into their empty veins,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *sheer.*
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 676.

That people live and die, I knew
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate spins us longer years,
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry.
Prior, Alma, iii. 580.

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of employing the *sheers*, for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns!—*Swift.*

Fate urged the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain,
But airy substance soon unites again.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 29.

2. Anything in the form of the blades of *shears.*

3. Wings.

Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*,
Decked with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways.
Spenser.

Sheárwater. *s.* Bird so called; auk; razor-bill.

The very ... *shearwaters* are hastening to the shore.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate.*

Sheath. *s.* [A.S. *scæðe.*] Case of anything; scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel?
Cleaveland.

Swords, by the lightning's subtile force distill'd,
And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd.
Addison.

Sheathe. *v. a.*

1. Inclose in a sheath or scabbard; inclose in any case.

This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
Before 'tis *sheathed*, shall give him peace and rest.
Waller.

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His sword the other in his bosom *sheaths.*
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Is this her hate to him, his love to me!
'Tis in my breast she *sheaths* her dagger now.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 953.

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey.—*Grew.*

2. Obtund any acrid particles.

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when *sheathed* up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a concrete; and when extricated from these impediments.—*Boyle.*

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demulcent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts, as pease and beans.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Fit with a sheath.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat,
And Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

4. Defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wished, that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Sheáthless. *adj.* Wanting, destitute of, a sheath.

The fatal cause was now at last explored;
Her veil she knew, and saw his *sheathless* sword.
Eusden, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iv.

Sheathwinged. *adj.* Having hard cases which are folded over the wings; Coleopterous, the two words translating one another.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorrs.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sheáthy. *adj.* Forming a sheath.

With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on earwigs' backs, and you may draw forth two wings.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sheave. *v. a.* Bring together; collect.

As for the work itself, it is *sheaved* up from a few gleanings in part of our English fields.—*Ashmole, Theatrum Chemicum*, prologue: 1652.

Sheáved. *adj.* Made of straw.

Her hair, nor loose nor tied in formal plait,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheaved* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.

Shécklaton. *s.* [Fr. *ciclaton.*] Kind of robe.

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *shecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they use to embroider the Irish jackets.—*Spenser.*

Shed. *v. a.* [A.S. *sceadan.*]

1. Effuse; pour out; spill.

For this is my blood of the new testament which is *shed* for many, for the remission of sins.—*Matthew*, xxvi. 28.

The painful service, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that surname of Coriolanus.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear
In all my miseries. *Id., Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

Some think one general soul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plains.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed.*
Id., Aurengzebe, v. 1.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause;
Howe'er the doubtful fact is understood,
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1125.

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffused a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Scatter; let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

So the returning year be blest,
As his infant months bestow
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his summer's youth shall *shed*
Eternal sweets around Maria's head.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

Shed. *v. n.* Let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Shed. *s.* [A.S. *sced.*]

1. Slight temporary covering.

The first Aletes born in lowly *shed*,
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride.
Fairfax.

Though he his house of polished marble build,
With jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *sheds* of reeds, which summer's heat repel.
Sandys.

In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
From the bleak air.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 72.

So all our minds with his conspire to grace
The gentiles' great apostle, and deface
Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*,
With twining osiers fenced, and moss their beds.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Silver Age.

An hospitable house they found,
A homely *shed*; the roof, not far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound.
Ibid., Baucis and Philemon.

Here various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance underneath a *shed.*
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

2. As the *second element* in a *compound.* Effusion: (as *bloodshed*).

Shédder. *s.* One who sheds; spiller.

A son that is a robber, a *shedder* of blood . . . shall surely die.—*Ezekiel*, xviii. 10.

Sheen. *adj.* [A.S. *scen.*] Bright; glittering; showy; fair. *Obsolete.*

That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and *sheen.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen.*
Id., Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled star-light *sheen.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistering in filed steel and armour *sheen.*
Fairfax.

By the rushy-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agat, or the azure *sheen*,
Of turquois blue, and emerald green.
Milton, Comus, 890.

Sheen. *s.* Brightness; splendour.

Mercy will sit between,
Throned in celestial *sheen.*
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of the Nativity, 144.

Far above, in spangled *sheen*,
Celestial Cupid, her famed son, advanced,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranced.
Id., Comus, 1003.

Sheény. *adj.* Glittering; bright.

Or did of late earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* heaven?
Milton, Odes, On the Death of a Fair Infant, 47.

Sheep. *s.* [A.S. *sceap.*]

1. Domesticated, wool-bearing and meat-producing ruminant, of the genus Ovis.

Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and steep
In wholesome water falls the fleecy *sheep.*
Dryden.

Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as a man or *sheep.*—*Locke.*

2. Foolish silly fellow.

3. People, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor.

We are his people, and the *sheep* of his pasture.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, c. 2.

Sheépbiter. *s.* Petty thief.

His gate like a *sheepbiter* fleering aside.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheepbiter* come to some notable shame?—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

There are political *sheepbiters*, as well as pastoral: betrayers of publick trusts, as well as of private.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sheepbíting. *adj.* Thievish.

Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you; shew your *sheepbiting* face, and be hanged.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Such a *sheepbiting* look; such a pickpocket air.
Gray, The Cambridge Courtship.

Sheépcot. *s.* Little enclosure for sheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *sheepcots* and mills
Inforce their charity. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 3.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,
If cottage were in view, *sheepcot* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *sheepcot* none he saw.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 287.

Sheépfold. *s.* Place where sheep are enclosed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *sheepfold* scatter'd and the shepherd slain.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 121.

Sheépheaded. *adj.* Simple-minded; dull.

And though it be a divell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple *sheepheaded* fools whom it hath undone and beggared.—*Taylor (the Water-Poet)*: 1630.

Sheéphook. *s.* Hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

The one carried a crosier of balm-wood, the other a pastoral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook.*—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms.
Dryden.

Sheépish. *adj.*

1. Relating to sheep.

How to chuse the best tar; to bring in the idle stragglers; how to excell in *sheepish* surgery; how to please Pan, and enchant the rural gods with your melodie.—*Stafford, Niobe*, pt. ii. p. 218: 1611.

2. Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature.—*Locke.*

Sheépishly. *adv.* In a sheepish manner; timorously; with mean diffidence.

It is the part of a good-natured man, neither so rigidly to insist upon the punctilios of his liberty and property as to refuse a glass recommended to him by civility; nor yet, on the other side, *sheepishly* submit himself to be taxed in his drink.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Sheépishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sheepish; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfused a *sheepishness* into thy story.
G. Herbert.

Sheepishness and ignorance of the world are not consequences of being bred at home.—*Locke.*

Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have some degree of *sheepishness.*—*Grew.*

Sheépmaster. *s.* Feeder of sheep.

I knew a nobleman of England that had the greatest audits of my time, a great grasier, a great *sheepmaster.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Riches.*

Sheep's-eye. *s.* [two words.] Modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses; leer; wishful glance.

Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in, before me.
Dryden.

For your sanctified look I'm afraid
That you cast a *sheep's-eye* at my ladyship's maid.
Swift.

Hard is our lot, who, seldom doom'd to eat,
Cast a *sheep's-eye* on this forbidden meat.
T. Warton, Prologue on the Old Winchester Playhouse.

Sheépshearer. *s.* One who shears sheep.

Judah went up unto his *sheepshearers* to Timnath.—*Genesis*, xxxviii. 12.

Sheépshearing. *s.* Time of shearing sheep; feast made when sheep are shorn.

There happening a great and solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshearings* used to be.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 356.

Sheépstealer. *s.* Thief who takes away sheep.

A *sheepstealer* is hanged for stealing.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

Sheépwalk. *s.* Pasture for sheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth? whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other parts *sheepwalks* and folds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 429.

Sheer. *adj.* [? connected with *shear* = cut; hence sharp, decided.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

Having viewed in a fountain *shere*
His face. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
The golden sand,
The which Pactolus with his waters *shere*
Throws forth upon the rivage. *Ibid.* iv. 6, 20.

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 3.

If she say, I am not fourteenpence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lying'st rogue in Christendom.—*Id., Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 2.

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wrested sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he sinks downright when he once pretends to swim without them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Used *adverbially.* Clean; quick; at once.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day; and with the setting sun,
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling star,
On Lemnos. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 741.

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut *sheer.* *Ibid.* vi. 324

Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Ibid.* iv. 180

Sheer-hulk. *s.* Old ship of war cut down to her lower deck and fitted with sheers.

(For example see under Sheers, *s.*)

Sheer-off. *v. n.* Steal away; slip off clandestinely.

Sheérly. *adv.* At once; quite; absolutely.

Search through all the memories of mankind,
And find me such a friend; he has outdone all,
Outstript them *sheerly*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Sheers. *s.* [see first extract.]

1. In *Navigation.* Apparatus for raising heavy weights.

The easiest-formed *sheers* are made of two spars lashed together near the top with a block suspended from the point of intersection. The resemblance borne by such spars to an open pair of shears is said to have suggested the name. In permanent *sheers*, employed in dockyards, the upper ends of the spars are cut off, the tops joined by an iron cap and bolts, the bases firmly set in masonry, and the apparatus is lowered or raised by chains working to the top of a massive mast, rising vertically from between the feet of the spars. In some instances a pair of *sheers* is placed on each side of the centre spar, the whole being built on a stone causeway, between two basins. A *sheer-hulk* is an old hull fitted with *sheers*. It has the advantage of locomotion, but the weight of modern boilers and masts is so great as to have caused the *sheer-hulk* to become nearly obsolete. Its place has in some degree been taken by the derrick.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Artillery.* See extract.

Sheers [are] two spars from thirty to forty feet long, lashed together at one end. Their other ends are planted in the ground, the lashed ends being raised by tackle, and fixed by guy ropes. To the lashed end is attached a tackle; and the whole arrangement is used for mounting and dismounting guns from towers, &c., in the same manner as a derrick.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sheet. *s.* [A.S. *scyte* = region, corner, expanse.]

1. Broad and large piece of linen.

[He] saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners.—*Acts*, x. 11.

2. Linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, shroud me
In one of these same *sheets*.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 3.

You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes.—*Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

3. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhime,
As could be cramm'd up in a *sheet* of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I should have to say would have been contained in one *sheet* of paper.—*Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *sheet* of white paper upon the opposite wall.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

4. Single complication or fold of paper in a book.

When the author returns his proof and revise, and is satisfied that the *sheet* is correct, the form, after having been finally read for press, is taken to the press or machine to have the requisite number of impressions struck off.—*R. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

5. In the *plural.* Book.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer.—*Bishop Waterland.*

6. Anything expanded.

Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
I never remember to have heard.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Rowling thunder roars,
And *sheets* of lightning blast the standing field.
Dryden.

Sheet. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with sheets.
2. Enfold in a sheet.
3. Cover as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The barks of trees thou browsed'st.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Sheet. *s.* [Spanish, *escota.*] In *Navigation.* Rope bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard arms.

Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the *sheets*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 147.

A *sheet* [is] the rope attached to the after or leeward clew or corner of a sail, to extend it to the wind. In the square sails above the courses, the ropes attached to both clews are called *sheets*: in all other cases the weathermost one is called a tack.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

The little word behind the back and undoing whisper, like pulling off a *sheet-rope* at sea, slackens the sail.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

(See also under Tack.)

Sheet-ánchor. *s.* [two words.] Largest anchor in a ship; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners' last refuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens.

This saying they make their *shootanker*.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 117.

His majesty did ever seeke to settle his establishment upon the faith of protestants in generalitie, as the most assured *shoote-ancre*.—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, sign. M. 4: 1606.

Sheéted. *part. adj.* Covered with a sheet: (in the extract, *shrouded*).

The *sheeted* dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Sheéting. *s.* Cloth for making sheets.

Diapers were made in one town or district, damasks in another, *sheeting* in a third.—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 522.

Shékel. *s.* [Hebrew.] Ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attic drachmas, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon their *sheckle* on one side the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod.—*Camden.*

The huge iron head six hundred *shekels* weigh'd,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worst command to overdo,
Destroying life at once and carcase too.
Cowley, Davideis.

Shéldrake. *s.* [?] Duck of the genus Tadorna. See extracts.

Teals, *sheldrakes*, and peckled fowls, that come hither in winter out of Scandia, Muscovy, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 66.

The *shelldrake*, or *shieldrake*, is one of the most beautiful in appearance of our ornamental waterfowl. . . . Some are constantly found on the sea coast, and that during the whole year, preferring flat shores, sandy bars, and links, where it breeds in rabbit burrows, or other holes in the soft soil, and hence has obtained the name of burrow duck, and bar gander, which Dr. Turner considers is derived from berg and gander, because it also builds in rocks. In Scotland it is called skeeling goose, according to Sibbald and other writers since his time. Many *shelldrakes* come from the north to visit this country for the winter, returning again in spring. The young *shelldrakes*, directly after being hatched in the rabbit burrows, are taken by the parent birds to the sea, where they may be seen in what the boatmen call troops of from thirty to forty; but as the female seldom hatches more than fourteen eggs, it is clear that each flock is formed by two or three broods. On their being approached, the old ones fly away, and leave the young to shift for themselves by diving.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Sheldrake [is] the common name of the species of duck called Anas tadorna, which is the type of the subgenus Tadorna of Ray and modern ornithologists. This elegant species frequents many parts of our coast, and remains throughout the year. The female commonly selects a rabbit-hole in which to deposit her eggs, which are sometimes as many as sixteen in number. The *sheldrake* feeds on small fish, marine insects, and sea-weed.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Shélduck. *s.* Sheldrake: (the latter being the commoner, and, probably, the more genuine form; the *-drake* in the compound being used generally, rather than a term indicative of sex; just as it is in *moorhen*).

To preserve wild ducks, and *shellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Shelf. *s.* [A.S. *scylfe.*]

1. Board fixed against a supporter, so that anything may be placed upon it.

About his *shelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Bind fast, or from their *shelves*
Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*

2. Sandbank in the sea; rock under shallow water.

God wisheth none should wreck on a strange *shelf*. *B. Jonson, Forest*, iii.

Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their having now fully escaped the numerous rocks, *shelves*, and quicksands.—*Boyle.*

Near the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run . . .
A dang'rous coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 12.

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former *shelf*,
He put it out again.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

The plural is analogically *shelves*; Dryden has *shelfs*.

He seized the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd short upon the *shelfs*, and madly steer'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 229.

Shélfy. *adj.*

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.

Glides by the siren's cliffs a *shelfy* coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,
And white with bones.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1123.

2. ? Rocky.

The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *shelfy* that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Shell. *s.* [A.S *scyll, scell.*]

1. Hard covering of anything; external crust.

The sun *is* as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *shell* of the eolipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now when the heat of the sun had pierced through the *shell* and reached the waters, it rarefied them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *shell* of the earth.—*Locke.*

2. Covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.

Her women wear
The spoils of nations in an ear;
Changed for the treasure of a *shell*,
And in their loose attires do swell.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Albion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty spread the sails:
Venus, in her *shell* before him,
From the sands in safety bore him.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius.

The *shells* served as moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and afterwards free from its investient *shell*, is of the same shape as the cavity of the *shell*.—*Woodward.*

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just, but when he sign'd the *shell*.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

3. Covering of the seeds of siliquous plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds of the plants.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Covering of kernels.

Changed loves are but changed sorts of meat;
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *shell*? *Donne.*

5. Covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous,
And kill him in the *shell*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

6. Outer part of an house.

The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

7. Used for a musical instrument in poetry, from Lat. *testudo*; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.

Less than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *shell*,
That spoke so sweetly, and so well.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

8. Superficial part.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

9. In *Artillery.* Bomb.

A common *shell* contains a charge of powder, which is ignited at the required time by means of a fuse, and so bursts the *shell*, the fragments being very destructive. The fuse of a common *shell* is generally so arranged as to burst the *shell* upon its striking the object.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

10. Common coarse-made kind of coffin: (bodies are frequently put into shells, previous to their being laid in the coffin in which they are screwed down).

Shell. *v. a.* [A.S. *ascealian.*] Take out of the shell; strip off the shell.

Shell. *v. n.* Fall off as broken shells.
The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Shéllfish. *s.* Animals (improperly called fish) living in water, and invested with a hard covering, testaceous, as that of oysters; or crustaceous, as that of lobsters.
The shells, being sound, were so like those they saw upon their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the exuviæ of *shellfish*, and once belonged to the sea.—*Woodward.*

Shéllmeat. *s.* Food covered with a shell, as eggs or nuts.
Shelmeats may be eaten after foul hands, without any harm.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 386: 1648.

Shélly. *adj.*
1. Abounding with shells.
The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 160.
2. Consisting of shells.
The snail, whose tender horns being hit,
Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave with pain.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.
The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crustaceous skins, as if they were various kinds of crabfish and lobsters; and so continued, till they arrived at perfect age: when their *shelly* prisons growing dry, and breaking, made way for their liberty!—*Bentley, Sermons*, serm. iv.

Shélter. *s.* [Norse, *skyla* = protect.]
1. Cover from any external injury or violence.
We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.
They wish the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 842.
They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst *shelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company.—*Dryden.*
Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;
But he who meets all dangers with disdain,
Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,
And steeple high stood propt upon the main.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, lxii.
The sick and weak the healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade.
Pope, Messiah.
2. Protector; defender; one who gives security.
Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from the enemy.—*Psalms*, lxi. 3.
3. State of being covered; protection; security.
Low at his foot a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream embraced;
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come?
Young, Love of Fame, v. 537.

Shélter. *v. a.*
1. Cover from external violence.
We besought the deep to *shelter* us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 167.
Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head,
When he from Worc'ster's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*
2. Defend; protect; succour with refuge; harbour.
What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 319.
3. Betake to cover.
Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
4. Cover from notice.
In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart. *Prior, Celia to Damon.*

Shélter. *v. n.* Take shelter.
There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1108.

Shélterless. *adj.* Harbourless; without home or refuge.
Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

Shéltery. *adj.* Affording shelter.
They spend their winters under the warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar and Barbary.—*White, Natural History of Selborne*, p. 86.

Shéltie. *s.* [?] Small horse, so called in Scotland.
Shetland produces little horses, commonly called *shelties*; and they are very sprightly, though the least of the kind to be seen anywhere.—*Martin, Western Islands.*

Shelve. *v. a.* Place on shelves.

Shélving. *verbal abs.* Act of one who places on shelves.
Here he glanceth wittily at the delicacy of this scholar; from whence he descendeth to the too accurate disposing or *shelving* of his books.—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 10: 1665.

Shélving. *part. adj.* Sloping; inclining; having declivity.
Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built so *shelving*, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round.
Addison.

Shélvy. *adj.* Shallow; rocky; full of banks.
I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Shend. *v. a.* preter. and past part. *shent.* [A.S. *scendan.*]
1. Ruin; spoil; mischief. *Obsolete.*
Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,
Good milchcow for winter, another for Lent.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
Shepherds, should it not *yshend*
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*
Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wars.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 109.
2. Disgrace; degrade; blame; reproach.
Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Sore bruised with the fall, he slow uprose,
And all enraged, thus him loudly *shent*. *Ibid.*
My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites,
How in my word soever she be *shent*,
To give them seals never my soul consent.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.
3. Overpower; crush; surpass.
She passed the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

Shéndfully. *adv.* Ruinously; disgracefully.
By whose powers and mercy and knighthood the enemyes of the land were *shendfully* chasyd and utterlie confounded.—*Fabyan, Chronicle*, c. 79. (Rich.)

Shépherd. *s.*
1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.
I am *shepherd* to another man,
And do not shear the fleeces that I graze.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 4.
A *shepherd* next
More meek came with the firstlings of his flock.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 436.
2. Swain; rural lover: (as described in pastorals).
If all the world and love were young,
And truth in every *shepherd's* tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
3. One who tends the congregation; pastor.
Lead up all those who heard thee, and believed;
'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be received,
And glad all heaven with millions thou hast saved.
Prior, Epistles, To Dr. Sherlock.

Shépherd's néedle. *s.* Venus' comb; plant of the genus Scandix (pecten Veneris).

Shépherd's purse, or **pouch.** *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Capsella (bursa pastoris).
To him that hath a flux, of *shepherd's-purse* he gives,
And mouse-ear unto him whom some sharp rupture grieves. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Shépherd's rod. *s.* Teasel.

Shépherdess. *s.* Woman who tends sheep; rural lass.
She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that disguise lived many years; but discovering herself a little before her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him she first loved; and that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in contentment and satisfaction.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
These your unusual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora
Peering in April's front.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
His Dorick dialect has incomparable sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in country russet.—*Dryden.*
She like some *shepherdess* did shew,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Id.*

Shépherdish. *adj.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Obsolete.*
He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
She saw walking from her ward a man in *shepherdish* apparel.—*Id.*

Shépherdling. *s.* Young shepherd. *Rare.*
Let each young *shepherdling*
Walk by, or stop his ear, the whilst I sing.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2. (Rich.)

Shépherdly. *adj.* Pastoral; rustic: (a better word, says Johnson, than *shepherdish*)
We read Rebekah, in the primitive plainness and *shepherdly* simplicity of those times, accepted bracelets and other ornaments, without any disparagement to her virgin modesty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 20.

Shépster. *s.* Sempstress. *Obsolete.*
A sempster or *shepster*, sutrix.—*Withal, Dictionary.* (Nares by H. and W.)
Mabyll, the *shepster*, cherissheth her right well; she maketh surplice, shertes, breeches, keverchiffs, and all that may be wrought of lynnen cloth.—*Caxton, Boke for Travellers.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Shérbet. *s.* [see Syrup.] Persian beverage (kind of lemonade) sweetened with sugar and acidulated.
They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest especially in this clime, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof.—*Sandys.*

Sherd. *s.* [A.S. *sceard.*] Shard.
The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Shere. *v. n.* ? Run (in sailing) on the edge of any solid object.
These daungers great do oft befall,
On those that *shere* upon the sand.
Paradyse of Daynty Devyces, 1576.

Shériff. *s.* [A.S. *scir-gerefa*; *gerefa* being the older form of *reeve*, as in *port-reeve*, *borough-reeve*, and other compounds. In German and Danish, where the vowel only of the prefix has been lost, the forms are *graf* and *grev*, the meaning of which is nearly that of the English *count*; while, the wife of an earl being a *countess*, is thus connected, as a title of rank, with the Anglo-Saxon *eorl*, Norse *jarl*. Kemble, hesitating to give the derivation of this title (i.e. *graf*), observes that it does not seem to be a word of German origin. The present editor suggests that the *v* represents an *l*; and that the derivation is from the Slavonic *kral* = captain, chief, king.] Reeve of a shire.
A great power of English and of Scots
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom.—*Bacon.*
Now may'rs and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope, Dunciad*, i. 91.

Shériffdom. *s.* Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
Holding by patent the inheritance of the *sheriffdom.*—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song xi.

Shériffwick. *s.* District under a sheriff.
There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and re-annexing to them *sheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places.—*Bacon.*

Shérris. *s.* Sherry.
Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity, but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.
Used *adjectivally.*
Good *sherris* sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

Shérry. *s.* [from *Xeres*, a town of Andalusia in Spain.] Spanish wine so called from the place of production.

While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine,
Rich canary with *sherry*, and tent superfine.
Old Ballad, Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, i 2, 16.

Shew. See Show.

Shéwel. *s.* Example; showing.

So are these bug-bears of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world to serve as *shewelles*, to keep them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weakeness of senses, might pull them.—*Pembroke, Arcadia*, p. 263. (Nares.)

Shíbboleth. *s.* [Hebrew.] Word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh*; hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party.

Adjudged to death
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 288.

According to the sanctified whine, and peculiar dialect of those times of infatuation, noise and nonsense mightily bore down sense and reason: and the godliness then in vogue turned religion quite out of doors. It was the very *shibboleth* of the party; nothing being so much in fashion with them as the name, nor more out of fashion, and out of sight too, than the thing itself.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 128.

Shide. *s.* [see Skid.] Splinter.

A *shide* or billet, cald.—*Withal.*

Down tumbling crake the trees, upriseth sound of axes' strokes,
Both holms, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and *shides* of okes,
With wedges great they clive, and mountain elmes with levers roll.
Phaer, Translation of Virgil: 1600.

Shield. *s.* [A.S. *scyld.*]

1. Buckler; broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *shields*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

His ponderous *shield*,
Ethereal temper, massy, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 284.

2. Defence; protection.

3. One who gives protection or security.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament and *shield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is placed.
Dryden.

4. In *Botany.* Fructification of lichens.

Shield. *v. a.*

1. Cover with a shield

2. Defend; protect; secure.

Were't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones: howe'er thou art a fiend,
A woman's shape doth *shield* thee.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1134.

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injured honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. Keep off; defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured.—*Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.—
God *shield* I should disturb devotion.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Shift. *v. n.* [A.S. *scyftan* = divide, appoint.]

1. Change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to *shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it was necessary that it should be brought to them.—*Woodward.*

2. Change; give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing.—*Locke.*

3. Change clothes, particularly the linen.

When from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,
She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 41.

4. Find some expedient; act or live, though with difficulty.

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves.—*Swift.*

5. Practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

6. Take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shift. *v. a.*

1. Change; alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition.—*Sir Roger L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. Transfer from place to place.

Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

3. Put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

4. Change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 515.

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;
Now *shift* your sails.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 37.

5. Change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 3.

6. Dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 5.

Shift off. Defer; put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the colours and words most chosen; many things in both, which are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar expressions.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it *off* from their own gain.—*Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Shift. *s.*

1. Change.

My going to Oxford was not merely for *shift* of air.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 321 (letter in 1626.)

They had three or four *shifts* of very good scenes.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 15.

2. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
How to regain my sever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me answer from her mossy couch.
Milton, Comus, 273.

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but they can make *shift* without it.—*Addison.*

3. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance.—*Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden*

4. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?
Their swords less danger carry than their gifts.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

5. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and sly *shifts*.—*Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it.—*South, Sermons.*

6. Woman's under linen.

Shifter. *s.*

1. One who shifts: (used as the *second element* in a *compound*; as, '*Scene-shifter*').

2. One who plays tricks; man of artifice.

Coseners, *shifters*, outlaws.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

'Twas such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down.
Milton, Epitaph on Hobson the Cambridge Carrier.

Shífting. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of changing; act of putting by some expedient out of the way.

The wisdom of all these later times, in princes' affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof.—*Bacon.*

The vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures.—*Burke, Speech on Conciliation with America.*

2. Evasion; fraud.

Nought more than subtill *shiftings* did me please,
With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 144.

Shíftless. *adj.* Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

He [Aubrey] was a *shiftless* person, roving and maggotty-headed, and sometimes little better than crased.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 209.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are already furnished with such cloathing.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Shílling. *s.* [A.S. *scylling.*] Coin of various value in different times, but now of twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called *scilling*, probably from *scilingus*, which the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings* made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of king Alfred.—*Camden, Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days.—*Locke.*

Who with much pains exerting all his sense,
Can range aright his *shillings*, pounds, and pence.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 163.

Shill-I-shall-I, or **Shílly-Shálly.** Corrupt reduplication of *shall I*: (to stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating).

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then: if I say't, I'll do't.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

Shímmer. *v. n.* [A.S. *scimian.*] Glimmer with a faint white light.

Shin. *s.* [A.S. *scina.*] Forepart of the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

When a *shin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's propt.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 143.

As when to an house we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous.*

Shín-bone. *s.* [A.S. *scin-bán.*] Bone of the shin.

The *shin-bone*, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Shíndy. *s.* Noise; disturbance; commotion. *Slang.*

If it's stormy and windy
You may hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy*:
And once in a gale
Of wind, sleet, and hail,
They frighten'd the horses and upset the mail.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Ingoldsby Penance.

Shine. *v. n.* pret. *shone*; sometimes *shined*, *have shined*. [A.S. *scinan*.]

1. Have bright resplendence; glitter; glisten; gleam.

To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English; and to-morrow
Made Britain India; every man that stood,
Show'd like a mine. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 1.
We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shine*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 108.
Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, i. 2.
The sun *shines* when he sees it.—*Locke.*

2. Be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!—
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.
Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth*.—*Bacon.*

8. Be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*.—*Jeremiah*, v. 28.

4. Be gay; be splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state,
Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

5. Be beautiful.

Of all the enamell'd race, whose silvery wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest *shined* this child of heat and air.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 421.

6. Be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.
Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*
So clear, as in no face with more delight.
Milton, Sonnets, On his deceased Wife, 10.
Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks;
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues.
Addison, Cato.
The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shined*
An humble servant to all human kind.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 252.
Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.—*Swift.*

7. Be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious unto thee.—*Numbers*, vi. 28.

8. Give light, real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, v. 6.
Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 52.

Shine. *s.*

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*
He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve him to very little purpose.—*Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre.

His lightnings gave *shine* unto the world.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xcvii. 4.
Cynthia obscures her silver *shine*.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.
Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with *shine* about it.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Shíness. *s.* Shyness.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts.—*Sir W. Temple.*
They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shiness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired.—*Arbuthnot.*

Shíngle. *s.* [from Norse, *singl.*] Coarse gravel, as chiefly found on the shore of the sea or banks of rivers.

The sole sign there of man's habitation
Was merely a single
Rude hut in a dingle
That led away inland direct from the *shingle*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Bagman's Dog.

Shíngle. *s.* [from German, *schindel*.] Thin board to cover houses; sort of tiling.

The best to cleave is the most useful for pales, laths, *shingles*, and wainscot.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
I reached St. Asaph, a bishop's see, where there is a very poor cathedral church, covered with *shingles* or tiles.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 123.

Shíngle. *v. a.* Cover with tiles or shingles.

They *shingle* their houses with it.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 1.

Shíngles. *s.* [Lat. *cingulum* = belt; *cingo* = I gird.] In *Medicine.* Cutaneous disease, consisting of small transparent vesicles arranged as a belt, encircling, either wholly or partially, the abdomen; in *Nosology*, Herpes zoster: (the latter term being an approximate equivalent to cingulum, Greek root of ζώννυμι = I gird; Latin, *cingo* = I gird).

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Shíning. *part. adj.* Exhibiting light and brightness.

True paradise enclosed with *shining* rock.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 283.
Fish with their fins and *shining* scales.
Ibid. viii. 401.
The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Shíning. *verbal abs.* Exhibition of light and brightness.

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts.—*Locke.*

Shíningness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shining; brightness; splendour.

The epithets 'niarmoreus,' 'eburneus,' and 'candidus,' are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets, sometimes as to their shape, and sometimes as to the *shiningness* here spoken of.—*Spence, Crito.*

Shíny. *adj.* Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Aldebaran was mounted high,
Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The night
Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle
By the second hour o' the morn.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.
While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,
For absent friends we were ashamed to fear.
Dryden, Epistles, To the Duchess of York, 30.

Ship. *s.* [A.S. *scip*.] Large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back and fly like *ships* before the wind.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.
There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff, who made aboard our *ship*.—*Bacon.*
Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some of the men saved by their shipboats.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Instead of a *ship*, he should levy upon his country such a sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ship-money*, by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

A *ship-carpenter* of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously.—*Addison.*

Ship. *v. a.*

1. Put into a ship.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.
The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelusium.—*Ibid.*

2. Transport in a ship.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 1.
Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts.
Id., Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for above a year, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet.—*Sir W. Temple.*

With *off*.

A single leaf shall waft an army o'er,
Or *ship off* senates to some distant shore.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 43.
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped off*.—*Addison.*

In *Naval Language.*

a. Receive into the ship: (as, 'To *ship* a heavy sea').

By noon the sea went very high indeed, and our ship rode forecastle in, *shipped* several seas, and we thought once or twice our anchor had come home.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

b. Enter an engagement to serve on board a ship.

It was my great misfortune that in all these adventures I did not *ship* myself as a sailor; whereby, though I might indeed have worked a little harder than ordinary, yet at the same time I had learned the duty and office of a foremast-man.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

c. Bring the blade of the oar within the vessel.

A breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.*

Shípboard. *s.*

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: (as, *a shipboard, on shipboard* = in a ship).

Let him go *on shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard.—*Bishop Bramhall.*
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes.—*Dryden.*
What dost thou make *a shipboard?* To what end?
Id., Translation of Persius, v. 211.

2. Plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees of Senir; they have taken cedars from Lebanon to make masts for thee.—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 5.

Shípboy. *s.* Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me; if they did,
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguised me quite.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Shípbroker. *s.* One who procures insurances for ships.

Shípbuilder. *s.* Naval architect; shipwright.

Shípchandler. *s.* Dealer in naval stores.

Shípless. *adj.* Without ships.

It is by no means a *shipless* sea, but everywhere peopled with white sails.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Wharton*: 1766.

Shípman. *s.* Sailor; seaman.

Hiram sent in the navy his servants, *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea.—1 *Kings*, ix. 27.
I myself have . . . the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' the *shipman's* card. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Shípmaster. *s.* Captain; pilot of a ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God.—*Jonah*, i. 6.

Shípmate. *s.* One who sails in the same ship.

Shípmoney. *s.* Imposition formerly levied on port towns, and other places, for fitting out ships; revived in King Charles the First's time, and abolished in the same reign.

Mr. Noy brought his *ship-money* first for maritime towns; but that was like putting in a little auger, that afterwards you may put in a greater.—*Selden, Table-Talk.*
(For another example see Ship, *s.*)

Shíppen. *s.* [A.S. *scypen*.] Stable; stall; cowhouse.

Shípping. *s.*

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea.—*Sir W. Temple.*
By viewing Nature, Nature's handmaid, Art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow;

Thus fishes first to *shipping* did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clv.

2. Passage in a ship.
They also took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus.—*John*, vi. 24.

Shippy. *adj.* Abounding in, fit for, ships. *Rare.*
Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise fair frames,
And rock-hewn pillars for theatric games.
Vicars, Translation of Virgil: 1632.

Shipwreck. *s.*
1. Destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.
Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*
We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
This sea-war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *shipwrecks*.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Fragments; shattered remains; wreck in general.
They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres.—*Dryden.*
3. Destruction; miscarriage.
Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*.—1 *Timothy*, i. 19.

Shipwreck. *v. a.*
1. Make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.
Thou that canst still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gusts
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 673.
A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*.—*Addison.*
2. Throw by loss of the vessel.
Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Shipwrecking. *part. adj.* Destroying by dashing on rocks or shallows.
Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

Shipwright. *s.* Builder of ships.
Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.
A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in our sea-port towns—*Swift.*
The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians.—*Arbuthnot.*
As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urged on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it scoops it out.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 458.

Shire. *s.* [A.S. *scir.*] Division of the kingdom; county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff: (see last extract, also under Wapentake).
His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *shire*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
From distant *shires* repair the noble youth,
And find report for once had lessen'd truth;
By wonder first, and then by passion moved,
They came, they saw, they marvell'd, and they loved.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 74.
The great council by which an Anglo-Saxon king was guided in all the main acts of government bore the appellation of Wittenagemot, or the assembly of the wise men. All their laws express the assent of this council; and there are instances where grants made without its concurrence have been revoked. It was composed of prelates and abbots, of the aldermen of *shires*, and as it is generally expressed, of the noble and wise men of the kingdom. Whether the lesser thanes, or inferior proprietors of land, were entitled to a place in the national council, as they certainly were in the *shiregemot*, or county-court, is not easily to be decided.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. i.
As the knights of *shires* correspond to the lower nobility of other feudal countries, we have less cause to be surprised, that they belonged originally to the same branch of parliament as the barons, than at their subsequent intermixture with men so inferior in station as the citizens and burgesses.—*Ibid.* ch. viii. pt. i.
In modern language, *shire* is synonymous with county; but some smaller districts in the North of England retain the provincial appellation of *shires*: as Richmondshire, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; Hallamshire, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding, which is nearly coextensive with the parish of Sheffield.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Shíremote. *s.* [A.S. *scir-gemot.*] Anciently, a county court; meeting of the persons of the county on an extraordinary occasion.
If the matter was of great importance, it was put in the full *shiremote*; and if the general voice acquitted or condemned, this was final in the cause.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, b. ii. ch. vi.
(See also extract from Hallam under Shire, where the fuller or older form is given).

Shirk. *v. n.* [*shark.*] Practise mean or artful tricks.
Sherking and raking in the tobacco-shops.—*Sir Harbottle Grimston, Speech against Archbishop Laud*: 1640.

Shirk. *v. a.*
1. Procure by mean tricks; steal.
Tell me, you that never heard the call of any vocation, that are free of no other company than your idle companions, that *shirke* living from others, but time from yourselves; tell me, May it not be said of idleness, as of envy, that it is its own scourge?—*Bishop Rainbow, Sermons*, p. 40: 1635.
2. Avoid.

Shirt. *s.* [see Skirt.] Garment for the upper part of the body: (generally in the way of under-clothing).
She had her *shertes* and gyrdles of heere.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons*, v.
I would advise you to shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 3.
I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.
When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*
Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Shirt. *v. a.* Cover; clothe as in a shirt.
Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were clothed with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air.
Dryden, King Arthur, ii. 1.

Shírtless. *adj.* Wanting a shirt.
Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope, Dunciad*, iii. 115.

Shíttah-tree. *s.* Tree which produces the wood called in Scripture shittim-wood.
I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the *shittah-tree*, and the myrtle.—*Isaiah*, xli. 19.

Shíttim. *s.* Kind of precious wood, of which Moses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia.
Speak to the children of Israel that they bring me an offering ... badgers' skins and *shittim-wood*.—*Exodus*, xxv. 2.

Shíttle. *adj.* Unsteady. *Obsolete.*
We passe not what the people say or thinke:
Their *shittle* hate makes none but cowards shrinke.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 456.

Shíttlecock. *s.* Shuttlecock the commoner pronunciation.
You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *shittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business.—*Collier.*

Shíttleness. *s.* [?] Unsettledness; inconstancy; lightness. *Obsolete.*
The vain *shittleness* of an unconstant head.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Shive. *s.* [Dutch, *schijf.*]
1. Slice of bread.
A *sheeve* of bread as brown as a nut.
Warner, Albion's England.
Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.
2. Thick splinter, or lamina, cut off from the main substance.
Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers.—*Boyle.*

Shíver. *v. n.* Fall at once into many parts or shives.
Hadst thou been aught but gossamer, feathers air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'dst *shiver'd* like an egg.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms.—*Woodward.*

Shíver. *v. a.* Break by one act into many parts; shatter.

Shíver. *v. n.* Quake; tremble; shudder, as with cold or fear.
Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*.—*Bacon.*
What religious palsy's this,
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps straw,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*
Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1003.
The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 136.
He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shivered* every joint.—*Addison.*
Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.
Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

Shíver. *s.*
1. One fragment of many into which anything is broken.
He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.
As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*.
Id., Richard II. iv. 1.
If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd,
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 18.
2. Thin slice; little piece.
The mote [is] a small thin *shiver* of wood:—*Hammond, On St. Matthew*, vii. 3.
3. Shaking fit; tremor.
4. Spindle.

Shívered. *part. adj.* Shattered.
The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 389.
Showers of granadoes rain;... the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

Shívering. *verbal abs.*
1. Act of trembling.
Panick fears and *shiverings* oftentimes attend bloodguilty men, as long as they live.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. ii.
2. Division; dismemberment.
Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may be sure to have wars.—*Bacon.*

Shívery. *adj.* Loose; incoherent; incompact.
There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone.—*Woodward.*

Shoad. *s.* [?] In *Mining.* Mixture of ore and other mineral matters, indicating mines or veins.
Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *shoad*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat round by the water.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take.—*Woodward.*

Shoádstone. *s.* Stone, or pebble, belonging to a shoad.
Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Shoal. *s.* [A.S. *sceole.*]
1. Crowd; great multitude; throng.
When there be great *shoals* of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an age they discharge their people upon other nations.—*Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *sholes* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature.—*Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *sholes* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoals.*—*Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal,*
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 189.

2. Shallow; sand-bank: (contraction of *shallow*).

The god himself with ready trident stands,
And opes the deep, and spreads the moving sands,
Then heaves them off the *shoals.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 208.

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the sides some *sholes* for the fish to lay their spawn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Shoal [is] a term synonymous with shallow.... *Shoal* water implies a very little depth of water.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Shoal. *v. n.* Crowd; throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and fish did *shole.* *Chapman.*

The women flock to St. Mary's in such troops, and so early, that the masters of arts have no room to sit; so as the vice-chancellor and heads of houses were in deliberation to repress their *shoaling* thither. —*Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Remains,* p. 472: 1638.

2. Be shallow; grow shoally.

What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove,
From each side *shoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 285.

Shoal. *adj* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

Molanna, were she not so *shole,*
Were no less faire and beautifull than she.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Shoáling. *part. adj.* Filling-up, or become filled up, with shoals.

Had it [Inveresk] ... been a *shoaling* estuary, as at present, it is difficult to see how the Romans should have made choice of it as a port.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidences of the Antiquities of Man,* ch. iii.

Shoály. *adj.* Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

Reddish weeds in abundance grew in it, being but *shoaly*; and specially about the banks of it.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament,* p. 11.

Those who live by Sidicinian shores,
And where with *shoaly* fords Vulturnus roars.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1006.

The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground.
Ibid. v. 1129.

Shoat. *s.* [? *shote.*]

1. Young hog. *Obsolete, or provincial.*

Yong *shoates,* or yong hogs.—*Withal, Dictionarie,* p. 72.

2. Shote.

Shock. *s.* [Fr. *choc.*]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Through the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1014.

2. Concussion; external violence.

Such is the haughty man, his towering soul,
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes.
Ibid. iv. 2.

The tender apples from their parents rent
By stormy *shocks,* must not neglected lie,
The prey of worms. *J. Philips, Cyder,* ii. 115.

3. Conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock.* *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 206.

Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the *shock.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend.
Young.

Shock. *s.* [German *schock* = heap, pile.] Pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, sir parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his season.—*Job,* v. 26.

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shalt to thy grave be borne.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Shock. *s.* [*shough.*] Rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species.—*Locke.*

Shock. *v. a.* [A.S. *sceacan.*]

1. Shake by violence.

2. Meet force with force; encounter.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

3. Offend; disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet if they contain anything that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
'Versus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ.' *Dryden.*

My son by my command his course must steer;
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him still,
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will.
Id., Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Those who in reading Homer are *shocked* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man.—*Pope.*

Shock. *v. n.* Meet with hostile violence; be offensive.

Shock. *v. n.* Build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Shócking. *part. adj.* Causing a shock.

1. In battle.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies closed,
To lances lances, shields to shields opposed;
Commutual death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverse battle gored with equal wounds.
Pope.

2. To modesty.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Shóckingly. *adv.* In a shocking manner; so as to disgust; offensively.

It would be *shockingly* ill bred in that company; and indeed not extremely well bred in any other.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sitting would ... make the member more shamelessly and *shockingly* corrupt.—*Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

Shóddy. *s.* [?] Inferior kind of felt.

Some goods, such as pea-jackets and low-coloured blankets, are made of only one part of pure wool and six parts *shoddy.*—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Shoe. *s.* plural, *shoes*; anciently, *shoon.* [A.S. *scy.*] Cover of the foot: (of *horses* as well as *men*).

Your hose should be ungartered, your *shoe* untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation.—*Shakespear, As you like it,* iii. 2.

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon,*
For they are thrifty honest men.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon.*
Milton, Comus, 634.

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe,* and some ease that gave me.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Shoe. *v. a.* pret. *I shod*; past part. *shod.*

1. Fit the foot with a shoe: (used commonly of *horses*).

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself.—*Id., Merchant of Venice,* i. 2.

2. Cover the bottom.

The wheel composed of crickets' bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistledown they *shod* it.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Shoéblack. *s.* One who blacks shoes.

Shoéboy. *s.* Boy who cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoeboy,* is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience?—*Swift.*

Shoéing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who shoes; farriery.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough-irons.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing.*—*Swift.*

Shoéing-horn. *s.*

1. Horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

There's his brother the bull, the primitive statue and oblique memorial of cuckolds, a thrifty *shoeing-horn* in a chain, hanging at his brother's leg. —*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida,* v. 1.

2. Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium. *Contemptuous.*

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns.*—*Spectator.*

I have been an errant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop.—*Id.*

3. Provocative to drink, i.e. that which draws on additional glasses, or measures.

Shoéleather. *s.* Leather of which shoes are made.

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe-leather.*—*Boyle.*

Shoémaker. *s.* One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobbler or *shoemaker* may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Apelles could painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint.—*Watts.*

Shóer. *s.* One who shoes; one who fits the foot with a shoe: (used, in some places, of a *farrier*).

Shoéstring. *s.* String or ribbon with which the shoe is tied.

Bending his supple hams, kissing his hands,
Honouring *shoestrings.*
Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass: 1638.

Shoétie. *s.* Ribbon with which women tie their shoes.

I wish her beauty,
That owes not all its duty
To gaudy tire, or glistering *shoe-tye.*
Crashaw, Delights of the Muses, Wishes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your *shoetye.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 163.

Shog. *s.* [*jog.*] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *shog,* casts all the hair before.
Dryden, Epilogue to the Man of Mode.

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryon.—*Bentley.*

Shog. *v. a.* Shake; agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Shog. *v. n.* Move off; begone; jog. *Low.*

These fained words agog
So set the goddesses, that they in anger gan to *shog.*
Bishop Hall, Translation of Homer's Fourth Iliad: 1581.

Will you *shog* off?—*Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 1.

Shógging. *verbal abs.* Concussion; agitation.

Through the violence of such *shoggings* [they] are leapt out of the coach.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza,* p. 385: 1587.

Shóggle. *v. a.* Joggle.

Sholde. *adj.* Shallow. *Rare.*

And we (I say) holde all, thus to be tolde,
Holes, sides, and toppes; brode, narow, deepe, and *sholde.* *Heywood, Spider and Flie:* 1556.
(Nares, by H. and W.)

Shoo, or **Shue.** *v. a.* [German, *scheuchen.*] Scare birds from the corn or garden.

Shoot. *v. a.* [A.S. *sceotan.*]

1. Discharge anything so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1035.

2. Discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I owe is lost; but if you please

To *shoot* an arrow that self way
Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.
This murtherous shaft that's *shot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.
A pomp of winning graces waited still,
And from about her *shot* darts of desire
Into all eyes to wish her still in sight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 61.

3. Let off: (used of the *instrument*).
The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another.—*Boyle.*
Men, who know not hearts, should make examples;
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,
To fright the rest from crimes.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 3.

4. Strike with anything shot.
There shall not an hand touch [the mount,] but he shall be stoned or *shot* through.—*Exodus*, xix. 13.

5. Emit new parts, as a vegetable.
None of the trees exalt themselves for their height, neither *shoot* up their top among the thick boughs.—*Ezekiel*, xxxi. 14.
A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches.—*Mark*, iv. 32.
Tell (like a tall old oak) how learning *shoots*,
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning, preface.

6. Emit; dart or thrust forth.
That gently warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue ev'n to the deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 583.
Ye boys who pluck the flowers, and spoil the spring,
Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 144.
The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre.—*Addison.*

7. Push suddenly.
I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hissed off, quitting it with disgrace.—*Dryden.*
The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And, in the moment, *shoot* him on the ground.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

8. Push forward.
All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head.—*Psalms*, xxii. 7.

9. Fit to each other by planing.
Straight lines in joiners' language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is planed, or else pared with a paring-chisel.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

10. Pass through with swiftness.
Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 449.

Shoot. *v. n.*

1. Perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.
The archers have sorely grieved him and *shot* at him.—*Genesis*, xlix. 23.
When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did *shoot* better.—*Sir W. Temple.*
A shining harvest either host displays,
And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*
When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior, Alma*, ii. 139.

2. Germinate; increase in vegetable growth.
Such trees as love the sun, do not willingly descend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot* up much.—*Bacon.*
Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth.—*Id.*
The tree at once both upward *shoots*,
And just as much grows downward to the roots.
Cleaveland.
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1058.
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Id., Translation of the Georgics*, ii. 426.
New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till *shooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings.
Ibid. iv. 437.
The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing.—*Addison.*
A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,
Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 9.

3. Form itself into any shape by emissions from a radical particle.
If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals.—*Bacon.*
That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of Providence being the invisible guide of all its motions.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* up on the sides of the vessels.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

4. Be emitted.
There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 942.

5. Protuberate; jet out.
This valley of the Tyrol lies enclosed on all sides by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

6. Pass as an arrow.
Thy words *shoot* through my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love.
Addison, Cato.

7. Become anything by sudden growth.
Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous fiery spume, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 478.
Let me but live to shadow this young plant
From blights and storms: he'll soon *shoot* up a hero.
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

8. Move swiftly along.
Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise
Into a gulf *shot* under ground, till part
Rose up a fountain by the tree of life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 71.
Heaven's imperious queen *shot* down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly. *Dryden.*
Headlong from thence to plunge herself she springs,
But *shoots* along, supported on her wings.
Id., Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.
The broken air loud whistling as she flies,
She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young one's cries.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, cvii.
She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 167.
Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Ibid.* iii. 51.
A sudden star it *shot* through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant train of hair.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

9. Feel a quick glancing pain.
They found these noses one day *shoot* and swell extremely.—*Tatler*, no. 260.

Shoot. *s.*

1. Act or impression of anything emitted from a distance.
The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, insomuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick.—*Bacon.*

2. Act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument.
The noise of thy cross-bow
Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.
But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And shooting well is then accounted ill,
Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.
As a country-fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Branches issuing from the main stock.
They will not come just on the tops where they were cut, but out of those *shoots* which were waterboughs.—*Bacon.*
I saw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*.
Milton, Comus, 295.
Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient.—*Evelyn.*
The hook she bore instead of Cynthia's spear,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring.
Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona.
Now, should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an annual stock
That must our expectations mock;
And making one luxuriant *shoot*
Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*
Pride push'd forth buds at every branching *shoot*,
And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root. *Harte.*

4. Young swine; grice; shoat.

Shooter. *s.* One who, that which, shoots; archer; gunner.
Some *shooters* take in hand stronger bows than they be able to maintain.—*Ascham, Toxophilus.*
Used *adjectivally.*
Descending on the plain, ashore they bring
The hecatomb to please the *shooter* king.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 600.

Shooting. *s.* [A.S. *sceotung*, *scotung*.]

1. Act of emitting as from a gun or bow.
Wrestling, *shooting*, and other such active sports, will keep men in health.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 18.

2. Sensation of quick pain.
I fancy we shall have some rain by the *shooting* of my corns.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

Shooting. *part. adj.* Moving rapidly, as if shot from a bow.
A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 478.

Shooty. *adj.* Corresponding in size or growth; of an equal size: (as, 'The wheat comes up *shooty*').

Shop. *s.* [A.S. *sceoppa*; L.Lat. *scabinus*.]

1. Place where anything is sold.
Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1
In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuft, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.
His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himself live out of it.—*South, Sermons.*
What a strange thing is it, that a little health, or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so senseless of these great things, that are coming so fast upon us!—*Law.*

2. Room in which manufactures are carried on.
Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.
We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use.—*Bacon.*

Shop. *v. n.* Frequent shops: (as, 'They are *shopping*.' Todd calls it 'a cant phrase of modern times').

Shópboard. *s.* Bench on which any work is done.
That beastly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1505.
It dwells not in shops or workhouses; nor till the late age was it ever known that any one served seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team come to preach to a congregation.—*South, Sermons.*

Shópbook. *s.* Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.
They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their understandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*.—*Locke.*

Shópkeeper. *s.* Trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who deals by wholesale.
Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a clock.—*Addison.*

Shóplifter. *s.* [for *lift*, see Wedgwood under Loft.] One who under pretence of buying takes occasion to steal goods out of a shop.
These women they call *shoplifters*, when they are challenged for their thefts, appear to be mighty angry and affronted, for fear of being searched.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 28.
He looked like a discovered *shoplifter*, left to the mercy of the Exchange-women.—*Id., Tale of a Tub*, sect. vi.

Shóplifting. *s.* Crime of a shoplifter.

Shóplike. *adj.* Low; vulgar
Be she never so *shoplike* or meretricious.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Shópman. *s.*

1. Petty trader.
Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives;
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman John Dryden, 107.

2. One who serves in a shop.
For my part, I have enough to mind in weighing

my goods out, and waiting on my customers; but my wife, though she could be of as much use as a *shopman* to me, if she would put her hand to it, is now only in my way.—*Anonymous in Johnson's Idler*, no. 15.

Shore. *s.* [A.S. *score.*]

1. Coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;
Sea without *shore*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 749.

2. Bank of a river.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

Shore. *s.* Sewer (as in *Shoreditch*).

Shore. *s.* [Provincial German, *schoore.*] Support of a building; buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building.—*Watts, Logick.*

Shore. *v. a.*

1. Prop; support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *shored* it up with timber.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet; for the truth is, the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay leviable by course of law.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Set on shore.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, ... let him call me rogue.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Shóred. *adj.* Having a bank or shore.

A ground lying low is soone overflowen,
And *shored* cannot long continue.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 353.

Shóreless. *adj.* Having no coast; boundless.

He shall be scoffed at, and called puritan, if he will not revel it with them in a *shoreless* excess.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 283; 1639.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it.—*Boyle.*

The short channels of expiring time,
Or *shoreless* ocean of eternity.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Shórling. *s.* See extract.

Shorling and morling, or mortling, are words to distinguish fells of sheep; *shorling* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back; and morling the fells flayed off after they die or are killed.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Short. *adj.* [A.S. *sceort.*]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less voluble earth,
By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 595.

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because of darkness.—*Job*, xvii. 12.

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
Live well, how long or *short* permit to Heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 553.

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expired before his time.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 25.

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
Which more it moved, the more it sweeter was.
Sir P. Sidney.

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursued. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

5. Not adequate; not equal: (generally with *of* before the thing with which the comparison is made).

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna.—*Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short of* your expectation.—*Sandys.*

I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 287.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *short*, Supreme of things.
Id., Paradise Lost, viii. 412.

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
Of thy perfection, how shall I attain! *Ibid.*, ix. 62.

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *short of* science, because we are so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations.—*Glanville.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short of* truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short of* their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below those by which they judged, as their feet were below their head.—*South, Sermons.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short of* life.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 504.

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *short of* him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of style.—*Pope.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short of* the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation.—*Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent from all mankind, practical principles come *short of* an universal reception.—*Id.*

The people fall *short of* those who border upon them, in strength of understanding.—*Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls *short of* that obligation they lie under, who have taken such oaths.—*Id.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but, using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short of* what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood.—*Sir I. Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, stopt *short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies.—*Arbuthnot.*

Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short of* it.—*South, Sermons.*

6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
Provokes my envy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 174.

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account.—*Dr. H. More.*

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which side the truth lay.—*Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which beasts come *short* in.—*Id.*

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferiour in number, and grew *short* in their provisions.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

[They] *short of* succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 690.

9. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to pieces.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He seized the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *short* upon the shelfs, and madly steer'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 229.

For, turning *short*, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 642.

10. Not going so far as intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *short*. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn ...
When their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the sheer.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 676.

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust everything for a fancy.—*Burnet.*

They, since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wise
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts.
Rowe.

13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd loud,
And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1.

15. Laconic; brief: (as, 'a *short* answer.')

Short. *s.* Summary account.

In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Repentance, is, in *short*, nothing but a turning from sin to God, the casting off all our former evils, and, instead thereof, constantly practising all those Christian duties which God requireth of us.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning.—*Dryden.*

If he meet with no reply, you may either conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause, or fear my adversary, or disdain him, or what you please: the *short* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says.—*Id., Epistle to the Whigs.*

From Medway's pleasing stream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom.
Id., King Arthur, ii. 2.

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a salvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it.—*Norris.*

To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death.—*Swift.*

The long and short of anything. The whole of anything; the exposition of anything, both in the way of exhaustive detail and compendious generalisation.

The *short* and long is, our play is preferr'd.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

Short. *adv.* Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And sprightly hope and *short* enduring joy.
Dryden.

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short* breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar.—*Arbuthnot.*

Short. *v. n.* Fail; be deficient; decrease.

His syght wasteth, his wytte mynysheth, his lyf *shorteth*.—*The Book of Good Manners*, sign. e. viii.: 1486.

Short. *v. a.* Abbreviate; shorten.

Shorte our end, and mynyshe our payne:
Let us go, and never come agayne.
Every Man (*Old Moral Play so called*).

Shortdáted. *adj.* Having little time to run.

The course of thy *short-dated* life.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ecclesiastes, p. 13.

Shórten. *v. a.*

1. Make short, either in time or space.

Because they see it is not fit or possible that churches should frame thanksgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Would you have been so brief with him, he would
Have been so brief with you, to *shorten* you,
For taking so the head, the whole head's length.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles.—*Locke.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,
With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden.*

None shall dare
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,
But in fair combat.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 508.

Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Contract; abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls
Perceived no passing time, as if a part
Our love had been of still eternity.
Sir J. Suckling.

3. Confine; hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their septs, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits.—*Spenser.*

To be known, *shortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it that you know me not.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach.—*Dryden.*

4. Lop.

Dishonest with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 668.

Shórthand. *s.* Method of writing in compendious characters; Stenography.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tired, and cannot score them on the stage,
Unless each vice in *shorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole sermons write.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, prologue.

Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well.—*Locke.*

In *shorthand* skill'd, where little marks comprise
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 'tis the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room.—*Collier.*

Shórtlived. *adj.* Not living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a *shortlived* son! . . .
Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame?
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 491.

The joyful *shortlived* news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Id., Threnodia Augustalis*, 119.

Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguished. —*Calamy, Sermons.*

A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of yours must bring upon me, from whom you never received offence.—*Addison.*

All those graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *shortlived* praises to engage,
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Id.*

Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries.—*Id.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions.—*Id., Freeholder.*

Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son
Shall finish what his *shortlived* sire begun. *Pope.*

Shórtly. *adv.* In a short manner.

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. (It is commonly used relatively of future time, but Clarendon seems to use it absolutely.)

I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved.—*Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ.—*Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *shortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays.
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

2. In a few words; briefly.

Shortly, the truth is [this].—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciseness.—*Pope.*

Shórtness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Short.

1. Quality of being short, either in time or space.

I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I writ it.—*Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and penury of shade?
Prior, Solomon, i. 293.

Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds.—*Law.*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being most easy for their memories, by reason of their *shortness*, and yet containing a great deal of matter. —*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention.—*Bacon.*

4. Deficiency; imperfection.

Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things else, 'tis an easy inference.—*Ibid.*

It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Shórtribs. *s. pl.* Bastard ribs; ribs below the sternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortribs* under the muscles.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Shórtsighted. *adj.*

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.

Shortsighted men see remote objects best in old age, therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear
That they go nowhere, or they know not where.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Other propositions were designed for snares to the *shortsighted* and credulous.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shórtsightedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shortsighted.

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

The ordinary remedy for *shortsightedness* is a concave lens, held before the eye; which, making the rays diverge, or at least diminishing much of their convergency, makes amends for the too great convexity of the crystalline.—*Chambers.*

By often looking at remote objects the degree of *shortsightedness* may be much lessened.—*Adams, On Vision.*

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Shórtwaisted. *adj.* Having a short body.

Duck-legg'd, *shortwaisted*; such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 650.

Shórtwinded. *adj.* Shortbreathed; asthmatic; pursy; breathing by quick and faint respiration.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 2.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenced in strands afar.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs' unsavoury diseases.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Shórtwinged. *adj.* Having short wings: (hawks are divided into *long* and *shortwinged*).

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather from the sky.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 473.

Shortwitted. *adj.* Simple; not wise; wanting, scant of wit.

Piety doth not require at our hands that we should be either *shortwitted* or beggarly, but hath its part in all the blessings of this world, whether it be of soul or body, or of goods.—*Sir M. Hale, Remains*, p. 200.

Shóry. *adj.* Lying near the coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Shot. *s.*

1. Act of shooting.

A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen.
Sir P. Sidney.

Proud death!
What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a *shot*
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Missile emitted by any instrument.

I shall here abide the hourly *shot*
Of angry eyes. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

That's a perilous *shot* out of an elder gun.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot*.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any danger to the garrison.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

One dire *shot*, the last they could supply,
Close by the board the prince's mainmast bore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxx.

3. Flight of a missile weapon.

She went and sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot*.—*Genesis*, xxi. 16.

4. Anything emitted, or cast forth.

Violent and tempestuous storm and *shots* of rain. —*Ray, Physico-Theological Discourses*, p. 283.

Shot. *s.* [from A.S. *sceat, sceatt*; the vowel short.] Sum charged; reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 5.

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot*;
Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot.
B. Jonson, Leges Conviviales

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are sweet a summer's day;
But a little after toying,
Women have the *shot* to pay.
Dryden, King Arthur, ii. 2.

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot*.
Swift.

Shote. *s.* [A.S. *sceota.*] Young trout or salmon. *Local.*

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Shótfree. *adj.*

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. —*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 3.

2. Not to be hurt by shot; not to be injured.

He is as mad that thinks himself an urinal, and will not stir at all for fear of cracking, as he that believes himself to be *shotfree*, and so will run among the hail of a battle.—*Fellham, Resolves*, ii. 67.

They that use charms, spells, &c., to be *shotfree*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, sect. viii. ch. iv.

3. Unpunished.

Shótten. *adj.*

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
A rusty gammon of some seven years old;
Tough wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 153.

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

3. Shooting out into angles: (in the extract, used as the *second element* in a *compound*).

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm
In that *nook-shotten* isle of Albion.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 5.

Shough. *s.* Shaggy dog; shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hound and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Shough. *interj.* Exclamation used in driving away fowls: (pronounced *shoo*).

Shough, shough! up to your coop, peahen.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Should. Although a past tense of *shall*, this word is entered separately in the previous editions; and it is left to stand so in the present. It may be compared with *ought*, the preterit of *owe*, with a present sense; and more particularly with *would*. What follows is the notice of the previous editions. A fuller one, by the present editor, will be found under Would.

I should go. It is my business or duty to go.

If I should go. If it happens that I go.

Thou shouldst go. Thou oughtest to go.

If thou shouldst go. If it happens that thou goest.

The same significations are found in all the others singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you
Than safety *should*.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, when by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they *should* be.—*Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should*.
Waller.

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*.
Dryden.

Used for *would*, formerly; and in later times for *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*. It has been well observed that this sign respects time variously; the present, the past, and the future. When it respects the present, it generally implies duty or obligation, fitness, propriety, decency, or reasonableness; is often used in the way of supposition, and of comparison upon supposition; often also marks conduct or event as involuntary or accidental; often carries doubt in it; and seems frequently to mark the power, energy, influence, or force of things upon the speaker, or otherwise; and it follows interjections of grief. In denoting time past, it either implies doubt, or marks the event as involuntary or accidental. But of all the other periods of time, the future seems to be that in which *should* most frequently makes its appearance. It marks the hypothetical, and denotes the common future; in both cases it is still conditional, never absolute. It refers to the hypothetical future; and, in doing so, marks the event either as doubtful and precarious, or as conditional and preparatory to somewhat else, or as highly probable but fit to be prevented, or as predetermined. Whilst it respects the common future, it either puts the event in the way of supposition, or marks it as precarious, or as certain in the highest degree, or as conditionally certain, or as certain but improper, or as certain but involuntary, or threatens, or follows verbs of desire or wishing, or denotes the event to be fit or proper.

Should is sometimes omitted, as when it marks the event as precarious.

I pray you, sir, receive the money now,
For fear *you ne'er see* chain nor money more.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

Should be. Proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

I conclude that things are not as they *should* be.—*Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she *should be*.—*Addison.*

Should have. This sign barely points at the supposed existence of an event, or circumstance of conduct, in former time; or places that supposed behaviour as the result of something that preceded or might have preceded it; and, in doing this, either puts the event in the way of supposition, or marks it as accidental, or as involuntary, or as certain, or as morally or naturally fit and becoming; and is also found in the hypothetical future, or marking an imaginary event or behaviour as proceeding from or succeeding in course of time to some other action, or incident, imaginary or otherwise; and thus marks the event, or action, either as precarious, or as accidental, or in a comparative view, or as certain; and carries in it frequently an intimation of natural or civil right and title to a thing, and gives the highest assurance.

There is another signification now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should be* differs in this sense very little from *it is*.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *should be* an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Shoúlder. *s.* [A.S. *sculder.*]

1. Joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time,
Than stand on any *shoulder* that I see
Before me. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *shoulders*; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals.

He took occasion, from a *shoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Upper part of the back.

Emily ere day
Arose and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 180.

4. Shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *shoulder* do I build my seat.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

The king has cured me; and from these *shoulders*,
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would sink a navy. *Id., Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

5. Rising part; prominence.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a *shoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder* slip not through the hole as well as the shank.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Shoúlder. *v. a.*

1. Push with insolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors, here *shoulders* out the ocean, to shape the same a large bosom between itself.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

You debase yourself,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, shall the people know their godlike prince
Headed a rabble, and profaned his person,
Shoulder'd with filth?
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the press'd waters fail,
And with its weight, it *shoulders* off the tides.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, clxxvii.

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's end:
Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 291.

2. Put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more credit than that of the giants *shouldering* mountains.—*Glanville.*

Shoúlderbelt. *s.* Belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *shoulderbelt* the wound conceal.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 103.

Shoúlderblade. *s.* Scapula; bladebone.

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *shoulderblade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone.—*Job*, xxxi. 21.

Shoúlderbone. *s.* Scapula.

The head of the *shoulder-bone* being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Shoúlderclapper. *s.* Bailiff.

A back friend, a *shoulderclapper*, one that commands
The passages of alleys.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

Fear none but these same *shoulderclappers*.—*Decker, Satiromastix*: 1602.

Shoúlderknot. *s.* Epaulet; knot of lace or ribbon worn on the shoulder.

Before they were a month in town, great *shoulder-knots* came up; straight, all the world was *shoulder-knots!*—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Shoúldershotten. *adj.* Strained in the shoulder.

His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle... swayed in the back and *shoulder-shotten*.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Shoúlderslip. *s.* Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulderslip*.—*Swift.*

Shout. *s.* [connected by Wedgwood with *hoot.*] Loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applause and cheerful *shout*,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Then he might have died of all admired,
And his triumphant soul with *shouts* expired.
Dryden.

Shout. *v. n.* Cry in triumph or exhortation.

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph.—*Psalms*, xlvii. 1.

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. —*Exodus*, xxxii. 18.

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

He storms and *shouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow:
They miss, or sweep but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the soldiers *shout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be awed.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3

Shout. *v. a.* Treat with noise and shouts. (with *at*).

As common, so old, fashions are in disgrace: that man would be *shouted at* that should come forth in his great-grandsire's suit, though not rent, not discoloured!—*Bishop Hall, Fashion of the World.*

Shoúter. *s.* One who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters'* heads. *Dryden, Cleomenes*, i. 1.

Shoúting. *verbal abs.* Act of shouting; loud cry.

He shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with *shoutings*, crying, Grace, grace unto it.—*Zechariah*, iv. 7.

There are noises, huntings, *shoutings*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Nothing but howlings and *shoutings* of poor naked men.—*Dr. H. More.*

Shrieks and *shoutings* rend the suffering air.
Dryden.

Shove. *v. a.* [A.S. *scufan, sceofan.*]

1. Push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *shoved* her on. *Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 1.

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice;
And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 3.

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn *shoved* from the court. *Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 2.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest.
Milton, Lycidas, 116.

It seem'd as there the British Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *shoved* them off the sand.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxiv.

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I'll mount. *Id., Tyrannick Love*, v. 3.

A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water: (as, 'He *shoved* his boat').

3. Push; rush against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving.—*Arbuthnot.*

Behold a reverend sire whom want of grace
Has made the father of a numerous race,
Shoved from the wall, perhaps, or rudely press'd
By his own son. *Pope, Moral Essays*, i. 232.

You've play'd and loved, and eat and drank your fill;
Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage.
Id., Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Make nature still incroach upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can.
Id., Dunciad, iv. 473.

Eager to express your love,
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke.
Swift, Imitation of Horace, b. ii. sat. vi.

Shove. *v. n.*

1. Push forward bfore one.

The seamen towed, and I *shoved* till we arrived within forty yards of the shore.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Move in a boat, not by oars, but a pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Received his guests aboard, and *shoved* from shore.
Garth.

Shove. *s.* Act of shoving; push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground; I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove.*—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Shóvel. *s.* [A.S. *sceofl.*] Instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel* and spade.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Shóvel. *v. a.*

1. Throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father died,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but divers insects also devour them.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Shóvelboard. *s.* Long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of knight or lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece.
Dryden, King Arthur, prologue.

Shóveller, or **Shóvelard.** *s.* See extract from Yarrell.

Shoveller, or spoonbill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat.—*Grew, Museum.*

Pewets, gulls, and *shovellers* feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat.—*Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the swan, but common unto the platea, or *shovelard,* a bird of no musical throat.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The first division, or genus, of the true ducks, as here arranged, will contain the *shoveler,* gadwall, pintail, wild duck, garganey, teal, and the widgeons, all of which will be found to have the following characters in common. Externally they exhibit considerable length of neck; the wings are also long, reaching nearly to the end of the tail; the tarsi somewhat round; the hind toe free, or having no pendant lobe. In habits they may be stated generally as frequenting fresh water, but passing much of their time on land, feeding in ditches and about the shallow margins of pools, on aquatic plants, insects, worms, and occasionally on small fish, taking their food at or near the surface; possessing great powers of flight, but seldom diving unless pursued. ... The *shoveler* is to be considered generally as a winter visitor to this country, but some remain every year to breed.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Show. *v. a.* [A.S. *sceawian.*]

1. Exhibit to view, as an agent.

Wilt thou *show* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee?—*Psalms,* lxxxviii. 10.

If I do feign,
O let me in my present wildness die,
And never live to *show* the incredulous world
The noble change that I have purposed.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

I through the ample air, in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and *show*
The powers of darkness bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 254.

2. Afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can Heav'n *show* more?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 272.

A mirrour in one hand collective *shews,*
Varied and multiplied, the group of woes. *Savage.*

3. Make to see.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cause the tempter set
Our second Adam in the wilderness,
To *show* him all earth's kingdoms and their glory.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 381.

Yet him God the most high vouchsafes
To call by vision from his father's house,
His kindred and false gods, into a land
Which he will *show* him. *Ibid.* xii. 120.

4. Make to perceive.

The inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow,
Which now the sky with various face begins
To *show* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moist and keen.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1063.

5. Make to know.

Him the most High
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged steeds
Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death; to *show* thee what reward
Awaits the good. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 705.

A shooting star
In Autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fired
Impress the air, and *shows* the mariner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Ibid.* iv. 556.

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring; good with bad
Expect to hear. *Ibid.* xi. 356.

6. Give proof of; prove.

This I urge, to *show*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it moved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 115.

I'll to my charge, the citadel, repair,
And *show* my duty by my timely care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

Achates' diligence his duty *shows.*
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 195.

7. Publish; make public; proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should *shew* forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light.—1 *Peter,* ii. 9.

8. Inform; teach: (with *of.*)

I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall *shew* you plainly *of* the Father.—*John,* xvi. 25.

9. Make known.

I raised thee up for to *shew* in thee my power.—*Exodus,* ix. 16.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may *show*
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 869.

10. Conduct: (to *show,* in this sense, is to *show* the way.)

She taking him for some cautious city-patient, that came for privacy, *shows* him into the dining room.—*Swift.*

11. Offer; afford.

Thou shalt smite them and utterly destroy them; thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor *show* mercy unto them.—*Deuteronomy,* vii. 2.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *shewed* from his friend.—*Job,* vi. 14.

Felix, willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.—*Acts,* xxiv. 27.

12. Explain; expound.

Showing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel.—*Daniel,* v. 12.

13. Discover; point out.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1003.

14. Set off: (with *off*).

I like your silence; it the more *shows off*
Your wonder. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale,* v. 3.

Show. *v. n.*

1. Appear; look; be in appearance.

She *shows* a body rather than a life,
A statue than a breather.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm.
Dryden.

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that, in the stream, the moon *show'd* purple. *A. Philips.*

2. Have appearance; become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with reverence
Your exposition on the holy text,
Than now to see you here an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Show. *s.*

1. Spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what she may produce me; but, provided it be a *show,* I shall be very well satisfied.—*Addison.*

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild Heaven
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show,*
That with superfluous burden loads the day.
Milton, Sonnets, xxi. 12.

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur and majestick *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton, Paradise Regained,* iv. 110.

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleasures of the world to *show,*
And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

The radiant sun,
Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,
Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge, maintained with such a *show* of gravity, which had a slighter foundation.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

I envy none their pageantry and *show,*
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world: the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively.—*Addison.*

5. Public appearance: (contrary to *concealment*).

Jesus, rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and powers, triumph'd
In open *show,* and with ascension bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 185.

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly *shows.*
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,
In *show* plebeian angel militant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 441.

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

The places of Ezechiel have some *show* in them; for there the Lord commanded the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior ministries.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed
But a short exile must for *show* precede.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 637.

8. External appearance.

Shall I say O Zelmane? Alas, your words be against it. Shall I say Prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *show* is manifest against it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians' side,
For honour, which they seldom sought before;
But now they by their own vain boasts were tied,
And forced, at least in *show,* to prize it more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxix.

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her;
The mirth whereof 's so larded with my matter,
That neither singly can be manifested,
Without the *show* of both.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows,* men need not be put in mind of them.—*Bacon.*

11. Phantoms; not reality.

What you saw was all a fairy *show;*
And all those airy shapes you now behold,
Were human bodies once.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 481.

12. Representative action.

Florio was so overwhelmed with happiness, that he could not make a reply, but expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance.—*Addison.*

Shówbread, or **Shéwbread.** *s.* Bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same time took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt.

Thou shalt set upon the table *shewbread* before me.—*Exodus,* xxv. 30.

Shówer. *s.* [A.S. *scúr.*]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *shower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the dryest; and in *showers* it prospered worst.—*Bacon.*

2. Storm of anything falling thick.

I'll set thee in a *shower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon them.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

With *showers* of stones he drives them far away:
The scattering dogs around at distance bay.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiv. 39.

3. Any very liberal distribution.

He and myself
Have travell'd in the great *shower* of your gifts,
And sweetly felt it.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 1.

Shówer. *v. a.*

1. Wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flowery verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *shower* the earth?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 881.

2. Pour down.

These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing slept;
And on their naked limbs the flowery roof
Shower'd roses. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 771.

3. Distribute or scatter with great liberality.

After this fair discharge, all civil honours having *showered* on him before, there now fell out occasion to action.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Cæsar's favour,
That *show'rs* down greatness on his friends, will raise me
To Rome's first honours. *Addison, Cato.*

Shówer. *v. n.* Be rainy.

Shówerbath. *s.* Bath in which the water is let down upon the bather from a pierced reservoir.

Shówerless. *adj.* Wanting showers.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime. *Armstrong.*

Shówery. *adj.* Rainy.

A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set on fire in the *showery* season, will put forth mushrooms. —*Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *show'ry* height.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Shówily. *adv.* In a showy manner.

Shówiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Showy; state of being showy.

Shówing. *s.* Demonstration; exhibition: (as, 'This is proved even by your own *showing*').

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing, and *showing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shówish. *adj.*

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The escutcheons of the company are *showish*, and will look magnificent.—*Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

Shówroom. *s.* Room where a show is exhibited; room where goods are set forth for sale.

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show-room.*—*Arbuthnot.*

Shówy. *adj.*

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The men would make a present of every thing that was rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 434.

2. Ostentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial happiness for what is *showy* and superficial. —*Addison.*

Shrap, or **Shrape.** *s.* [?] Place baited with chaff to entice birds.

You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl.—*Bishop Bedell, Letters*, p. 339: 1620.

Shrápnel. *s.* See extract.

Shrapnel shell in artillery [is] a shell invented by General Shrapnel of the Royal Artillery. The projectile originally consisted of a thin iron shell filled with balls, sufficient powder being inserted with the balls to cause, when ignited by the fuse, the bursting of the shell; it was designed to act as case or grape at longer range than was attainable by those projectiles. Hence it was also called spherical case-shot. The essence of the shell's construction is that the bursting charge should be so small as merely to open the shell, allowing the bullets to continue in flight with unimpeded velocity. Improved *shrapnel* shells had the bursting charge separated from the balls by being placed in a cylinder in the middle of the shell. In the diaphragm *shrapnel* shell the powder is separated by an iron diaphragm from the bullets, all space between which is filled up with coal-dust. *Shrapnel* shells should burst about fifty yards short of the object, and should not be fired at very long ranges, or the bullets will not have sufficient velocity.—*Brackenbury*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Shred. *v. a.* pret. *shred.* [A.S. *screadian.*] Cut into small pieces.

Well shrubbed and *shred.*—*Anderson, Exposition of Benedictus*, fol. 64: 1573.

One went out into a field to gather herbs, and found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his lap full, and *shred* them into the pot of pottage. —2 *Kings*, iv. 39.

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *shred* the leeks that in your stomach rise?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 459.

Shred. *s.* [A.S. *scread.*]

1. Small piece cut off.

Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *shreds* of tanned leather.—*Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With subtle *shreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a castle fair
To his great ancestor. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 1, 467.

A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away.—*Pope.*

2. Fragment.

They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat:
And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

His panegyrick is made up of half-a-dozen *shreds*, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks.—*Swift.*

Shrédding. *s.* [A.S. *screadung.*] What is cut off.

It hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Shrew. *v. a.* [see Beshrew.] Deceive.

Shrew. *s.* Peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman: (formerly applied also to a worthless or wicked man).

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *shrews* both short and tall.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3, song.

By *this* reckoning he is more *shrew* than she.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And every feature spoke aloud the *shrew.*
Dryden, Despairing Lover, 19.

Shrew. *s.* [A.S. *screawa*; Lat. *sorex.*] In *Zoology.* Native insectivorous animal of the genus Sorex (English species, araneus, fodiens, and remifer).

I have ventured, after some consideration, to retain the name Araneus for the common *shrew* of England, notwithstanding the doubts which have existed in the minds of many zoologists, and in which I had till lately participated.... The snout of the water *shrew* is less attenuated than that of the common *shrew*.... The eared *shrew*, the largest of our indigenous species, was first published as British by Mr. Sowerby, under the name of Sorex ciliatus, from an individual taken by Dr. Hooker in Norfolk.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Shrew-ash. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

A *shrew-ash* is an ash whose twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the running of a *shrew-mouse* over the part affected; for it is supposed that a *shrew-mouse* is of so baneful and deleterious a nature, that, whenever it creeps over a beast, be it horse, cow, or sheep, the suffering animal is afflicted with cruel anguish, and threatened with the loss of the use of the limb. Against this accident, to which they were continually liable, our provident forefathers always kept a *shrew-ash* at hand, which when once medicated, would preserve its virtue for ever. A *shrew-ash* was made thus:—into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted *shrew-mouse* was thrust in alive, and plugged in, no doubt with several incantations long since forgotten.—*White, Natural History of Selborne*, pt. ii. ch. xxvii.

Shrewd. *adj.* [from Shrew.]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.

Her eldest sister is so curst and *shrewd*,
That till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love must live a maid.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

2. Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam; if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretick; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist.—*Addison.*

Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue.—*Id.*

3. Bad; ill betokening.

Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.

Every of this number,
That have endured *shrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune.
Shakespear, As you like it, v. 4.

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary.—*South, Sermons.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shréwdly. *adv.* In a shrewd manner.

1. Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously: (used commonly of *slight mischief*, or in *ironical expression*).

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of.—*South, Sermons.*

This last allusion ... rubb'd upon the sore;
Yet seem'd she not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 131.

3. With good guess.

Four per cent. increases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it.—*Locke.*

Shréwdness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shrewd.

1. Mischievousness; petulance.

2. Sly cunning; archness.

Her garboiles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*,
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

Shréwish. *adj.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us;
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

Shréwishly. *adv.* In a shrewish manner; petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.

He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Shréwishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shrewish; qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Shréwmouse. *s.* Shrew: (the animal is no true mouse).

(For example, see extract under Shrew-ash.)

Shriek. *v. n.* [Norse, *skriha.*] Cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror; scream.

On top whereof aye dwelt the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Hark! peace!—
It was the owl that *shriek'd*, the fatal bellman
Which gives the sternest good-night.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd *shriek*, that even your ears should rift to hear me. *Id., Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

Their conscience *shrikes* out or murmurs in a sad melancholy.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 169: 1651.

In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then *shriek'd* myself awake.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

At this she *shriek'd* aloud; this mournful train
Echo'd her grief.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 89

Why did you *shriek* out, gentlewoman?—'Twas for joy at your return.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Shriek. *s.* Inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful *shrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Time has been, my senses would have cool'd,
To hear a night *shriek*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.
The corpse of Almon, and the rest are shown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 793.

Shriéval. *adj.* Belonging to the sheriff.

Chaste were his cellars; and his *shrieval* board
The grossness of a city-feast abhorr'd.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 618.

Shriévalty. *s.* Duration of the office of a sheriff.

Shrift. *s.* [A.S. *scrift.*] Confession made to a priest.

Off with
Barnardine's head: I will give a present *shrift*,
And will advise him for a better place.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.
My lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*.
Id., Othello, iii. 3.
The duke's commands were absolute,
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift*,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iv. 2.

Shrike. *s.* [Danish, *skrika* = jay.] Butcher-bird.

The great grey *shrike* ... is only an occasional visitor to this country. ... The red-backed *shrike* ... is much more common, and visits this country only in the summer. ... Whatever doubts may have existed formerly of the propriety of including the woodchat among the *shrikes* that visit England, there can be no question on this subject now, several instances having occurred in which this bird has been obtained.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Shrill. *adj.* [Scotch, *skirl*; Norse, *skrala*; Provincial German, *schrell* = harsh to the taste.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *shrill-sounding* throat
Awake the god of day. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 1.
Look up a height, the *shrill-gorged* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 6.

Shrill. *v. n.* Pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

The sun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herse,
Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verse. *Spenser.*

Shrill. *v. a.* Express in a shrill manner; cause to make a shrill sound.

Hark, how the minstrels gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry musick. *Spenser, Epithalamium.*
How Hecuba cries out!
How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolours forth!
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Shrílling. *part. adj.* Sounding shrill.

Here, no clarion's *shrilling* note,
The muse's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse.
Fenton, Ode to Lord Gower.
The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons, mix a *shrilling* sound.
Pope.

Shrillness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shrill; quality of being shrill.

These parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or *shrillness*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 137.

Shrílly. *adv.* In a shrill manner.

Mount up aloft, my muse; and now more *shrilly* sing.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, ii. 2, 40.

Shrimp. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Small crustaceous animal of the genus Crangon, species vulgaris: (the Gammarus aquaticus is often called 'the freshwater *shrimp*').

Of shell-fish there are winkles, *shrimps*, crabs.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*
This is one of the most abundant of the coast species of the Crustacea. It is taken by nets ... which are pushed forward by the *shrimper*. ... At Poole ... the smaller Palæmonidæ are ... called *shrimps*; and when of small size and sold by measure, they are termed cup *shrimps*. The present species is called the sand *shrimp*, and the smaller prawns the rock *shrimp*.—*Bell, History of the British Stalk-eyed Crustacea.*

2. Little wrinkled man; dwarf.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terrour in his enemies.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.
He hath found,
Within the ground.
At last, no *shrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *B. Jonson.*

Shrimp. *v. a.* Contract.

Shrimped. *part. adj.* Contracted.

Such things as these go for wit, so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally *shrimped* things would they appear, if turned into English!—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 44: 1696.

Shrímper. *s.* One employed in catching shrimps.

(For example see Shrimp, *s.*)

Shrine. *s.* [Lat. *scrinium* = desk; A.S. *scrin.*] Case in which something sacred is reposited.

You living powers, enclosed in stately *shrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield
Your scepters here, if to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield.
Sir P. Sidney.
All the world come
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.
Come offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.
They often placed
Within his sanctuary itself their *shrines*,
Abominations! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 387.
Falling on his knees before her *shrine*,
He thus implored with prayers her power divine.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 127.
Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol: they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*.—*Watts.*

Shrink. *v. n.* pret. *shrunk*, or *shrank*; part. *shrunken.* [A.S. *scrincan, forscrincan.*]

1. Contract itself into less room; shrivel; be drawn together by some internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tantlings, and
The *shrinkling* slaves of winter.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 4.
I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Id., King John*, v. 7.
Ill-weaved ambition how much art thou *shrunk!*
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound:
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Id., Henry IV. Part I.* v. 4.
I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Withdraw as from danger.

The noise increases, as the billows roar
When rolling from afar they threat the shore;
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.
Am I become so monstrous, so disfigured,
That Nature cannot suffer my approach,
Or look me in the face?—but stands aghast,
And the fair light which gilds this new-made orb,
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in.
Id., State of Innocence, ii. 2.
Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That *shrinks* and shakes with every ruffling wind.
Granville.
All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape.—*Arbuthnot.*
Philosophy, that lean'd on heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 643.

3. Express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body.

There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may *shrink* and decline it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it *shrunk* in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.
I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.
When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground *shrinks* before his treading.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 4.

4. Fall back as from danger.

Many *shrink*, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear
What yet they know must follow, to endure
Exile or ignominy, or bonds, or pain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 204.
The sky *shrunk* upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tyber dived beneath his bed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 319.
Fall on: behold the noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen *shrink*.
Id., Cleomenes, iv. 1.
What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 229.

Shrink. *v. a.* Make to shrink.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.
'Tis the saucy servant that causes the lord to *shrink* his descending favours. Of the two, pride is more tolerable in a master. The other is a preposterousness, which Solomon saw the earth did groan for.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 7.
Return, Alpheus: the dread voice is past,
That *shrunk* thy streams. *Milton, Lycidas*, 132.
If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Shrink. *s.*

1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink*, or contraction in the body since it was first formed.—*Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror.

This publick death, received with such a chear,
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Shrínker. *s.* One who, that which, shrinks.

We are no cowardly *shrinkers*,
But true Englishmen bred;
We'll play our parts, like valiant hearts,
And never fly for dread:
We'll ply our business nimbly,
Where'er we come or go,
With our mates to the Streights,
When the stormy winds do blow.
Old Sea-Song, Neptune's Raging Fury.

Shrínking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who shrinks; falling back as from danger, or drawing back through fear.

If a man accustoms himself to slight or pass over these first motions to good, or *shrinkings* of his conscience from evil, ... conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 412.

Shrive. *v. a.* [A.S. *scrifan.*] Hear at confession.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.
He *shrives* this woman,
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.
If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive* me than vive me.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.
Shrive but their title, and their monies poize,
A laird and twenty-pence pronounced with noise,
When construed but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two-pence, and well so.
Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.

Shrive. *v. n.* Administer confession.

Where holy fathers wont to *shrive*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, August.

Shríving. *verbal abs.* Shrift.

Better a short tale than a bad long *shriving*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Shrível. *v. n.* Contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink.—*Evelyn.*
If she smelled to the freshest nosegay, it would *shrivel* and wither as it had been blighted.—*Arbuthnot.*

Shrível. *v. a.* Contract into wrinkles.

Unchristian sorrows contract and *shrivel* up the soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 577.
He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invads
The tender corn, and *shrivels* up the blades.
Dryden.

Shrívelled. *part. adj.* Contracted with wrinkles.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And *shrivell'd* herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watery stores.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 157.

Shríver. *s.* One who shrives; confessor. *Obsolete.*

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift,
When he was made a *shriver* 'twas for shift.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

Shroud. *s.* [A.S. *scrud* = garment.]

1. Shelter; cover.

A cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with a shadowing *shroud.*—*Ezekiel*, xxxi. 3.

It would warm his spirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shroud*,
The universal landlord.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

By me invested with a veil of clouds,
And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,
For these a receptacle I design'd, *Sandys.*

The winds
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost* x. 1065.

2. Dress of the dead; winding-sheet.

Now the wasted brands do glow;
Whilst the screech-owl, screeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a *shroud.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

They drop apace; by nature some decay,
And some the blasts of fortune sweep away;
Till naked quite of happiness, aloud
We call for death, and shelter in a *shroud.* *Young.*

3. Sail-ropes: (sometimes applied to *sails.*)

I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail,
Are turned to one little hair.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, though *shrouds* and tackle torn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1043.

The flaming *shrouds* so dreadful did appear,
All judged a wreck could no proportion bear.
Power, Translation of Juvenal, xii. 3.

He summons straight his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aërial whispers breathe,
That seem'd but zephyrs to the crowd beneath.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

4. Branch of a tree. *Rare.*

We are led to suspect, that our author in some of these instances has an equivocal reference to *shrouds* in the sense of the branches of a tree, now often used.—*Warton, On Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Shroud. *v. a.*

1. Shelter; cover from danger as an agent.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He got himself to Mege, in hope to *shroud* himself, until such time as the rage of the people was appeased.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The governors of Corfu caused the suburbs to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks, *shrouding* themselves in them, should with more ease besiege the town.—*Ibid.*

Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are others which slily *shroud* themselves under the skirt of its mantle.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Dress for the grave.

If I die before thee, *shroud* me
In one of these same sheets.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 3.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, like serecloth.—*Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm
That subtile wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

4. Cover or conceal.

That same evening, when all *shrouded* were
In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* ourselves,
For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boist'rous court,
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.
Addison.

5. Defend; protect.

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and saved him in a cloud.
Waller.

Shroud. *v. n.* Harbour; take shelter.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton, Comus*, 315.

Shroúdy. *adj.* Affording shelter.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged
Within these *shroudie* limits. *Milton,*
MS. of Comus, in Trinity College, Cambridge.

Shróvetide. *s.* Time of confession; day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.

At *shrovetide* to shroving.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all,
And welcome merry *shrovetide.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3, song.

Shróving. *s.* Festivity of shrovetide.

'Twill be rarely strange
To see him stated thus, as though he went
A *shroving* through the city, or intended
To set up some new wake.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Eating, drinking, merry-making, ... what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving?*—*Hales, Sermon on St. Luke*, xvi. 25, p. 4: 1683.

Shrub. *s.* [see Syrup.] Variety of rum.

Shrub is a compound liquor made of spirit, acid, fruit, and sugar.—*Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

Shrub. *s.* [A.S. *scrob.*]

1. Bush; small tree.

He came into a gloomy glade,
Covered with boughs and *shrubs* from heaven's light.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The humble *shrub* and bush with frizzled hair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 322.

All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs.*—*Dr. H. More.*

Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects, and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of cedar.—*Dryden.*

I've lived
Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and *shrubs*
A wretched sustenance.
Addison. Milton's Style imitated.

Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body; and then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees.—*Locke.*

Shrub. *v. a.* Rid from bushes or trees.

Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud, and hope again in time to flourish as the green bay-tree.—*Anderson, Exposition of Benedictus*, fol. 64: 1573.

Shrúbbery. *s.* Plantation of shrubs.

He placed a cast of the Medicean Venus in his *shrubbery*; and one of the piping Faun in a small circle of firs, hazels, and other elegant shrubs.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 69.

Shrúbby. *adj.*

1. Resembling a shrub.

Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby*, and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Full of shrubs; bushy.

Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?—
Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point.
Milton, Comus, 304.

3. Consisting of shrubs.

On that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens
Astonish'd, how the goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 106.

Shruff. *s.* [?] Dress; refuse of metal tried by the fire.

Shrug. *v. n.* [Dutch, *schricken.*] Express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

Be quick, thou wert best
To answer other business; *shrugg'st* thou, malice?
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

He grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or school-boys which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*

Shrug. *v. a.* Contract or draw up.

Let me shroud and *shrug* myself into my shell as a tortoise.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 554: 1613.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities.—*Addison.*

He *shrugged* his sturdy back,
As if he felt his shoulders ake.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 173.

Shrug. *s.* Motion of the shoulders, usually expressing dislike or aversion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be drest, or how to lisp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug.*
Cleaveland.

As Spaniards talk in dialogues,
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1491.

Put on the critick's brow, and sit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,
With caution used may serve awhile.
Swift, On Poetry.

Shrúgging. *part. adj.*

Like a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes to the best feed, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, she gave these words.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Shrúgging. *verbal abs.* In the extract, shivering.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Shrúnken. *part. adj.* Contracted; shrivelled.

She weighing the decaying plight,
And *shrunken* sinews of her chosen knight,
Would not awhile her forward course pursue.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

If there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *shrunken* things, full of melancholy.—*Bacon.*

Shúdder. *v. n.* [German, *schuttern.*] Quake with fear or with aversion.

The fright was general; but the female band
(A helpless train) in more confusion stand;
With horror *shuddering* on a heap they run.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 310.

Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests.
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

Shúdder. *s.* Tremor; state of trembling.

Into strong *shudders*, and to heavenly agues.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Shúddering. *part. adj.* Quaking with terror or aversion.

All the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embraced despair,
And *shuddering* fear.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Shúffle. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *schufeln.*]

1. Throw into disorder; agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; confuse; thrown together tumultuously.

A precious cunning in the late protector,
To *shuffle* a new prince into the state.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, sibyl, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw them forth and range them.—*South, Sermons.*

When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black?—*Ibid.*

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste all the remainder.—*Locke.*

He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would have it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Change the position of cards with respect to each other.

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them.
Prior, Alma, ii. 234.

3. Remove or introduce with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,
Now firm for Dr. Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized.—*Dryden.*

Shuffle off. Get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *shuffled off* with such uncurrent pay.
Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries, we *shuffle* it *off* to our neighbours.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persists to *shuffle* it *off* with a falsehood, he must be chastised.—*Locke.*

Shuffle up. Form tumultuously, or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury.—*Bacon.*

He *shuffled up* a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded.—*Howell, Vocal Forrest.*

Shúffle. *v. n.* Throw the cards into a new order.

A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Cards we play
A round or two; when used, we throw away,
Take a fresh pack: nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving.
Granville.

2. Play mean tricks; practise fraud; evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Struggle; shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. Move with an irregular gait.

Shúffle. *s.*

1. Act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually disposed for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Trick; artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shúfflecap. *s.* Play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, *shufflecap*, and all-fours.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Shúffler. *s.* One who plays tricks or shuffles.

Shúffling, *part. adj.*

1. Moving with irregular gait.

Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forced gait of a *shuffling* nag.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

2. Prevaricating; evasive.

I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things.—*Glanville, Defence.*

To these arguments concerning the novelty of the earth there are some *shuffling* excuses made.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a *shuffling* excuse.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Shúffling. *s.* [A.S. *scyflung.*]

1. Act of throwing into disorder; confusion.

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the *shufflings* of outward conditions: the more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be.—*Locke.*

The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Trick; artifice.

The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of dice, are very light.—*Bacon.*

His own book is a perpetual detail of his own *shufflings* or mistakes.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 35.

3. Irregular gait.

Shúfflingly. *adv.* In a shuffling manner.

I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace.—*Dryden.*

Shun. *v. a.* [A.S. *scunian.*] Avoid; decline; endeavour to escape; eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Birds and beasts, inform'd by nature, know
Kinds opposite to theirs, and fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunn'd* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 585.

Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,
Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison, Cato.*

Shun. *v. n.* Decline; avoid to do a thing.

I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all the counsel of God.—*Acts*, xx. 27.

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

Shúnless. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Shunt. *v. a.* [?] In *Railways.* Turn a train into a siding, that the main line may be left clear.

Shúnting. *verbal abs.* Act of diverting a train from the main line.

Time and calculation of time, is utterly at fault in this wild chaos. The speed of the convoy can never be calculated, nor its weight, its arrival, or its departure reckoned upon. But then, the signals, the breaks, the *shunting*—if these things are perfect no danger can occur.—*The Abergele Disaster, Saturday Review*, Sept. 5, 1868.

Shut. *part. adj.* Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This word has, probably, no connection with *shut* = close, but rather with the German *geschehen* = done, and the *-she* = be done, become, come to pass, in the Danish *kanske* = can be, and Swedish *måsge* = may be, perhaps.

Shut. *v. a.* pret. *shut*; past part. *shut.*

1. Close so as to prohibit ingress or regress.

There was a strong tower within the city, and thither fled all the men and women, and all they of the city, and *shut* it to them, and gat them up to the top of the tower.—*Judges*, ix. 51.

2. Inclose; confine.

They went in male and female of all flesh ... and the Lord *shut* him in.—*Genesis*, vii. 16.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed.—*Galatians*, iii. 23.

3. Prohibit; bar.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 691.

4. Exclude.

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
On various seas, by various tempests toss'd,
But *shut* from every shore, and barr'd from every coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 319.

5. Contract; not to keep expanded.

Thou shalt not harden thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother.—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 7.

Shut out. Exclude; deny admission to.

In such a night
To *shut* me *out!* Pour on, I will endure.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut out.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 50.

He in his walls confined,
Shut out the woes which he too well divined.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 829.

Shut up.

a. Close; make impervious; make impassible, or impossible to be entered or quitted: (*up* is sometimes little more than emphatical).

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees! for you *shut up* the kingdom of heaven against men.—*Matthew*, xxiii. 13.

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

What laws, what barbarous customs of a place,
Shut up a desert shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel seas agen?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 761.

His mother *shut up* half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died.—*Addison.*

b. Confine; inclose; imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversities, and hast not *shut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy.—*Psalms*, xxxi. 7.

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut up* in dungeons.—*Addison, Spectator.*

c. Conclude.

The king's a-bed,
He is *shut up* in measureless content.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

Shut. *v. n.* Be closed; close itself: (as, 'Flowers open in the day, and *shut* at night').

Shut. *s.*

1. Close; act of shutting.

I sought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves ... but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air, the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or *shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Shútter. *s.* [Norse, *shutul.*]

1. One who, that which, shuts.

2. Cover; door.

In lofty litters borne, [they] read, or write.
Or sleep at ease; the *shutters* make it night.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 389.

Close the door, the *shutters* close,
Or thro' the windows we shall see
The nakedness and vacancy
Of the dark deserted house.
Tennyson, The Deserted House.

Shútting-up. *s.* Closing.

It was, however, getting late, and Frau Vandersloosh had received the intimation of the people of the police who superintend these resorts, that it was the time for *shutting-up.*—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, ch. ix.

Shúttle. *s.* Instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

I know life is a *shuttle.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*

Shúttlecock. *s.* Cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

'No,' said Willy, 'I know what it is to set up for a gentleman on the capital of a beggar. It is to be a *shuttlecock* between discontent and temptation.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. vii.

Shy. *v. n.* Start; take fright.

'Not the slightest fear, sir,' interposed the hostler. 'Warrant him quiet, sir.' ... 'He don't *shy*, does he?' inquired Mr. Pickwick. '*Shy*, sir? He wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a waggin-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iv.

Shy. *adj.* [German, *scheu.*]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be obliged,
And still more loth to be obliged by me. *Southerne.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's nobody loves you better than I.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.

I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines.—*Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear *it* out,
And therefore bore it not about.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 45.

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and I believe I know the cause of his withdrawing.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands.—*Addison, Guardian.*

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

The bruise imposthumated, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her.—*Arbuthnot.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The horses of the army having been daily led before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet, without starting.—*Swift.*

Shýness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shy; unwillingness to be familiar; unsociableness; reservedness.

The first person that passed by me was a lady that had a particular *shyness* in the cast of her eye, and a more than ordinary reservedness in all the parts of her behaviour.—*Tatler*, no. 237.

Mr. Loveday used to style *shyness* the English madness. If indulged, it may be the cause of madness, by driving men to shun company, and live in solitude; which few heads are strong enough to bear; none, if it be joined with idleness. Or it may be the effect of madness, which is misanthropic and malignant: some say, pride is always at the bottom. —*Jones, Life of Bishop Horne*, p. 397.

The true rule is this. Words ending in *y* . . . preceded by a consonant, if they assume an additional syllable, change *y* into *i*. The exceptions to this are, 1. when the additional syllable begins with *i*; 2. when the original word is a monosyllable; though before *ed* even monosyllables change *y* into *i*, as *dried*; for when a single letter forms a fourth or fifth part of a whole word, the eye is not easily reconciled to the loss, nor consequently to the change. We should therefore write *shyly* and *shyness*.—*Todd*, in *Nares's Orthoepy*, p. 310.

See also under Sly.

Siámang. *s.* [? Malay.] In *Zoology*. Ape (gibbon) of the genus Simia.

Mr. Duvaucel . . . affirms that the cry of the *siamang* may be heard for miles.—*Huxley, Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature.*

Siálogogue. *s.* [Gr. σίαλον = saliva.] Medicine which promotes the salivary discharge.

Sialogogues are of two kinds: some produce their effect by direct application to the mouth: others are swallowed, and require to be absorbed before they act as such.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Sib. *s.* [A.S. = peace, alliance, consanguinity; *sibba* = relation.] Relation.

Our puritans, very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the jesuits].—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 139.

Sib. *adj.* Related by blood.

He is no faery born, ne *sib* at all
To elfes. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Síbbens. *s.* [?] Cutaneous disease so called.

Sibbens or *sivvens* . . . resembles the yaws in many respects, but differs from it entirely in others.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Síbilant. *adj.* [Lat. *sibilans, -antis*; *sibilo* = I hiss.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of lisping and *sibilant* letters.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Sibilátion. *s.* Hissing sound.

Metals quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling.—*Ibid.*

Síbyl. *s.* [Lat. *sibylla.*] Prophetess among the pagans.

It was my dismal hap to hear
A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 68.

Síbylline. *adj.* [Lat. *sibyllinus.*] Relating, belonging to a sibyl.

The genuine *sibylline* oracles . . . in the first ages of the church were easily distinguished from the spurious.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion*, § 6.

Síbyllist. *s.* Believer in the sibylline prophecies.

These verses profess to be the work of an inspired sibyl of the time of Noah, and they were received by many of the Egyptian Christians as a proof of the divine mission of Jesus. They are undoubtedly a pious fraud, and as such they deceive many. Celsus charges the Christians with being *sibyllists*; but notwithstanding this sneer, these verses are quoted as authority by many Christian writers, and even by the Romish church to the present day.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Sícamore. *s.* Sycamore.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*.—*Peacham.*

Síccity. *s.* [Fr. *siccité*; from Lat. *siccus* = dry.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or dryness.—*Bacon, History of Life and Death.*

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer colliquation from aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and driness of its flesh.—*Ibid.*

In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sice. *s.* [Fr. *six.*] Number six at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice*;
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 87.

What reason can he have to presume that he shall throw an ace rather than a *sice*?—*South, Sermons*, i. 281.

Sich. *adj.* Such. *Provincial.*

I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Sick. *adj.* [A.S. *seoc.*]

1. Afflicted with disease: (with *of* before the disease).

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick of* Pym's disease?
Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.

Despair
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 489.

A spark, like thee, of the man-killing trade
Fell *sick*. *Dryden, Translation of Persius*, iii. 162.

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by some seasonable assistance.—*Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well.—*Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 2.

4. Disgusted: (with *of*).

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick of* happiness,
And purge the obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

He was not so *sick of* his master as *of* his work.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike *of* envy and *of* praise?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

I'm quite *sick of* clever men—one never knows how to trust them; if they are not dishonest they are eccentric!—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. xviii.

Sick. *v. n.* Sicken. *Rare.*

A little time before
Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Sícken. *v. a.*

1. Make sick; disease.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death?
Prior, Solomon, i. 84.

2. Weaken; impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Sícken. *v. n.*

1. Grow sick; fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died.—*Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd.
Milton, Epitaph on Hobson the Cambridge Carrier.

2. Be satiated; be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ev'n till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

3. Be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.

The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 327.

4. Grow weak; decay; languish.

So *sicken* waning moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxv.

Abstract what others feel, what others think;
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 45.

Sícker. *adj.* [Danish, *sikker.*] Sure; certain; firm. *Rare.*

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little in condition *sicker*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Used *adverbially*. In a certain manner; surely; certainly.

Sicker thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

Sickerly. *adv.* Surely. *Rare.*

That men may more *sickerly* be evil.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, introduction: 1551.

Sickerness. *s.* Security. *Rare.*

Lightly she leaped, as a wight forlore,
From her dull horse, in desperate distresse,
And to her feet betooke her doubtful *sickerness*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 25.

Sickish. *adj.* Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick.

Not the body only, but the mind too, which commonly follows the temper of the body, is *sickish* and indisposed.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 296.

Sometimes *sickish*, and then swooning.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Sickishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sickish; tendency to be sick.

The burning heat afterwards is not so intense, nor the headache and sickness so great, nor with such frequent vomitings, but rather a continued *sickishness*.—*Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 228: 1733.

Sickle. *s.* [A.S. *sicol.*] Reaping-hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 277.

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine.—*South, Sermons.*

O'er whom Time gently shakes his wings of down,
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 109.

By Jove, sir, the whole mob rose one day with pitchforks and *sickles*, and smash went Farmer Smart's thrashing-machines; and on the same night my ricks were on fire.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. ii.

Sickled. *adj.* Supplied with a sickle; carrying a sickle.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Sickleman. *s.* One who uses a sickle; reaper.

You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Sickler. *s.* Reaper.

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.
Sandys.

Sickliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sickly; disposition to sickness; habitual disease.

Impute
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years.—*Graunt.*

Mr. Pecksniff straightened himself by a surprising effort, as every one turned hastily towards him; and standing on his feet, regarded the assembly with a look of ineffable wisdom. Gradually it gave place to a smile; a feeble, helpless, melancholy smile; bland, almost to *sickliness*.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Sickly. *adv.* In a sick, or unhealthy, manner.

We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Sickly. *adj.*

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered.

I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indisposed and *sickly* fit
For the sound man. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, ii. 4.

A pleasing cordial Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart.
Id., Richard III., ii. 1.

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop.
Dryden, Ode on the Coronation of Charles II.

Would we know what health and ease are worth, let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price.—*Grew.*

There Affectation, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;

Practised to lisp, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and perishing like your clothes, but, like infected clothes, fill you with all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings.—*Law.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have summon'd me away.
Dryden.

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light
Should shine near William's fuller day.
Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.

Sickly. *v. a.* Make diseased; taint with the hue of disease. *Rare.*

The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Sickness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sick.

1. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king,
As loth to lose him.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.

2. Disease; malady.

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses*.—*Matthew*, viii. 17.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd. *Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 6.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

Side. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Parts of animals fortified by the ribs.

When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding fiercely fret.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *sides*.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer, 878.

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.

The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side* and on the other.—*Exodus*, xxxii. 15.

The force of these outward streams might well enough serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its *sides* would equiponderate.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Right or left.

The lovely Thaïs by his *side*
Sat like a blooming eastern bride
In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*
Pays tribute to the Persian pride.
Lord Roscommon.

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
Unhappy thou! but more thy widow wife.
At this she paused, for now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *side*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

The temple of Diana chaste,
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, ii. 618.

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads 'ying down by the *sides* of fountains.—*Addison.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They looking back, all the eastern *side* beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 641.

If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this *side* nothing. *Ibid.* ii. 99.

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of grace.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own *side* did falling on him.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 889.

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *side*.—*Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour.—*Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair.
Tickell, Epistle from a Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon.

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 451.

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart.
Id., Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another: (used of *persons*, or *propositions*, respecting each other).

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and wounded on both sides.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are about them that have it: on the other *side*, the plague taketh soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air.—*Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my reason tells me that what I have long considered may be as just as what an ordinary judge will condemn.—*Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither *side*.
Id., Indian Emperor, iii. 1.

It is granted on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth universally possess the minds of men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Two nations still pursued
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute
To fly conjunction. *A. Philips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity: (as, 'He's cousin by his mother's or father's *side*').

Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
Whose temper betters by the father's *side*,
Unlike the rest that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnell.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

a. Lateral.

They shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and on the upper door post of the houses.—*Exodus*, xii. 7.

b. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprise, than by downright admonition.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped.
Dryden.

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble.—*Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unexpected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter but Homer.—*Pope, Preface to the Translation of the Iliad.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions, which by a *side* wind reflected on me.—*Swift.*

Side. *v. n.*

1. Lean on one side. *Rare.*

All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed.—*Bacon.*

2. Take a party; engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

Not yet so dully desperate
To *side* against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 595.

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*.
Granville.

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject.—*Addison.*

All *side* in parties, and begin the attack.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy.—*Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court, will probably be more temperate.—*Id.*

Side. *v. a.*

1. Be at the side of; stand at the side of. *Rare.*

But his blind eye, that *sided* Paridell,
All his demeasnure from his sight did hide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 9, 27.

The pair, which do each other *side*,
Though yet some space doth them divide,
This happy night must both make one.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

If Clara *side* him, and will call him friend,
I would the difference of our bloods were such
As might with any shift be wiped away.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure.

2. Match. *Rare.*

He [Mr. John Hales] had sure read more, and carried more about him in his excellent memory, than any man I ever knew, my lord Falkland only excepted, who I think *sided* him.—*Lord Clarendon Life*, i. 53.

Side-dish. *s.* [the *d*, double in sound as well as spelling.] Dish at the side, as opposed to the top and bottom, of a dining-table.

How we dining-out snobs sneer at your cookery, and pooh-pooh your old hock,... and know that the *side-dishes* of to-day are rechauffées from the dinner of yesterday, and mark how certain dishes are whisked off the table untasted, so that they may figure at the banquet to-morrow.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

Sideboard. *s.* Sidetable on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table. See Sidetable.

At a stately *sideboard* by the wine
That fragrant smell diffused.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 350.

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 180.

The snow white damask ensigns are display'd
And glittering salvers on the *sideboard* laid. *King.*

The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require.
Prior, Epistle to the Queen, desiring her Picture.

Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver vessels, to the value of 11,966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sidebox. *s.* Enclosed seat on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaus?
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Sidefly. *s.* Fly so called from its attaching its egg to the hair on the side and other parts of the horse which are within reach of that animal's tongue; which eggs, when licked off, are hatched in the intestinal canal, and voided as bots.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *sidefly* proceeds.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Sideling. *adv.* This is another form of Sidelong; the verb Sidle being a catachrestic derivation from it.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sideling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels.—*Swift.*

Sidelong. *adv.* [the *-long* is the A.S. *lung*, not *long*, the adjective of *length*. See Grovel; also Sideling.]

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.

As if on earth
Winds underground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 195.

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid.*

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but shade those which blow from the afternoon sun.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Sidelong. *adj.* Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

When thou... a tempting harlot dost behold,
And when she casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance.
Id., Translation of Persius, iii. 218.

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse.—*Locke.*

Sidepocket. *s.* Pocket at the side (chiefly applied to those of the waistcoat).

With this defiance, Mr. Weller buttoned up his change in a *side pocket*, and with many confirmatory

nods and gestures by the way proceeded in search of the subject of discourse.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlv.

Sider. *s.* One who sides with a party, engages in a faction, or takes a side; sidesman.

Such converts . . . are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries; as the papists, and their *siders*.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, preface: 1616.

A *sider* with all times.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. col. 27.

Sideral. *adj.* Starry; astral.

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced
Like change on sea, and land; *sideral* blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent!
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 692.

The musk . . . that earliest gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 508.

Siderated. *adj.* Blasted; planet-struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffering an extinction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Siderátion. *s.* Sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; sudden deprivation of sense.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Sidéreal. *adj.* [Lat. *sidus, sideris* = star.] Astral; starry; relating to the stars.

This was a permanent symbol of the *sidereal* splendours.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iii.

The Egyptians called their heroes by the names of their *sidereal* and elementary deities.—*Shuckford, On the Creation and Fall of Man*, preface, p. xxi.

Sidéreous. *adj.* Sidereal.

The mystical conjunction of hawk and lion implies either the genial or the *sidereous* sun, the great celerity thereof, and the strength and vigour in its operations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Ord MS.)

Síderite. *s.* [Lat. *sideritis.*] Loadstone.

Upon which he hangs in a cord a *siderite* of Herculean stone.—*Brewer, Lingua.*

Síderolite. *s.* [Gr. σίδηρος = steel, iron + λίθος = stone.] Meteoric stone, mainly consisting of iron.

Aerolites [are] meteorites, consisting for the most part of various silicates, interspersed with isolated particles of nickeliferous iron, meteoric pyrites, &c. . . . *Siderolites*; meteorites, consisting of nickeliferous native iron in a more or less continuous or spongelike state. . . . Aerosiderites are masses of native iron, generally nickeliferous, and containing phosphides of nickel and iron, carbon, troilite, &c.—*N. Story-Maskelyne, Catalogue of the Collection of Meteorites in the British Museum.*

Sídesaddle. *s.* Woman's seat on horseback.

Another with a cradel,
And with a *syde-sadel*.
Skelton, Tunning of Elinor Rummyng.

The use of riding in coaches, and of *side-saddles*, [is] since the time of Richard II. here with us.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 273.

Sídesman. *s.* Assistant to the churchwarden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

How little leisure would they find to be the most pragmatical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.* (Ord MS.)

Sídetable. *s.* Table placed against the wall rather than in the middle of the room; used for eating at: (the *sideboard* being more especially used as a stand for the meat, plates, &c., connected with the meal).

The Duke . . . went to the *side-table*, and began cutting himself some cold roast beef.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iv. ch. viii.

The entrance of the tea-board, and a request from Mrs. Jonas that she would make tea at a *side-table* for the party that had unexpectedly assembled, restored her to herself.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlvi.

Sídetaking. *s.* Engagement in a faction or party.

What furious *sidetakings*, what plots, what bloodsheds!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 72.

Sídeways. *adv.* Laterally; on one side

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.*

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *sideways*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

'What makes him go *sideways?*' said Mr. Snodgrass in the bin, to Mr. Winkle in the saddle. 'I can't imagine,' replied Mr. Winkle. His horse was drifting up the street in the most mysterious manner—side first, with his head towards one side of the way, and his tail towards the other.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. v.

Síding. *verbal abs.*

1. Engagement in a faction.

As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did all, who affected novelties, adhere to that side.—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. In *Railways.* Short line of rails on which trains are shunted from the main line.

Sídle. *v. n.* [see Sideling.] Go with the body the narrowest way, or sideways. *A word of doubtful propriety.*

The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing his body.—*Swift.*

Dick heard, and tweedling, ogling, bridling,
Turning short round, strutting, and *sideling*,
Attested glad his approbation
Of an immediate conjugation.
Cowper, Pairing Time anticipated.

Siege. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of besetting a fortified place; leaguer.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn; here let them lie,
Till famine and the ague eat them up.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take the town.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 120.

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 3.

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria*, 33.

3. Seat; throne. *Obsolete.*

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Place; class; rank. *Obsolete.*

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 2.

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Id., Hamlet*, iv. 7.

5. Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meseraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *siege*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Siege. *v. a.* Besiege: (the *latter* the *commoner* word).

Him he had long opprest with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* fort.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Siésta. *s.* [Spanish.] Midday nap.

It is recorded of Galen, that when he slept his *siesta* (as the Spaniards call it), or afternoon sleep, to avoid excess that way, he used to sit in such a posture, that having a gold ball in his hand, and a copper vessel underneath, as soon as his senses were shut, the ball would fall down, and the noise thereof would awake him.—*Howell.*

Now pillow'd cheek to cheek, in loving sleep,
Haidée and Juan their *siesta* took,
A gentle slumber, but it was not deep,
For ever and anon a something shook
Juan, and shuddering o'er his frame would creep;
And Haidée's sweet lips murmur'd like a brook
A wordless music, and her face so fair
Stirred with her dream, as rose-leaves with the air.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 29.

Sieve. *s.* [A.S. *sife, syfe.*]

1. Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; boulter; searce.

Thy counsel
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a *sieve*.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Id., Macbeth*, i. 3.

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping the holes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If life sunk through you, like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself, you lived not while you might.
Dryden.

2. Basket; measure of vegetables or fruit.

Apple-wives
That wrangle for a *sieve*.
Sir W. Davenant, The Wits.

It is well known that *sieves* and *half-sieves* are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent-Garden market. . . . Dr. Farmer adds, that, in several counties of England, the baskets used for carrying out dirt, &c., are called *sieves*.—*Steevens, Notes on Shakespear.*

Sift. *v. a.* [A.S. *siftan.*]

1. Separate by a sieve.

2. Separate; part.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*

3. Examine; try.

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian churches ought to have their elderships.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 531.

One would think that every member who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly convinced of their preference to those he rejects.—*Addison.*

Sífting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who sifts or uses a sieve; critical examination.

In the *sifting* of such favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of padar and bran.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Sigh. *v. n.* [A.S. *seogan.*] Emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign?—*Mark*, viii. 12.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To Christian intercessors.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slippery thrones were placed,
And, chasing, *sigh* to think themselves are chased.
Dryden.

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one.
Prior, Alma, i. 325.

Sigh. *v. a.* Lament; mourn.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.

Sigh. *s.* Violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swoln with keeping my *sighs* imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes turned back to drown my heart.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Love is a smoke raised with the fume of *sighs*;
Being purged, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charged.—*Id., Macbeth*, v. 1.

Prayers that e'en spoke, and pity seem'd to call,
And issuing *sighs*, that smoked along the wall.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 473.

Sígher. *s.* One who sighs.

I could wish myself a sigh to be so chid,
Or at least a *sigher* to be comforted.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

The passion of love is the most general concern among men; and I am glad to hear by my last advices from Oxford, that there are a set of *sighers* in that university, who have erected themselves into a society in honour of that tender passion.—*Spectator*, no. 30.

Sighing. *verbal abs.* Act of emitting the breath audibly, as in grief.

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy now will I arise.—*Psalms*, xii. 5.

The poor bird was beaten back with the loud *sighings* of an eastern wind.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.*

It throbbed in sweet and languid beatings there,
Catching new life from transitory death;
Like the vague *sighings* of a wind at even,
That wakes the wavelets of the slumbering sea,
And dies on the creation of its breath,
And sinks and rises, fails and swells by fits.
Shelley, Queen Mab, viii.

Sight. *s.* [A.S. *gesiht.*]

1. Perception by the eye; sense of seeing.

If bees go forth to a right place, they must needs have *sight.*—*Bacon.*

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, or decrepit age!
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 67.

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape.
Sir J. Denham.

My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sight*. *Swift.*

2. Open view; situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And placed the same before the king in *sight.*
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Æneas cast his wondering eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 802.

I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight.*
Id., Translation of Juvenal, x. 134.

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sight* required are;
The power to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear space and time the form distinct to bring.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Mine eye pursued him still, but under shade
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 572.

What form of death him could affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with steadfast *sight*,
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep!
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter, understood at first *sight.*—*Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own.—*Archbishop Wake.*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,
And at a distance see superiour light. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: (as, 'The *sight* of a quadrant').

Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire, sparkling through *sights* of steel.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still.
Sir P. Sidney.

Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*

Not an eye,
But is a-weary of thy common *sight*,
Save mine, which hath desired to see thee more.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt.—*Exodus.* iii. 3.

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the same *sights* a second time.—*Addison.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,
Though gods assembled grace his towering height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Before you pass the imaginary *sights*
Of lords, and earls, and dukes, and garter'd knights,
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes;
Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies.
Id., Epistle to Miss Blount.

Sighted. *adj.* Seeing in a particular manner: (used in *composition*, as *quicksighted, shortsighted*).

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open *sighted* as on horseback.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Sightfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sightful; perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Obsolete.*

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness.*
Sir P. Sidney.

Sightless. *adj.*

1. Wanting sight; blind.

Poor grooms are *sightless* night.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 11.

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains, . . .
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

3. Invisible.

You murdering ministers,
Wherever in your *sightless* substances
You wait on nature's mischief!
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

The *sightless* couriers of the air. *Ibid.* i. 7.

Winds that *sightless* in the sounding air do fly.
Warner, Albion's England.

Sightliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sightly; appearance pleasing or agreeable to the eye.

Glass-eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness.*—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 290: 1648.

Sightly. *adj.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides shews upon an ass.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Their having two eyes and two ears, so placed, is more *sightly* and useful.—*More, Antidote against Atheism.*

A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's subjects: we elected a president by his height.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Sigil. *s.* [Lat. *sigillum.*] Seal; signature.

Sorceries to raise the infernal pow'rs,
And *sigils* framed in planetary hours.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 382.

Sigmoidal. *adj.* [from the Greek letter called *sigma*, and εἶδος = figure, form.] Curved, like the Greek letter already named.

It must necessarily thrust the blood through the open passage of the vena arteriosa, where the *sigmoidal* portals hindering its return, it must pass through the strainer of the lungs.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 233: 1666.

Sign. *s.* [Lat. *signum.*]

1. Token of anything; that by which anything is shown.

Signs must resemble the things they signify.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which he should keep it steadily annexed. —*Locke.*

2. Wonder; miracle; prodigy.

It shall come to pass if they will not believe thee, neither hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, that they will not believe the voice of the latter *sign.*—*Exodus*, iv. 8.

Compell'd by *signs* and judgements dire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 175.

3. Picture or token hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.

I found my miss, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
He barely named the street, promised the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign.* *Donne.*

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

True sorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *sign.*
Sir J. Suckling.

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses.—*Swift.*

4. Monument; memorial.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace.—*Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign.*—*Numbers*, xxvi. 10.

5. Constellation in the zodiac.

There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear.—*Bacon History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

After every foe subdued, the sun
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run.
Dryden.

6. Note or token given without words.

They made *signs* to his father.—*Luke*, i. 62.

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The ensign of Messiah blazed,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 775.

8. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves.—*Brerewood.*

9. Subscription of one's name: (as, 'a *sign* manual').

10. In *Medicine.* See Symptom.

Sign. *v. a.* [Lat. *signo*; Fr. *signer*; A.S. *segnian.*]

1. Mark.

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end.—*Book of Common Prayer, Office of Baptism.*

2. Denote; show.

You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming
With meekness and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

3. Ratify by hand or seal.

Be pleased to *sign* these papers: they are all
Of great concern! *Dryden, Cleomenes*, ii. 1.

4. Betoken; signify; represent typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign.*—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Sign. *v. n.* Be a sign or omen.

Musick i' the air?—Under the earth.—
It *signs* well, does 't not?—No.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 3.

Signal. *s.* Notice given by a sign; sign that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Scarce the dawning day began to spring,
As, at a *signal* given, the streets with clamours ring.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 434.

Signal. *adj.* Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament for the *signal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it, is a very *signal* accident.—*Swift.*

Signality. *s.* Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes.—*Sir T. Browne.*

It seems a *signality* in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours.—*Glanville.*

Signalize. *v. a.* Make eminent; make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signalize* themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences.—*Addison.*

Some one eminent spirit, having *signalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people.—*Swift.*

Signally. *adv.* In a signal manner; remarkably; memorably.

Persons *signally* and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatenings.—*South, Sermons.*

Signation. *s.* Sign given; act of betokening.

A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation*, to be raised unto a lunary representation. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Signature. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *signatura.*]

1. Sign or mark impressed upon anything; stamp; mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul.—*Watts.*

That natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stampt with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism.—*Bentley.*

With these exceptions, all political offences, committed before the day on which the royal *signature* was affixed to the Act, were covered with a general oblivion.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

The general herd of the Della Cruscans may be safely set down as having been mere blatant blockheads. Of some of the fictitious *signatures* quoted by Gifford we find no interpretation; such as Arno, Cesario, Julia, &c. Others of the names he mentions are real names.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 385.

2. Mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; hence, the doctrine of, or the cure by means of, *signatures*, in old medicine.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signatures* of their motions: the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Seek out for plants, and *signatures*,
To quack of universal cures.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 329.

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom.—*Glanville.*

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect.—*Rogers.*

4. In *Printing.* Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

Signature. *v. a.* Mark out.

Those who by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signatured* to intellectual professions.—*Cheyne, Essay on Regimen*, p. 30. (Ord MS.)

Signaturist. *s.* One who holds the doctrine of signatures.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions. *Sir T. Browne.*

Signer. *s.* One who signs.

Signet. *s.* [Fr.] Seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

He said What pledge shall I give thee? And she said, Thy *signet*, and thy bracelets, and thy staff that is in thine hand.—*Genesis*, xxxviii. 18.

I've been bold
To them to use your *signet* and your name.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet* is not strange to you.—*Id., Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

He delivered him his private *signet*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Proof of my life my royal *signet* made.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

Used *adjectivally.*

The impression of a *signet* ring.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Significance. *s.* Meaning; import.

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Significancy. *s.*

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate *significancies.*—*Holder.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to majesty, the *significancy* and sound of words, not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre.—*Dryden.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired.—*Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason?—*Addison.*

Significant. *adj.*

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *significant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor.—*Addison.*

'Political religionism.' — In Professor Dugald Stewart's first Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy, I find this singular and *significant* term.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of English Literature.*

4. Important; momentous.

Significant. *s.*

1. That which expresses something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

My books command me to lay bare
The secret thou art bent on keeping:
Here must a high attest be given,
What bridegroom was for her ordained by heaven:
And in my glass *significants* there are
Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping.
Wordsworth, Egyptian Maid.

2. Token; that which stands as a sign of something.

An erect and forward stature, a large breast, neat and pliant joints, and the like, may be good *significants* of health, of strength, or agility; but are very foreign arguments of wit.— *W. Wotton, On the Education of Children.*

Significantly. *adv.* In a significant manner; with force of expression.

Christianity is known in Scripture by no name so *significantly* as by the simplicity of the Gospel.—*South, Sermons.*

Signification. *s.*

1. Act of making known by signs.

A lye is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another.—*South, Sermons.*

Another circumstance worthy of note in this session is a *signification*, through the speaker, of her majesty's pleasure that no bills concerning religion should be received, unless they should be first considered and approved by the clergy, and requiring to see certain bills touching rites and ceremonies that had been read in the house.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. x.

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

Brute animals make divers motions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. —*Holder.*

Significative. *adj.*

1. Betokening by an early sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us.—*Brerewood.*

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called ealdfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirdafader.— *Camden, Remains.*

Significatively. *adv.* In a significative manner; so as to betoken by an external sign.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 38.

Significator. *s.* Significatory.

They are principal *significators* of manners — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 190.

See whether the *significators* in her horoscope agree with his.—*Ibid.* p. 634.

Significatory. *s.* That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Signify. *v. a.* [Fr. *signifier*; Lat. *significo.*]

1. Declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*. I pray you,
Within the house your mistress is at hand.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes . . .
Nor knew what *signified* the boding sign,
But found the pow'rs displeased, and fear'd the wrath divine.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 261.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Mean; express.

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

By Scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews' Sabbath, and but of late years used to *signify* the Lord's day.—*Nelson.*

3. Import; weigh: (seldom used except *interrogatively*, '*What signifies?*' or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*).

Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God *signify nothing*, yet that is nothing to us.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

What signifies the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify nothing* to the present societies in the world.—*Locke.*

What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie?—*Swift.*

4. Make known; declare.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John.—*Revelation*, i. 1.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him,
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. —*Swift.*

Signify. *v. n.* Express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin.—*B. Jonson.*

Signing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who signs or affixes a signature.

[He] cancell'd an old will and forged a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of *signing*
With a wet seal and a fresh interlining.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 101.

Signior. *s.* [Italian, *signore.*] Title of respect, among the Italians: (with the Turks the grand *signior* is the sultan).

Who is he comes here?—This is *signior* Antonio. —*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*,
My very noble and approved good masters.
Id., Othello, i. 3.

Signiorize. *v. a.* Exercise dominion over; subject.

[If] love held me not so enthralled and subject to his laws as he doth, and to the eyes of the ungrateful fair whose name I secretly mutter, there should the eyes of this beautiful damsel presently *signiorize* my liberty.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. iii. ch. ii.

Signiorize. *v. n.* Have dominion.

At the time that He was to come, Judah must lose the scepter; not then to rule or *signorize* in Judah.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 171: 1658.

Signiory. *s.*

1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time
Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

The earls, their titles, and their *signiories*,
They must restore again.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd those high honours, princely *seigniories*,
And proud prerogatives. *West.*

2. Used by Shakespear for seniority.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Signpost. *s.* That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving
A shed or *signpost*.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3.

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many *signpost* dawbers, that now 'tis grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness.—*Dryden.*

Vernon, the butcher Cumberland, Wolfe, Hawke,
Prince Ferdinand, Granby, Burgoyne, Keppell, Howe,
Evil and good, have had their time of talk,
And filled their *signposts* then, like Wellesley now.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 2.

Sike. *adj.* Such. *Provincial.*

Sike mister bene all misgone,
They heapen hills of wrath;
Sike syrlie shepherds han we none,
They keepen all the path.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Sile. *v. a.* [Swedish, *sila.*] Strain, as fresh milk from the cow: (used in the north of England: whence a *sile-dish* = a strainer. *Siled* milk is also sometimes another term for *skimmed* milk. To *sile* is likewise used for *subside*, or *sink down*, from the primary meaning).

Silence. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *silentium.*]

1. State of holding peace; forbearance of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *silence* at my counsel.—*Job*, xxix. 21.

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in *silence*.—1 *Timothy*, ii. 12.

First to himself he inward *silence* broke.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 895.

Speech submissively withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause,
Then pompous *silence* reigns, and stills the noisy laws.
Pope.

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease,
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace. *Id.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into *silence*,
And discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

3. Secrecy.

4. Stillness; not noise.

Hail happy groves, calm and secure retreat
Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal seat.
Lord Roscommon.

5. Oblivion; obscurity.

Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell;
For strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame;
Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 380.

Silence. *interj.* Authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity;
I'll be his surety.—*Silence!* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Silence. *v. a.*

1. Oblige to hold peace; forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to 's pow'r
He would have made them mules, *silenced* their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedoms.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her propriety. *Id., Othello*, ii. 3.

This passed as an oracle, and *silenced* those that moved the question.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

This would *silence* all further opposition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,
I could not *silence* my complaints. *Sir J. Denham.*

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery.—*Rogers.*

If it please him altogether to *silence* me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him.—*Archbishop Wake.*

2. Still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight and *silence* all our guns. *Waller.*

The thund'rer spoke, nor durst the queen reply;
A reverend horror *silenced* all the sky.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 736.

Sílent. *adj.* [Lat. *silens*, *-entis*; *sileo* = I am silent.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day-time, but thou hearest not; and in the night season, and am not *silent*.—*Psalms*, xxii. 2.

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1063.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word concealed.—*Broome.*

3. Still; having no noise.

Like starry light,
Which, sparkling on the *silent* waves, does seem more bright. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the *silent*, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 38.

4. Wanting efficacy.

Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtueless, and dead.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The sun to me is dark,
And *silent* as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 86.

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 937.

6. Not making noise or rumour.

The pious youth, more studious how to save
His aged sire, now sinking to the grave,
Preferr'd the power of plants, and *silent* praise
Of healing arts, before Phœbean bays.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xii. 581.

Siléntiary. *s.* [L.Lat. *silentiarius.*]

1. One who is appointed to take care that silence and proper order be kept in court.

2. One who is sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

The emperor afterwards sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary*, again confirming it.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Silently. *adv.* In a silent manner.

1. Without speech.

For me they beg, each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 3.

When with one three nations join to fight,
They *silently* confess that one more brave.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, xlii.

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir; in all those cases the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently* passes over.—*Locke.*

Sílex. *s.* [Lat.] Flint.

Silhouétte. *s.* For origin and meaning see extract.

Silhouette is well understood as a black profile. ... *Silhouette* was minister of state in France in 1759; that period was a critical one. ... *Silhouette* could contrive no other expedient to prevent a national bankruptcy than excessive economy. ... Portraits were now only profiles of a face, traced by a black pencil on the shadow cast by a candle on white paper. ... *Silhouette* was driven into retirement, ... but has left his name to describe the most economical sort of portrait, and one as melancholy as his own face.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Political Nicknames.*

Sílica. *s.* See extract.

Silica and *Silicon*. *Silica* was till lately ranked among the earths proper; but since the researches of Davy and Berzelius it has been transferred to the chemical class of acids. It constitutes the principal portion of most of the hard stones and minerals which compose the crust of the globe; occurring nearly pure in rock-crystal, quartz, agate, calcedony, flint, &c. *Silica* or silicic acid may be obtained perfectly pure, and also in the finest state of comminution, by taking the precipitate formed by passing silicated fluoric gas through water, filtering, washing, and igniting it, to expel the last traces of the fluoride of *silicon*. The powder thus obtained is so light as to be blown away with the least breath of air. ... *Silica* is composed of 48·04 *silicon*, and 51·96 oxygen.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sílicate. *s.* See extract under Silicon.

Silícious. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, flint or silex.

Silicious earth is often found in a stony form, such as flint or quartz; and still more frequently in that of a very fine sand, such as that whereof glass is made.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 6.

Many monocotyledons are coated with a *silicious* pellicle, and afford useful materials for thatching, as the common reed.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. vii. § 305.

Silícium. *s.* See next entry.

Sílicon. *s.* See extract.

Silicates are compounds of *silicic* acid (*silica*), with the bases alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda. They constitute the greater part by far of the hard minerals which encrust the terrestrial globe. ... *Silicon*, called also *silicium*, may be obtained by burning potassium in silicated fluoric gas. The product of the combustion is a brown cinder, which on being thrown into water disengages hydrogen with violence, and lets fall a dark liver-brown powder, upon which water exercises no action. This matter is *silicon* mixed with a salt of difficult solution, which is composed of fluorine, potassium, and *silicon*. This salt may, however, be removed by a great deal of washing.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Silk. *s.* [A.S. *seolc*; Lat. *sericum* = belonging to the *Seres* or Chinese.] Secretion of the Silkworm; thread or tissue thereof.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *silk*;
And it was dyed in mummy, which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks*, betray thy poor heart to woman.—*Id., King Lear*, iii. 4.

He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Without the worm, in Persian *silks* we shine.
Waller.

Sílken. *adj.*

1. Made of silk.

Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread;
Charm ache with air, and agony with words.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Now will we revel it,
With *silken* coats, and caps, and golden rings.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dissolved,
Wetting the borders of her *silken* veil.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 729.

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envide,
And wished that two such fans, so *silken* soft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide.
Spenser.

All the youth of England are on fire,
And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. chorus.

For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,
And sleeps are sweeter on the *silken* ground.
Dryden.

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and *silken* language.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Those iron barons (for so I may call them when compared with the *silken* barons of modern days) were the guardians of the people; and three words of their barbarous Latin, 'nullus liber homo,' are worth all the classics. Yet their virtues were never tried in a question so important as this.—*Lord Chatham.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakespear, King John*, v. 1.

Every *silken* coxcomb that has but a page at his heels.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand on Love Melancholy*, p. 51.

Sílken. *v. a.* Make soft or smooth, as silk.

If your sheep are of Silurian breed,
Nightly to house them dry, on fern, or straw,
Silkening their fleeces. *Dyer, The Fleece.*

Sílkiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Silky: (*silkness* less proper).

1. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity.

Sir your *silkness*
Clearly mistakes Mecœnas and his house,
To think there breathes a spirit beneath his roof
Subject unto these poor affections
Of undermining envy and detraction,
Moods only proper to base groveling minds.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

2. Smoothness.

The claret had no *silkiness*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Sílkman. *s.* Dealer in silk.

He's indited to dinner . . . to Master Smooth's the *silkman.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Silkmércer. *s.* Dealer in silk.

Being born without prospect of hereditary riches, he was sent to London in his youth, and placed apprentice to a *silk-mercer.*—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Gay.*

Silkweáver. *s.* One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

True English hate your monsieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, epilogue.

The Chinese are ingenious *silk-weavers.*—*Watts.*

Silkworm. *s.* Caterpillar of the Phalæna mori, that spins silk. See extracts.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *silkworms* devour leaves swiftly.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,
A purer web the *silkworm* never drew.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 234.

Animated by a zeal truly patriotic, De Serres in France, 1599, composed a work on the art of raising *silk-worms,* and dedicated it to the municipal body of Paris, to excite the inhabitants to cultivate mulberry-trees. The work at first produced a strong sensation, and many planted mulberry-trees in the vicinity of Paris; but as they were not yet used to raise and manage the *silk-worm,* they reaped nothing but their trouble for their pains.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Introducers of Exotic Flowers and Fruits.*

The *silkworm* . . . is subject to four metamorphoses. The egg sends forth a caterpillar . . . which having acquired its full size . . . begins to discharge a viscid secretion, in the form of pulpy thin filaments, . . . which harden in the air. These threads are instinctively coiled in an ovoid nest round itself, called a cocoon, which serves as a defence against living enemies and changes of temperature.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sílky. *adj.*

1. Made of silk.

In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise.
Shenstone, Elegies, xviii.

2. Soft; tender.

The several graces and elegancies of musick, the soft and *silky* touches, the nimble transitions and delicate closes.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age,* p. 144: 1666.

Silky soft
Favonius breathe still softer.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Sill. *s.* [A.S. *syl.*]

1. Timber or stone at the foot of the door.

He can scarce lift his leg over a *sill.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 450.

The farmer's goose, who in the stubble
Has fed without restraint or trouble,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door *sill.*
Swift, Progress of Poetry.

2. Bottom piece in a window frame.

3. Shafts of a waggon; thills.

Sillabub. *s.* [*slubber; slubber* up a *sillabub* (Halliwell's Provincial Dictionary).] Milk beaten with sugar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the sand-red cow;
Where, for some study foot-ball swain,
Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feast,
By some rich farmer's wife and sister drest,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run so fast,
That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last. *King.*

Sílily. *adv.* In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much, what thou and I
Did till we loved? were we not wean'd till then,
But suck'd on childish pleasures *sillily?*
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers' den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Do, do, look *sillily,* good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Sílliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Silly; simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The *sillyness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'Tis very easy to sift and toss this fine thought which would afford good diversion; for, besides its own *silliness,* it contradicts all the rest, and spoils the whole grimace of the book.—*Bentley, Philelcutherus Lipsiensis,* § 22.

Sílly. *adj.* [A.S. *sælig.*]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless: (in German, the current sense is happy).

A *silly* man, in simple weeds forworne.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms,
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.

Perhaps their loves, or else the sheep,
Was all that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 91.

The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silliest* servants, of the wisest master.—*Sir W. Temple.*

I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off.—*Swift.*

Sillyhow. *s.* [*silly* in the sense of *seely,* and *head.*] Caul; membrane that covers the head of the fœtus, considered, especially by sailors, as a sign of luck.

Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow,* sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Silt. *s.* [*sile* = ooze.] Fine mixture of clay and sand common in alluvial districts.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

In long process of time, the *silt* and sands shall so choak and shallow the sea in and about it.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies,* p. 190.

Used *adjectivally,* as in 'A *silt* road.'

Silt. *v. a.* Clog with silt: (generally with up).

Both [canoes] would become *silted up* on the floor of the estuary.—*Geikie, Geological Quarterly Journal,* vol. xviii. p. 224.

Sílting. *verbal abs.* Process by which anything, as a harbour, an estuary, or some similar piece of water, is clogged with silt: (with *up*).

In this case, . . . the conversion of the sea into land has . . . been referred to the *silting up* of the estuaries, and not to the upheaval.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidence of the Antiquity of Man,* ch. iii.

Sílvan. *adj.* [Lat. *silva* = wood.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 233.

Sílver. *s.* [A.S. *seolfer.*]

1. White and hard metal, next in weight to platinum and gold.

A murrain on't! I took this for *silver.*—*Shakespear, Coriolanus,* i. 5.

2. Anything of soft splendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber closed her *silver* streaming eyes.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. Money made of silver.

Not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of *silver.*—*Shakespear, Tempest,* ii. 2.

Sílver. *adj.*

1. Made of silver.

Put my cup, the *silver* cup, into the sack's mouth of the youngest.—*Genesis,* xliv. 2.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair *silver-shafted* queen. *Milton, Comus,* 441.
Of all the race of *silver-winged* flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

2. White like silver.

Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bathed
Their downy breast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 437.

3. Having a pale lustre.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

4. Soft of voice; soft in sound: (this phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*).

From all their groves, which with the heavenly noises
Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,
And the hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies.
Spenser.

It is my love that calls upon my name.
How *silver* sweet sound lovers' tongues by night!
Like softest musick to attending ears.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

The shilling reared itself upon its edge, and turning the face towards me, opened its mouth; and in a soft *silver* sound gave me the following account of his life and adventures.—*Tatler,* no. 249.

5. Soft; gentle; quiet.

The whyles his lord in *silver* slomber lay,
Like as the evening star adorn'd with deawy ray.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Me no such cares nor combrous thoughts offend,
Ne once my mind's unmoved quiet grieve;
But all the night in *silver* sleepe I spend. *Ibid.*

Be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. Be born under favourable circumstances; be born to good fortune: (as, 'Some are born with a *silver spoon* and some with a wooden ladle').

I must have been *born with a silver spoon in my mouth,* I am sure, to have ever come across Pecksniff. And here have I fallen again into my usual good-luck with the new pupil!—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. vi.

Sílver. *v. a.*

1. Cover superficially with silver; plate with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

The splendour of silver is more pleasing to some eyes than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silver'd* rapiers.—*Bacon.*

Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding.—*Id.*

A gilder shewed me a ring *silver'd* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow.—*Boyle.*

2. Adorn with mild lustre.

Here retired the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

Sílver Fir. *s.* [two words.] Species of the fir; Abies pectinata.

The fir Theophrastus distinguisheth into male and female: the latter is softer timber than the male; it is also a taller and fairer tree; and this is probably the *silver fir.*—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris,* § 27.

Strasburg turpentine is obtained from Abies pectinata (Pinus picea of Linnæus), our *silver fir.*—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Sílverbeater. *s.* One who foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer.—*Boyle.*

Sílverling. *s.* Silver coin.

Where there were a thousand vines at a thousand *silverlings,* it shall be for briars and thorns.—*Isaiah,* vii. 23.

Sílverly. *adv.* With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Sílversmith. *s.* One who works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silversmith,* which made shrines for Diana, brought no small gain to the craftsmen.—*Acts,* xxix. 24.

Sílvery. *adj.* Besprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white *silvery* talc in it.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Of all the enamell'd race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Once brightest shined this child of heat and air.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 421.

Simagré. *s.* [Fr. *simagrée.*] Grimace: (used by Dryden, but not adopted).

The Cyclops . . . felt the force of love, . . .
Assumed the softness of a lover's air;
Now with a crooked sithe his beard he sleeks,
And mows the stubborn stubble of his cheeks
Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
His *simagres,* and rolls his glaring eye.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Acis, Polyphemus and Galatea.

Simagre [is] a wry mouth, or filthy face, the countenance of a jester or clown in a play, made to provoke laughter; also, an hypocritical look.—*Cotgrave.*

Simár. *s.* [L.Lat. *samarra.*] Sacklike robe in which the victims of the Inquisition were burned; robe like it.

The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen,
Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 341.

Vests, perukes, tunicks, *cimarrs.*—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed,* p. 499.

In the Spanish form.

The habits, wherewith these miserable persons were vested, were no less capable of striking horror and pity into the beholders; as well the living persons, as statues, bore a *samarra* of grey stuff, all painted over with devils, flames, &c.—*Wharton, Translation of the History of the Inquisition of Goa*, ch. xxvi.

Símian. *adj.* [Lat. *simius* = ape.] Having the character of an ape.

It is now admitted that the difference between the brain of the highest races of man and that of the lowest, though less in degree, are of the same order as those which separate the human from the *simian* brain; and the same rule holds good in respect to the shape of the skull.... The brain is somewhat less voluminous on the average in the lower races of mankind, its convolutions rather less complicated, and those of the two hemispheres more symmetrical, in all which points an approach is made to the *simian* type.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man.*

Símious. *adj.* Apelike.

Similar. *adj.* [Fr. *similaire*; Lat. *similis*.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar.—*Boyle.*

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Similar honours had been paid, more than six centuries earlier, by Urban the Second to Godfrey of Bouillon.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

Similarity. *s.* Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts.—*Arbuthnot.*

Similarly. *adv.* With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner.

The two pictures of the same object are formed upon points of the retina which are not *similarly* situate.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind.*

This horny substance is gradually lost at one end in a very thin cuticle; and, at the other end, is also *similarly* lost in the membranous bag or true stomach.—*Hunter.*

Símile. *s.* [Lat.; neuter, meaning *like thing*, or *object*, of *similis* = like.] Comparison by which anything is illustrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,
Want *similes*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Lucentio slipp'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.—
A good swift *simile*, but something currish,
Id., Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

In argument,
Similes are like songs in love;
They much describe, they nothing prove.
Prior, Alma, iii. 314.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently.—*Garth.*

Similitude. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *similitudo*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.

Similitude of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly free from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitude*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitude*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 519.

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitude* of one face can be found in the other.—*South, Sermons.*

Fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Comparison; simile.

Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education.—*Wotton.*

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country.—*Dryden.*

Similitúdinary. *adj.* Denoting resemblance or comparison.

Ut is *similitudinary*.—*Coke upon Littleton.*

Our Saviour chose this *similitudinary* way to express our union with himself.—*Dr. Potter, Christopathy*, p. 44: 1680.

Símmer. *v. n.* [from the sound.] Boil gently; boil with a gentle hissing: (in the first extract spelt with *b*).

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simber* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little.—*Boyle.*

Símnel. *s.* [N.Fr. *simenel*; L.Lat. *simnellus*.] Kind of sweet bread or cake; cracknel.

Sodden bread, which be called *simnels* or cracknells, be verie unwholesome.—*Bullein, Government of Health*: 1595.

Simóniac. *s.* One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

So many *simoniacks* and intruders have ruled, as about fifty of your popes together.—*Bishop Bedell, Letters*, p. 482.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Simoníacal. *adj.* Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

St. Ambrose found fault with *simoniacal* compositions in his days.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 215.

Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth.—*Spectator.*

Simoníacally. *adv.* In a simoniacal manner; with the guilt of simony.

Benefices ... disposed of, if not *simoniacally*, yet at least unworthily.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Simónious. *adj.* Simoniacal: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

Deliver us from the oppression of a *simonious* decimating clergy.—*Milton, Considerations touching the likeliest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

Símony. *s.* [Fr. *simonie*; Lat. *simonia*, from *Simon* Magus.] Buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable.—*I. Walton, Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

No *simony* nor sinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone.
Garth.

In the *plural*, meaning a simoniacal act.

The king's council, if not the king, returned the ungracious answer, 'We have already suffered too much from the usuries and *simonies* of Rome; we do not want the Pope to pillage us.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

Símous. *adj.* [Lat. *simus* = snubnosed.] Depressed.

In the concave or *simous* part of the liver, I discover a hollow, long, and membranous substance, of a yellow colour without, and lined with choler and gall within.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 108.

Símper. *v. n.* [*simmer*.] Smile; generally to smile foolishly.

'My dear Mr. Chuzzlewit,' *simpered* Merry, 'as to light-headedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine. It's a perfect balloon, I declare! You never did, you know!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiv.

[To *simper*, or begin to smile, is probably from a comparison of the movement creeping over the features to that which shews itself on the surface of water beginning to boil.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Símper. *s.* Smile; generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow stared him in the face, with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh.—*Addison, Spectator.*

High on a gorgeous seat that far outshone
Henley's gilt tub, or Fleckno's Irish throne ...
Great Cibber sat; the proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope, Dunciad*, ii. 1.

Símperer. *s.* One who simpers.

A *simperer*, that a court affords.
Nevile, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 11.

Símpering. *part. adj.* Smiling in a simper.

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
In Magdalen's loose hair and lifted eye,
Or drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,
With *simpering* angels, palms, and harps divine.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii, 11.

Símpering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who simpers.

A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over much idleness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, epilogue.

Símperingly. *adv.* In a simpering manner; with a foolish smile.

Why looks neat Curus all so *simperingly*?
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 9.

Símple. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *simplex*.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simpler* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They meet upon the way
A *simple* husbandman in garments gray.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak
To oppose your cunning.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

In *simple* manners all the secret lies;
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be blest and wise.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 561.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting.—*Bacon.*

Simple philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish.—*Watts.*

Among substances some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their natures: so every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them.—*Id., Logick.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame
In all philosophy. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

The *simple* believeth every word: but the prudent man looketh well to his going.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 15.

Simple odes too many show ye
My servile complaisance to Chloe.
Prior, Alma, iii. 466.

Símple. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *simplex*.] Single ingredient in a medicine; drug: (popularly used for an *herb*).

Of *simples* in these groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect skill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill.
Drayton, Cynthia.

Our foster nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *simples* operative, whose power
Will close the eye of anguish.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

He would ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me *simples* of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
Milton, Comus, 626.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, sheds it on the silent plains.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow
In fields and forests, all their pow'rs I know.
Ibid., Story of Daphne.

(See, also, under Simpleton.)

Símple. *v. n.* Gather simples.

As once the foaming boar he chased,
Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,
As *simpling* on the flowery hills she stray'd.
Garth, Translation from Ovid, Picus and Canens.

Símple-mínded. *adj.* Having a simple, unskilled, and artless mind.

[They,] bending oft their sanctimonious eyes,
Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. iii.

The weak and *simple-minded* part of mankind (which is by far the most numerous) could never be secure of their possessions.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Símpleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Simple; quality of being simple.

I will hear that play:
For never anything can be amiss,
When *simpleness* and duty tender it.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simpleness* of the elements.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Símpler. *s.* Simplist; herbarist. *Rare.*

An English botanist will not have such satisfaction in shewing it to a *simpler*.—*Barrington, Essays.*

Símpless. *s.* [Fr. *simplesse.*] Simplicity; silliness; folly. *Obsolete.*

Their weeds been not so nighly were,
Such *simplesse* mought them shend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Símpleton. *s.* Silly mortal; trifler; foolish fellow: (condemned by Johnson as a *low word*).

A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can make it.—*Pope.*

'I trust that he may receive aid from that woman who has certainly strange skill in *simples*.' 'And over *simpletons*, captain,' said his friend, 'in which class I must e'en put you down, if you think more on this subject.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxii.

'So it is,' cried Tigg, kissing his hand in honour of the sex. 'You're quite right. Sweet, silly, fluttering little *simpletons!*'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

Simplícian. *s.* Undesigning, unskilled person: (opposed to *politician*, one of deep contrivance).

Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky, the wisest politicians least, especially where orders are unobserved.—*Archdeacon Arnway, The Tablet, or Moderation of Charles I.*, p. 44: 1661.

Simplícity. *s.* [Lat. *simplicitas*; Fr. *simplicité.*]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unspotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto themselves the following of it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancienter times.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity*, neither misliked nor much regarded, was created duke.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Resigns her charge. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 686.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child.
Pope, Epitaph on Gay.

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Those enter into farther speculations herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the simplicity of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*.—*Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than it now is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials.—*Burnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which now they cannot.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*, and the scorners delight in their scorning, and fools hate knowledge?—*Proverbs*, i. 22.

Simplificátion. *s.* Act of reducing to simplicity, or uncompounded state.

This *simplification* of the principles of languages renders them less agreeable to the ear.—*A. Smith, On the Formation of Languages.*

Símplify. *v. a.* [Fr. *simplifier.*] Render plain; bring back to simplicity.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life: they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves, or to get into a condition requiring of us the least that can be to do.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxxiv.

It is necessary that the musick be such as will not perplex or bewilder the general congregation; but so *simplified*, that the supplications and thanksgivings, then expressed vocally and in musical strains, may both be distinctly heard, and clearly understood.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 22.

Símplist. *s.* One skilled in simples. *Rare.*

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Símply. *adv.* In a simple manner.

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise,
By *simply* meek. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 567.

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws, concerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 3.

To say, or to do aught with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind.—*Milton.*

4. Foolishly; sillily.

Símulacre. *s.* [Lat. *simulacrum.*] Image. *Rare.*

Phidias made of ivory the *simulachre* or image of Jupiter.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 22. b.

Símular. *s.* One who counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjured, and thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 2.

Símulate. *part. adj.* Feigned; pretended.

They had vowed a *simulate* chastity.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries*, pt. ii. L. 2. b.: 1550.

Símulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *simulatus*, pass. part. of *simulo*; *simulatio*, *-onis.*] Feign; counterfeit; pretend; put on the guise of anything as opposed to *disguise*: (opposed, also, more especially to Dissimulate).

The first smooth Cæsar's arts caress'd
Merit and virtue, *simulating* me.
Thomson, Liberty, pt. iii.

I have known many young fellows, who, at the first setting out into the world, have *simulated* a passion which they did not feel.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Simulátion. *s.* That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be that which is not; the concealment of what is being *dissimulation.*

'Quod non est simulo, dissimuloque quod est.'

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*.—*Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy.—*South, Sermons.*

His *simulation* had ... placed him in the unlucky predicament of being rallied as a braggart amongst the dissipated youths, with whom the reality of the amour would have given him credit; whilst, on the other hand, he was branded as an inhospitable seducer by the injured husband, who was obstinately persuaded of his guilt.—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel.*

Simúlatory. *adj.* Consisting in, having the character of, simulation.

Wee cannot be too jealous of the intentions of an enemie; Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory*, and politicke onely to draw Israel out of their citie.—*Bishop Hall, Famine of Samaria.* (Ord MS.)

Simultáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *simultaneus.*] Acting together; existing at the same time.

All that we have need of, in the performing of these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous or *simultaneous*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 570.

Let not the distinct touches be so *simultaneous*, but that it may appear where the word begins, and where it ends.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 80.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crouded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange?—*Glanville.*

Simultáneously. *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together; in conjunction.

He introduces the deities of both acting *simultaneously*.—*Shenstone.*

Símulty. *s.* [Lat. *simultas* = secret hatred.] Private quarrel.

In things unknown to a man, not to give his opinion; ... nor seek to get his patron's favour by imbarking himself in the factions of the family; to enquire after domestick *simulties*, their sports, or affections.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Sin. *s.* [A.S. *sin, syn.*]

1. Act against the laws of God; violation of the laws of religion.

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man.—*Tobit*, iii. 14.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

But those that sleep, and think not on their *sins*,
Pinch them. *Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin-absolver*, and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word banishment?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable!
Sin-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind!
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 313.

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin-worn* mould.
Id., Comus, 16.

Is there no means but that a *sin-sick* land
Should be let blood with such a boisterous hand?
Daniel.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world.—*Watts, Logick.*

3. Used by Shakespear emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Sin. *v. n.*

1. Neglect the laws of religion; violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe, and *sin* not.—*Psalms*, iv. 4.

Many also have perished, have erred, and *sinned* for women.—1 *Esdras*, iv. 27.

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death.—1 *John*, v. 16.

2. Offend against right.

I am a man,
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 129.

Sin. *adv.* Since.

But whenas Calidore was comen in
And gan aloud for Pastorell to call,
Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 11, 44.

Sinápism. *s.* [Gr. σίναπι = mustard.] In *Medicine.* Mustard poultice.

Derivatives, especially *sinapisms*, the terebinthinate epithem, or blisters, may be placed on these or other parts of the surface.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Hæmorrhoids.*

Since. *conj.*

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence.—*Locke.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day?—*Numbers*, xxii. 30.

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him that ever was.—*Pope.*

Since. *adv.* Ago; before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Spies of the Volsces
Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the eighth.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ.
Lord Roscommon.

Since. *prep.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

[He] *since* the morning hour set out from heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 111.

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients.—*Dryden.*

Sincére. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *sincerus.*]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He tried a third, a tough well-chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere.*
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow;
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of sense beasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3 Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top-proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence,
I do know to be corrupt.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 36.

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid.—*Law.*

Sincérely. *adv.* In a sincere manner.

1. Perfectly; without alloy.

Joy shall overtake us as a flood,
When everything that is *sincerely* good
And perfectly divine,
With truth, and peace, and love shall ever shine.
Milton, Odes, On Time, 13.

2. Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does honour to you.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in the pursuit of truth.—*Watts, Logick.*

Sincéreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sincere.

I rest as far from wrong of *sincereness*,
As he flies from the practice.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

This *sincereness* and confidence of the king had not the return they deserved.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 280.

Sinciput. *s.* [Lat.] Fore part of the head, from the forehead to the coronal suture: (opposed to, and not so common as, *occiput*).

Sincérity. *s.* Sincereness.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost.—*Rogers.*

Síndon. *s.* [Lat. = fine linen.] Fold; wrapper. *Rare.*

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. —*Bacon.*

Sine. *s.* [Lat. *sinus.*] In *Geometry.* See extract.

A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch.—*Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Sínecure. *s.* [Lat. *sine* = without + *cura* = care.] Office which has revenue without any employment.

A *sinecure* is a benefice without cure of souls.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

No simony nor *sinecure* is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone.
Garth.

Sínew. *s.* [A.S. *sinu.*]

1. Tendon; ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty *sinews*. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

Mute and amazed, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrunk my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 40.

A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former strength.—*Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: (as, 'Money is the *sinews* of war'; a Latinism. Fuller is often stated to have been the writer who first used it; but it is found in Massinger).

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art, for in them consists the principal beauties of his work.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling power, which is life's root,
Through every living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, o'er all the body spread.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Sínew. *v. a.* Knit as by sinews. *Obsolete.*

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Sínewed. *adj.*

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong *sinewed* was the youth, and big of bone.
Dryden.

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

Sínewless. *adj.* Having no sinews; without power or strength.

All that ever was said against these helps to beauty, seems to many wise women weak and *sinewless.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 194.

The arm of the church is now short and *sinewless.* —*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 426.

Sínewshrunk. *s.* In *Farriery.* See extract.

A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been overridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gauntbellied by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Sínewy. *adj.*

1. Consisting of sinews.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all.
Donne

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sinewy* Ajax.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen.
Id., All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Sínful. *adj.*

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground the unholy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 105.

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion: (used both of *persons* and *things*).

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steddy hand doth lead
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven aread?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation.—*South, Sermons.*

Sínfully. *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly and perhaps unsuccessfully too.—*South, Sermons.*

Sínfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sinful; alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 356.

Sing. *v. n.* pret. *I sang*, or *sung*; past part. *sung.* [A.S. *singan.*]

1. Form the voice to melody; articulate musically.

The morning stars *sang* together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.—*Job*, xxxviii. 7.

Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of the Lord.—1 *Chronicles*, xvi. 33.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing*:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow *sung*
That such a king should play bo-peep
And go the fools among.
Id., King Lear, i. 4, song.

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pestering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly.
Id., Coriolanus, iv. 6.

As she danced a roundelay she *sung*
In honour of the laurel ever young.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 182.

2. Utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying.—*Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heaven-gate ascend.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 197.

Oh! were I made, by some transforming power,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bower,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy.
Pope, Pastorals, Summer.

3. Make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.

You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord.
Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. Tell in poetry.
Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And raised from earth, and saved from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 990.

Sing. *v. a.*
1. Relate or mention in poetry.
All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah shall *sing*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 243.
I *sing* the man who Judah's sceptre bore,
In that right hand which bore the crook before.
Cowley, Davideis.
Arms and the man I *sing*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid i. 1.
2. Celebrate; give praises to in verse.
The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*.
Addison, Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller.
3. Utter harmoniously.
They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *Sing* us one of the songs of Zion.—*Psalms*, cxxxvii. 3.
Incles, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why he *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.
With what eyes could we
Stand in his presence humble, and receive
Strict laws imposed to celebrate his throne
With warbled hymns, and to his godhead *sing*
Forced hallelujahs? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 239.

Singe. *v. a.* [A.S. *sængan.*] Scorch; burn slightly or superficially.
They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *singed* off with brands of fire. *Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.
I *singed* the toes of an ape through a burning-glass, and he never would endure it after.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
He seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

Singe. *s.* Slight burn.

Singeing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who singes; superficial burning.
Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singeing* of the King of Spain's beard.—*Bacon.*

Singer. *s.* One who sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.
I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men.—*Ecclesiastes*, ii. 8.
To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments.—*Habbakkuk*, iii. 19.
His filching was like an unskilful *singer*, he kept not time.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.
Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong.
Waller.
The birds know how to chuse their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die. *Id.*
The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of *singers*.—*Dryden.*

Singing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who sings; modulation of the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds.
The time of the *singing* of birds is come.—*Song of Solomon*, ii. 12.
My soul is an enchanted boat,
Which like a sleeping swan doth float,
Upon the silver waves of thy sweet *singing*.
Shelley.

Singing-bird. *s.* Bird having a musical note, as the thrush, the nightingale, the warblers, &c.
Cockbirds amongst *singing birds* are ever the better singers, because they are more lively.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Singingbook. *s.* Book of tunes.
When shall we hear a new set of *singing-books*, or the viols?—*Brewer, Lingua.*

Singingly. *adv.* In a singing manner, with a kind of tune.
Counterfaite courtiers which simper it in outwarde shewe, making pretie mouthes, and marching with a stalking pace like cranes, spetting over their own shoulder, speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly*, with perfumed gloves under their girdles! —*North, Translation of Philosopher at Court*, p. 16.

Singingman. *s.* One who is employed to sing.
The prince broke thy head for liking [likening] his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Singingmaster. *s.* One who teaches to sing.
He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Single. *adj.* [Lat. *singulus.*]
1. One; not double; not more than one.
The words are clear and easy, and their originals are of *single* signification without any ambiguity.—*South, Sermons.*
Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *single* concord in a double name.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.
High Alba,
A lonely desart, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A *single* house to their benighted guest.
Addison, Travels in Italy.
2. Particular; individual.
No *single* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest.—*Pope.*
I have not invited the prince over; and I do not believe that a *single* one of my brethren has done so.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.
3. Not compounded.
As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple.—*Watts.*
4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.
Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause
Of truth. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 29.
His wisdom such, at once it did appear
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial and Death.*
In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single and conscious to myself alone,
Of pleasures to the excluded world unknown.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 141.
5. Unmarried.
Is the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 3.
Pygmalion ...
Abhorr'd all womankind, but most a wife;
So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleased to want a consort of his bed.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Pygmalion and the Statue.
Things have opened to me now, so that I might marry almost where I liked. But I wouldn't; I'd keep *single*. I ought to be *single*, among the friends I know.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.
6. Not complicated; not duplicated.
To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple.
The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light.—*Matthew*, vi. 22.
8. That in which one is opposed to one.
He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1182.
9. Singular; particular.
He that so considers the praise of men, that he must at no hand part with it, whenever the greatest sins come to be in fashion and credit, (as, God knows, many are now-a-days,) he will be sure to commit them, rather than run the disgrace of being too *single* and precise.—*Whole Duty of Man*, sunday vi. § 13.
10. Small: (as applied to *beer*).
They will scarce
Serve to beg *single* beer.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.
11. Weak; silly.
Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit *single*?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.
He utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.*

Commonly used in *compounds*: (as, '*Single-handed*,' '*Single-minded*').

Single. *v. a.*
1. Choose out from among others.
I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *singled* Clifford forth.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.
Every man may have a peculiar savour, which although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark.—*Bacon.*
The weapons overtook his words,
And blows they bravely change,
When like a lion, thirsting blood,
Did moody Richard range,
And made large slaughters where he went,
Till Richmond he espied,
Whom *singling*, after doubtful swords,
The valorous tyrant died.
Warner, Albion's England.
Dost thou already *single* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tamed thee.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1092.
Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* out.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 72.
Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 564.
'It's only a subpœna in Bardell and Pickwick on behalf of the plaintiff,' replied Jackson, *singling* out one of the slips of paper, and producing a shilling from his waistcoat pocket. — *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.
2. Sequester; withdraw.
Yea, simply, saith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Take alone.
Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
4. Separate.
Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *singled* are. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Singleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Single.
1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; state of being only one.
2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.
It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Men must be obliged to go through their business with *singleness* of heart.—*Law.*
3. State of being alone.
Hear next, that Athelwold's sad widow swears
Never to violate the holy vow
She to his truth first plighted; swears to bear
The sober *singleness* of widowhood
To her sad grave. *Mason, Elfrida.*

Singlestick. *s.* Backsword.
In all manly exercises he excelled every competitor; and as to his feats at *singlestick*, they were famous in several adjoining parishes.—*Warren, Now and Then.*

Singly. *adv.*
1. Individually; particularly.
If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution *singly* and entirely.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society.— *Archbishop Tillotson Sermons.*
2. Only; by himself.
Look thee, 'tis so; thou *singly* honest man,
Here take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
3. Without partners or associates.
Belinda now, whom thirst of fame invites,
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.
4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

Singsong. *s.* Contemptuous expression for bad singing or poetry.
Campanella tells us, that the German and Gallican heresy began with *sing-song*, and is carried on by comedy and tragedies.—*Rymer, On Tragedy*, p. 34.
It was all indeed mere *sing-song*, or rather (if the expression be not too quaint) sing without song.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 163.
The 'Purple Island' is nothing else than the human body, and the poem is, in fact, for the greater part, a system of anatomy, nearly as minute in its details as if it were a scientific treatise, but wrapping up everything in a fantastic guise of double meaning, so as to produce a languid *sing-song* of laborious riddles, which are mostly unintelligible without the very knowledge they make a pretence of conveying. —*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 17.

Singular. *adj.* [Fr. *singulier*; Lat. *singularis.*]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.
   The idea which represents one particular determinate thing is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound.—*Watts.*
2. In *Grammar.*
   a. In the way of *number*. Expressing only one; not plural.
   If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude.—*Locke.*
   b. As applied to *terms*. Proper, individual, as opposed to general, or common: (a proper name is a *singular* term).
3. Particular; unexampled.
   So *singular* a sadness
   Must have a cause as strange as the effect.
   Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.
4. Having something not common to others: (commonly used in a sense of *disapprobation*, whether applied to *persons* or *things*).
   His zeal
   None seconded, as out of season judged,
   Or *singular* and rash.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 849.
   It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency: to be *singular* in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
5. Alone; that of which there is but one.
   These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind.—*Addison.*

Singular. *s.* Particular; single instance.
We cannot e'er run through all *singulars*.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, iii. 2, 36.

Singularist. *s.* One who affects singularity. *Rare.*
To be termed a foppish simpleton, doting on speculations, and enslaved to rules; a fantastical humorist; a precise bigot; a rigid stoick; a demure sneaksby; a clownish *singularist*, or nonconformist to ordinary rules: a stiff opiniatre; are opprobrious names, which divert many persons from their duty.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xxxiv.

Singularity. *s.*

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others.
   Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
2. Anything remarkable; curiosity; uncommon character or form.
   Your gallery
   Have we pass'd through, not without much content
   In many *singularities*; but we saw not
   That which my daughter came to look upon,
   The statue of her mother.
   Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.
   I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
3. Particular privilege or prerogative.
   St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*
4. Character or manners different from those of others.
   The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to public judgement.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*
   Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgement of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur.—*South, Sermons.*
5. Celibacy.
   Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in *singularity*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, serm. xvii. (Ord MS.)

Singularize. *v. a.* Pick out; select.

Singularly. *adv.* In a singular manner.

1. Particularly; in a manner not common to others.
   Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good.—*South, Sermons.*
   To Gilbert Becket's house came persons both disposed and qualified to cultivate in various ways the extraordinary talents displayed by the youth, who was *singularly* handsome, and of engaging manners.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.
   This system, however, had almost exclusively a military object. Though carried, for a long time, into effect by the *singularly* rigid spirit of that little commonwealth, it was too extensive an interference with parental authority and natural affection for imitation, even by the most military republics of antiquity, such as the Romans.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.
   He was induced, at this crisis, to adopt a policy *singularly* judicious.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.
2. So as to express the singular number.
   Tertullian spake of bishops by succession, which were still *singularly* one by one.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 121.

Singult. *s.* [Lat. *singultus.*] Sigh.
So when her tears were stopt from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubbrings, seem'd to make them fly
Out at her oyster-mouth, and nose-thrills wide.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.

Sinister. *adj.* [Lat.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. (It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense; in this sense the word is chiefly used in *Heraldry*, and, so used, often postpositive; as, 'a bar *sinister*,' denoting illegitimacy).
   My mother's blood
   Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
   Bounds in my sire's.
   Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.
   A rib . . . crooked by nature, bent, as now appears, More to the part *sinister* from me drawn.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 884.
   The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
   In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
   He placed a mighty mug of potent ale.
   Dryden, Macflecnoe, 120.
2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.
   Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
   When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*
   He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.
   Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths.—*Bacon, Essays.*
   The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts.—*South, Sermons.*
   Triptolemus had time to study the appearance, countenance, and dress of those into whose hands he had been thus delivered, and began to imagine that he read in their looks, not only the general expression of a desperate character, but some *sinister* intentions directed particularly toward himself.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxv.
   These were advantages: and then he thought—
   It was his foible, but by no means *sinister*—
   That few or none more than himself had caught
   Court mysteries, having been himself a minister.
   Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 21.
3. Unlucky; inauspicious: (with the *accent* on the *second syllable*).
   Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:
   What all the several ills that visit earth,
   Brought forth by night, with a *sinister* birth,
   Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
   The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do.
   B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, i. 1.

Sinister-handed. *adj.* Left-handed; unlucky.
That which still makes her mirth to flow,
Is our *sinister-handed* woe.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 2.

Sinisterly. *adv.* In a sinister manner; perversely; corruptly; unfairly.
Persons which most *sinisterlye* and maliciouslye labour.—*Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth*, sign. D. ii. b.: 1559.
It might have been discerned that the scholars' arms and furniture were not borrowed of them, as some had *sinisterly* suggested.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford* in 1642.

Sinistrous. *adj.*

1. Absurd; perverse; wrongheaded.
   Might not your maid have some *sinistrous* respect to delude?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 332: 1616.
   Many, who are *sinistrous* unto good actions, are ambidexterous unto bad.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 20.
   A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice.—*Bentley.*
2. Left hand.
   The heat doth seem to incline unto the left, which happeneth not from its proper site, but because its *sinistrous* gravity is drawn that way by the great arterie.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 179. (Ord MS.)

Sinistrously. *adv.* In a sinistrous manner.

1. With a tendency to the left.
   Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
2. Perversely; absurdly.
   Fall not . . . to accuse, calumniate, backbite, or *sinistrously* interpret others.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 16.

Sink. *v. n.* [A.S. *sincan.*] pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; past part. *sunk* or *sunken.*

1. Fall down through any medium; not swim; go to the bottom.
   As rich with prize,
   As is the oozy bottom of the sea
   With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries.
   Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.
   In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose,
   Satan, involved in rising mist; then sought
   Where to lie hid. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 74.
   He swims or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies.
   Ibid. ii. 950.
   The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
   And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*
   Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share?—*Addison, Present State of the War.*
2. Fall gradually.
   The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot.—2 *Kings*, ix. 24.
   Why, how now, cousin? Wherefore *sink* you down.
   Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
3. Enter or penetrate into any body.
   David put his hand into his bag and took a stone thence and slang it, and smote the Philistine in the forehead, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead.—1 *Samuel*, xvii. 49.
4. Lose height; fall to a level.
   In vain has nature form'd
   Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
   He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
   The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him.
   Addison, Cato.
5. Lose or want prominence.
   What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken*.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
   Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
   Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 585.
6. Be overwhelmed or depressed.
   Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
   It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
   Is added to her wounds.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
   They arraign'd shall *sink*
   Beneath thy sentence.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 331.
   But if you this ambitious prayer deny,
   (A wish, I grant, beyond mortality!)
   Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
   And, I once dead, let him possess her charms.
   Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 175.
7. Be received; be impressed.
   Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears.—*Luke*, ix. 44.
   Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them.—*Locke.*

8. *Decline*; decrease; decay.
Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. *Dryden.*
This republick has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. Fall into rest or indolence.
Would'st thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake?
Addison, Cato.

10. Fall into any state worse than the former; tend to ruin.
Nor urged the labours of my lord in vain
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 496.

Sink. *v. a.* [A.S. *sencan.*]

1. Put under water; disable from swimming or floating.
A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping.—*Bacon.*

2. Delve; make by delving.
At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced.—*Boyle.*
Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone.—*Addison.*

3. Depress; degrade.
A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
Nations obey my word and wait my nod;
I raise or *sink*, imprison or set free:
And life or death depends on my decree.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 943.
Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

4. Plunge into destruction.
Heaven bear witness,
And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not faithful.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.
Upon my soul, I meant, *sink* me—I meant to say—so you are going to marry me—*sink* me.—*J. Morton, Secrets worth Knowing,* iii. 2.

5. Make to fall.
These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss.—*Woodward.*

6. Bring low; diminish in quantity.
When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted?
Addison, Cato.

7. Crush; overbear; depress.
That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may.—*Pope.*

8. Diminish; degrade.
I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure.—*Rogers.*

9. Make to decline.
Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*

10. Suppress; conceal; intervert.
If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Sink. *s.* [A.S. *sinc* = heap.]

1. Drain; jakes.
Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* o' the body.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.
Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
Gather more filth than any *sink* in town.
Granville.
Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink*
Strike your offended sense with double stink.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.
What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it!
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Our soul, whose country's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went.
Donne.

Sínker. *s.* In *Composition.* See Jack Sinker.

Sínless. *adj.* Exempt from sin.
Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know
What nearer might concern him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 61.
At that tasted fruit
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course intended: else how had the world
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat?
Ibid. x. 687.
Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace.
Id., Paradise Regain'd, v. 422.
Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas, who should live, if God did this?—*Rogers.*

Sínlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sinless; exemption from sin.
We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into anything but occasions of joy and gratitude.—*Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

Sínner. *s.*

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.
I would forget it fain;
But, O! it presses to my memory
Like damned guilty deeds to *sinners'* minds.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.
Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him.—*South, Sermons.*
Never consider yourselves as persons that are to be seen, admired, and courted by men; but as poor *sinners*, that are to save yourselves from the vanities and follies of a miserable world, by humility, devotion, and self-denial.—*Law.*

2. Offender; criminal.
Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens,* i. 2.
Straight o'er the guilty ghost the fury shakes
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale *sinner* with her sisters takes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 771.
Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
Where flames refined in breasts seraphick glow.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Sínner. *v. n.* Act the part of a sinner.
Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

Sinóffering. *s.* Expiation or sacrifice for sin.
The flesh of the bullock ... shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *sinoffering.*—*Exodus,* xxix. 14.

Sínuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *sinuatus*, pass. part. of *sinuo.*] Bend in and out.
Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated.*—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Sinuátion. *s.* Bending in and out.
The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus or *sinuations.*—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Sinuósity. *s.* Quality of being sinuous.
There was no need ... of any *sinuosity* or protuberance whatsoever.—*Bibliotheca Biblica,* i. 235.

Sínuous. *adj.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from Lat. *sinus.*] Bending in and out.
Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous.*—*Bacon.*
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect or worm; those waved their limber fans ...
These, as a line, their long dimensions drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 475.
In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, membranous substance.—*Sir T. Browne.*

At the sound he turned,
And saw by the warm light of their own life
Her glowing limbs beneath the *sinuous* veil
Of woven wind, her outspread arms now bare,
Her dark locks floating in the breath of night,
Her beamy bending eyes, her parted lips
Outstretched, and pale, and quivering eagerly.
Shelley, Alastor.

Sínus. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Bay of the sea; opening of the land.
Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Any fold or opening.
There was no *sinus* or inequality, or perhaps so much as one pore left open, according to this hypothesis of the figure of the ark.—*Bibliotheca Biblica,* i. 235.

Síp. *v. a.* [see Sop.]

1. Drink by small draughts; take at one apposition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.
Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Drink in small quantities.
And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that *sips* the dew.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 167.

3. Drink out of.
The winged nation wanders through the skies,
And o'er the plains and o'er the forest flies:
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bowers,
They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flowers.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 73.

Sip. *v. n.* Drink a small quantity.
[She] raised it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then, *sipping*, offered to the next in place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1032.

Sip. *s.* Small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.
Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one *sip.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton, Comus,* 811.

Sipe. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *sijpen.*] Ooze or drain out slowly.

Síphon. *s.* [Lat. *siphon*, from Gr. *σίφων.*] Pipe through which liquors are conveyed.
Beneath the incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.
We know, ... that Galileo made wrong suppositions respecting the laws of falling bodies, and Mariotte, concerning the motion of water in a *siphon*, before they hit upon the correct view of these cases.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

Síping. *s.* Act of oozing.
The sluggishness of the rainy day, the dropping of the eaves, the *siping* through of the waters into the house, put us in mind of the irksomeness and annoyances of old age.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes,* p. 316: 1621.

Sippet. *s.* [*sop, sip.*] Small sop.
Your sweet *sippets* in widows' houses.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes,* § 24.
On an extremely hot plate put two or three *sippets* of bread, and pour over them some gravy of beef, mutton, or veal, with which no butter has been mixed. Sprinkle a little salt over them.—*Mrs. Gordon, New Domestick Cookery.*

Síquis. *s.* [Lat. = if any one.] Advertisement or notification; formerly a bill pasted on a wall, door, or post. (The word is still used, when he who has not been educated at our universities, or having been there educated has been a certain time absent from them, intends to be a candidate for holy orders. He causes notice to be given by the minister to the congregation of the parish where he resides, on some Sunday, of his intention, to enquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given accordingly.)
Saw'st thou ever *siquis* patch'd on Paul's church-door? *Bishop Hall, Satires,* ii. 5.

A merry Greeke set up a *siquis* late,
To signifie a stranger come to town.
Wroth, Epigrams: 1620.

Sir. *s.* [Fr. *sire.*]

1. Word of respect in addressing persons.
Speak on, *sir*,
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.
But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead.
Id., Richard III. i. 3.
Sir king,
This man is better than the man he slew.
Id., Cymbeline, v. 5.
At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *Sir*, let it not displease you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Title of a knight or baronet. (This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters.)
Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*
The house impeach him, Coningsby harangues;
The court forsake him, and *sir* Balaam hangs.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 397.

3. Formerly the title of a priest.
Are there not women that woulde tell as good a tale as the best *Sir* John? (i. e. Parson).—*Harborowe for Faithful Subjects*, sign. H. 2.: 1559.
Let me thy tale borowe
For our *Sir* John to say to-morowe.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.
But this good *Sir* did follow the plain word,
Ne meddled with their controversies vain:
All his care was, his service well to sain.
Id., Mother Hubberd's Tale.

4. It is sometimes used for *man.*
I have adventured
To try your taking of a false report which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgement,
In the election of a *sir* so rare.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Sire. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *senior.*]

1. Word of respect in addressing the king.

2. Father. *Poetical.*
He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.
A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
The power of the Most High.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 368.
And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes and of honest courts,
Barzillai's and fierce Benaiah's heirs,
Whose *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 691.

3. Used in common speech of beasts: (as, 'The horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam').

4. Used in composition: (as, 'grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire*').

Sire. *v. a.* Beget; produce. *Rare.*
Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Síren. *s.* [Lat.: Gr. Σειρήν.] Goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; mischievous alluring woman.
O train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;
Sing, *siren*, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.
The duke's servants ... were hastily directed to search for this tantalizing *siren* in every direction. —*Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak*, ch. xxxix.
'Go on, pa!' cried Mercy. 'Why, the truth is, my dear,' said Mr. Pecksniff, smiling upon his assembled kindred, 'that I am at a loss for a word. The name of those fabulous animals (pagan, I regret to say) who used to sing in the water, has quite escaped me.' Mr. George Chuzzlewit suggested 'Swans.' 'No,' said Mr. Pecksniff. 'Not swans. Very like swans, too. Thank you.' The nephew with the outline of a countenance, speaking for the first and last time on that occasion, propounded 'Oysters.' 'No,' said Mr. Pecksniff, with his usual urbanity, 'nor oysters. But by no means unlike oysters; a very excellent idea; thank you, my dear sir, very much. Wait! *Sirens.* Dear me! *sirens*, of course. I think, I say, that means might be devised of disposing our respected relative to listen to the promptings of nature, and not to the *siren-like* delusions of art.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

Síren. *adj.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren.
By the fair insinuating carriage, by the help of the winning address, the *syren* mode or mien, he can inspire poison, whisper in destruction to the soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 470.

Sirénia. *s.* In *Zoology.* Class containing the animals akin to the Manatee (or sea-cow) and Dugong. From their aquatic habits and the formation of their hinder extremities, they have been compared with the Sirens.

Sirénian. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, the order Sirenia.
In ... [the *Sirenia*] the hind limbs are absent, as in Cetacea, and the pelvic bones, where best developed, retain the size and shape of the small contiguous costal arches. The texture of the bones is denser, the neck, though short, is longer than in the Cetacea, and the vertebræ are distinct: but the chief differences are found in the relative size and structure of the skull, and in the better development of the bones of the pectoral limb, the digits of which are not composed of more than the normal mammalian number of phalanges. The known existing representatives of the *Sirenian* order are the Dugongs and the Manatees: the latest extinct form is the edentulous *Sirenian*, called 'Steller's sea-cow,' last observed in the arctic seas off the shores of Bering's Island: the miocene extinct genus has left its remains in southern Europe.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 429.

Sírius. *s.* [Lat.] Dogstar.
Sirius, flashing forth sinister lights
Pale human kind with plagues and with dry famine frights.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 382.

Sirloín. *s.* Loin of beef.
He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sirloin* which was served up.—*Addison.*
It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong enough to turn a *sirloin* of beef, should not be able to turn a lark.—*Swift.*

Sirócco. *s.* [Italian.] South-east wind.
Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 704.

Sírrah. *s.* Word used in addressing persons, generally involving reproach and insult; sometimes with a sort of playfulness, as to children, and formerly to women also, and among friends; and with a kind of hastiness to servants.
A, *syra*, there said you wel! — *Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. G. i. b.: 1546.
Our visors we will change after we leave them; and, *sirrah*, I have cases of buckram for the nonce. —*Shakespear, Henry IV.* i. 2.
Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely.
Id., Tempest, v. 1.
Sirrah, Iras, go! [Cleopatra to her female servant.]—*Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.
Sirrah, why dost not thou marry? [one gentlewoman to another]. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.*
It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate our family.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sir-réverence. *s.* From Lat. *salvâ reverentiâ* = saving your reverence, or, saving your presence; and serving as an excuse for the use of an indelicate word; sometimes for the word itself.

Sískin. *s.* [Provincial German, *siisken.*] Bird of the genus Carduelis (spinus).
The *siskin*, or aberdavine, as it is also called, is a visitor to this country, arriving in flocks from the north in Autumn, and comes generally in company with the lesser redpoll, to be hereafter described, many of which also pass the summer in high northern latitudes. The *siskin* appears to be much more plentiful in the north than with us in the south; and there seems to be no doubt that some, perhaps many pairs remain and breed annually in or about the firwoods and plantations of the northern counties of England and Scotland.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Síster. *s.* [A.S. *sweoster.*]

1. Woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.
Her *sister* began to scold.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.
I have said to corruption, Thou art my father: to the worm, Thou art my mother and my *sister.*—*Job*, xvii. 14.

2. Woman of the same faith; christian; one of the same nature; human being.
If a brother or a *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled: notwithstanding you give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?—*James*, ii. 15.

3. Female of the same kind: (see under Weird).
He chid the *sisters*,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

4. In *Composition*, or *adjectival.* One of the same kind; one of the same condition.
The women who would rather wrest the laws,
Than let a *sister-plaintiff* lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cried one and all, the suppliant should have right:
And to the grandame hag adjudged the knight.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 307.
There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots entwined, and branches interwove:
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smiled
With *sister-fruits*: one fertile, one was wild.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 616.

Síster. *v. a.* Resemble closely.
She ... with her needl composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch or berry,
That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.
Shakespear, Pericles, v. Gower.

Síster-in-law. *s.* Husband's or wife's sister.
Thy *sister in law* is gone back unto her people; return thou after thy *sister in law.*—*Ruth*, i. 15.

Sísterhood. *s.*

1. Office or duty of a sister.
She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

2. Set of sisters.
There is a kind of natural equality in *sisterhood.* —*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 407.

3. Number of women of the same order.
I speak
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.
A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Sístering. *part. adj.* Allied; contiguous. *Rare.*
A hill whose concave womb reworded
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.

Sísterly. *adj.* Like a sister; becoming a sister.
After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Sit. *v. n.* pret. *sat* or *sate.* [A.S. *sittan.*]

1. Rest upon the buttocks.
Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool.
May, Translation of Virgil.
Aloft, in awful state,
The *godlike* hero *sate*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden, Alexander's Feast.*

2. Perch.
All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
Now I am frisker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *set* [*sit*] cock on the hoop?
Borde.
A white thorn in an orchard, that every bird *sitteth* upon.—*Baruch*, vi. 71.

3. Be in a state of rest, or idleness.
Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?—*Numbers*, xxxii. 6.
Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 235.

4. Be in any local position.
Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
Those
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 421.
The ships are ready and the wind *sits* fair.
A. Philips.

5. Rest as a weight or burthen.
Your brother's death, I know, *sits* at your heart.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
To toss and fling and to be restless, only galls our sores, and makes the burthen that is upon us *sit* more uneasy.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour heavy *sat* on every mind.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 338.

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us.—*Locke.*

6. Settle; abide.

That this new comer, shame,
There *sit* not and reproach us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1098.

When Thetis blush'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
And sweeping oars, with struggling, urged their way.
Dryden.

He . . . to the void advanced his pace;
Pale horrour *sat* on each Arcadian face.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 634.

7. Brood; incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days.—*Jeremiah*, xvii. 11.

The egg laid and severed from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when she *sitteth*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner.—*Addison, Spectator.*

8. Be adjusted, with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.

How ill it *sits* with that same silver head
In vain to mock! *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Heaven knows
By what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you.—*Locke.*

9. Be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome.—*Garth.*

10. Be in any situation or condition.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury.—*Bacon.*

Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now?—*Swift.*

11. Be convened, as an assembly of a public or authoritative kind; hold a session: (as, 'The parliament *sits*;' 'The last general council *sate* at Trent').

It was not, the haughty cavalier [Sir Edward Seymour] said, his wish that the Parliament should withhold from the Crown the means of carrying on the government. But was there indeed a Parliament? Were there not on the benches many men who had, as all the world knew, no right to *sit* there, many men whose elections were tainted by corruption, many men forced by intimidation on reluctant voters, and many men returned by corporations which had no legal existence?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

12. Be placed at the table.

Whether is greater, he that *sitteth* at meat or he that serveth?—*Luke*, xxii. 27.

13. Exercise authority.

The judgement shall *sit*, and they shall take away his dominion.—*Daniel*, vii. 26.

Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatan *sate*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 392.

One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice.—*Addison.*

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgement *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. Be in any solemn assembly as a member.

They had made for themselves a senate-house, wherein three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily.—1 *Maccabees*, viii. 15.

Sit down.

a. *Down* is little more than emphatical.

Go and *sit down* to meat.—*Luke*, xvii. 7.

When we *sit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

b. Begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

c. Rest; cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support.—*Rogers.*

d. Settle; fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down*.—*Spenser.*

Sit out. Be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments such as will not prove a bare inexpediency.—*Bishop Sanderson, Judgement.*

Sit up.

a. Rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak.—*Luke*, vii. 15.

b. Watch; not go to bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*, i. 3.

Some *sit up* late at winter fires, and fit
Their sharp-edged tools.
May, Translation of Virgil, Georgics.

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night.—*Locke.*

Sit. *v. a.*

1. Keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

2. With *self, me, thee*, &c. Place on a seat.

The happiest youth, viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit him* down and die.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sat down*, and we sat down with him.—*Bacon.*

Thus fenced,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat them* down to weep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1119.

3. Be settled to do business: (this is rather neuter).

The court was *sat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Site. *s.* [Lat. *situs.*] Situation; local position.

The city's self he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *site* it well defenced has.
Sir T. Fairfax.

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple.—*Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart.—*Bentley.*

Before my view appeared a structure fair,
Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Síted. *adj.* Placed; situated.

It *sited* was in fruitful soyle of old,
And girt in with two walls on either side.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Above were *sited* the masquers, over whose heads he devised two eminent figures.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Sítfast. *s.* In *Furriery.* Hard knob growing under the saddle.

Sith. *conj.* Since; seeing that. *Obsolete.*

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Sithe. *s.* [A.S. *siδ* = time.] Time. *Obsolete.*

A thousand *sithes* I curse that carefull houre.
Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar, January.

The foolish man thereat woxe wondrous blith,
And humbly thanked him a thousand *sith*.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Sithe. *s.* [A.S. *siδe.*] Mowing implement.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
When, spite of cormorant devouring time,
The endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his *scythe's* keen edge,
And make us heirs of all eternity.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *sithe* and an hour-glass.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage doth storm and fret;
And there, as master of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *scithe*, stands impartial death,
With endless business almost out of breath.
Crashaw.

While the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *sithe*.
Milton, L'Allegro, 65.

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into *sithes* shall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-share end.
Pope, Messiah, 60.

Graved o'er their seats the form of Time was found,
His *sithe* reversed, and both his pinions bound.
Id., Temple of Fame.

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That Time sits with his *sythe* to mow
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow. *Swift.*

Sithe. *v. a.* Cut down with a sithe.

Time had not *sithed* all that youth begun.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.

Sithed. *part. adj.* Armed with sithes.

Galgacus' *scythed* iron car,
That, swiftly whirling through the walks of war,
Dash'd Roman blood, and crush'd the foreign throngs.
T. Warton, Verses at Montauban: 1750.

Sítheman. *s.* One who uses a sithe; mower.

Reapers cutting downe corne in every fielde; *sithemen* labouryng harde.—*Peacham, Garden of Eloquence*, sign. P. ii. b.: 1577.

The stooping *sytheman*, that doth barb the field,
Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures sleep.
Marston, Malcontent.

Sithence. *adv.* Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wasting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Sítter. *s.*

1. One who sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more.—*Bacon.*

2. One who watches, or goes not to bed: (with *up*).

Not a-bed, ladies? you're good *sitters up*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

About that time I fell in with some companions of a different order. They were men of boisterous spirits, *sitters up* a-nights, disputants, drunken; yet seemed to have something noble about them.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Confessions of a Drunkard.*

3. Bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. One who has his portrait taken; i.e. *sits* for it.

Sítting. *verbal abs.*

1. Posture of sitting on a seat.

He cursed him in *sitting*, in standing, and lying.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, Jackdaw of Rheims.

2. Act of resting on a seat.

Behold their *sitting* down and their rising up.—*Lamentations*, iii. 63.

3. Time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat.—*Dryden.*

4. Meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it.—*Bacon.*

He [Lord Mansfield] gave as many hours to the business both of Banc and of *sittings* as was required for despatching it without unnecessary delay.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III.*

Palace Yard . . . was soon reached; she desired the cabman to drive her to a street in the Strand, in which was a coffee-house, where during the last weeks of their stay in London, the scanty remnants of the National Convention had held their *sittings.*—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

5. Course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*.—*Locke.*

6. Time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundreds drains!
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 139.

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird

takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs, during the whole time of her *sitting*.—*Addison*.

Situate. *part. adj.*

1. Placed with respect to anything else.
   He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England.—*Bacon*.
   Within a trading town they long abide,
   Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden*.
   The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.
2. Placed; consisting.
   Earth hath this variety from heaven,
   Of pleasure *situate* in hill or dale.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 641.

Situation. *s.*

1. Local respect; position.
   Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.
2. Condition; state.
   Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God.—*Rogers, Sermons*.
3. Temporary state; circumstances: (used of *persons* in a *dramatic scene*).
   There's a *situation* for you! there's an heroic group! You see the ladies can't stab Whiskerandos: he durst not strike them for fear of their uncles: the uncles durst not kill him because of their nieces: I have them all at a dead lock.—*R. B. Sheridan, The Critic*, ii. 1.

Six. *pr.* [A.S.]

1. Numeral name for twice three; one more than five. Notation 6.
2. As a collective name for so many units; in which we may say '*a* six, or 'two sixes;' the number six.
   That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

To be at six or seven, or *sixes and sevens*. Be in a state of disorder or confusion.

   All is uneven,
   And everything is left *at six and seven*.
   Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 2.
   In 1588, there sat in the see of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all *at six and seven*, or at six and five, if you allude to his name.—*Bacon*.
   What blinder bargain e'er was driven,
   Or wager laid *at six and seven?*
   Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 517.
   John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on *at sixes and sevens*.—*Arbuthnot*.
   The goddess would no longer wait;
   But, rising from her chair of state,
   Left all below at *six and seven*,
   Harness'd her doves, and flew to heaven.
   Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Sixfold. *adj.* Six times told.

Sixfoot. *adj.* Having a length of six feet.
   Nor wilt thou be allowed of all thy land, to have
   But the small pittance of a *six-foot* grave.
   Oldham, Poems, Paraphrase upon Horace.

Sixpence. *s.* Coin, equally six pennies; half a shilling.
   Where have you left the money that I gave you?—Oh! *sixpence* that I had.
   Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.
   Some scruple rose—but thus he eased his thought:
   I'll now give *sixpence* where I gave a groat.
   Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 365.
   I should be glad to drink your honour's health, sir,
   In gin or beer, if you would give me *sixpence*.
   Canning, Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, The Needy Knifegrinder.

Sixpenny. *adj.* Worth sixpence.
   Slave, dost thou think I am a *sixpenny* jug?
   Preston, King Cambises: 1561.
   Your sinful, *sixpenny* mechanicks.
   B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, induction.

Sixscore. *adj.* Six times twenty.
   Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit.—*Sandys*.
   The crown of Spain hath enlarged the boundaries thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans.—*Bacon*.

Sixteen. *pr.* Six and ten. Notation 16.

Sixteenth. *adj.* Ordinal of sixteen.

Sixth. *adj.* Ordinal of six.

Sixth. *s.* Sixth part.
   Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles*.

Sixthly. *adv.* In the sixth place.
   Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants.—*Bacon*.

Sixtieth. *adj.* Ordinal of sixty.
   Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86,400 such parts.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

Sixty. *pr.* Six times ten. Notation 60.
   When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther.—*Bacon*.

Sizable. *adj.* Of considerable bulk.
   The whole was drawn out, and digested into a *sizable* volume.—*Bishop Hurd, Life of Bishop Warburton*.

Sizar. *s.* Subsidized student at Cambridge, corresponding in grade to the servitors at Oxford: (in extract, *second element* of a *compound*).
   They make a scramble for degree:
   Masters of all sorts and all ages,
   Keepers, *sub-sizers*, lackeys, pages. *Bishop Corbet*.

Size. *s.* Number six on a dice.

Size. *s.* [Italian, *assisa*, *sisa* = anything laid on as plaster.] Glutinous or gelatinous matter used for giving stiffness or consistency to certain textile fabrics, paper, &c.

Size. *v. a.* Cover, besmear, thicken with size.
   When we treat of *sising* and stiffening.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 294.

Size. *s.* [from *assize*, from the valuation put upon anything by sitting in judgment over it.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.
   I have ever verified my friends,
   (Of whom he's chief), with all the *size* that verity
   Would without lapsing suffer.
   Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.
   If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.
   The distance judged for shot of every *size*,
   The linstock's touch the pond'rous ball expires.
   Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxviii.
   Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote.—*Locke*.
2. Settled quantity: (in the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table; whence they say a *sizar* at Cambridge).
   'Tis not in thee
   To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
   To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*,
   And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
   Against my coming in. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.
3. Figurative bulk; condition.
   This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.
   They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower *size* of people.—*Swift*.

Size. *v. a.*

1. Swell; increase the bulk of.
   Can you confess to your penurious uncle,
   In his full face of love, to be so strict
   A niggard to your commons, that you're fain
   To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees?
   Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons.
2. Adjust; arrange according to size.
   The foxes weigh the geese they carry,
   And ere they venture on a stream,
   Know how to *size* themselves and them.
   Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 672.
   Two troops so match'd were never to be found,
   Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
   In stature *sized*.
   Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 567.
3. Settle; fix.
   There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII*.

Sized. *adj.* Having a particular magnitude.
   What my love is, proof hath made you know,
   And as my love is *sized*, my fear is so.
   Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

In *Composition*.
   That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken *several sized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little.—*Locke*.

Sizeable. *adj.* Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others,
   He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizeable* bulk.—*Arbuthnot*.

Siziness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sizy glutinousness; viscosity.
   In rheumatisms, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours*.
   Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood.—*Arbuthnot*.

Sizy. *adj.* Viscous; glutinous.
   The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the scrum producing coriaceous concretions.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Skainsmate. *s.* [?] Messmate; companion.
   Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt-gills;
   I am none of his *skainsmates*.
   Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Skate. *s.* Kind of shoe armed with iron for sliding on the ice. See Scate.
   I'll buckle my *skate*, and I'll leap my gate,
   And I'll throw, and write, my line;
   And the woman I worshipp'd in twenty-eight,
   I'll worship in twenty-nine. *W. M. Praed*.

Skáter. *s.* One who skates.
   Nor was it ever known that a lake was covered with ice strong enough to bear a *skater*.—*Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale*, Sep. 30: 1773. (Ord MS.)

Skean. *s.* [Gaelic, *sgian*.] Short sword; knife.
   Any man that is disposed to mischief, ... may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skean*, or pistol, to be always in readiness.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
   The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts or *skeins*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII*.
   A cubit at least the length of their *skeans*.
   Swift, Description of an Irish Feast

Skégger. *s.* [?] See extract.
   Little salmons, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Skein. *s.* [N.Fr. *escagne*.] Knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.
   Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sley'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.
   Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap.—*B. Jonson*.
   Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind.—*Sir K. Digby*.

Skéleton. *s.* [Gr. σκελετός.]

1. In *Anatomy*. Bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; bony framework of the body.
   When rattling bones together fly,
   From the four corners of the sky;
   When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,
   Those clothed with flesh, and life inspires the dead.
   Dryden.
   Though the patient may from other causes be excedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghastly *skeleton*, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denominates a consumption.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.
   I thought to meet, as late as Heaven might grant,
   A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt,
   Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
   And grinned terrific, a Sardonian look. *Harte*.
   The *skeletons* of nations were
   Around that lonely man.
   Campbell, The Last Man.
2. Compages of the principal parts.
   The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world.—*Sir M. Hale*.
   The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts.—*Watts*.

Skéleton-key. *s.* Thin light key, filed down, to avoid too great obstruction from the wards of the lock.
   This door was usually kept locked; but the lock was of the rude and simple description common to such entrances, and easily opened by a *skeleton-key*.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. vii.

Skéllum. *s.* [German, *schelm.*] Villain; scoundrel.

Sir Richard Greenvil (in 1648) having deserted to the king at Oxford, they declared him traitor, rogue, villain, and *skellum.*—*Biographia Britannica*, 2306.

Skep. *s.* [A.S. *scep.*]

1. Sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.

A pitchforke, a doongforke, seeve, *skep*, and a bin.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is called *skep.*

Sképtic. *s.* [Gr. σκεπτικός.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of everything. (Such is the explanation in the previous editions. At present, the term is less offensive in its application, and often suggests little more than hesitation and caution in the adoption of received opinion; as such it nearly coincides with critical).

He is a *scepticke*, and dares hardly give credit to his senses.—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 151; 1608.

Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *scepticks* in religion.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Survey
Nature's extended face, then, *scepticks*, say,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art? *Sir R. Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *sceptick's* side,
With too much weakness for the stoick's pride,
He hangs between. *Pope, Essay on Man*, ii. 5.

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *sceptick* believes nothing.—*Watts, Logick.*

In this word the use and wont, according to which the second consonant is sounded, have been sufficiently influential to retain in the spelling the *k*, as the equivalent to the Greek κ. In *ascetic*, the doctrine that that letter must be represented by the Latin *c*, has exerted an opposite influence, and *ascetic* is pronounced *assetic.* Should uniformity on this point ever be insisted on, it is the precedent of the word under notice which should be adopted.

Sképtical. *adj.* Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *sceptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help.—*Bentley.*

Sképtically. *adv.* In a sceptical manner.

There are those who do not abandon themselves to desperate atheism, nor *sceptically* cast off all care of religion.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Sképticise. *v. n.* Doubt of everything.

You can afford to *scepticise*, where no one else will so much as hesitate.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Morals*, pt. iii. § 1.

Sképticism. *s.* Universal doubt; profession of doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way.—*Dryden.*

Sketch. *s.* [Fr. *esquisse*; German, *skizze.*] Outline; rough draught; first plan.

I intend only what the Dutch painters call a *schytz*, and not a perfect delineation or draught.—*Pett, Preface to Bishop Barlow's Remains*, p. ult.: 1693.

The first *schetse* of a comedy, called 'The Paradox.'—*Dr. Pope, Life of Bishop Ward*, p. 149: 1697.

I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it.—*Addison.*

As the lightest *sketch*, if justly traced,
Is by ill colouring but the more disgraced,
So by false learning is good sense defaced.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 23.

Sketch. *v. a.*

1. Draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must finish for himself.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Skew. *s.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

The term *skew* is still used in the north for a stone built into the bottom of a gable, or other similar situation, to support the coping above. It appears formerly to have been applied to the stones forming the slopes of the set-offs of buttresses, and other projections. *Skew-table* was probably the course of stone weathered, or sloped, on the top, placed as a coping to the wall. It may perhaps have been applied to the sloping tabling commonly used in mediæval architecture over the gable-ends of roofs, where they abut against higher buildings, of which examples are to be seen on the towers of many churches which have had the main roofs lowered; or it may be a racking coping formed of solid blocks, with horizontal joints, and built into the walling; a mode of construction which is common in the churches of Normandy.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Skew. *adj.* Oblique; distorted.

Here's a gallimaufry of speech indeed.... I remember about the year 1602 many used this *skew* kind of language.—*Brewer, Lingua*, D. 7: ed. 1657.

Skew. *adv.* [Danish, *skjæv.*] Askew.

Skew. *v. a.*

1. Look obliquely upon; notice slightly.

Our service
Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at
With a few honourable words.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

2. Shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed.—1 *Kings*, vi. 4, margin.

Skew. *v. n.*

1. Walk obliquely: (still used in some parts of the north).

Child, you must walk straight, without *skiewing* and shailing to every step you set.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Look obliquely; squint.

3. Look suspiciously or uncharitably.

Whenever we find ourselves ready to fret at every cross occurrent, ... to slug in our own performances, to *skew* at the infirmities of others; take we notice first of the impatience of our own spirits, and condemn it.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, serm. xxi. p. 111: 1681.

Skéwer. *s.* [Danish, *skjære.*] Wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweetbreads and collops were with *skewers* prick'd
About the sides.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

I once may overlook
A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. *King.*

From his rug the *skewer* he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handsomer.—*Id., Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

Skéwer. *v. a.* Fasten with skewers.

Skid, or **Skidpan.** *s.* [connected with *shide, shive*, and other words, like Gr. σχίζω = I split.] Clog in which a locked wheel fits; slipper.

Skiff. *s.* [N.Fr. *esquif*; Lat. *scapha.*] Small light boat.

If in two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other.—*Sir T. Browne.*

On Garrway cliffs
A savage race, by shipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,
And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

Skiff. *v. a.* Pass over in a skiff. *Rare.*

They two have cabin'd
In many as dangerous as poor a corner,
Peril and want contending; they have *skift*
Torrents, whose roaring tyranny and power
I' the least of these was dreadful.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Skilful. *adj.* Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able: (in the following examples, used with *of, at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill: *of* seems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper).

His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and in silver.—2 *Chronicles*, ii. 14.

They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skilful of* lamentation, to wailing.—*Amos*, v. 16.

Will Vafer is *skilful at* finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light.—*Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well spent?
Your *skilful* hand employ'd to save
Despairing wretches from the grave:
And then supporting with your store
Those whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Skilfully. *adv.* In a skilful manner; with skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury *skilfully* guided, he ran upon me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Skilfulness. *s.* Art; ability; dexterousness.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands.—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 72.

Skill. *s.*

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 3.

Oft nothing profits more
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right,
Well managed; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 571.

I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour.—*Swift.*

2. Particular art.

Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Reason; cause: (this is the very ancient meaning of the word).

You have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Skill. *v. n.* [Norse, *skilja* = divide, distinguish.]

1. Differ; make difference; interest; matter. *Obsolete.*

Whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? raise thy head,
Take stars for money; stars not to be told
By any art, yet to be purchased.
None is so wasteful as the scraping dame;
She looseth three for one; her soul, rest, fame.
G. Herbert.

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter.—*Bacon.*

2. Be knowing in; be dexterous at; know how. *Obsolete.*

They that *skill* not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenser.*

There is not any among us that can *skill* to hew timber like unto the Sidonians.—1 *Kings*, v. 6.

The overseers of them were ... all that could *skill* of instruments of musick.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxiv. 12.

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill* of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Skill. *v. a.* Know; understand. *Obsolete.*

I *skill* not what it is.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure.

That age was so far from *skilling* descant or the fugues, that they were not come up to counterpoint.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 116.

Skilled. *adj.* Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with one's subject: (as, 'a *skilled* workman').

Of these nor *skill'd* nor studious.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 42.

Moses, in all the Egyptian arts was *skil'd*,
When heavenly power that chosen vessel fill'd.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

He must be very little *skilled* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding.—*Locke.*

Skilless. *adj.* Wanting skill; artless.

Wisdom, farewell, the *skilless* man's direction.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. iv.

These rude youthes, and *skillesse* minions of the court.—*North, Translation of The Philosopher at Court*, p. 16: 1575.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I'm *skilless* of.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 1.

Jealousy what might befal your travel,
Being *skilless* in these parts; which to a stranger,
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

Skíllet. *s.* [Fr. *escuellette.*] Small kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dulness
My speculative and officed instruments,
Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Skim. *v. a.*

1. Clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy
My fav'rite books and pictures sell.
Prior, Alma, iii. 564.

2. Take by skimming.

She shoots the flying shuttle through the loom,
Or boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 392.

His principal studies were after the works of Titian whose cream he has *skimmed.*—*Id., Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots.—*Addison.*

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 61.

3. Brush the surface slightly; pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content to *skim* the surface of the seas.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

The swallow *skims* the river's watery face.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 520.

A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*

4. Cover superficially. (*Improper*; perhaps originally *skin*).

Full in the prince's passage, heaps of sand
And dangerous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxiii.

Skim. *v. n.* Pass lightly; glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes.
Addison.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow:
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope, Essay on Criticism,* ii. 270.

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it.—*Watts.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory.—*Id., On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Skim. *s.* [N.Fr. *escume*; Modern Fr. *écume.*] Scum; refuse.

Although Philip took delight in this *skim* of men, [gross flatterers,] yet could they never draw him by their charming to incur those vices which his son ran into.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life,* p. 108: 1606.

Skímbleskamble. *adj.* Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skimbleskamble* stuff,
As puts me from my faith.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Skímmer. *s.*

1. Shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer,* each time, take off the light.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. One who skims over a book or subject: (a *ludicrous* word).

There are different degrees of *skimmers*: first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.—*Skelton, Deism Revealed,* dialogue viii.

Skimmílk. *s.* [the *m* doubled in sound as well as in spelling.] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought: says Slouch, This e'en shall roll;
This is *skimmilk,* and therefore it shall go. *King.*

Skímmington. *s.* See second extract.

When the young people ride the *skimmington,*
There is a general trembling in a town:
Not only he, for whom the person rides,
Suffers, but they sweep other doors besides;
And by that hieroglyphick does appear,
That the good woman is the master there!
King, Miscellanies, p. 530.

To ride *skimmington* is a vulgar phrase, which means a kind of burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beat by his wife. In the north, '*riding the stang*' has a similar meaning. —*Johnson.*

Randan, or *Rantan,* and *Randanning* mean the same.

Skin. *s.* [A.S. *scin.*]

1. Natural covering of the flesh, consisting of the cuticle, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the cutis, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

Their visage is blacker than a coal; they are not known in the streets: their *skin* cleaveth to their bones, it is withered.—*Lamentations,* iv. 8.

The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On whose top he strow'd
A wilde goat's shaggy *skin*; and then bestow'd
His own couch on it. *Chapman.*

The priest on *skins* of off'rings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 127.

3. Body; person.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Husk.

Skin. *v. a.*

1. Flay; strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there entangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned.*—*Ellis, Voyage.*

'I won her through a rash vow. Thus. I saw her; I loved her; I proposed; she refused me.'—'You love another?'—'Spare my blushes.'—'I know him.'—'You do.'—'Very good: if he remains here, I'll *skin* him.'—'Lord bless me!' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick, involuntarily.—'Did you *skin* the gentleman, sir?' inquired Mr. Winkle, with a very pale face.—'I wrote him a note. I said it was a painful thing. And so it was.'—'Certainly,' interposed Mr. Winkle. —'I said I had pledged my word as a gentleman to *skin* him. My character was at stake. I had no alternative. As an officer in His Majesty's service, I was bound to *skin* him. I regretted the necessity, but it must be done. He was open to conviction. He saw that the rules of the service were imperative. He fled. I married her. Here's the coach. That's her head.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. xxxv.

2. Cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 4.

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
That *skins* the vice o' the top.
Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored.—*Dryden.*

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore.—*Locke.*

3. Cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth, was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. —*Addison.*

Is there no middle way of adjusting this fine embarrassment? I think I have hit upon a medium to *skin* the sore places over, if not quite to heal it.—*C. Lamb, Letters.*

Skíndeep. *adj.* Slight; superficial.

There is a power in virtue to attract our adherence to her before all the transient and *skin-deep* pleasures that we fondly search after.—*Fellitham, Resolves,* ii. 57.

That 'beauty is only *skindeep,*' is itself but a *skin-deep* observation.—*H. Spencer.*

Skínflint. *s.* Niggardly person.

Skink. *s.* [A.S. *scenc.*]

1. Drink; anything potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink,* which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Skink. *v. a.* [German, *schenken.*] Serve drink. *Obsolete.*

Froth your cans well in the filling, at length, rogue, and jog your bottles o' the buttock, sirrah; then *skink* out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies, though you be sure to be drunk.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair,* ii. 3.

Skínker. *s.* One who serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*; one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and sixpence, and you are welcome, sir.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sim, the king of *skinkers.* *B. Jonson.*

This boon Bacchanalian *skinker,* did I make legs to. —Scurvy one, when thou wert drunk?—*Massinger, The Virgin Martyr,* ii. 1.

At Vulcan's homely mirth his mother smiled,
And smiling took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which emptied, the rude *skinker* still restored.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 800.

Skínned. *adj.* Having skin; hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Skínner. *s.* One who skins; dealer in skins, or pelts; fellmonger.

Skínny. *adj.* Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* i. 3.

Lest the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skinny* substance, these annulary gristles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

I fear thee, ancient mariner,
I fear thy *skinny* hand;
For it is long and lank and brown,
As is the ribbed sea-sand.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

His fingers meet
In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

'I say,' he whispered, stopping in one of his journeys to and fro, 'young ladies, there's soup to-morrow. She's a making it now. An't she a putting in the water? Oh! not at all neither!'—In the course of answering another knock, he thrust in his head again.—'I say! There's fowls to-morrow. Not *skinny* ones. Oh *no!*'—Presently he called through the key-hole: 'There's a fish to-morrow. Just come. Don't eat none of him!' And with this special warning, vanished again.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. ix.

Skip. *v. n.* [?] Fetch quick bounds; pass by quick leaps; bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For since thou spakest of him, thou *skippedest* for joy.—*Jeremiah,* xlviii. 27.

The queen, bound with love's powerful'st charm,
Sat with Pigwiggen arm in arm:
Her merry maids that thought no harm,
About the room were *skipping,*
Drayton, Nymphidia.

At spur or switch no more he *skipt,*
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 429.

The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play.
Sir R. Blackmore.

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play?
Id., Essay on Man, i. 81.

Skip over. Pass without notice; omit, or pass lightly over, in reading.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to set the lawyers a work to debate whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better to *skip over* the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip over* all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end.—*Swift.*

Our reader, we trust, has formed somewhat approaching to a distinct idea of the principal characters who have appeared before him during our narrative: but in case our good opinion of his sagacity has been exaggerated, and in order to satisfy such as are addicted to the laudable practice of *skipping,* (with whom we have at times a strong fellow-feeling,) the following particulars may not be superfluous.—*Sir W. Scott, Redgauntlet,* vol. i. ch. i.

Finally, we have read in these three thick volumes of letters, till, in the second thick volume, the reading faculty unhappily broke down, and had to *skip* largely henceforth, only diving here and there at a venture with considerable intervals. Such is the melancholy fact.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.*

Skip. *v. a.*

1. Miss; pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an usurer.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. In the following example *skip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it *over*, lest we be accused of overseeing it.—*Boyle.*

Skip. *s.* Light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Skipjack. *s.* Upstart.

A way was opened to every *skipjack*.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, Ll. ii. b. 1554.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Skipkennel. *s.* Lackey; footboy.

Skipper. *s.*

1. One who skips.
2. Youngling; thoughtless person.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I;
Skipper, stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Skipper. *s.* [connected with *ship.*] Master of a merchant vessel.

Are you not afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved.—Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whalefishing.—*Congreve.*

The only object within doors upon which she bestows any marks of affection, in the usual style, is her dog Chowder; a filthy cur from Newfoundland, which she had in a present from the wife of a *skipper* in Swansea.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Skippet. *s.* Small boat. *Rare.*

Upon the bank they sitting did espy
A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Skippingly. *adv.* In a skipping manner; by skips and leaps.

If one read *skippingly* and by snatches, and not take the thread of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 39.

Skirmish. *s.* [N.Fr. *escarmouche.*]

1. Slight fight; less than a set battle.

When we shall wrastle with death, if we winne that *skirmish* we have enough.—*Potter, Sermon at Sir E. Seymour's Burial*, p. 18: 1613.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was
With adverse fortune fought by Cartismand;
Her subjects most revolt. *A. Philips, Briton.*

2. Contest; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance but intail the feud to posterity.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

There were but two exceptions to this keen
Skirmish of wits o'er the departed; one,
Aurora, with her pure and placid mien;
And Juan too, in general behind none
In gay remark on what he had heard or seen,
Sate silent now, his usual spirits gone:
In vain he heard the others rail or rally,
He would not join them in a single sally.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 106.

Skirmish. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *escarmoucher.*] Fight loosely; fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge and to retire at will;
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still.
Fairfax.

Ere the war begin,
He lightly *skirmishes* on every string
Charged with a flying touch.
Crashaw, Musick's Duel.

A gentleman volunteer *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Skirmishing. *verbal abs.* Act of fighting loosely.

Alarm: *skirmishings*. Talbot pursueth the Dauphin.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I.* i. 5.

Rhetorical flowers . . . are but light *skirmishings*, and not serious contendings, in matters of religion. *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 42.

I'll pass by the little *skirmishings* on either side. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

Skirr. *v. a.* Scour; ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

Skirr the plain,
That the fugitive may flee in vain.
Byron, Siege of Corinth.

Skirr. *v. n.* Scour; scud; run in haste.

We'll make them *skirr* away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 7.

Light shadows,
That, in a thought, *scur* o'er the fields of corn.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Skirt. *s.* [Danish, *skiorte*; in Norwegian pronounced as if it began with *sh*. It is the same word as *shirt.*]

1. Loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

As Samuel turned about to go away, [Saul] laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent.—1 *Samuel*, xv. 27.

It's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, side sleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluish tinsel.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

2. Edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece.—*Addison.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Ye mists, that rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 185.

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promised race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Ibid.* xi. 330.

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is the stony and sandy desarts, through which no army can pass.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Skirt. *v. a.* Border; run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste side.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 282.

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood.
Addison.

Skit. *s.* [see Squirt.] Light, wanton wench.

[Herod] at the request of a dancing *skit* stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.—*Howard (Earl of Northampton)*: 1583.

Skittish. *adj.*

1. Shy; easily frighted.

A *skittish* filly . . . fair enough for such a packsaddle.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.*

A restiff *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at his own shadow.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'Over the hills and far away,' indeed. Yoho! The *skittish* mare is all alive to-night. Yoho! Yoho!—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvi.

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Sets all on hazard.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

He still resolved, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obstinater;
And, still the *skittisher* and looser
Her freaks, appear'd to sit the closer.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 477.

I have knocked up poor Snip; shall lose my match; and, as to Harriet, why the odds are that I lose my match there too—a *skittish* young tit! if I once get her tight in hand, I'll make her wince for it.—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, ii. 1.

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unstaid and *skittish* in all notions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is beloved. *Id., Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

What *skittish* things popular benevolence and popular applause have been always found to be, experience hath taught others.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 547.

Skittishly. *adv.* In a skittish manner; wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

The beasts were very plump, and *skittishly* played as they passed by; not knowing whither they were driven.—*Situation of Paradise*, p. 93: 1683.

Skittishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Skittish; wantonness; fickleness.

Skittleground. *s.* Ground for playing skittles.

Having arrived at this conclusion, he betook himself to the tap. Having purchased the beer, and obtained, moreover, the day-but-one-before-yesterday's paper, he repaired to the *skittle-ground*, and seating himself on a bench, proceeded to enjoy himself in a very sedate and methodical manner.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlv.

Skittles. *s.* Ninepins.

No more the wherry feels my stroke so true;
At *skittles*, in a grizzle, can I play?
T. Warton, Ode to a Grizzle Wig.

Now it was Martin's turn to work, and sit beside the bed and watch, and listen through the long, long nights, to every sound in the gloomy wilderness; and hear poor Mr. Tapley, in his wandering fancy, playing at *skittles* in the Dragon, . . . travelling with old Tom Pinch on English roads, and burning stumps of trees in Eden, all at once.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

Skreed. *s.* Border of cloth.

Skreen. *s.*

1. Riddle or coarse sieve.

A skuttle or *skreen* to rid soil fro' the corn.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

2. Anything by which the sun or weather is kept off.

[She] in a morning, without bodice,
Slipt sometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
To cheapen tea, to buy a *screen*.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenced from day by night's eternal *skreen*;
Unknown to heaven, and to myself unseen.
Dryden.

Skreen. *v. a.*

1. Riddle; sift.
2. Shade from sun or light, or weather.
3. Keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to *skreen*,
As if he had contrived to lie unseen;
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office soon, and seal'd his sight.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 211.

4. Shelter; protect.

He that travels with them is to *skreen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars.—*Locke.*

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skreened* them from punishment.—*Spectator.*

Skúa, or **Skúa-gull.** *s.* [Icelandic.] Gull of the genus Lestris.

The various species of the genus Lestris have long been separated by naturalists from the true gulls, from a just appreciation of the differences in their external characters, and also in their habits. The *skuas* may be considered as forming a conspicuous portion of the predaceous division among the swimming birds, as indicated by their powerful and hooked beak and claws. Their food is fish, but they devour also the smaller water birds and their eggs, the flesh of whales, as well as other carrion, and are observed to tear their prey to pieces, while holding it under their crooked talons. Many of the true gulls are listless and timid; the common *skua* and its generic companions are, on the contrary, courageous and daring, harassing the smaller gulls perpetually.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Skue. *adj.* [*ashew.*] Oblique; sidelong.

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that, if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise.—*Bentley.*

Skulk. *v. n.* Lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 27.

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,
And private interest *skulks* behind the shield.
Young, Love of Fame.

Skull. *s.* [German, *schale* = shell.] Bony part of the head containing the brain; cranium.

Some lay in dead men's *skulls*; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
The burning lever not deludes his pains,
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

The *skull*, or bone that incloses the head, is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain.—*Quincy.*

Skull. *s.* Shoal.

Repair to the river where you have seen them swim in *skulls* or shoals.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Skúllcap. *s.*

1. Headpiece.
2. In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Scutellaria (galericulata, minor).

Skute. *s.* [Dutch, *schuyt.*] Boat or small vessel. *Rare.*

They carried with them all the *skutes* and boats that might be found.—*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Lowe Countries*, p. 114: 1618.

Sky. *s.* [A.S. *scuwa* = shade; Danish, *sky* = cloud.]

1. Region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 286.

The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *skies.*
Lord Roscommon.

Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 105.

2. Heavens.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *sky.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 744.

Used as the *first element* in a *compound.*

The thunderer's bolt, you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

What is this knowledge but the *sky-stol'n* fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Weather; climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies.*—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

We envy not the warmer clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent *skies*;
Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

Skýborn. *adj.* Having a heavenly birth.

Here is a something, not a nothing. If no *sky-born* messenger, heaven looking through his eyes; then neither is he a chimera with his system, crotchets, cants, and fanaticisms, . . . but a substantial, peaceable, terrestrial man.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Sir Walter Scott.*

Skýcolour. *s.* Colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver.—*Boyle.*

Skýcoloured. *adj.* Like the sky.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *sky-coloured* garments.—*Addison.*

Skýdyed. *adj.* Coloured like the sky.

There figs, *skydyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

Skýey. *adj.* Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Skýish. *adj.* Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Skýlark. *s.* Lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent.—*Spectator.*

The chirping sparrows, bred in Temple chinks and crannies, might have held their peace to listen to imaginary *skylarks*, as so fresh a little creature passed.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlv.

The *skylark* is universally distributed over the British Islands, but in severe weather in winter, accompanied with snow, a large portion leave Scotland in flocks to come southward. In Orkney and Shetland, it is only a summer visitor, according to Mr. Dunn, retiring to a more southern latitude on the approach of winter. It is a common bird in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway during summer, and a few remain in winter; but the greater part migrate southwards. The *skylark* does not appear to visit the Faroe Islands, Iceland, or Greenland.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Skýlight. *s.* Window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropt through the *skylight*, near his wife's apartment.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Skýrocket. *s.* Firework which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty.—*Addison.*

Skýsail. *s.* In *Navigation.* See next entry.

Skýscraper. *s.* In *Navigation.* See extract.

Skysail [is] a light sail, in a square-rigged vessel next above the royal. It is set either on the pole of the royal mast, or (when this mast has no pole) on a spar, called a Sliding-guntermast, which rests upon the topgallant-masthead, and extends upwards, forming a pole above the royal mast. Either of these poles gets the name of the *skysail* pole. *Sky-scraper* (French, 'aile de pigeon') is a name sometimes given to a *skysail* when it is triangular.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Slab. *adj.* Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *slab.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Slab. *s.*

1. Puddle.

They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*, and ooze.—*Evelyn.*

2. Plane of stone: (as, 'A marble *slab*').
3. Outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into boards.

Slábber. *v. a.*

1. Sup up hastily.

To *slabber* pottage up half hot and cold.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

2. Smear with spittle.

He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

3. Shed; spill.

The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Slábber. *v. n.* Slobber.

Slábby. *adj.*

1. Thick; viscous.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Wet; floody: (in *low* language).

When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 91.

Slack. *adj.* [A.S. *sleac.*]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this case to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

In that day, it shall be said to Jerusalem, Fear thou not; and to Zion, Let not thine hands be *slack.*—*Zephaniah*, iii. 16.

All his joints relax'd:
From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 891.

3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical History.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treason.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape.
Waller.

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 31.

4. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack.
Dryden, The Medal, 44.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

A handful of *slack-dried* hops spoil many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell.—*Mortimer Husbandry.*

Slack. *v. n.*

1. Be remiss; neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not *slack* to pay it.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiii. 21.

2. Lose the power of cohesion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold, but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Slack. *v. a.*

1. Loosen; make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that wish forbear;
The winds too soon will waft thee here;
Slack all thy sails, and fear to come.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

2. Relax; remit.

This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught not to *slack* nor strain its tender strings.
Pope.

3. Ease; mitigate.

Men having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint which they were used unto now *slacked*, they grow more loose.—*Spenser.*

If there be cure or charm
To respite or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 460.

On our account has Jove
Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter find for toil.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 197.

4. Remit for want of eagerness.

My guards
Are you, great powers! and the unbated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

With such delay well pleased, they *slack* their course. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 164.

5. Cause to be remitted; make to abate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack* a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than make him stand still.—*Bacon.*

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the amorous youth bestow'd the race.
Waller.

6. Relieve; unbend.
7. Withhold; use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where there is such abundance.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

8. Crumble; deprive of the power of cohesion.

Some unslacked lime cover with ashes, and let it stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread them together.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. Neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants, or from mine? . . .
If then they chanced to *slack* you,
We could control them.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *slacks* not.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

10. Repress; make less quick or forcible.

Slácken. *v. a.* Loosen; relax.

This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all industry and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of that which hath been promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate.—*Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance, if not snare; more apt
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 453.

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way.—*Dryden.*

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,

Attended to the chase by all the flower
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
I should be grieved, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms.
Addison, Cato.

Slácken. *v. n.* Abate.
Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 213.

Slácкly. *adv.* In a slack manner.
1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
2. Negligently; remissly.
That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow
That could not trace them.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 1.
3. Tardily.

Slácкness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slack.
1. Looseness; not tightness.
2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.
It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.
From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts received.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 634.
3. Tardiness.
When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected.—*Sharp, Surgery.*
4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.
Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy.—*Brerewood.*

Slade. *s.* [A.S. *slæd.*] Flat piece of ground lying low and moist; little den or valley.
The thick and well grown fog doth matt my smoother *slades*;
And on the lower leas, as on the higher hades,
The daintie clover grows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Slag. *s.* [Swedish, *slagg.*] Dross or recrement of metal.
Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may be, of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or *slag* of copper.—*Boyle.*

Slake. *v. a.* [*slack* = abate.]
1. Quench; extinguish.
He did always strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore.
Spenser.
If I digg'd up thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 3.
From Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amazed, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 930.
Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst.
Addison, Cato.
The murderer
Who *slaked* his thirsting soul as from a well
Of blood and tears with ruin! he is here!
Sunk in a gulph of scorn from which none may him rear!
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 29.
2. Used also of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of to *slack* or *slake* lime be to powder or quench it.
That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it.—*Woodward.*

Sláke. *v. n.* Slacken.
1. Grow less tense; be relaxed.
If she the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay;
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
2. Abate; go out; be extinguished.
The fever *slaketh.*—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Slam. *s.* Defeat: (applied, at *cards*, to the adversary who has not reckoned a single point.) Condemned by Todd as a *low* term.
Thus all the while a club was trump,
There's none could ever beat the rump;
Until a noble general came,
And gave the cheaters a clear *slam.* *Loyal Songs.*

Slam. *v. a.* [see Slash.] Close with violence. *Colloquial.*
The powdered-headed footman *slammed* the door very hard, and scowled very grandly; but both the *slam* and the scowl were lost upon Sam, who was regarding a mahogany umbrella-stand with every outward token of critical approval.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxv.
'I know it ain't righteous, but it must be done.' Then he disappeared, *slamming* the door behind him, and Simnel Coxworthy was left alone.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Sländer. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *esclandrer*, from Lat. *scandalum*; Gr. σκάνδαλον.] Belie.
He hath *slandered* thy servant unto my lord the king.—2 *Samuel*, xix. 27.
Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.
Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *slandering* it. — *Archbishop Whitgift.*
Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 175.

Sländer. *s.*
1. False invective.
When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.
So in our censure of the state
We still do wander,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander.*
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
We are not to be dejected by the *slanders* and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgement.—*Nelson.*
2. Disgrace; reproach.
Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
3. Disreputation; ill name.
You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

Sländerer. *s.* One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.
In your servants suffer any offence against yourself, rather than against God: endure not that they should be railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slanderer.* — *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iii. 2.

Sländering. *part. adj.* Defaming; belying.
Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;
Outending heaven for whate'er ills befall,
And sputtering under specious names thy gall.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 159.

Sländerous. *adj.*
1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.
What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the *slanderous* tongue?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 2.
To me belongs
The care to shun the blast of *slanderous* tongues:
Lest malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name.
Pope.
2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.
I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors, with the certain knowledge of their *slanderous* untruths.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
We lay these honours on this man,
To ease ourselves of divers *slanderous* loads.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.
As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends.—*South, Sermons.*
3. Scandalous.
The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross.—*Book of Homilies.*

Sländerously. *adv.* In a slanderous manner; calumniously; with false reproach.
I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and *slanderously* bark at the courses which are held against that traitorous earl and his adherents.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
They did *slanderously* object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Slang. *s.* [*sling*, as words slung at a person; Norwegian, *slenge-ord* = sling-words.] Low vulgar language; language peculiar to a class.
I can imagine nothing more likely to destroy natural feeling, . . . than to feel difficulties gathering round one, and mutter in fashionable *slang*, 'But it will be all well if the governor would but die.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. xiii.
I have seen snobs in pink coats and hunting boots scouring over the Campagna of Rome, and have heard their oaths and their well-known *slang* in the galleries of the Vatican and under the shadowy arches of the Colosseum.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.
Used *adjectivally.*
I will go you halves in my *slang* match on Friday. —*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau.*

Slant. *adj.* Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.
Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1073.

Slant. *v. a.* [Italian, *schiancio* = oblique.] Turn aslant or aside.
Nimbleness was very advantageous to break and *slent* the downright rushings of a stronger vessel. — *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 210.

Slánting. *s.* Oblique remark. *Rare.*
Bellarmine . . . wanted nothing but a good cause to defend; generally writing ingeniously, using sometimes *slenting*, seldom downright railing. — *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 60.

Slántingly. *adv.* In a slanting manner; with oblique remark.
Their first attempt was to prefer bills against the archbishop's chaplains and preachers, and *slantingly* through their sides striking at the archbishop himself.—*Strype, Life of Archbishop Cranmer*, b. i. ch. xxvi.

Slántwise. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly; slope.
Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With fower sets in it, set *slantwise* asleep.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Slap. *s.* [see Slash.] Blow: (properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp).
What defence can be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the *slap* or the spurn? —*Milton, Colasterion.*

Slap. *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow.
Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouse, then straight went the yard *slap* over their noddle.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Slap. *v. a.* Strike with a slap.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here stroked his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word.
Prior, Alma, i. 345.
Leave me alone for that! Well, I have got five pounds left, I shall go and *slap* it down.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lv.

Slapdásh. *interj.* All at once: (as anything broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and dashes it about).
And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior, Alma*, i. 18.

Slápping. *part. adj.* Rapid. *Colloquial.*
While we were waiting for the coming steeds, a travelling carriage and four drove up to the inn-gate at a *slapping* pace.— *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Slash. *v. a.* [imitative formation; *slam* and *slap* belonging to the same class.]
1. Cut; cut with long cuts.
Slashing and pinking their skin and faces.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 10.
The long pocket, *slashed* sleeve. — *Guardian*, no. 149.
One poor Invalide has his right hand *slashed* off him; his maimed body dragged to the Place de Grève, and hanged there. This same right hand, it is said, turned back De Launay from the powder-magazine, and saved Paris.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution.* pt. i. b. i. ch. vii.
2. Lash.
Daniel, a sprightly swain, that used to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash.
King.
3. Cause to make a sharp sound.

She *slash'd* a whip which she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 220 : 1660.

Slash. *v. n.*

1. Strike at random with a sword; lay about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Cut through rapidly.

The Sybarite *slashed* through the waves like a knife through cream-cheese; tacked as fast as they could haul the main-yard; went three miles to windward of the Caitiff in the first hour they tried it on a bowline!—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Slash. *s.*

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Cut in cloth.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slish and *slash*,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.
Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great;
As each excels in birth or state
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a sampler.
Prior, Alma, ii. 445.

Sláshing. *part. adj.*

1. Cutting at random.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *slashing* Bentley with his desperate hook.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

2. Severe; sarcastic; cutting-up.

While the Liberal party at Darlford were suffering under the daily inflictions of Mr. Rigby's *slashing* style, and the post brought them very unsatisfactory prospects of a champion, one offered himself, in an address which intimated that he was no man of straw, likely to recede from any contest in which he chose to embark.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. v. ch. iii.

Slatch. *s.* [*slack.*]

1. Middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

2. Transitory breeze of wind; interval of fair weather.

At certain times in the winter season, they take their *slatches* of flood and ebb according to their occasions, the effects of the tide being manifest quite across the Streight; and ships are ordinarily seen becalmed, &c.—*Sir H. Shere on the Mediterranean Sea, Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 9.

Slate. *s.* [N.Fr. *esclat* = splinter.] Grey stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate*, as it is conceived in the mind.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would rain.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Slate. *v. a.* Cover the roof; tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyrick ode would *slate*. *Swift.*

Sláter. *s.* One who covers with slates or tiles.

That law authorising a seigneur, as he returned from hunting, to kill not more than two serfs, and refresh his feet in their warm blood and bowels, has fallen into perfect desuetude,—and even into incredibility; for if Deputy Lapoule can believe in it, and call for the abrogation of it, so cannot we. No Charolois, for these last fifty years, though never so fond of shooting, has been in use to bring down *slaters* and plumbers, and see them roll from their roofs; but contents himself with partridges and grouse.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. ii.

Sláttern. *s.* [connected with *slut.*] Sloven.

[A] halfpenny to drop in shoes;
Without the raising of which sum,
You dare not be so troublesome
To pinch the *slatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1410.

We may always observe, that a gossip in politicks is a *slattern* in her family.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

The sallow skin is for the swarthy put,
And love can make a *slattern* of a slut. *Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribands glare,
The new-scour'd manteau and the *slattern* air.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 269.

Sláttern. *v. a.* Consume carelessly or negligently.

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern* away one minute in idleness.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters.*

Slátternly. *adj.* Not clean; slovenly.

A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Young, perhaps, has ridiculed the affected and *slatternly* with a softer pen.—*Ruffhead, Life of Pope*, p. 281.

Slátternly. *adv.* Negligently; in a slovenly manner.

A fine suit ill made, and *slatternly* or stiffly worn, far from adorning, only exposes the awkwardness of the wearer.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Sláty. *adv.* Having the nature of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Sláughter. *s.* Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all struck for thee?
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *slaughter* on their souls.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
On each hand *slaughter* and gigantick deeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 659.
The pair you see in equal armour shine,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;
But when they leave the shady realms of night,
And, clothed in bodies, breathe your upper light,
With mortal heat each other shall pursue:
What wars, what wounds, what *slaughter* shall ensue?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1134.

Sláughter. *v. a.*

1. Massacre; slay; kill with the sword.

Your castle is surprised, your wife and babes
Savagely *slaughter'd*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
Arminius is far more truly one of our national heroes than Caractacus; and it was our own primeval fatherland that the brave German rescued, when he *slaughtered* the Roman legions eighteen centuries ago, in the marshy glens between the Lippe and the Ems.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.*

2. Kill beasts.

Sláughterer. *s.* One employed in killing.

Thou dost then wrong me; as the *slaughterer* doth,
Which giveth many wounds when one would kill.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Sláughterhouse. *s.* House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor
Th' uncleanly savour of a *slaughterhouse*.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Sláughtering. *part. adj.* Killing; slaying.

Discord, dire sister of the *slaughtering* power.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 502.

Sláughterman. *s.* One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confused
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *slaughtermen*.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 3.
Ten chased by one,
Are now each one the *slaughterman* of twenty.
Id., Cymbeline, v. 3.

Sláughterous. *adj.* Destructive; murderous.

I have supt full with horrours:
Direness familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once start me. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Slave. *s.* [Fr. *esclave*; connected, on insufficient grounds, with the national name *Slave, Slavonian.*]

1. One mancipated to a master; one subject to compulsory labour; not a freeman; dependant.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a *slave*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.
Of guests he makes them *slaves*
Inhospitably. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 167.
The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally *slaves*, and such as were bought and sold for money.—*South, Sermons.*
Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting ourselves so wholly to it, as to become *slaves* of it.—*Dryden.*
To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,
Each might receive a *slave* into his arms.
Addison, Cato.

The runaway *slave* was the outcast of society.... There were special provisions to protect their *slaves*. By the law of the Alemanni, whoever concealed an ecclesiastic's *slave* was condemned to a triple fine. In the Bavarian law, whoever incited the *slave* of a church or a monastery to flight, must pay a mulct of fifteen solidi, and restore the *slave* or replace him by another. The church gradually claimed the right of asylum for fugitive *slaves*. The *slave* who had taken refuge at the altar was to be restored to his master only on his promise of remitting the punishment. As under the Roman law, peculiar solemnity attached to the emancipation of the *slave* in the church and before the priest; and emancipation thus became an act of piety.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. v.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*

3. One in the lowest state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the great men, neither shall meanness excuse the poorest *slave*.—*Nelson.*

Slave. *v. a.* Enslave.

Fear ... a disease of a life long, which every day *slaves* a man to whatever ill he meets with.—*Fellham, Resolves*, i. 71.
Some greater, scorning now their narrow boat,
In mighty hulks and ships (like courts) do dwell,
Slaving the skiffes that in their seas do float.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, iv. 19.
But will you *slave* me to your tyranny?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure.

Slave. *v. n.* Drudge; moil; toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night.
Swift.

Sláveborn. *adj.* Not inheriting liberty.

This vain world ... a noble stage,
Where *slave-born* man plays to the scoffing stars.
Drummond, Sonnets.

Sláveholder. *s.* One who possesses slaves.

The influence of the church appears in some singular and contradictory provisions. The churches themselves were *slaveholders*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. v.

Slávelike. *adj.* Becoming a slave.

Why this spade? this place?
This *slavelike* habit?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Sláver. *s.* [from *slave.*] Vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

Sláver. *s.* [Lat. *saliva.*] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite.
Pope, Letter to Arbuthnot.

Sláver. *v. n.*

1. Be smeared with spittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

2. Emit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slavering* good morrow to the two ladies.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,
In vain against the people's fav'rite?
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Sláver. *v. a.* Smear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 143.

Slávery. *s.* Servitude; condition of a slave; offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of errour, weakness, or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his errour dispelled.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Slávetrade. *s.* Purchase and sale of negroes; traffic in human beings.

Slávish. *adj.* Servile; mean; base.

A thing
More *slavish* did I ne'er than answering
A slave without a knock.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
You have among you many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* part,
Because you bought them.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
He, the supreme Good, to whom all things ill
Are but as *slavish* officers of vengeance,
Would send a glistering guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd.
Milton, Comus, 217.
Slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse
In lying strains and ignominious verse.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 672.

Slávishly. *adv.* In a slavish manner; servilely; meanly.

The nature of base people is such, as either they obey *slavishly*, or command insolently.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxv.

They are commonly dejected, *slavishly* humble.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 157.

Slávishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slavish; servility; meanness.

Detaining them in more than Egyptian *slavishness*.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 113: 1622.

His willingness to serve such base things, is the great brand of his *slavishness*.—*Ibid.* p. 120.

On the one hand, then, a man who never adopts a speculative opinion without understanding its grounds may, from sectarian prejudice or some other cause, be infected with the intellectual *slavishness* of the scholastic or Arabian period, and may receive syllogisms as if they were the responses of an oracle.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. x.

Slay. *v. a.* preter. *slew*; past part. *slain*. [A.S. *slean*.] Kill; butcher; put to death.

Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy *slayeth* the silly one.—*Job*, v. 2.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that *slew* her brothers and her uncle?
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Tyrant, shew thy face:
If thou be'st *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.
Id., Macbeth, v. 7.

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *slain*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 649.

Abraham, potent prince, the friend of God,
Of human ills must bear the destined load;
By blood and battles must his power maintain,
And *slay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 410.

'Rome to the charge!' cried Aulus;
'The foe begins to yield!
Charge for the hearth of Vesta!
Charge for the golden shield!
Let no man stop to plunder!
But *slay*, and *slay*, and *slay*;
The Gods that live for ever
Are on our side to-day.'
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, The Battle of Lake Regillus.

Slay. *s.* See Sley.

Sláyer. *s.* Killer; murderer; destroyer.

Witness the guiltless blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often slain, the *slayer* crowned.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there;
The gore congealed was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half closed and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breathed his sullen soul away.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 576.

The whole clan met under the roof of an ancient church. Every one in turn laid his hand on the dead man's scalp, and vowed to defend the *slayers*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Sleave. *s.* [?] Silk in a ravelled or knotty state.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight
With grass like *sleave* was matted.
Drayton, Cynthia.

Of the word *sleave* I know not well the meaning: *sleave-silk* is explained by Gouldman, 'floccus sericus, a lock of silk;' and the women still say, '*sleave* the silk' for 'untwist it.' Ainsworth calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a 'slaie,' or 'sley.' 'To sley' is to part a twist into single fibres.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Sleave. *v. a.* Separate into threads; sleid. See Sleid, *v. a.*

The more subtle, and more hard to *sleave* a-two, silken thread of self-seeking, is that dominion over consciences.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 360: 1654.

Sleaved. *adj.* Raw; not spun; unwrought.

Eight wild men all apparelled in green moss made with *sleved* silk.—*Holinshed, History of England*, p. 835.

Sleázy. *adj.* [?] Weak; wanting substance.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 1: 1625.

Sleasy holland is so called, because made in Silesia, in Germany; which, from its slightness, occasions all thin, slight, ill-wrought hollands to be called *sleasy*.—*Chambers.*

Sled. *s.* [Dutch.] Carriage drawn without wheels.

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn among the frozen poles.
Tamburlaine, or the Scythian Shepherd: 1590.

Volgha . . .
Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watery lea,
And horses trampling on his icy face.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues ii. 13.

The *sled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
The fan of Bacchus, with the flying sail,
These all must be prepared.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 245.

Slédded. *adj.* Mounted on a sled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Sledge. *s.* Sled: (of which it is now the *commoner* form).

In Lancashire they use a sort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, and drawn with one horse.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sledge. *s.* [from A.S. *slecge*.] Large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him beset
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *sledges* bet.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he it list apply. *Id.*

The uphand *sledge* is used by under-workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Sleek. *adj.* [connected with *lick*, so as to make smooth.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Ye appear in everything may bring my ruin.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 89.

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Id., Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Io.*

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.
Milton, Sonnets, xi. 10.

Sleek. *s.* Cosmetic which makes smooth; varnish. *Obsolete.*

My face, which you behold so seeming red, is done over with ladies' licks, *slicks*, and other painting stuff of the Levant.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 283: 1626.

Sleek. *v. a.*

1. Comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more loose than they . . .
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and slacker limb'd.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, i. 4.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
Milton, Comus, 879.

2. Render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle, my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

She does *sleek*
With crums of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

The persuasive rhetorick
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 4.

He spake of beauty: that the dull
Saw no divinity in grass,
Life in dead stones, or spirit in air;
Then looking as 'twere in a glass,
He smoothed his chin and *sleeked* his hair,
And said the earth was beautiful.
Tennyson, A Character.

Sleékly. *adv.* Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* combed, and their blue coats brushed.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

Sleékness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sleek; smoothness.

We may live to the spectacle and the bearing-staff, to the stooping back, to the snow or to the *sleekness* of the declining crown: but how few are there that can unfold you a diary of so many leaves! More die in the spring and summer of their years, than live till autumn or their gowned winter—*Feltham, Resolves*, i. 32.

The horses . . . lost their *sleekness* and grace, and were soon purchased at half the value.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 138.

Sleékstone. *s.* Smoothing stone.

The purest pasteboard, with a *sleek-stone* rub smooth, and as even as you can.—*Peacham.*

Sleéky. *adj.* In a sleek manner; of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacifick soul!
Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!
Thomson, To the Soporific Doctor.

Sleep. *v. n.* [A.S. *slapan*.]

1. Take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers.

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiv. 12.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere she *sleep*, hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy;
But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and shins. *Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep:
They, sweet turtles! folded lie
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never *sleep* in night. *Crashaw.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming can never be convinced that their thoughts are for hours busy without their knowing it.—*Locke.*

Through the moss the ivies creep;
And in the stream the long-leaved flowers weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in *sleep*.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters.

2. Rest; be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burlyboned clown in chines of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hobnails.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 10.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forced back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and *sleeps* again.
Dryden.

3. Live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused into a quick thankful sense of it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Be dead.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him.—1 *Thessalonians*, iv. 14.

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can raise from the chamber of death.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

5. Be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heaven will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *slept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 2.

6. Be unnoticed, or unattended: (as, 'The matter *sleeps*').

Sleep. *s.* [A.S. *slæp*.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care;
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

That *sleepe* might sweetly seale
His restfull eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In silence took. *Chapman.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour; and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to *sleep*. And for the same cause, pain and noise hinder *sleep*; and darkness furthereth sleep.—*Bacon.*

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1108.

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it.—*Locke.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His hat adorn'd with wings disclosed the god,
And in his hand the *sleep-compelling* rod.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 547.

Sleéper. *s.*

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.
   Sound, musick; come, my queen, take hand with me,
   And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be.
   Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
   In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants say is a plant that sleepeth. There be *sleepers* enow then; for almost all flowers do the like.—*Bacon.*
   Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
   Than a spy taken, and a *sleeper* slain.
   Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.
   'I'm a heavy *sleeper*,' said Mr. Dowler, as he flung himself on the bed. 'I must keep awake. I suppose I shall hear a knock here. Yes. I thought so. I can hear the watchman. . . . He's turning the corner. Ah!' When Mr. Dowler arrived at this point, he turned the corner at which he had been long hesitating, and fell fast asleep.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxvi.
2. Lazy inactive drone.
   He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleeper*, that will discipline his senses and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both.—*Grew.*
3. That which lies dormant or without effect.
   Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution.—*Bacon.*
4. Strip of solid timber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor, or the rails of a railway.
   The length of hips and *sleepers.*—*Evelyn.*
   In most of the English and foreign lines the rails rest in cast-iron chairs, which are spiked to cross *sleepers* of wood; but in the Great Western and a few other lines the rails rest upon longitudinal beams of wood, and in the American lines the bottom flange of the rail is for the most part spiked directly down upon the cross *sleepers* without the intervention of chairs. Stone blocks, which were generally used in the early railways for supporting the chairs, have now been discarded. But *sleepers* of cast-iron have latterly been in many cases employed.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sleépful. *adj.* Overpowered by desire to sleep.
Distrust will cure a lethargy; of a *sleepful* man it makes a wakeful one, and so keeps out poverty.—*Scott, Essay of Drapery*, p. 138: 1635.

Sleépfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sleepful; strong desire to sleep.

Sleépily. *adv.* In a sleepy manner.

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.
2. Dully; lazily.
   I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
3. Stupidly.
   He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Sleépiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sleepy; drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.
Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most ill boding symptom of a fever.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sleéping. *verbal abs.*

1. State of resting in sleep.
   We will rather sleep than talk; we know what belongs to a watch.—Why you speak like an ancient and most quiet watchman; for I cannot see how *sleeping* should offend.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.
2. State of not being disturbed or noticed.
   You ever
   Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, never
   Desired it to be stirred.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Sleépless. *adj.* Wanting sleep; always awake.
   The field
   To labour calls us, now with sweat imposed,
   Though after *sleepless* night.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 171.
   While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
   Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep.
   Pope, Dunciad, i. 93.

Sleéplessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sleepless; want of sleep.
Lipsius . . . conceives an impossibility of an absolute *sleeplessness.*—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Sleépy. *adj.*

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.
   From his feet, even to his *sleepie* head,
   She made her poison canker-like to spread.
   Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 792.
   Her *sleepy* arms she spread.
   May, Translation of Lucan, b. v.
2. Not awake.
   Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
   They must lie there. Go carry them, and smear
   The *sleepy* grooms with blood.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.
   She waked her *sleepy* crew,
   And, rising hasty, took a short adieu.
   Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 193.
3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.
   We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficience, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.
   Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
   Of that forgetful lake benumb not still.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 73.
   I sleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*
4. Dull; lazy.
   'Tis not *sleepy* business,
   But must be look'd to speedily and strongly.
   Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

Sleet. *s.* [A.S. *sliht.*]

1. Kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.
   Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
   Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below
   Huge oxen stand inclosed in wint'ry walls
   Of snow congeal'd.
   Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 564.
2. Shower of anything falling thick.
   [They] flying, behind them, shot
   Sharp *sleet* of arrowy showers against the face
   Of their pursuers.
   Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 323.

Sleéty. *adj.* Bringing sleet.
   The *sleety* storm returning still,
   The morning hoar, and evening chill.
   T. Warton, Odes, x.

Sleeve. *s.* [A.S. *slyf, slyfa.*] Part of a garment that covers the arms.
Once my well-waiting eyes espied my treasure,
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged;
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure.
Sir P. Sidney.
The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms: sir Lancelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Astoloth in a tourney.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Your hose should be ungartered, your *sleeve* unbuttoned, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape.—*Bacon.*
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 161.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*
You would think a smock were a she-angel; he so chants to the *sleeve-hand*, and the work about the square on't.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Laugh in the sleeve. Deride or exult secretly.
A brace of sharpers *laugh* at the whole roguery *in their sleeves.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and *in his sleeve laughs* at them for believing.—*South, Sermons.*
John *laughed* heartily *in his sleeve* at the pride of the squire.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Hang on a sleeve. Make dependent: (probably from the custom of wearing a lady's sleeve; which was in token of dependence on her love).
It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should *hang* our judgement *upon* the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sleéveknot. *s.* Ornament or ribbon attached to the sleeve.
But, for all I could ever discover, you prefer a pretty face and a well-fancied *sleeve-knot* to all the virtue and housewifery that ever came together.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xxx.

Sleéveless. *adj.* Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.
No man under the said estates and degree shall weare any satyn . . . nor any velvet, saving in *sleevelesse* jackets, doublets, coyfes, &c.—*Proclamation* in *Strype's Appendix to History of the Reformation*: 1565.
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,
Become tufftaffaty. *Donne.*
They put on *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton.—*Sandys.*
Behold yon isle by palmers, pilgrims trod, . . .
Grave mummers! *sleeveless* some, and shirtless others. *Pope, Dunciad*, iii. 113.

Sleéveless. *adj.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Bootless; fruitless: (used generally with *errand*).
One mornyng timely he tooke in hande
To make to my house a *sleevelesse errande.*
Heywood, Works, sign. B. 3. b.: 1566.
This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipresence.—*Bishop Hall.*
No more but no, a *sleeveless* reason.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 6.
My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless errand*, as she calls it.—*Spectator.*
Sleeveless means without a cover or pretence.—*Horne Tooke.*
[*Sleeveless* . . . as in a *sleeveless errand* . . . seems to be connected with the Danish *slöv*, dull; the *less* being suggested by the negative meaning of the word itself. So Platt-Deutsch *unnask* for *nask*, nasty.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Sleid. *v. a.* Prepare for use in the weaver's *sley* or *slay.*

Sleíded. *part. adj.* Prepared for the sley; prepared for weaving.
She weaved the *sleided* silk
With fingers long. *Shakespear, Pericles*, iv. Gower.

Sleight. *s.* [*sly.*] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: (as, '*sleight* of hand').
He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be overreached by cunning *sleights.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duessa, it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. xii.
Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, distill'd by magick *sleights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.
In the wily snake
Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty,
Proceeding. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 91.
Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1.
Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty of making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *slight*, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us.—*Dryden.*
While innocent he scorns ignoble flight,
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight.*
Swift.

Sleight. *adj.* Deceitful; artful.
Thus I hurle
My powder'd spells into the spungie air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.
Milton, MS. Mask of Comus in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sleíghtful. *adj.* Artful; cunning.
Sleightful otters left the purling rill.
W. Browne.

Sleíghty. *adj.* Crafty; artful.
Thoughe it [truth] be darkened with mens *sleyghtye* jugling and counterfait craftes, as it were with certain mists, for a while; yet at the time of God appoynted, it bursteth out again, and sheweth itself clerely like the sunne.—*Translation of Bishop Gardiner's De Vera Obedientia Oratio*, fol. vi.: 1553.

Slénder. *adj.* [Provincial German, *slinder.*]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.
   So thick the roses bushing round
   About her glow'd; half stooping to support
   Each flower of *slender* stalk.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 426.

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.
What *slender* youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave?
Milton, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iv.
Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
Tall, *slender*, straight, with all the graces blest.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace the same, must have especial regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.
It is very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: (as, 'A *slender* estate and *slender* parts').
At my lodging,
The worst is this, that, at so *slender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

6. Not amply supplied.
The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table with his presence.
A. Philips.
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting.—*Arbuthnot.*

Slénderly. *adv.* In a slender manner.

1. Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly.
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
If I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if *slenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to.—2 *Maccabees*, xv. 38.

Slénderness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slender.

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slenderness*; the air is more pent than in a wider pipe.—*Bacon.*
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is, from the *slenderness* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength.
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

4. Want of plenty.
As the coarseness of the raiment, so the *slenderness* of the diet, is equally to pretend towards a rigid and austere condition of life.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 133: ed. 1684.

Slent. *v. n.* Make an oblique remark; sneer.
Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not with the least *slenting* insinuation at his majesty.—*Fuller, Truth Maintained*, p. 19: 1643.

Sley. *s.* [A.S. *slæ.*] Weaver's reed.
Straight to their posts appointed both repair,
And fix their threaded looms with equal care:
Around the solid beam the web is ty'd,
While hollow canes the parting warp divide;
Through which with nimble flight the shuttles play,
And for the woof prepare a ready way;
The woof and warp unite press'd by the toothy *slay.*
Croxall, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. vi.

Sley. *v. n.* Separate; part or twist into threads; sleid.

Slice. *v. a.*

1. Cut into flat pieces.
Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace.—*Sandys, Journey to Aleppo.*
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Cut into parts.
Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
Slice one in two to keep her number just.
Cleaveland.

3. Cut off in a broad piece.
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I *sliced* the nuncheon from the barley loaf.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 69.

4. Cut; divide.
Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.—*Burnet.*

Slice. *s.* [N.Fr. *escleche.*]

1. Broad piece cut off.
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees.—*Bacon.*
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself.—*Swift.*
He from out the chimney took
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slices* to be fried.
Id., Baucis and Philemon.

2. Broad piece.
Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on 't,
That, laced with bits of rustick, makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 33.

3. Broad head fixed in a handle; peel; spatula.
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice* of apothecaries, with which they spread plasters.—*Hakewill.*
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice* clap the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Slick. *adj.* See Sleek.
Whom silver-bow'd Apollo bred, in the Pierian mead,
Both *slicke* and daintie, yet were both in warre of wond'rous dread. *Chapman.*
Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glasses, indifferently.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Slídder. *v. n.* [A.S. *sliðerian, sliðrian.*] Slide with interruption.
Go thou from me to fate,
And to my father my foul deeds relate.
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling sire
Slidd'ring through clotted blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 746.

Slíddery. *adj.* Slippery. *Colloquial.*

Slide. *v. n.* pret. *slid*, past part. *slidden.* [A.S. *slidan.*]

1. Pass along smoothly; slip; glide.
Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in the pores.—*Bacon.*
Ulysses, Stheneleus, Tisander *slide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

2. Move without change of the foot.
Oh, Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her, lest thou should'st make her legs slip from her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He that once sins, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 307.

3. Pass inadvertently.
Weigh thy words in a balance, and make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide* not by it.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxviii. 25.

4. Pass unnoticed.
In the princess I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Pass along by silent and unobserved progression.
Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*
Rescue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in.
Id., Conquest of Granada, Part I. iv. 2.

6. Pass silently and gradually from good to bad.
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason.—*South, Sermons.*

7. Pass without difficulty or obstruction.
Still follow sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope, Moral Essays*, iv. 65.

8. Move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.
The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.*
Waller.
'It looks a nice warm exercise that, doesn't it?' ... 'Ah, it does indeed,' replied Wardle. 'Do you *slide?*' 'I used to do so, on the gutters, when I was a boy,' replied Mr. Pickwick.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxix.

9. Fall by error.
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things, which so cleareth man's judgement, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any errour.—*Bacon.*

10. Be not firm.
Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts.
Thomson.

11. Pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

Slide. *v. a.* Put imperceptibly.
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out, such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants.—*Watts.*

Slide. *s.*

1. Smooth and easy passage.
We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, continued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them.—*Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets.—*Bacon.*

3. Ice prepared for sliding on.
Mr. Weller and the fat boy, having by their joint endeavours cut out a *slide*, were exercising themselves thereupon, in a very masterly and brilliant manner. Sam Weller, in particular, was displaying that beautiful feat of fancy-sliding which is currently denominated 'knocking at the cobler's door,' and which is achieved by skimming over the ice on one foot, and occasionally giving a postman's knock upon it with the other. It was a good long *slide*. ... Away went the good-tempered old fellow down the *slide*, with a rapidity which came very close upon Mr. Weller, and beat the fat boy all to nothing. Mr. Pickwick paused, considered, pulled off his gloves and put them in his hat: took two or three short runs, baulked himself as often, and at last took another run, and went slowly and gravely down the *slide*, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amidst the gratified shouts of all the spectators.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxix.

Slíder. *s.* One who, that which, slides; sliding part of an instrument.
Fitting to their size the *slider* of his guillotine.—*Burke, Letters on a Regicide Peace.*

Slíding. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who slides over ice.
The sport was at its height, the *sliding* was at the quickest, the laughter was at the loudest, when a sharp smart crack was heard. There was a quick rush towards the bank, a wild scream from the ladies, and a shout from Mr. Tupman. A large mass of ice disappeared; the water bubbled over it; Mr. Pickwick's hat, gloves, and handkerchief were floating on the surface; and this was all of Mr. Pickwick that anybody could see.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxix.

2. Transgression: (hence *backsliding*).
You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant,
And rather proved the *sliding* of your brother
A merriment than a vice.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Used as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, *sliding-rule, sliding-scale*).

Slight. *adj.* [German, *schlecht* = bad.]

1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.
Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose,
And how they war, and whence the people rose;
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If heaven assist, and Phœbus hear my call.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 6.
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise;
If she inspire, and he approve my lays.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace *doctrines* upon *slight* grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance.—*Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal.—*Bacon.*

He in contempt
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 180.

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

No beast ever was so *slight*
For man, as for his God, to fight.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 781.

5. Not strong; thin: (as, 'a *slight* silk').

Slight. *s.*

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice.

As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves anything but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do.—*South, Sermons.*

After Nic had bambouzled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own score and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side.—*Arbuthnot.*

Slight. *adv.* Slightly.

Is Cæsar with Antonius prized so *slight?*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

Slight. *v. a.*

1. Neglect; disregard.

If they transgress and *slight* that sole command.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 47.

2. Throw carelessly, (unless in this passage to *slight* be the same with to *sling*).

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

3. Overthrow; demolish.

The castle was *slighted* by order of the parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Slight over. Treat or perform carelessly.

These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it *over*, and no more ado.—*Bacon, Essays.*

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted over.*
Dryden.

Slighten. *v. a.* Neglect; disregard. *Obsolete.*

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten* or deny their powers.
B. Jonson, Fall of Sejanus.

Slighter. *s.* One who slights or disregards.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it, as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 102.

Slighting. *s.* Demolition. *Rare.*

The committee at York have ordered the *slighting* of Skipton.—*Rushworth.*

Slightingly. *adv.* In a slighting manner; without reverence; with contempt.

If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part.—*Boyle.*

Slightly. *adv.* In a slight manner.

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but *slightly* heard.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Leave nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

You were to blame
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift.
Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction, and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Scornfully; contemptuously.

He spoke *slightly* and reflexively of such a lady: that is, perhaps, he treated her without a compliment, and spoke that of her which she had rather a great deal practice, than hear or be told of.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 96.

Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,
Enlarged his borders, and of human force
Opponent *slightly* thought. *A. Philips.*

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not
The facil gates of hell too *slightly* barr'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 966.

4. Without worth.

Slightness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slight.

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties! and how does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartless addresses!—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Slighty. *adj.* Trifling; superficial.

Let them shew ... where any thing is advised or commanded after this slothful and *slighty* way.—*Echard, Observations on the Answer to the Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 134: 1696.

Slily. *adv.* In a sly manner; cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtile covertness: (for spelling see Slyly).

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were waked.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

He, closely false and *slily* wise,
Cast how he might annoy them most from far.
Fairfax.

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand treasure.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

With this he did a herd of goats controul;
Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole:
Clad like a country swain.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

May hypocrites,
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleased with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarn'd, till by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 357.

Slim. *adj.* [Provincial German, *schlimm* = awry.]

1. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? No: that was a *slim* excuse.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Now how vain and *slim* are all these, [arguments of fatalists, &c.] if compared with the solid and manly encouragement which our religion offers.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 376.

2. Slender; thin of shape.

I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen.—*Addison, Spectator.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

A thin *slim-gutted* fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost; and when he had stuft his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Worthless.

Slime. *s.* [A.S. *slim.*] Viscous mire; glutinous substance.

They had brick for stone, and *slime* had they for mortar.—*Genesis*, xi. 3.

The higher Nilus swells,
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some concretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stirreth little.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

And with asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 298.

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the sun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,
Huge Python! *Ibid.* x. 529.

Slime. *v. a.* Make slimy; cover with slime; make slippery.

Like the crocodile, he *slimes* thy way, to make thee fall; and when thou art down he insidiates thy intrapped life.—*Feltham, Resolves*, 21. (Ord MS.)

Sliminess. *s.* Vicosity; glutinous matter.

Divers little creatures are procreated by the sun's heat, and the earth's *sliminess.*—*Austin, Hæc Homo*, p. 47.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Slimness. *s.* State or quality of being slim.

Slimy. *adj.* [A.S. *slimig.*]

1. Overspread with slime.

My bended hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws: and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.
Id., Richard III. i. 4.

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy* dryness.—*Bacon.*

The rest are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 46.

Shoals of slow house-bearing snails do creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 421.

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 283.

The astrological undertakers would raise men like vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence of the stars.—*Bentley.*

Yea! *slimy* things did crawl with legs,
Upon the *slimy* sea. *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.*

Sliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sly; designing artifice. (See Slyly.)

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correspondent can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness*, which diverts more than anything I could say.—*Addison.*

Sling. *s.*

1. Missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?
Or singing stones from the Phœnician *sling?*
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown from the hand by how much the end of the *sling* is farther off from the shoulder joint, the center of motion.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *sling*;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw:
The heated lead half melted as it flew.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 796.

Whirl'd from a *sling*, or from an engine thrown
Amidst the foes as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. *Id., Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.*

2. Throw; stroke.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son,
Both sin and death, and yawning grave at last
Through chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 633.

3. Hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

4. Drink compounded of spirits and water; grog.

A citizen of Philadelphia, once of a fair and sober character, drank toddy for many years, as his constant drink; from this he proceeded to drink grog. After a while, nothing would satisfy him but *slings* made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little sugar.—*Dr. Rush, On the Effects of Ardent Spirits.* (Ord MS.)

Sling. *v. a.* [A.S. *slingan.*]

1. Throw by a sling.

2. Throw; cast.

We struck upon the coast where Ætna lies
Horrid and waste; its entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds ..
Incensed, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air,
Addison, Milton's Style imitated

3. Hang loosely by a string.

From rivers drive the kids, and *sling* your hook;
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 150.

4. Move by means of a rope.

Cœnus I saw amidst the shouts
Of mariners and busy care to *sling*
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden, Cleomenes*, i. 1.

They *slung* up one of their largest hogsheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Sling-stone. *s.* Stone hurled from a sling.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling-stones* are turned with him into stubble.—*Job*, xli. 28.

Slinger. *s.* One who slings or uses the sling.

The *slingers* went about it, and smote it.—2 *Kings*, iii. 25.

Slink. *v. n.* preter. *slunk.* [A.S. *slincan.*] Sneak; steal out of the way.

We will *slink* away in supper time, disguise us at my lodging, and return all in an hour.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 4.

As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink all away. *Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *slinks* out of the way.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 103.

She *slunk* into a corner where she lay trembling till the company went their way.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner, as if nobody had done it.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

A weasel once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as he got in.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vii.

We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained countenance, often turning back, and *slinking* through narrow lanes.—*Swift.*

Slink. *v. a.* Cast; miscarry of: (condemned by Johnson as a *low* word).

To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal in snowy weather, keep her where she may have good spring water to drink.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Slink. *adj.* Produced before its time: (applied to the young of a beast).

This membrane does not properly appertain to dogs, &c., yet it may be found in *slink* calves.—*Student*, vol. i. p. 340.

Slip. *v. n.* [A.S. *slipan.*]

1. Slide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take every step with horrour and the utmost caution.—*South, Sermons.*

A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a seeming stumble that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity.—*Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,
Straight gathering all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior, Alma*, ii. 11.

2. Slide; glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, lest thou should'st make her legs *slip* from her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on either side by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. Sneak; slink.

From her most beastly company
I gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When Judas, therefore, saw that his host *slipt* away, and that the battle pressed upon him, he was sore troubled in mind.—1 *Maccabees*, ix. 7.

I'll *slip* down out of my lodging.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play.
Prior, Alma, ii. 150.

In the meantime the cribbage went on, and Mrs. Todgers went off; for the youngest gentleman, dropping her society, began to take Miss Pecksniff to the play. He also began, as Mrs. Todgers said, to *slip* home 'in his dinner-times,' and to get away from 'the office' at unholy seasons; and twice, as he informed Mrs. Todgers himself, he received anonymous letters, inclosing cards from furniture warehouses.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxii.

5. Glide; pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which still would *slip* from it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 216.

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,
Like winds, or empty dreams that fly the day.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 950.

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair;
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace,
But through my arms he *slipt*, and vanish'd from the place. *Id., Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.*

When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every mis-spent hour which has *slipped* from them. —*Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped* by since.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

6. Fall into fault or error.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xix. 16.

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of understanding knoweth when he *slippeth.*—*Id.* xxi. 7.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipt* like him;
But he like you would not have been so stern.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

7. Creep by oversight.

Some mistakes may have *slipt* into it; but others will be prevented.—*Pope.*

8. Escape; fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that without all hope of recovery.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth.—*Addison.*

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, unless some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory.—*Watts.*

I felt very much inclined to address him upon the subject, and endeavour, by gently pulling the check-string, to remind him that there was such a person as Gilbert Gurney in the world: a circumstance which, it seemed to me, had entirely *slipped* his memory.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Slip. *v. a.*

1. Convey secretly.

In this officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip* a powder into her drink.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 178.

One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or *slip* the occasion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence.—*Collier.*

One thing I would not let *slip*: I took notice that now poor Christian was so confounded, that he did not know his own voice.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scholars are most blamed.—*Locke.*

Thus far my author has *slipt* his first design; not a letter of what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent sets: the branches also may be *slipped* and planted.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Escape from; leave slily.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.—
Oh, sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

5. Let loose.

On Eryx' altars three fat calves he lays;
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulsers, and his anchors weighs.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1009.

6. Let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, *slipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to course the fearful hare.
Dryden.

7. Throw off anything that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away.—*Swift.*

8. Pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Slip. *s.*

1. Act of slipping; false step.

2. Error; mistake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him.
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip* of memory, or injury of time.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service of a long life.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
Thou knowst my father's hand; observe it well,
And if the impostor's pen have made a *slip*,
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view.—*Locke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Nine! Yes, three times before I get out of my *slips*; twice at Hackney boarding-school. I don't reckon my guitar-master. Then Frank Frippery, Mr. Pettito. No, sir, only eight, for I never could listen to the handsome staymaker of Duck Lane.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 3.

3. Twig taken from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of contention they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an heap is made.—*Hooker Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth.—*Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Saved with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. —*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

4. Leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

5. Escape; desertion.

The more shame for her goodyship,
To give so near a friend the *slip*.
Butler, Hudibras.

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*, and away into the woods.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Their explications are not yours, and will give you the *slip*.—*Locke.*

6. Counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver.

What counterfeit did I give you?—
The *slip*, sir, the *slip*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

There are many *slips* and counterfeits:
Deceit is fruitful. *B. Jonson, Epigrams*, 64.

7. Long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the island.—*Addison.*

8. Stuff found in the troughs of grindstones, on which edge-tools have been ground.

The filings of steel, and such small particles of edge-tools as are worn away upon the grindstone, commonly called *slipp*, is used to the same purpose in dyeing of silks.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 296.

9. Particular quantity of yarn.

10. Kind of loose frock, or petticoat.

Slip on. *v. a.* Put on rather hastily: (as, 'To *slip on* one's clothes'). *Colloquial.*

Slípboard. *s.* Board sliding in grooves.
I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Slípknot. *s.* Bow-knot; knot easily untied.
They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn off.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Slípper, or **Slípshoe.** *s.* [A.S.] Shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
If he went abroad too much, she'd use
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*
Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Slípper. *adj.* [A.S. *slipur.*] Slippery; not firm. *Rare; slippery* being the *usual* term.
A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that swinke and sweat for nought.
Spenser.
The last is slow, or *slipper* as the slime,
Oft changing names of innocence and crime.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 310.

Slíppered. *adj.* Wearing slippers.
The lean and *slippered* pantaloon.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

As the *second element* in a *compound.*
The *silver-slipper'd* virgin lightly trod.
T. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

Slípperiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slippery.

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.
We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the breast.—*Sharp, Surgery.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.
To this all fluid *slipperinesses* and transitory migrations seem giddy and feathery.—*Donne, Letter to Sir H. G., Poems*, p. 283.
Let his ways be darknesses and *slipperiness.*—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 209.
The moisture and *slipperiness* of the way at this time, added to the steepness of it, greatly encreased our labour in ascending it.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 7.

Slíppery. *adj.*

1. Smooth; glib.
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slippery*, that the water slips off.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slippery.*—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing.
Their way shall be unto them as *slippery* ways in the darkness.—*Jeremiah*, xxiii. 12.
Did you know the art o' the court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or so *slippery*, that
The fear's as bad as falling.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.
His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
The *slippery* tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*
The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more *slippery* is their standing, and the deeper the fall.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.
Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way?
Dryden.
As they splash in the blood of the *slippery* street.
Byron, Siege of Corinth.
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.
Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 585.
4. Not standing firm.
When they fall, as being *slippery* standers,
The love that lean'd on them, as *slippery* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fast.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable.
Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 4.
He looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.
6. Not certain in its effect.
One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
7. Not chaste.
My wife is *slippery.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Slíppy. *adj.* Slippery; easily sliding.
From it, being moist and *slippie*, she doth slip.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. B. 2.
The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Slípshod. *adj.* Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.
The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had pared the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.
Swift, Description of Morning.

Slípskin. *adj.* Escaping by sophistry; elusive.
A pretty *slipskin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass.—*Milton, Animadversions on a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Slípslop. *s.*

1. Bad liquor. *Vulgarism.*
2. Weak writing or talking.

Slípstring. *s.* One who has loosened himself from restraint; prodigal; spendthrift.
Young rascals or scoundrels, rakehells, or *slipstrings.*—*Cotgrave*, in voce *Marmaille.*

Slípthrift. *s.* Spendthrift. *Obsolete.*
Thus it is in the house of prodigals, drinking *slipthrifts*, and Belials.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 273: 1621.

Slish. *s.* Slash.
What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Slit. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit.* [A.S. *slitan.*]

1. Cut longwise.
To make plants medicinable, *slit* the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit*, as sure as that below.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 822.
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the cheeks.—*Sir W. Temple.*
If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
He took a freak
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*
2. Cut in general.
Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas*, 75.

Slit. *s.* Long cut, or narrow opening.
In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window.—*Bacon.*
Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inserted thus, the wounded rind we close.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 104.
I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Slíther. *v. a.* Slide.

Slítter. *s.* One who cuts or slashes.

Slive. *v. n.* [A.S. *slifan.*] Sliver.

Slíver. *v. a.*

1. Split: divide longwise; tear off longwise.
Liver of blaspheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.
2. Cut or cleave in general.

Slíver. *s.* Branch torn off.
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weeds
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Sloats. *s. pl.* [?] Underpieces of a cart which keep the bottom together.

Slóbber. *v. a.* Slaver; spill upon; slabber.
Mr. Heidelberg lost his election for member of parliament because I would not demean myself to be *slobbered* about by drunken shoemakers, beastly cheesemongers, and tallow-chandlers.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, iii. 2.

Slóbber. *s.* Slaver; liquor spilled.

Slóbbery. *adj.* Moist; dank; floody.
I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 5.
Slobbery weather.—*Swift, Letters.*

Slócken. *v. n.* Slake; quench.
The poor maid, crying miserably out for water, was almost *slockened* before she could get redresse. —*The Prophane Schisme of the Brownists*, p. 36: 1612.

Sloe. *s.* [A.S. *sla.*] Fruit of the blackthorn, small wild plum; tree which bears it.
When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sloom. *s.* Gentle sleep or slumber.

Slóómy. *adj.* Sluggish; slow.

Sloop. *s.* [Fr. *chaloupe.*] Small ship, commonly (but not always) with only one mast.

Slop. *v. a.* [?]

1. Drink grossly and greedily.
2. Soil by letting water or other liquor fall.

Slop. *s.*

1. Mean and vile liquor of any kind: (generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor).
The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
Be thankful, and supply the deadly draught.
Dryden. Translation of Juvenal, vi. 773.
2. Soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place.

Slop. *s.* See Slops.

Slop-seller. *s.* One who sells ready-made clothes.
The *slop-seller* is a person crept into the navy, I mean to monopolize the vending of clothing only, but since the restoration of king Charles the second; nor then, but by degrees, as he could make interest, and have interest in the affair.—*Maydman, Naval Speculation*, p. 129: 1691.

Slop-shop. *s.* Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

Slope. *adj.* [?] Oblique; not perpendicular: (generally used of *acclivity* or *declivity*; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon).
Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *slope* rise and fall.—*Bacon.*
Murmuring waters fall
Down the *slope* hills, dispersed, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 260.

Slope. *s.*

1. Oblique direction; anything obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.
Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool.—*Bacon.*
My lord advances with majestick mien,
Smit with the mighty pleasure to be seen . . .
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 127.

Slope. *adv* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel . . .
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now raised
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 589.

Slope. *v. a.* Form to obliquity or declivity; direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

On each hand the flames,
Driv'n backward, *slope* their pointing spires, and roll'd
In billows, leave i' the midst a horrid vale.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 222.

Slópe. *v. n.* Take an oblique or declivous direction.

Up starts a palace, lo! the obedient base
Slopes at its foot, the woods its sides embrace.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

There is a straight hole in every ant's nest half an inch deep; and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Slópeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slope; obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Slópewise. *adj.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Slóping. *part. adj.* Taking an oblique direction.

Betwixt the midst and these the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind;
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 226.

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping* athwart the river, to stop the trees which are cut down and cast into the river.—*Sir T. Browne, Travels.*

Each letter was of the easy *sloping* form, which came from its being made with a reed or pen, instead of the stiff form of the hieroglyphics, which were mostly cut in stone.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. x.

Slópingly. *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Slóppy. *adj.* Miry and wet.

Slops. *s.* generally *plural.*

1. Trowsers; large and loose breeches; drawers.

So were the daughters of Sion . . . mincing as they went. . . . In that day shall the Lord take away the ornament of the slippers, and the cawles, and the round attires, and the sweet balls, and the bracelets, and the attires of the head, and the *sloppes*.—*Book of Homilies, Against Excess of Apparel.*

What said master Dombledon about the satin for my short cloak and *slops*?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Six great *slops*,
Bigger than three Dutch hoys!
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

2. Ready-made clothes.

Slot. *v. a.* Strike or clash hard; slam: (as 'To *slot* a door').

Slot. *s.* [A.S. *slætinge.*] Track of a deer.

Often from his [the hart's] feed
The dogs of him do find, or thorough skilful heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, perceives
Where he hath gone to lodge.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

He leaves the noisome stench of his rude *slot* behind him.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Sloth. *s.* [A.S. *slæwð.*]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 793.

3. Animal of the genus Bradypus, so called from its sluggish habits and motions.

The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day.—*Grew.*

In the two-toed *sloths* the vertebral formula is cervical, seven; dorsal, twenty-three; lumbar, three; sacral, eight; caudal, four: or dorsal, twenty-four; lumbar, two: or dorsal, twenty-three; lumbar, four; sacral, seven: the number being essentially the same. The second and third cervicals sometimes coalesce. . . . Not any of the great extinct ground *sloths* have more than seven cervical vertebræ.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 400.

Sloth. *v. n.* Slug; lie idle. *Obsolete.*

Slóthful. *adj.* Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.—*Proverbs*, xviii. 9.

The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour.—*Ibid.* xxi. 25.

Flora commands, said she, those nymphs and knights,
Who lived in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 561.

The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually but lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle, *slothful* temper.—*Law.*

Slóthfully. *adv.* In a slothful manner; idly.

Slóthfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slothful; idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger.—*Proverbs*, xix. 15.

To trust to labour without prayer argueth impiety and prophaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgement to direct it, when we join with our prayers *slothfulness* and neglect of convenient labour.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Slouch. *s.* [connected with *slack.*]

1. Idle fellow; one who is stupid, heavy, or clownish.

No weather pleaseth: . . . it is colde; therefore the *slouch* will not plow: it raineth; the land will be too heavy!—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 295: 1621.

A foul, great, stooping *slouch* with heavy eyes.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, iii. 8.

Begin thy carols, then, thou vaunting *slouch*;
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 39.

2. Downcast look; depression of the head; ungainly, clownish gait or manner.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk.—*Swift.*

Slouch. *v. n.* Have a downcast clownish look, gait, or manner.

Slouch. *v. a.* Press; press down: (as, to *slouch* the hat).

Slóuched. *part. adj.* Pressed down.

A form, wrapped in a mantle, with a *slouched* hat and shadowy plume, issued from the bushes, and was lost in a moment amongst the ruins of ancient and of modern buildings, with which . . . the demesne formerly termed York House was now encumbered in all directions.—*Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak*, ch. xxxix.

Slóuching. *part. adj.* Clownish; ungainly.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The clown could see his *slouching* gait in his looking-glass, but where was the mirror that should present to this man the thousand wants of his rude uncultured mind?—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. ix.

Slough. *s.* [A.S. *slog.*] Deep miry place; hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here stuck in a *slough* and overthrown.
Milton, Epitaph on Hobson the Cambridge Carrier.

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Slough. *s.* Skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to inure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5, letter.

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,
With casted *slough* and fresh legerity.
Id., Henry V. iv. 1.

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the secret shade,
When he, renew'd in all the speckled pride
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;
And in his summer liv'ry rolls along,
Erect and brandishing his forky tongue.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 661.

The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticula they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours.—*Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the other.—*Id., Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. It is used by Shakespear simply for the skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flowery bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

4. Part that separates from a foul sore.

At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the sordes.—*Wiseman, Surgery, On Ulcers.*

Slough. *v. n.* Part from the sound flesh.

Sloúghy. *adj.* Miry; boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting scraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog.—*Swift.*

Slóven. *s.* [Danish, *slöv* = careless.] Person indecently negligent of cleanliness; man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
That all may gladly board thee as a flower:
Slovens take up their stock of noisomeness
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour.
G. Herbert.

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven* if I stand;
My wig half powder, and all snuff my band.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

Their methods various, but alike their aim:
The *sloven* and the fopling are the same.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 255.

The negligent *sloven*
Had shut out the pasty in shutting his oven.
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Slóvenliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slovenly.

1. Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

'Tis possible for Diogenes his cynical *slovenliness* to trample on Plato's splendid garments with more pride than Plato wore them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 104.

2. Any negligence or carelessness.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenliness* in God's service, (in too many,) have not been guilty of the increase of profaneness amongst us.—*Bishop Hall, Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, § 16.

Vander Cabel seems to have been a careless artist; and discovers great *slovenliness* in many of his works; but in those which he has studied, and carefully executed, there is great beauty.—*Gilpin, Essay on Prints*, p. 115.

Slóvenly. *adj.* Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly; coarse.

That *slovenly* cynick.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 256.

Our reverential fear of the God of heaven calls us to eschew all sordid incuriousness, and *slovenly* neglect, in his immediate services.—*Ibid.* p. 258.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

His [Wicliffe's] style is everywhere coarse and, *slovenly*, though sometimes animated by a popular force or boldness of expression.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 342.

Slóvenly. *adv.* In a coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me.—*Pope.*

Slóvenry. *s.* Want of neatness. *Rare.*

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field:
There's not a piece of feather in our host,
And time hath worn us into *slovenry*.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

Slow. *adj.* [A.S. *slæw, slaw.*]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning hour set out from heaven,
Where God resides, and on mid-day arrived
In Eden, distance inexpressible.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 110.

Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost.—*Locke.*

Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along Morea's hills the setting sun.
Byron, The Corsair.

In *Composition.* Used *adverbially*, and equivalent to *slowly*.

This *slow-paced* soul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Dispatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heaven and earth. *Donne.*

To the shame of *slow-endeavouring* art
Thy easy numbers flow.
Milton, Epitaph on Shakspear.

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,
Will prove no sudden, but a *slow-paced* evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain.
Id., Paradise Lost, x. 963.

For eight *slow-circling* years by tempests tost.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Some demon urged
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around the insidious pile. *Ibid.*

2. Not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produced
Like change on sea and land.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 692.

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue.—*Exodus*, iv. 10.

Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 193.

The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with.—*Addison.*

For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not *slow* to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Id., Odes.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe.
Dryden.

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 29.

The politick and wise
Are sly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

Slow. *v. a.* Omit by dilatoriness; delay; procrastinate. *Rare.*

Now do you know the reason of this haste?—
I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Will you overflow
The fields, thereby my march to *slow?*
Sir A. Gorges, Translation of Lucan, b. ii.

Slówback. *s.* Lubber; idle fellow.

The *slowbacks* and lazie bones will none of this.—*Dr. Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 63: 1619.

Slówly. *adv.* In a slow manner.

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gifts away,
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human seed peopled their country again *slowly* by little and little.—*Bacon.*

Our fathers bent their baneful industry
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,
Whose rising power to swift dominion flew.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxcix.

We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

3. Not hastily; not rashly: (as, 'He determines *slowly*).

4. Not promptly; not readily: (as, 'He learns *slowly*').

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial-place is finished.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Slówness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Slow.

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.

Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

2. Length of time in which anything acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.

Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.

Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

Slówworm. *s.* Blindworm; Anguis fragilis.

Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Cæcilia, the blind-worm or *slow-worm*, which are again two names for the same sort of animal. It is much less than the adder, and streaked with blackish lines along the body.—*Ray, Correspondence*, p. 230.

The learn'd themselves we book-worms name;
The blockhead is a *slow-worm.*
Pope, Miscellanies, To Mr. James Moore.

Slúbber. *v. a.* [?]

1. Do anything lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature shewed she doth not like men who *slubber* up matters of mean account.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Bassanio told him, he would make some speed
Of his return: he answer'd, Do not so,
Slubber not business for my sake.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will shew itself in some chronick disease.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Stain; daub.

You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

O love, how sweet thou look'st now, and how gentle!
I should have *slubber'd* thee, and stain'd thy beauty.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Lady, I ask your pardon, whose virtue I have
Slubbered with my tongue. *Id., Cupid's Revenge.*

3. Cover coarsely or carelessly.

A man of secret ambitious ends of his own, and of proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel.*

Slúbberdegullion. *s.* Paltry, dirty, sorry fellow.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserved,
Base *slubberdegullion*, to be served
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 885.

Slúbbering. *part. adj.* Moving with hurry; acting imperfectly and hastily.

The main danger is the making too much haste, or a *slubbering* speed.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 368.

Which answers are to be done not in a huddling or *slubbering* fashion.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. vi.

Slúbberingly. *adv.* In an imperfect or slovenly manner.

And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhime. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xxi.

Sludge. *s.* [?] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Slue. *v. a.* In *Nautical* language. Turn round; cause to revolve.

Slug. *s.* [Danish.]

1. Idler; drone; slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy fellow.

Dromio, thou drone, thou snail, thou *slug*, thou sot. *Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

Fie, what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not!
Id., Richard III. iii. 1.

Why stand'st thou peeping here, thou great *slug*? forward!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase.*

As for all other sorts of the Turks, both foot and horse, they are but *slugs.*—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 183.

2. Naked or shell-less snail.

3. Hindrance; obstruction.

Usury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

Slug. *s.* [A.S. *slecge* = sledge-hammer.] Cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

Shooting arrows dipt in poison, and discharging *slugs* against our neighbour's reputation.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 356.

When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*, there the scalp and cranium are driven in together.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

As forced from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
And ponderous *slugs* cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

I took our biggest gun, which was almost musket-bore, and loaded it with a good charge of powder and with two *slugs*, and laid it down.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Slug. *v. n.* Lie idle; play the drone; move slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,
To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned shame.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle, but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

One went *sluggish* on with a thousand cares.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Slug. *v. a.* Make sluggish.

It worsens and *slugs* the most learned.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Slug-a-bed. *s.* One who is fond of lying in bed; late riser.

Why, lady! fie, you *slug-a-bed!*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

Slúggard. *s.* Idler; drone; inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy *sluggard* here.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

This mightier sound shall make
The dead to rise,
And open tombs and open eyes,
To the long *sluggards* of five thousand years.
Cowley.

Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st again,
Stretchest thy limbs, and yawn'st, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucre no denial takes;
At his command the unwilling *sluggard* wakes.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 191.

Slúggard. *adj.* Lazy; sluggish.

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *sluggard* sleep. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, i. 176.

Slúggardize. *v. a.* Make idle; make dronish.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *sluggardized* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

Slúggish. *adj.* Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.

Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their seat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source.
Ibid.

One, bolder than the rest,
With his broad sword provoked the *sluggish* beast.
Waller.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself.—*Woodward.*

Slúggishly. *adv.* In a sluggish manner; dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

That they might not come *sluggishly* to possess what others had won for them.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Slúggishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sluggish; dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no less than birds to fly, and horses to run: which if they lose, it is through their own *sluggishness*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children.—*B. Jonson.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct.—*Locke.*

Sluice. *s.* [Dutch, *sluyse*; Fr. *escluse.*] Watergate; floodgate; vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 132.

Divine Alpheus, who, by secret *sluice*,
Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse.
Id., Arcades, 30.

As waters from their *sluices*, flow'd
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Sluice. *v. a.* Emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluiced out his inn'cent soul through streams of blood. *Shakespear, Richard II.* i. 1.

Veins of liquid ore *sluiced* from the lake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 702.

You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop
Within these veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *sluice* it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foes
In dusty plains; there will I be the first.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Sluicy. *adj.* Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main:
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 437.

Slúmber. *v. n.* [A.S. *slumerian.*]

1. Sleep lightly; be not awake nor in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep.—*Psalms*, cxxi. 4.

2. Sleep; repose.

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To *slumber* here? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 318.

3. Be in a state of negligence and supineness.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?
Young, Love of Fame, i. 35.

Slúmber. *v. a.*

1. Lay to sleep.

To *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentives.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

When the tempest doth arise, which may disquiet us, throw us from our station, we may be ready and able, if not to becalme and *slumber* it, yet to becalme ourselves.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 431: 1647.

2. Stupify; stun.

Then up he took the *slumber'd* senseless corse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Slúmber. *s.*

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond
To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *slumbers.*
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it.—*South, Sermons.*

A youth more glittering than a birth-night beau,
That e'en in *slumber* caused her cheek to glow.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Ev'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes,
Three days I promised to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, iii. 2.

Night sank upon the dusky beach, and on the purple sea;
Such night in England ne'er had been, nor e'er again shall be;
From Eddystone to Berwick bounds, from Lynn to Milford Bay,
That time of *slumber* was as bright and busy as the day. *Macaulay, The Armada.*

Slúmberer. *s.* One who slumbers.

A *slumberer* stretching on his bed.
Donne, Poems, p. 298.

Slúmbering. *s.* State of repose.

God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.—*Job*, xxxiii. 15.

Slúmberous. *adj.* Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft *slumberous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 615.

While pensive in the silent *slumberous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphthima the fair.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 1045.

Slúmbery. *adj.* Slumberous.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *slumbery* agitation, what have you heard her say?—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

Slur. *v. a.* [?]

1. Sully; soil; contaminate.

They impudently *slur* the Gospel, in making it no better than a romantic legend.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 73.

2. Pass lightly; balk; miss.

He [Christ] coming into the world on purpose to slight and *slur* that, which is of the greatest esteem and sweetest relish with the natural man.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, b. iv. ch. i.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph to see the cause of Theism thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and so their work done to their hands.—*Cudworth.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to restore.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 170.

3. Cheat; trick.

What was the public faith found out for,
But *to slur* men of what they fought for?
Butler, Hudibras.

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick:
Seven, *slur* a six; eleven a nick.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Slur. *s.*

1. Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for shewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Trick.

All the politicks of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone;
But never lets a true one stir
Without some fing'ring trick or *slur.*
Butler, Remains.

3. In *Music.* Mark denoting a connection of one note with another.

Slush. *s.* [Swedish, *slask.*]

1. Soft mud; melting snow and mud.

2. Mixture of soft grease for lubricating purposes.

Slut. *s.* [Provincial German, *slodde.*]

1. Dirty, careless, person (especially a female).

He ran away disguised, some say in women's clothes, like a coward or a *slut.*—*Dr. Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 391: 1619.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st unraked, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Farewell, rewards and fairies,
Good housewifes now may say;
For now foul *sluts* in dairies
Do fare as well as they;
For though they sweep the hearths no less
Than they were wont to do;
Yet no one now for cleanliness
Finds sixpence in her shoe. *Bishop Corbet.*

The veal 's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil.
King.

2. Word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *sluts*,
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, till one crafty old *slut* in the company advised them to consider a little better on't.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Slúttery. *s.* Qualities or practice of a slut.

Sluttery, to such neat excellence opposed,
Should make desire vomit emptiness.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

These make our girls their *sluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather *sluttery* than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Slúttish. *adj.*

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one detest niggardness, it is so *sluttish* a vice.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabbins, yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table.
Prior, An Epitaph.

2. Meretricious.

She got a legacy by *sluttish* tricks.—*Holiday.*

Slúttishly. *adv.* In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

They have taken a toil, surely very laborious, out of infinite huge volumes to pick whatsoever may seem to be either absurdly, or falsely, or fondly, or scandalously, or dishonestly, or passionately, or *sluttishly*, conceived or written.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Slúttishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sluttish; qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *sluttishness.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of Divine Providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttishness* and sordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Sly. *adj.* [German, *schlau.*]

1. Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my *sly* wiles and subtile craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *sly*,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft,
Fairfax.

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with *sly* circumspection,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 536.

Envy is a cursed plant: some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner.—*Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering at a woman.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Slight; thin; fine. *Rare.*

Lids devised of substance *sly.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 46.

On the sly. Secretly; with craftiness.

Gunston inquired, 'If Losely had ever had dealings with the money-lender before, and for what purpose it was likely he would want the money now;' and the money-lender answered 'that probably Losely had some sporting or gaming speculations *on the sly*, for that it was to pay a gambling debt that he had joined Captain Haughton in a bill for 1,200*l.*—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. vii.

Slýly. *adv.* In a sly manner; with secret artifice; insidiously.

Hypocrites,
That *slyly* speak one thing, another think.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 357.

The question as to spelling of dissyllabic compounds and derivatives from monosyllables ending in *y*, can scarcely be considered a settled one. The first rule that applies to it is that *y*, when sounded as a *vowel* (i.e. not a semivowel), is limited to the *end* of words; moreover that, at the end of words, it is preferred to either *ee* or *i* (i.e. to any ordinary vowel). It is evident, however, that the addition of a second element, by depriving *y* of its final character, involves the substitution of *i*; e.g. *merry, merriment, merrily.* The difficulty, however, which attends the present word is the fact of there being *two y*'s. *Slyness* is, perhaps, better than *sliness*; but *slily* is, perhaps, better than *slyly.*

Smack. *s.* [A.S. *smacca.*] Coasting vessel: (common as the *second element* in a *compound*, e.g. *fishing-smack, oyster-smack*).

Smack. *v. n.* [A.S. *smæccan.*]

1. Have a taste; be tinctured with any particular taste.
   [It] *smacketh* like pepper.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.
2. Have a tincture or quality infused.
   All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
   To die for it!
   Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
   He is but a bastard to the time,
   That doth not *smack* of observation.
   Id., King John, i. 1.
   Ceremonies *smacking* of paganism or popery.—*Fuller, Sermons, Of Reformation*, p. 18: 1643.
3. Make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.
   He that by a willing audience and attention doth readily suck it [slander] up, or who greedily swalloweth it down by credulous approbation and assent; he that pleasingly relisheth it, and *smacketh* at it; as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt.—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. xvii. vol. i.
4. Kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

Smack. *v. a.*

1. Kiss.
   So careless flowers, strow'd on the water's face,
   The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
   Yet drown them. *Donne.*
2. Make to emit any quick smart noise.
   More than one steed must Delia's empire feel,
   Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
   And as she guides it through the admiring throng,
   With what an air she *smacks* the silken thong.
   Young, Love of Fame, v. 123.
   'Everything that money could do was done.' 'And what can do more, Mrs. Gamp?' exclaimed the undertaker, as he emptied his glass, and *smacked* his lips. 'Nothing in the world, sir.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

Smack. *s.*

1. Taste; savour.
2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.
   The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; insomuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him.—*Spenser.*
   Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.
   It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole.—*Carew.*
   As the Pythagorean soul
   Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,
   And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,
   So love does, and has ever done.
   Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 647.
3. Pleasing taste.
   Stack pease upon hovel;
   To cover it quickly let owner regard,
   Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
   With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack.
   Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
4. Small quantity; taste.
   Trembling to approach
   The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
   H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
   And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*.
   Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 66.
5. Act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
6. Loud kiss.
   He took
   The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips
   With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
   All the church echo'd.
   Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.
   I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
   His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*.
   Donne.
7. Blow, or slap, given with the flat of the hand: (as, 'A *smack* on the face'). *Vulgarism.*

Used *adverbially.*

We were surrounded with trees—I cut down above fifty to make the lawn before the house, and let in the wind and the sun—*smack* smooth, as you see.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage.*
Jump out of every window I have in the house! Hunt my deer into high fevers, my fine fellow! ay, d—n it! this is spunk and plain-speaking! Give me a man who is always pumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iii. 1.

Smácking. *part. adj.* Sounding as a smack.
[He] visits with a gun, presents you birds,
Then gives a *smacking* buss, and cries 'No words.'
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ii. 25.

Small. *adj.* [A.S. *smæl.*]

1. Little in quantity; not great.
   For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee.—*Isaiah*, liv. 7.
   Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
   The mighty soul how *small* a body holds.
   Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 279.
   All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units.—*Locke.*
   The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number.—*Id.*
   The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise.—*Arbuthnot.*
   Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery.—*Swift, Directions to Servants, Advice to the Cook.*
2. Slender; minute.
   I took your sin, the calf which ye had made, and burnt it with fire, and stamp'd it, and ground it very *small*, even until it was as *small* as dust.—*Deuteronomy*, ix. 21.
   Those waved their limber fans
   For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 476.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Little in degree.
   There arose no *small* stir about that way.—*Acts*, xix. 23.
4. Little in importance; petty; minute.
   Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband?—*Genesis*, xxx. 15.
   Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations?—*Bacon.*
   Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
   Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;
   All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
   And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire.
   Donne.
5. Little in the principal quality: (as, *small* beer); not strong; weak.
   Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer.—*Swift.*
6. Gentle; soft; melodious.
   After the fire a still *small* voice.—1 *Kings*, xix. 12.

Small. *s.* Small or narrow part of anything: (applied to the part of the leg below the calf).
Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ankles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calfs into a gouty *small*.
Sir J. Suckling.
His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Small-clothes. *s.* Trowsers or breeches; external clothing for the lower extremities.
He borrowed the count's *small-clothes* for a day.
Byron, Beppo.

Small-talk. *s.* Light conversation.
In the tea-room, and hovering round the card-tables, were a vast number of queer old ladies and decrepid old gentlemen, discussing all the *small talk* and scandal of the day, with a relish and gusto which sufficiently bespoke the intensity of the pleasure they derived from the occupation.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxv.

Smállage. *s.* [Lat. *mollugo.*] The explanation of previous editions is, Wild plant of the parsley kind. This, however, is certainly not the smallage of the extract. In the ordinary works on Botany, the word stands as the English equivalent to Apium graveolens, i.e. Wild celery. In its present form the word Smallage may mean almost anything. If, however, its connection with the Latin *mollugo* be admitted, its true import must be sought in the origin of that word. Here the ordinary connection is with *mollis* = soft. Yet the Galium *mollugo*, or Great Hedge Bedstraw, is bristly.

The real origin is probably very different. The primitive *mollugo* seems to be a *pepper*: the secondary *mollugos*, plants of which the seeds were pepper-like. In this respect, those of the parsley and its allies have little beyond the spicy flavour of the carraway and celery. The Galiums, on the other hand, without any notable taste, are round, and, when ripe, black; and when of a certain size, not unlike grains of black pepper. As a name for the *true* peppers, *milagu* is, at the present time, the ordinary Tamil term; and in the word Mulligatawny (=pepper-water) soup, it is an English word.
Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Smállcoal. *s.* Little wood coals used to light fires.
When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threatened coat.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 35.

Used *adjectivally.*

The *smallcoal* man was heard with cadence deep,
Till drown'd in shriller notes of chimney-sweep.
Swift, Description of the Morning.
A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years' imprisonment.—*Spectator.*

Smállcraft. *s.* Little vessel below the denomination of 'ship.'
Shall he before me sign, whom t' other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where stow'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 146.

Smállness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Small.

1. Littleness; not greatness.
   The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.
   Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
   The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*
3. Want of strength; weakness.
4. Gentleness; softness: (as, 'The *smallness* of a woman's voice').

Smallpóx. *s.* Eruptive distemper of great maliguity; Variolæ.
He fell sick of the *smallpox*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Smálly. *adv.* In little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree: (still used in the north in the sense of puny).
Reasons declared both by the bishop of Canterbury and me to make *smally* or nothing to your purpose.—*Letter of King Henry VIII.* in *Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation*, i. 366.
A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar, or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded.—*Ascham.*
Cruelty makes a tyrant's frowns to be feared, when the threats of a coward are *smally* regarded.—*Rich, Cabinet Furnished with a Variety of Excellent Descriptions*: 1616. (Nares by H. and W.)

Smalt. *s.* [Italian, *smalto*; German, *schmalz.*] Kind of blue colour.
To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water: and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bice.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Smáragd. *s.* [Lat. *smaragdus*; Gr. σμάραγδος.] Emerald. *Obsolete.*
The fourth was of a *smaragde* or an emerald.—*Bale, On the Revelations, Part III.* H h. 6. b.: 1550.
A table of gold richly adorned with carbuncles, *smaragdes*, and other precious stones.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 196.

Smart. *s.* [A.S. *smeort.*]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.
   Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Pain; corporal or intellectual.
Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Smart. *v. n.* [A.S. *smeortan.*]
1. Feel quick lively pain.
When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Feel pain of body or mind.
He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it.—*Proverbs*, xi. 15.
No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Smart. *adj.*
1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.
How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience! *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.
To the fair he fain would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke.
Granville.
2. Quick; vigorous; active.
That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors.—*Boyle.*
3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.
After showers,
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns.
Dryden.
4. Acute; witty.
It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.
You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver.—*Addison.*
Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart?
Young.
6. Dandylike in dress.
'I more than half believed, just now, seeing you so very *smart*,' said Pinch, 'that you must be going to be married, Mark.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

Smártly. *adv.* In a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.
The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The stories it selects [are] . . . generally of a merry cast, and . . . briefly and *smartly* told.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 528.

Smártness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Smart.
1. Quickness; vigour.
What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces audible noise.—*Boyle.*
2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.
To those sharp, satyrical, and popular invectives . . . your ladyship hath given as much (or more) edge and *smartness*, as ever I found from any.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 110.
I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness*, or politeness, to my set.—*Swift.*

Smártmoney. *s.* Money paid as a fine or penalty.
Some advanced wages from my new post, my lord. This pressing is hot work, though it entitles us to *smart money.—G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, iii. 1.

Smash. *v. a.* [German, *schmeissen.*] Break with violence; dash to pieces; beat. *Colloquial.*

Smásher. *s.* Coiner; stamper of false coin. *Slang.*

Smatch. *v. n.* Smack; have a taste.
Allowing his description therein to retain and *smatche* of veritie.—*Banister, History of Man*, fol. 22: 1578.

Smatch. *s.* Smack.
1. Taste; tincture; twang.
Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 5.
Some nations may be found to have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*, p. 59.
These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick.—*Grew.*

Smátter. *v. n.* [*smatch.*]
1. Have a slight taste; have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.
2. Talk superficially or ignorantly.
In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,
When they throw out and miss the matter.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 187.
Of state-affairs you cannot *smatter*;
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

Smátter. *s.* Superficial or slight knowledge.
All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Smátterer. *s.* One who has a slight or superficial knowledge; sciolist.
Smatterers in other men's matters, talebearers.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 364.
Every *smatterer* thinks all the circle of arts confined to the closet of his breast.—*Bishop Hall, Fall of Pride.*
There are certain scioli or *smatterers*, that are busy in the skirts and outsides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to commend them.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
These few, who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends.—*Swift.*

Smáttering. *verbal abs.* Superficial knowledge.
A quarrelsome man in a parish, especially if he have gotten a little *smattering* of law, is like a colick in the guts, that tears, and wrings, and torments a whole township.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 70.
I got among those Venetians some *smatterings* of the Italian tongue.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 3.
A *smattering* in knowledge (which is the measure of a wit) disposes men to atheism; whereas a full proportion would carry them through to the sense of God and religion.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference, Part I.*
Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences without any solid knowledge.—*Watts.*
Since by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind!—*Bentley.*
Those who, with a mere *smattering* of scientific knowledge, seek to impose on the multitude by a parade of mystical jargon, and a whole apparatus of learned phraseology, are quickly detected by competent and instructed judges.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Smear. *v. a.* [A.S. *smerian.*]
1. Overspread with something viscous and adhesive; besmear.
If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 6.
Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 729.
Smear'd as she was with black Gorgonian blood,
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 476.
2. Soil; contaminate.
Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who *smeared* thus, and mired with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Smeáry. *adj.* Dauby; adhesive.
A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame.
Rowe.

Smell. *v. a.* [see Stink.]
1. Perceive by the nose.
I *smell* sweet savours, and I feel soft things.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 2.
Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves: for here is enough.—*Collier.*
2. Find out by mental sagacity.
The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a crochet came in his head how to countermine him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Smell. *v. n.*
1. Strike the nostrils.
The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it does to me; all his senses have but human conditions.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.
The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
2. Have any particular scent: (with *of*).
Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently *of* the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it.—*Bacon.*
If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter *smells of* smoak, lay the fault upon the coals.—*Swift.*
3. Have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.
My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And *smell* of calumny.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,
The court received him first for charity.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 317.
4. Practise the act of smelling.
Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall even be cut off from his people.—*Exodus*, xxx. 38.
5. Exercise sagacity.
Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Smell. *s.*
1. Power of smelling; sense of which the nose is the organ.
Next, in the nostrils, she doth use the *smell*;
As God the breath of life in them did give,
So makes he now this power in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe and live.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.
The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year.—*Bacon.*
All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours.—*Id.*
Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two smells.—*Locke.*

Sméller. *s.*
1. One who smells.
2. One who is smelled.
These left-handed rascals,
The very vomit, sir, of hospitals,
Bridewells and spittal-houses; such nasty *smellers*,
That if they'd been unfurnish'd of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stinks.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.
3. Organ of smelling; nose. *Pugilistic slang.*

Sméllfeast. *s.* Parasite; one who haunts good tables.
Smellfeast Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two.
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.
Who has a stupid intellect, a broken memory, and a blasted wit, and (which is worse than all) a blind and benighted conscience, but the intemperate and luxurious, the epicure and the *smellfeast*?—*South, Sermons*, iii. 75.
The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfeast* that spunges upon other people's trenchers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Smélling. *verbal abs.* Sense by which smells are perceived.
If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? if the whole were hearing, where were the *smelling*?—1 *Corinthians*, xii. 17.
I had a mind to know whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Addison, Spectator.*

Smelt. *s.* British fish of the genus Osmerus (eperlanus); spirling; sparling.
Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, *smelts*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
Smelts have a very peculiar scent, from whence is derived one of their English names, *smelt*, i.e. *smell it.* That of sparling, which is used in Wales and the North of England, is taken from the French, 'eperlan.' There is a wonderful disagreement in the opinion of people as to the scent of the fish. Some assert that it flavours of the violet; the Germans, for a very different reason, distinguish it by the elegant name of Stinckfish; . . . and not without reason, if we may depend on Linnæus, who says there

are in the Baltic two varieties; the one which is called Nors, fœtidissimus, stercoris instar, which, in the early spring, when the peasants come to buy it, fills all the streets of Upsal with the smell. He adds that, at this season, agues reign there.... *Smelts* are often sold in the streets of London split and dried. They are called dried *sparlings*, and are recommended as a relish to a glass of wine in the morning.... The Atherine ... is very common in the sea near Southampton, where it is called a *smelt*.—*Pennant, British Zoology, Smelt and Atherine.*

The *smelt*, as a British fish, appears to be almost exclusively confined to the eastern and western coasts of Great Britain. I am not aware of any good authority for the appearance of the true *smelt* between Dover and the Land's End.... Mr. Salter, in his Angler's Guide, says he has caught very fine *smelts* by angling in Portsmouth Harbour; but there is very little doubt that the *sandsmelt*, or Atherine, which is there abundant, is the fish alluded to.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Smelt. *v. a.* [German, *smelten, schmelzen*; Norse, *smalta*.] Reduce by heat an ore to its metallic state.

The argillaceous carbonate of iron, or clay ironstone of the coal measures, is the chief ore *smelted* in England.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: Iron.*

Smélter. *s.* One who smelts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Smélting. *verbal abs.* Process of extracting metal from the ore.

He [Ray] added the way of *smelting* and refining such metals and minerals as England doth produce. —*Derham, Life of Ray.*

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*.—*Woodward.*

Ores are the mineral bodies which contain so much metal as to be worth the *smelting*, or being reduced by fire to the metallic state.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: Ores.*

Smew, or **Smee.** *s.* [?] British bird, akin to the gulls, of the genus Mergus (albellus); lough diver; whitehead goosander; white nun.

The *smew*, or *smee*, as it is sometimes called, is a winter visitant here, and the most common species of the genus frequenting our rivers and large pieces of fresh water, as well as most parts of the coast.... Young birds, frequently called redheaded *smews*, are much more common in our markets than old males.... The nesting habits of the *smew* are unknown, but the eggs are eight or ten in number, and of a rich buff colour.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Smícker. *adj.* Flattering. *Obsolete.*

Regardful of his honour he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, v. 474. (Rich.)

Smíckering. *s.* [Swedish, *smichra*; Danish, *smigre* = flatter.] Amorous inclination.

We had a young doctour, who rode by our coach, and seemed to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton.—*Dryden, Letters* (*ed. Malone*), p. 88.

Smícket. *s.* Smock. *Rare.*

Smíckly. *adj.* In a smicker manner. *Obsolete.*

Shall I be brave then?—Golden as the sun.—
What's he that looks so *smickly?*
Ford, The Sun's Darling, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Smight. *v. a.* Smite. (*Incorrect*; *the g being no part of the root.*)

As when a griffon, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away:
With hideous horror both together *smight*,
And souce so sore that they the heavens affray.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Smile. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *smielen*; Danish, *smile*.]

1. Throw the countenance, especially the mouth, in a condition expressive of pleasure, kindness, love, or gladness: (contrary to *frown*).

A fool lifteth up his voice with laughter, but a wise man doth scarce *smile* a little.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxi. 20.

Seldom he *smiles*; and *smiles* in such a sort
As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit
That could be moved to *smile* at anything.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their passage to her palace.—*Tatler.*

She *smiled* to see the doughty hero slain,
But at her smile the beau revived again.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Raised is her head; her eyes are dried;
She *smiles*, as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks, as Mary ne'er had died.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.

2. Express, by a similar modification, slight irony or contempt.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time.—*Camden.*

Did some more sober critick come abroad,
If wrong, I *smiled*; if right, I kiss'd the rod.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who praised my modesty, and *smiled.*
Id., Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vii.

3. Look gay or joyous.

The river of bliss through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream;
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams;
Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses *smiled.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 358.

Rich industry sits *smiling* on the plains.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

4. Be favourable; be propitious.

Then let me not let pass
Occasion which now *smiles.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 479.

Me all too mean for such a task I weet,
Yet if the sov'reign lady deigns to *smile*,
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And clothe the verse in Spenser's native style.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.

Smile. *v. a.* Awe with a contemptuous smile.

The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 45.

Smile. *s.*

1. Slight contraction of the face; look of pleasure, or kindness: (opposed to *frown*).

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.—
Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly, to the trains and to the *smiles*
Of these fair atheists.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 621.

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *smiles* of nature and the charms of art?
Addison, Letter to Lord Halifax from Italy.

Smíler. *s.* One who smiles.

Know, *smiler*, at thy peril thou art pleased;
Thy pleasure is the promise of thy pain.
Young, Night Thoughts, night i.

Smíling. *part. adj.* Expressing pleasure or kindness in the countenance.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosp'rous days.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 4.

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake.
Pope, Messiah, 81.

Smílingly. *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a look of pleasure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly.* *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so forward to lose good company.—*Boyle.*

Smilt. *v. n.* Become soft and pulpy, like the milt of a fish.

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Smirch. *v. a.* [? *smutch*— ? *mirk.*] Soil.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face,
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 3.

Smírched. *part. adj.* Dusky; soiled.

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirched* worm-eaten tapestry. — *Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

Smirk. *v. n.* [A.S. *smercian.*] Smile smugly and complacently.

The hostess, smiling and *smirking*, as each new guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to a host of young dandies.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Smirk. *s.* Smug complacent smile.

The Pict stood before him in the utmost confusion, with the prettiest *smirk* imaginable on the finished side of her face, pale as ashes on the other. —*Spectator*, no. 41.

A constant *smirk* upon the face, and a whiffling activity of the body, are strong indications of futility.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Smírk. *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

Seest, how brag yon bullocke bears,
So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked ears:
His horns been as broade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lithe as lass of Kent.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Smírking. *part. adj.* Showing a smirk.

I have plainly laid before your view
That I have cause, as these, to plaine of Fortune's guile,
Which *smirking* though at first she seeme to smooth and smile. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 477.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose aukward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing.—*Swift.*

Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep-furrow'd face.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 513.

Smite. *v. a.* pret. *smote*; past part. *smit, smitten.* Less properly, indeed incorrectly, *smote.* In the following stanza it is associated with *broke* for *broken.* [A.S. *smitan.*]

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail;
And the idols are *broke* in the temple of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies, The Destruction of Sennacherib.

1. Strike; reach with a blow; pierce.

The sun shall not *smite* thee by day nor the moon by night.—*Psalms*, cxxi. 6.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye-beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

Where the morning sun first warmly *smote*
The open field, and where the unpierced shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 244.

2. Kill; destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin and of Abner's men, so that three hundred and threescore died.—2 *Samuel*, ii. 31.

3. Afflict; chasten.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him.—*Archbishop Wake.*

4. Blast.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was bolled.—*Exodus*, ix. 31.

5. Affect with any passion.

I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 27.

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

Smite. *v. n.* Strike; collide. *Rare.*

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. —*Nahum*, ii. 10.

Smíter. *s.*

1. One who, that which, smites.

I gave my back to the *smiters*, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair.—*Isaiah*, l. 6.

2. Fancy pigeon so called. See extract from Selby under Pigeon.

Smith. *s.* [A.S. *smiδ.*]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and he makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts that he can shoe him himself. I am afraid his mother played false with a *smith*.—*Shakespear Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learned to form a sword.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 209.

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philosopher.—*Locke.*

2. One who makes or effects anything.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1268.

Smith. *v. a.* [A.S. *smiδian.*] Beat into shape, as a smith.

Smíthcraft. *s.* [A.S. *smiðcræft.*] Art of a smith.

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Smíthery. *s.* Smithy; work performed in a smith's shop.

The din of all his *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke.—*Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Smíthy. *s.* [A.S. *smiððe.*] Shop of a smith

His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And hiss'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy* drown'd. *Dryden.*

Smock. *s.* [A.S. *smoc.*]

1. Under garment of a woman; shift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

How dost thou look now? oh ill-starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock!* when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

Though Artemisia talks by fits
Of councils, classicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;
'Twere well if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner *smock.*
Pope, Imitations, Earl of Dorset.

I likewise found ten Portugal pieces in the shoes of a quaker, whom the spirit moved to revile me with great bitterness and devotion; but what I value myself mostly for is this here purchase, a gold snuff-box, my girl, with a picture on the inside of the lid; which I untied out of the tail of a pretty lady's *smock.*—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. ix.

2. Used in a ludicrous kind of composition for anything relating to women.

At *smock-treason*, matron, I believe you;
And if I were your husband; but when I
Trust to your cob-web bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast yon spider.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 6.

Plague on his *smock* loyalty!
I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

3. Smockfrock.

The Swiss stand drawn up, disguised in white canvass *smocks*; the Invalides without disguise; their arms all piled against the wall.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. vi.

Smóckfaced. *adj.* Palefaced; maidenly; effeminate.

Your smooth, *smock-faced* boy.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 491.

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smock-faced* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

Smock-frock. *s.* [two words.] Slop, or over garment, worn like a shirt, over the other clothes; gaberdine.

A man in a *smock-frock* was sitting by, eating his morning meal.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.*

Smoke. *v. n.* [A.S. *smeagian* = contrive.] Smell, or hunt out.

He hither came t' observe and *smoke*
What courses other riskers took. *Butler, Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. —*Addison, Freeholder.*

Smoke. *v. a.*

1. Detect; find out.

He was first *smoked* by the old lord Lafeu: when his disguise and he is parted, what a sprat you shall find him!—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii. 6.

I am glad, I have *smoked* you yet at last.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Expose; ridicule to the face

Thou'rt very smart, my dear: but see, *smoke* the doctor!—*Addison, Drummer.*

Smoke the fellow there.—*Congreve.*

Smoke. *s.* [A.S. *smoc, smoec, smec.*] Particles of imperfectly burnt material rising from a fire when the fuel is in excess of the flame.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith else she was not only burned, but smothered.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air;
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair?
Cleaveland.

All involved with stench and *smoke:*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 237.

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires,
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Smoke. *v. n.*

1. Emit a dark exhalation by heat.

His brandish'd steel,
Which *smoked* with bloody execution.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

To him no temple stood nor altar *smoked.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 493.

For Venus, Cytherea was invoked,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *smoked.* *Granville.*

He had been accustomed to believe that the gods had lived upon earth, and taken upon themselves the forms of men; had shared in human passions, in human labours, and in human misfortunes. What was the travail of his own Alcmæna's son, whose altars now *smoked* with the incense of countless cities, but a toil for the human race.—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iii. ch. iii.

2. Burn; be kindled.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man.—*Deuteronomy*, xxix. 20.

3. Move with such swiftness as to kindle; move very fast so as to raise dust like smoke.

Aventinus drives his chariot round
The Latian plains, with palms and laurels crown'd,
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample shield.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 907.

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smoked* along the field.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 611.

4. Steam; reek.

That cunning fellow Shaftesbury, and some others amongst the great ones, have taken it up, and are driving on at such a rate as makes harness crack, and horses *smoke* for it.—*Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak*, ch. v.

5. Inhale tobacco.

6. Suffer; be punished.

Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Smoke. *v. a.*

1. Scent by smoke; medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke.

A gambon of bacon *smoked.*—*Huloet.*

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoked* with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved effectual.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Expel by smoke.

This king, upon that outrage against his person, *smoked* the Jesuits out of his nest.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, G. 3. b.: ed. 1605.

3. Use for smoking: (in the extract the construction is scarcely active; the *tobacco* being that which is smoked).

Not blacker tube, nor of a shorter size,
Smokes Cambro-Briton. *J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

Smoke-dry. *v. a.* Dry by smoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Smoke-dried. *adj.* Dried by smoke.

I love, my boy, one jolly hour with thee, . . . in this chamber, all *smoke-dried* though it be.—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Smoke-fárthing. *s.* In *Law.* See extract.

Smoke-farthings, the pentecostals or customary oblations offered by the dispersed inhabitants within a diocese, where they made their procession to the mother cathedral church, came by degrees into a standing annual rent, called *smoke-farthings.*—*Cowell.*

Smoke-jack. *s.* Jack turned by the current of air which carries up the smoke.

Smoke-móney. *s.* See Smoke-silver.

Smoke-pénny. *s.* See Smoke-silver.

Smoke-sílver. *s.* In *Law.* See extract.

Lands were held in some places by the payment of the sum of sixpence yearly to the sheriff, called *smoke-silver. Smoke-silver* and *smokepenny* are to be paid to the ministers of divers parishes, as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood: and in some manors formerly belonging to religious houses there is still paid, as appendant to the said manors, the ancient Peter-pence, by the name of *smoke-money.—Tomline, Law Dictionary.* (Grainger.)

Smóker. *s.* One who, that which, smokes.

Amusing himself with his pipe and cheroots
The whole afternoon at the old Goat-in-Boots,
With a couple more soakers
Thoroughbred *smokers,*
Both like himself prime singers and jokers.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, Look at the Clock.

Smókeless. *adj.* Having no smoke.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling steed another way.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 191.

Smóking. *part. adj.* Emitting smoke.

When the sun went down, behold a *smoking* furnace and a burning lamp that passed between those pieces.—*Genesis*, xv. 17.

Smóking. *verbal abs.* Act or habit of one who, or that which, smokes.

a. As of a chimney.

b. As in the use of tobacco.

Smoking has gone out. To be sure it is a shocking thing blowing smoke out of our mouth into other people's mouths, eyes, and noses, and having the same thing done for us. Yet I cannot account why a thing which requires so little exertion, and yet preserves the mind from total vacuity, should have gone out. . . . The taste for *smoking* has . . . revived, probably from the military habits of Europe during the French wars: but instead of the sober sedentary pipe the ambulatory cigar is now chiefly used. —*Boswell, Life of Johnson, with Note by Croker*: 1830.

c. Equivocal.

Clarkson tells me you are in a smoky house. Have you cured it? It is hard to cure anything of *smoking.—Lamb, Letters, Letter to Coleridge.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

And, ladies, think of men who do not merely frequent the dining-room and library, but who use other apartments of those horrible dens . . think of Cannon . . . clattering over the billiard-table . . . think of Pam . . . playing guinea points. . . . Above all, think, O think, of that den of abomination, which, I am told, has been established in some clubs, called the *smoking-room.—Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxvii.

Smóky. *adj.*

1. Emitting smoke.

Victorious to the top aspires,
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 420.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs.—*Harvey.*

If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 146.

3. Noisome with smoke.

O he's as tedious
As a tired horse, or as a railing wife;
Worse than a *smoky* house.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Courtesy
Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tapestry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus*, 322.

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. Dark; obscure.

Other points the Jesuits, by their *smoky* doctrine, do resist.—*Skinner, Letter to Archbishop Usher*, in *Parr's Letters*, p. 358.

Smolt. *s.* [?] Young salmon.

Desirous of ascertaining the appearance of the young salmon at periods intermediate between the states as pinks and salmon peal, other experiments were tried. Pinks in the river Hodder in the month of April are rather more than three inches long, and are considered to be the fry of that year: at this time, *smolts* of six inches and a half are also taken. The *smolts* are considered as the fry of the previous year, and are distinguished by the blue colour on the upper half of their body, the silvery tint of the lower half, and the darker hue of the fins generally as compared with those of the pink. In this state as to colour, the *smolts* are said to have assumed their migratory dress, and go down to the sea in May. In June the young pink in the Hodder measures about four inches; in July it measures five inches, and no *smolts* are then found in the river. To be further convinced of this change, and the length of time required to produce it, a pink put into a well at Whitewell in the forest of Bowland in November 1837, was taken out in the state of a *smolt* of six inches and a quarter in July 1838. In another instance more pinks by Mr. Upton's directions were put into Lillymere in September 1837, and Mr. Parker caught five or six in the state of *smolts* of seven and a half inches in August 1838. In referring to the particular size of the pinks in the river Hodden at stated periods, it may be necessary to remark that the pinks of different rivers, and even in the same river will be found to vary in size, depending

on the time at which the spawn was deposited, the temperature of the season, and other causes.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Smoor. *v. a.* Smother.

Smoóring. *part. adj.* Smothering.

Thou fast bound ball of *smooring* darkness.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 322: 1647.

Smooth. *adj.* [A.S. *smeð, smoeð.*]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 11.

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. —*Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 450.

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows.
Gay, The Fan, iii. 1.

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle fiend,
Though inly stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 465.

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison, Cato*, ii. 1.

As the *first element* in a *combination* or *compound.*

Missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry *smooth-shaven* green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 65.

By the hand he took me raised,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-sliding without step.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 300.

Nor box nor limes, without their use;
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade,
Which curious hands may carve, and steel with ease invade.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 630.

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose,
In *smooth-paced* verse or hobbling prose.
Prior, Alma, iii. 141.

He was *smooth-tongued*, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

The madding monarchs to compose
The Pylian prince, the *smooth-speech'd* Nestor rose.
Tickell.

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Descends *smooth-gliding* from the courts above.
Pope.

The monarch turns him to his royal guest,
And for the promised journey bids prepare
The *smooth-hair'd* horses, and the rapid car.
Id., Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 603.

Used *adverbially.* Level.

Bob Tizzy, who was famous for such feats, had already made away with the College pump-handle; filed St. Boniface's nose *smooth* with his face; carried off four images of nigger-boys, from the tobacconists; painted the senior proctor's horse pea-green, &c.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Smooth. *s.* Smooth part.

She put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and upon the *smooth* of his neck.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 16.

Smooth. *v. a.*

1. Level; make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smootheth* with the hammer him that smote the anvil.—*Isaiah*, xli. 7.

Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought,
From ocean as she first began to rise,
And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 512.

'Why do people spend more money:' here he filled his glass again: 'upon a death, Mrs. Gamp, than upon a birth? Come, that's in your way; you ought to know. How do you account for that now?' 'Perhaps it is because an undertaker's charges comes dearer than a nurse's charges, sir,' said Mrs. Gamp, tittering, and *smoothing* down her new black dress with her hands. 'Ha, ha!' laughed Mr. Mould. 'You have been breakfasting at somebody's expense this morning, Mrs. Gamp.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

Without aid from her husband, the wife took down basket and nosegay, settled her cloak, *smoothed* her gown, and said, 'Very odd!—they don't seem to expect us, Mark. How still the house is. Go and knock; they can't ha' gone to bed yet.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. xvii.

'Whither away,' he repeated, picking up the ill-omened letter which Grizzly Sam had cast from him, and *smoothing* it on his knee.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

2. Work into a soft uniform mass.

'It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach. —*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

3. Make easy; rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

4. Make flowing; free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* their charming tones.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 625.

All your muse's softer art display,
Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay;
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

5. Palliate; soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To *smooth* his fault I would have been more mild.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

6. Calm; mollify.

Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pause,
And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 120.

7. Ease.

Restored it soon will be; the means prepared,
The difficulty *smoothed*, the danger shared:
Be but yourself. *Dryden.*

8. Flatter; soften with blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

This man's a flatt'rer? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *smooth'd* by that below.
Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

He *smooths* us up in the good opinion of our own gracious disposition.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*, b. iii. § 5.

Smoóthbore. *s.* Smooth-bored gun.

Smoóthbored. *adj.* Having a smooth, as opposed to a rifled, barrel: (applied to *guns*).

Although the whole of the infantry of the British army is now armed with rifles, the rifle brigade and 60th regiment, which were armed with rifles while the other troops had only *smooth-bored* muskets, are still distinguished as rifle regiments, as are also the Ceylon, Cape, and Canadian regiments.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Smoóth-chinned. *adj.* Beardless.

Look to your wives too;
The *smooth-chinned* courtiers are abroad.
Massinger, The Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

Smoóthen. *v. a.* Make smooth. *Rare.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Smoóther. *s.* One who, that which, smooths, or frees from harshness.

They were distinguished by the name of 'scalds,' a word which denotes *smoothers* and polishers of language.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Ancient English Minstrels*, § 1.

Smoóthfaced. *adj.*

1. Mild-looking; having a soft air.

O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?—
Not so, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day,
I'll mark no words that *smoothfaced* wooers say.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *smoothfaced* peace,
With smiling plenty, and fair prosp'rous days.
Id., Richard III. v. 4.

2. Beardless.

3. Having a smooth surface in general.

Smoóthly. *adv.* In a smooth manner.

1. Not roughly; evenly; with even glide.

Beneath the shade of flowing jet
The ivory forehead *smoothly* set.
Guardian, no. 168.

The musick of that murmuring spring
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So sweetly warble, or so *smoothly* flow.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

2. Without obstruction; easily; readily.

Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not so *smoothly* have past unespied, till there was no help.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. With soft and bland language.

4. Mildly; innocently.

Some look'd full *smoothly*, and had a false quart.
Skelton, The Tunning of Elinor Rumming.

Looking so *smoothly* and innocently on it, and so deceiving them.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 226.

Smoóthness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Smooth.

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the sea-side, it was so delicate a fine day, that the *smoothness* of the water tempted him to set up for a merchant.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *smoothness* of her skin remains alone.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men beware,
Nor trust its *smoothness*; the third circling glass
Suffices virtue. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 355.

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and *smoothness* at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's age.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Virgil, though smooth, where *smoothness* is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently using synalephas, and concluding his sense in the middle of his verse.—*Dryden.*

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her *smoothness*,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 3.

Smóther. *v. a.* [also *smoor*, A.S. *smoran.*]

1. Suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.

She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter out some smoke of those flames, wherewith else she was not only burned but *smothered.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We *smother'd*
The most replenished sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she framed.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desart all around him rise,
And *smother'd* in the dusty whirlwind dies.
Addison, Cato.

2. Suppress.

Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first amongst few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *smother* the light of natural understanding.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero: she *smothered* those sparkles out of decency, but conversation blew them up into a flame.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, dedication,

With *up.*

We are enow yet living in the field,
To *smother up* the English in our throngs.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 5.

Smóther. *v. n.*

1. Smoke without vent.

2. Be suppressed or kept close.

What, in to this grave?—
Yea, there shall ye consume.—
And what, sholde I *smoder* here?—
Yea, by my faith, and never more appere.
Every Man (Old Morality so called).

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smoking and *smothering.*—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

Smóther. *s.*

1. State of suppression. *Rare.*

This unfortunate prince, after a long *smother* of discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was at last distressed by them.—*Bacon.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in *smother.*—*Id.*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother.*—*Id., Essays.*

2. Smoke; thick dust.

Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother*,
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 2.

Where yon disordered heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amid that *smother* Neptune holds his place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 825.

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the stage, and spend their taper in smoke and *smother*.—*Collier, Essays, Of Fame.*

Smóthering. *part. adj.*

1. Wanting vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and *smothering*, and which drieth not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Suffocating.

Smouch. *v. a.* Salute.

What bussing, what *smouching* and slabbering one of another!—*Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 114: 1595.

Smoúlder. *s.* Smother.

The powder sendes his smoke into the cruddy skies,
The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume offends our eyes. *Gascoigne.* (Rich.)

Smoúlder. *v. n.* Burn with concealed or latent flame.

The tone is a light flame sone ended, the tother *smowdereth* much longer.—*Sir T. More.* (Wedgwood.)

Smoúldring. *part. adj.* Smouldry.

With such a horrid clang
As on Mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and *smouldring* clouds outbrake.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 157. (Rich.)

Smoúldry. *adj.* Burning and smoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stinking smoke,
That the only breath him daunts who hath escaped the stroke. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Smudge. *s.* Smutch.

Smudge. *v. a.* Smutch.

But rather with the beauty of the mind
Which neither time can alter, sickness change,
Violence deface, nor the black hand of envy
Smudge and disgrace, or spoile, or make deformed.
A Pleasant Conceited Comedy: 1608. (Rich.)

Smug. *adj.* [Danish, *smukke* = fair, pretty, beautiful: (used without any notion of disparagement, and as the ordinary equivalent to the English *pretty*, or German *schöne*, as applied in the way of compliment to the fair sex, as, *smukke pige* = pretty girl).

1. Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness, but without elegance.

Dost thou think I'm a sixpenny jug?
No, wis ye, Jack, I look a little more *smug*.
Preston, King Cambises: 1561.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce shew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that used to come so *smug* upon the mart.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

He who can make your visage less horrid, and your person more *smug*, is worthy some good reception.—*Spectator.*

2. Applied to things.

That trim and *smug* saying, that seemed before to shoot up into the sky, flags now.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 184: 1682.

Smug. *v. a.* Adorn; dress up. *Rare.*

My men,
In Circe's house, were all, in severall baine
Studiously sweeten'd, *smugg'd* with oile, and deckt,
With fin and outweeds.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

With *up*.

Socrates himself, when he went to a feast, was content to be *smugged up* and essenced in his pantoufles.—*Fellitham, Resolves*, b. ii. res. lii.

Smúggle. *v. a.* [German, *schmuggeln*; Danish, *smugle* = smug, clandestinely; A.S. *smugan* = creep; *smygelas* = lurking places; Dutch, *ter smuig.*]

1. Import or export goods without paying the customs.

I had the greatest reason to believe that not a single article was *smuggled* by any of our people who were admitted on shore, though many artful means were used to tempt them.—*Cook, First Voyage*, b. i. ch. ii. (Rich.)

2. Manage or convey secretly.

Smúggler. *s.* One who imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

Here, in cabal, a disputatious crew,
Each evening meet; the sot, the cheat, the shrew:
Snarers and *smugglers* here their gains divide,
Ensnaring females here their victims hide.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Smúggling. *s.* See extract.

Smuggling, or the offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise, is restrained by a great variety of statutes.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Smúgly. *adv.* Neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *smugly*. *Gay*

Smut. *s.* [A.S. *smutta.*]

1. Spot made with soot or coal.

2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Of parasitical fungi the most important are those called the dry rot. . . . Next to these come the blight in corn, occasioned by Puccinea graminis; the *smut* and ergot, if they are really anything more than the diseased and disorganised tissue of the plants affected; the rust . . . and finally . . . what we call mildew.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

3. Obscenity.

'I cannot, for my heart, conceive the pleasure of noise, and nonsense, and drunken freaks, and drunken quarrels, and *smut*, and blasphemy, and so forth, when a man loses money instead of gaining by it.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. ii.

Smut. *v. a.* [A.S. *smuttan.*]

1. Stain; mark with, or as with, soot or coal.

No man can like to be *smutted* and blatched in his face.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 195: 1587.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism.—*Dr. H. More.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks; but, says he, as fast as I make anything clean, you'll be *smutting* it again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The inside is so *smutted* with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves.—*Addison.*

I am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *smutting* one another.—*Id.*

2. Taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it.—*Bacon.*

Smut. *v. n.* Gather smut.

White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom *smuts*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Smutch. *v. a.* Blacken with smoke; mark with soot or coal.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Have you seen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it?
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Smutch. *s.* Foul stain; dirty mark.

His milk-white hand; the palm is hardly clean,
But, here and there, an ugly *smutch* appears.
Foh! 'twas a bribe that left it: he hath touched
Corruption. *Cowper, Task.* (Rich.)

Smútchin. *s.* Snuff. *Obsolete.*

The Spaniards and Irish take it [tobacco] most in powder or *smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the brain, and I believe there's as much taken this way in Ireland as there is in pipes in England; one shall commonly see the serving maid upon the washing block, and the swain upon the ploughshare, when they are over tired with labour, take out their boxes of *smutchin*, and draw it into their nostrils with a quill, and it will beget new spirits in them, with a fresh vigour to pull to their work again.—*Howell, Letters*, b. iii. letter iii. (Ord MS.)

Smúttily. *adv.* In a smutty manner.

1. Blackly; smokily.

2. Obscenely.

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write *smuttily*, that forces them to talk vexingly.—*Tatler*, no. 269.

Smúttiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Smutty.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt to a soot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Smútty. *adj.*

1. Black with smoke or coal.

I leave the *smutty* air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 4, 5: 1625.

The *smutty* grain,
With sudden blaze diffused, inflames the air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 817.

He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face.—*Pope.*

The *smutty* wainscot full of cracks. *Swift.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another.—*Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

I must forbear blurting out a witty saying if it be *smutty* or abusive.—*Hornech, Fire of the Altar*, p. 91.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Bachelor.—*Collier.*

Snack. *s.* [*snatch.*]

1. Share; part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their *snack*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 157.

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, 'Do, and we go *snacks*.'
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

'But now,' observed Vanslyperken, 'where is this cargo to be seen, and when?' 'That's tellings,' replied the man. 'I know that; but you have come to tell, or what the devil else?' replied Vanslyperken, who was getting angry. 'That's according —' replied the man. 'According to what?' 'The *snacks*,' replied the man. 'What will you give up.' 'Give up! How do you mean?' 'What is my share to be?' 'Share! you can't share—you're not a king's officer.' 'No, but I'm an informer, and that's the same thing.' 'Well, depend upon it, I'll behave very liberally.' 'How much, I ask?' 'We'll see to that afterwards: something handsome, depend upon it.' 'That won't do. Wish you good evening, sir.' —*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

2. Slight, hasty repast. *Colloquial.*

Snáffle. *s.* [Dutch, *snavel.*] Bridle which crosses the nose.

The third o' th' world is yours, which with a *snaffle*
You may pace easy; but not such a wife.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Sooth him with praise . . .
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 293.

Snáffle. *v. a.* Bridle; hold in a bridle; hold; manage.

Master Bailey, I trow, and he be worth his eares,
Will *snaffle* these murderers.
Gammer Gurton's Needle: 1551.

Hitherto slie writers' wilie wits,
Which have engrossed princes' chiefe affaires,
Have been like horses *snaffled* with the bits
Of fancie, feare, or doubts.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 395.

Snag. *s.* [A.S. *snæcce.*]

1. Jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,
She did disport, and Impotence her name.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne,
Was hung on high.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 10.

Hailstones . . . pellucid throughout, like great pieces of ice, many of them having several long *snags* issuing out of the body of them.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 54.

2. Tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on statute iv'ry teeth. *Prior, Alma*, ii. 427.

Snágged. *adj.* Full of snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

Naked men belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fisty-cuffs.—*Dr. H. More.*

Snággy. *adj.* Having snags.

His stalking steps are stay'd
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he dismay'd.
Spenser.

Snail. *s.* [A.S. *snægl.*] Testaceous, or shell-bearing, land animal of the genus Helix; the so-called black snail is a slug (Limax).

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 5.

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,
Follow, for he is easy-paced, this *snail*;
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol.
Donne.

There may be as many ranks of beings in the in-

visible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we descend below the *snail* and the oyster.—*Watts.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail-slow in profit, but he sleeps by day
More than the wild cat.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

Snail-like. *adv.* Resembling a snail (in respect to slowness).

A pox upon referring to commissioners;
I had rather hear that it were past the seals.
You courtiers move so *snail-like* in your business.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

Snailpaced. *adj.* Slow as a snail; moving like a snail.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *snail-paced* beggary.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

Has that *snailpaced* conveyancer, old Ferret, of Gray's Inn, settled the articles at last?—*G. Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage,* ii. 2.

Snake. *s.* [A.S. *snaca.* The etymological connection of this word with *snail,* in A.S. *snæg-el,* in Danish and Swedish, *snekke, snäcka,* shows that the notion of *creeping* is at the bottom of its several meanings. Hence it is with words like *serpens, reptilis,* ἑρπετόν, and the like, rather than with words like *anguis,* ὄφις, &c., that it must be compared; i.e. it is, etymologically, a *general,* rather than a *specific,* name. Nor is the English application of the term universal; the German name being *schlange;* the Norse, *orm.* See under Worm and Sneak.]

1. In a general and somewhat lax sense, any member of the class Ophidia (Gr. ὄφις = serpent), i.e. reptiles with a backbone, but without either fins or feet, and, as such, crawlers or creepers, may be called a *snake;* the term thus used applying to adders, boas, and even to the slowworm or blindworm, which is really a lizard rather than an ophidian. In Latin, *anguilla* = eel, is a derivative of *anguis* = snake. With this meaning the word is common as the second element in a compound, e.g. *rattlesnake* and *whipsnake;* both of which are venomous. A distinction between *serpent,* as the name of the venomous, and *snake* as that of the non-venomous, ophidians has been suggested; and this, in Zoology, is, probably, convenient.

We have scotch'd the *snake,* not kill'd it:
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

The parts must have their outlines in waves resembling the gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and even.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes,*
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, ii. 295.

2. Specifically, the common snake (Natrix torquata), as opposed to the slow-worm, or blindworm, and to the adder or viper, which is venomous.

The family of Colubridæ, to which our common *snake* belongs, is one of the most extensive of all the natural groups of reptiles. It includes a number of generic divisions, some more and some less strongly marked, which are found in every quarter of the globe. They are all of them perfectly free from any poisonous quality.—*Bell, British Reptiles.*

Snákenut. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

A very general character of the soapworts, is to have their embryo either curved or twisted spirally. This occurs in a very remarkable manner in the nut of a Demerara tree, called the *snakenut,* in consequence of the large embryo resembling a snake curled up. Sir R. Schomburgk, who first described this production, has called the tree Ophiocaryon paradoxum.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Snákeroot. *s.* In *Botany* and *Pharmacy.* See extract.

Others [of Polygalaceæ] are distinguished for their emetic, purgative, and diuretic action. Of these, the most celebrated is a North American herb called *snakeroot,* Polygala senega; of this plant, the root is somewhat acid and acrid. It acts as a sudorific and expectorant in small doses, and as an emetic and cathartic in large ones. It is employed in pneumonia, asthma, croup, dropsy, chronic rheumatism, and especially in such uterine complaints as amenorrhœa. Dr. Archer has extravagantly praised it in cynanche trachealis. Chemists refer the action to the presence of a particular principle called polygaline or senegine.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Snákeshead. *s.* In *Botany.* Rare and doubtful native, but common garden, plant, of the genus Fritillaria (Meleagris); so called from the markings of its flower. Both the Latin names indicate a comparison with something chequered, or dotted; *fritillus* = dice-box, and *meleagris* = a guinea-fowl. The plant is sometimes called the Snakeshead lily, and sometimes the Snakeshead iris.

Snákewood. *s.*

1. See extract.

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in the island of Timor and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, and from thence its name of lignum colubrinum, or *snakewood.* We very seldom use it.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

2. South American tree of the genus Brosimum, or Piratinera (guainensis).

Snakewood, or Bois de Lettres, so called because of the markings which it presents ... is obtained from a tree sixty or seventy feet high, whose beautiful timber is so hard that it can only be felled by the American axe.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Snáky. *adj.*

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's sting,
Of that self kind with which the furies fell
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*

The crooked arms Meander bow'd with his so *snaky* flood,
Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal brood. *Chapman.*

The true lover's knot had its original from 'nodus Herculaneus,' or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 119.

2. Having serpents.

Look, look, unto this *snaky* rod,
And stop your ears against the charming god.
B. Jonson.

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

What was that *snaky-headed* gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freezed her foes to congeal'd stone?
Milton, Comus, 447.

Snap. *v. a.* [compare with *knap.*]

1. Break at once; break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be *snapped* so easily in sunder: if his will was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your desire, and my modest entreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.—*Bishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces by a tougher body.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Dauntless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
Nor stops till he has culprit's body.
Prior, An English Padlock.

The barons, without perhaps one exception, and a large proportion of the gentry, were of French descent, and preserved among themselves the speech of their fathers. This continued much longer than we should naturally have expected: even after the loss of Normandy had *snapped* the thread of French connexions, and they began to pride themselves in the name of Englishmen, and in the inheritance of traditionary English privileges.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. ix.

'Just when I was intertwining what is left of my life with the bright threads of his, he *snaps* the web asunder: he quits this London world again; says he will return to it no more.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. xix.

2. Strike with a knacking noise or a sharp sound.

The bowzy sire
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then *snapt* his box. *Pope, Dunciad,* iv. 493.

He then *snapt* his fingers (as was usual with him) and took two or three turns about the room in an extacy.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews,* ch. xvi.

When I asked the gentleman usher what was the usual homage paid to the king of the country, he informed me that you advanced your hand before you on a level with your face, and *snapped* your fingers at him. That the louder you could *snap* them, the more accomplished and elegant you were considered. But in my confusion I quite forgot his injunctions; and it was not until the ladies all *snapped* their fingers in obedience to the commands of their sovereign, that I recollected the omission which I had been guilty of.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Huckaback.*

3. Bite.

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap,* where the foe flies before him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapt* off the end of his finger.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the female sex who are not thus qualified.—*Addison, Spectator.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 293.

4. Catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their lodgings.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Some with a noise and greasy light
Are *snapt,* as men catch larks at night.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 7.

You should have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 23.

Belated seem on watch to lie,
And *snap* some cully passing by. *Swift.*

5. Treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 529.

A surly ill-bred lord
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word.
Granville.

Snap. *v. n.*

1. Break short; fall asunder; break without bending.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast
Shaked with an ague, and the hold and waist
With a salt dropsy clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high stretch'd treble strings.
Donne.

The backbone is divided into so many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one entire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in sunder.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

But whether that was the case or not the case;—or whether the *snapping* of my father's tobacco pipe so critically, happened through accident or anger—will be seen in due time. Though my father was a good natural philosopher—yet he was something of a moral philosopher too; for which reason, when his tobacco pipe *snapped* short in the middle—he had nothing to do, as such, but to have taken hold of the two pieces, and thrown them gently upon the back of the fire.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy,* vol. ii. ch. vi.

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will *snap* asunder.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they *snap.*—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Make an effort to bite with eagerness; catch, or seize, eagerly.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason but I may *snap* at him.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

We *snap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Towzer *snaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

To the astonishment of everybody [he] joined the 'Sybarite'—that 'hell afloat.' He made the choice deliberately: he wanted work, he wanted healthy excitement. Relden, who, besides the second master, had nobody but our acquaintances, Twigg and Bigg, on board, *snapped* at him.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*

3. Express sharp language.
With the peremptory Jewish wives, we have *snapt* at God's ministers, as they did at the prophet Jeremiah in Egypt, and told them in plain terms, Let them say what they would, we would do as we list. —*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 223: 1656.

Snap. *s.*

1. Act of breaking with a quick motion.
2. Greedy fellow.
He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snap*, then at the board.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
3. Quick eager bite.
With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *snap*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
4. Catch; theft.

Snápdragon. *s.*

1. Plant so called of the genus Linaria (vulgaris); the name is applied also, perhaps more usually, to the garden plant of the genus Antirrhinum.
It has been remarked, that the flowers of certain species, whose parts are not symmetrically arranged, and which do not alternate in the manner described, do nevertheless occasionally assume a perfectly regular structure, by the development of supernumerary parts. As an illustration of our meaning, we may select the common *snapdragon*; in which, as well as in some other species of this and of the allied genus Antirrhinum, the phenomenon we are about to describe may occasionally be observed.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. ch. vi.
2. Kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.
We got into a dark corner with a porringer of brandy, and threw raisins into it; then set it on fire. My chamber-fellow and I diverted ourselves with the sport of venturing our fingers for the raisins; and the wantonness of the thing was, to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snapdragon*.—*Tatler*, no. 85.
When they were all tired of blind-man's buff, there was a great game at *snapdragon*; and when fingers enough were burnt with that, and all the raisins were gone, they sat down ... to a substantial supper.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxviii.
3. Thing eaten at snapdragon.
He bore a strange kind of appetite to *snapdragon*, and to the livid snuffs of a burning candle, which he would catch and swallow with an agility wonderful to conceive; and by this procedure maintained a perpetual flame in his belly!—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. xi.

Snáphance. *s.* Kind of firelock.
There arrived four horsemen ... very well appointed, having *snaphances* hanging at the pommel of their saddles.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 16.

Snápper. *s.* One who snaps.
My father named me Autolycus, being litter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconsider'd trifles.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

Snápping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, snaps.
I must inform you, that I inherited a considerable portion of my father's courageous temper, and not much liking the *snapping* of the pistols in my face, I had thrown myself down on the ground and had remained there very quietly, preferring to be trampled on, rather than interfere with what was going on above.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Story of Hudusi.*
(See, also, under Snap, *v. n.*)

Snáppish. *adj.*

1. Eager to bite, or catch, at a snap.
The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*
They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that they frighted away most of the votaries.—*Spectator.*
2. Peevish; sharp in reply.
I spoke to my lord chief justice about lord Forbes's bail: ... the lord chief justice was very *snappish*, and said he would take none whom Mr. Smith did not approve of.—*Henry, Earl of Clarendon's Diary*: 1690.

Snáppishly. *adv.* In a snappish manner.
After some minutes, however, during which he had reassumed his pen, he appeared to be again aware of the presence of his clients; raising his head from the paper, he said, rather *snappishly*, 'Who is with me in this case?'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers.*

Snáppishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Snappish; peevishness; tartness.
He threatened, with great *snappishness*, to flog me.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 23.

Snápsack. *s.* Knapsack.
We should look upon him as a strange soldier, that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword should take his *snapsack*.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 233.

Snar. *v. n.* Snarl.
Tygres that did seeme to grin,
And *snar* at all that ever passed by.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Snare. *s.* [German, *schnur* = lace, band.]

1. Anything set to catch an animal; gin; net; noose.
O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare!*
Milton, Comus, 566.
2. Anything by which one is intrapped or intangled.
A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul.—*Proverbs*, xviii. 7.
This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you.—1 *Corinthians*, vii. 35.
Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 165.
Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And prowess, to the power of love submit;
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*
From the moment at which Grandval entered the Netherlands, his steps were among *snares*. His movements were watched: his words were noted: he was arrested, examined, confronted with his accomplices, and sent to the camp of the allies.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Snare. *v. a.* Entrap; entangle; catch in a noose: (Ensnare, the *commoner* form).
The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands.—*Psalms*, ix. 16.
Glo'ster's shew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snares* relenting passengers.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 871.

Snárer. *s.* One who lays snares.
Never prate on't; nor, like a cunning *snarer*,
Make thy clipp'd name the bird to call in others.
Middleton, The Witch.
Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Snarl. *v. n.* [?]

1. Growl as an angry animal.
What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And *snarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace.
Id., King John, iv. 3.
The shes even of the savage herd are safe:
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return,
But courtship from the male.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.
An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*
2. Speak roughly; talk in rude terms.
'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted.—*Dryden.*
The honest farmer and his wife,
To years declined from prime of life,
Had struggled with the marriage-noose,
As almost every couple does:
Sometimes my plague; sometimes my darling!
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling.*
Prior, The Ladle.
Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths,
and entertaining company with discourse of their diseases?—*Congreve.*

Snarl. *v. a.* Snare; entangle.
You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself out.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 168.

Snárled. *part. adj.* Entangled.
From her back her garments she did teare,
And from her head oft rent her *snarled* heare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Snárler. *s.* One who snarls; growling, surly, cynical fellow.
Should stupid libels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find;
Lie down obscure like other folks,
Below the lash of *snarlers'* jokes. *Swift.*
The one writes The *Snarler*, the other The Scourge.
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Snáry. *adj.* Entangling; insidious.
Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.
Dryden.

Snast. *s.* [?] Snuff of a candle.
It first burned fair, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the sawdust gathering about the *snast*; but then it made the *snast* big and long, and burn duskishly, and the candle wasted in half the time of the wax pure.—*Bacon.*

Snatch. *v. a.*

1. Seize anything hastily.
A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the face of the earth.—*Hooker.*
Death,
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1025.
Life's stream hurries all too fast:
In vain sedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take.
Pope.
[She] *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed;
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down sink the flames. *Id., Dunciad*, i. 258.
They, sailing down the stream,
Are *snatch'd* immediate by the quick-eyed trout
Or darting salmon. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*
2. Transport or carry suddenly.
He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop in the diocese of London, when he was *snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Oh nature!
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

Snatch. *v. n.* Bite, or catch eagerly at something.
He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry.—*Isaiah*, ix. 20.
Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.
Lycus, swifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 747.

Snatch. *s.*

1. Hasty catch.
2. Short fit of vigorous action.
After a shower to weeding a *snatch*;
More easily weed with the root to dispatch.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
3. Small part of anything; broken part.
She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.
In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
4. Broken or interrupted action; short fit.
The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*
We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year.—*Spectator.*
5. Quip; shuffling answer.
Come, sir, leave me your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

Snátcher. *s.* One who, that which, snatches, or takes anything in haste.
They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.—
We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.
So catchers and *snatchers* do toile both night and day,
Not needie but greedie, still prolling for their pray.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 211.

Used as the *second element* in a *compound*: (as, *body-snatcher*, i.e. resurrection-man).

Snathe. *v. a.* [A.S. *sniðan.*] Cut. *Rare.*

Snáttock. *s.* [*snack.*] Chip; slice; cutting.
Snattocks of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 275.

Sneak. *v. n.* [A.S. *snican* = creep; same root as Snake.]

1. Creep slily; come or go as if afraid to be seen.
Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,
Comes *sneaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.
Sneak not away, sir, for the friar and you
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him.
Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.
Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneak'd* away.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 27.
I ought not to turn my back, and to *sneak* off, in silence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and slain.—*Watts.*
[He] *sneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's slave.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 311.
Are you all ready? Here's your musick here:
Author, *sneak* off, we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore.*
2. Behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle.
I need salute no great man's threshold, *sneak* to none of his friends to speak a good word for me to my conscience.—*South, Sermons.*
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 153.

Sneak. *v. a.* Hide; conceal.
Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and *sneaks* its head.—*Archbishop Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture*, p. 222: 1701.

Sneak. *s.* Sneaking fellow.
A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks*.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 212: 1681.

Sneáker. *s.*

1. Small vessel of drink: (a *sneaker* of punch is a term still used in several places for a small bowl).
I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about a *sneaker* of five gallons!—*Spectator.*
2. Fellow wanting spirit.
Beshrew the man who on such a day as this, ... should affect to stand aloof. I am none of those *sneakers*. I am free of the corporation, and care not who knows it. He that meets me in the forest to-day, shall meet with no wise-acre, I can tell him.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, All Fools' Day.*

Sneáking. *part. adj.*

1. Servile; mean; low.
When the smart dialogue grows rich,
With *sneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. *Rowe.*
When int'rest calls off all her *sneaking* train,
When all the obliged desert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,
When the last lingering friend has bid farewell.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.
Here Mr. Chevy Slyme, whose great abilities seemed one and all to point towards the *sneaking* quarter of the moral compass, nudged his friend stealthily with his elbow, and whispered in his ear.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.
And, sinking into tears, she fell exhausted upon a chair; while the terrified attorney, looking the very picture of *sneaking* cowardice and cunning, buttoned up his pocket, and was preparing to leave the room.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. v.
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

Sneákingly. *adv.* In a sneaking manner.

1. Meanly; servilely.
Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*:
Think the king sees thee still. *G. Herbert.*
While you *sneakingly* submit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Discouraged by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears.
Butler, Hudibras.
2. In a covetous manner.

Sneákingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sneaking.
A *sneakingness* which so implies a guilt.—*Boyle, Against Customary Swearing*, p. 73.

Sneáksby. *s.* [for the *-by*, compare Rudesby.] Paltry fellow; cowardly, sneaking fellow.
A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm xxxiv.

Sneákup. *s.* Cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.
The prince is a jack, a *sneakup*; and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.
Well, well, give him a guinea. Stay; I have thought, suppose I make him an engine to torment Greville; but he is such a *sneak-up!* Were he a boy of mettle, I would adopt him; but he is so honest, Nicholas.—*J. Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, iii. 1.

Sneap. *v. a.* [Icelandic, *sneipa.*]

1. Reprimand; check.
Life that's here,
When into it the soul doth closely wind,
Is often *sneap'd* by anguish and by fear.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 3, 18.
2. Nip.
Herbs and fruits *sneaped* with cold weather.—*Ray.*

Sneap. *s.* Reprimand; check. *Obsolete.*
My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply: you call honourable boldness impudent sauciness: if a man will make courtesy and say nothing, he is virtuous.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Sneáping. *part. adj.* Nipping.
What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *sneaping* winds at home.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Sneb. *v. a.* Check; chide; reprimand.
Which made this foolish brere wexe so bold,
That on a time he cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good oak, for he was old.
Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar.

Sneed. *s.* [A.S. *snæd.*] Handle of a sithe.
This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.—*Evelyn.*

Sneer. *v. n.*

1. Show, or insinuate, contempt by covert expressions.
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to *sneer*.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.
2. Utter with grimace.
I have not been *sneering* fulsome lies, and nauseous flattery, at a little tawdry whore.—*Congreve.*
3. Show awkward mirth.
I have no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other.—*Tatler.*

Sneer. *v. a.* Treat with a kind of contempt.
I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a line for the sake of the pleasure I should have in reading the rest.—*Pope.*
I cannot help thinking but Milton brought the word 'sect' in P. L. vi. 147, in order to *sneer* at the loyalists of his time.—*Thyer, Notes on Milton.*

Sneer. *s.*

1. Look of contemptuous ridicule.
Did not the *sneer* of more impartial men
At sense and virtue, balance all agen. *Pope.*
2. Expression of ludicrous scorn.
Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one nor the majesty of the other could secure them from a *sneer*.—*Watts.*
Both were kind hearts; but Sir Chetwode was jovial, Sir Tichborne rather stern. Sir Chetwode often broke into a joke, Sir Tichborne sometimes backed into a *sneer*.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. ii. ch. viii.

Sneérer. *s.* One who sneers.
The buffoon and *sneerer* are still on the wrong side of the charter.—*Bishop Warburton, On Prodigies*, p. 36.

Sneérful. *adj.* Given to sneering. *Rare.*
The *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. iii.

Sneéring. *part. adj.* Indicating contempt by covert expressions.
The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way advised him not to irritate a prince against his subjects.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
If there has been anything expressed with too much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering* or daring writers of the age against religion, who have left reason and decency.—*Watts.*

Sneéringly. *adv.* In a sneering manner; with look or with expression of ludicrous scorn.
The father *sneeringly* adds, he was obliged to maintain this maxim.—*Mather, Vindication of the Bible*, p. 281: 1723.

Sneeze. *v. n.* [A.S. *niesan.*] Emit wind audibly by the nose.
If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it; for that the humour descending to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes.—*Bacon.*
To thee, among the crowd
Of rival princes, Cupid *sneezed* aloud;
And every lucky omen sent before,
To meet thee landing on the Spartan shore.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.
An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently.—*Swift.*

Sneeze. *s.* Emission of wind audibly by the nose.
I heard the rack
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was distant, and these flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heaven,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main as inconsiderable
And harmless, if not wholesome as a *sneeze*
To man's less universe, and soon are gone.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 452.
We read in Godignus, that upon a *sneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclamations successively through the city.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Snéezewort. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Achillea (ptarmica = connected with sneezing); goosetongue.

Snéezing. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who sneezes; sternutation.
If anything oppress the head, it hath a power to free itself by *sneezing*.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
If the pain be more intense and deeper within amongst the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
It is probable that this custom, so universally prevalent, originated in some ancient superstition; it seems to have excited inquiry among all nations. Some Catholics, says Father Feyjoo, have attributed the origin of this custom to the ordinance of a pope, Saint Gregory—who is said to have instituted a short benediction to be used on such occasions, at a time when, during a pestilence, the crisis was attended by *sneezing*, and in most cases followed by death. But the rabbins, who have a story for everything, say, that before Jacob men never *sneezed* but once, and then immediately died: they assure us that that patriarch was the first who died by natural disease, before him all men died by *sneezing*; the memory of which was ordered to be preserved in all nations by a command of every prince to his subjects to employ some salutary exclamation after the act of *sneezing*.... A memoir of the French Academy notices the practice in the New World on the first discovery of America. Everywhere man is saluted for *sneezing*. An amusing account of the ceremonies which attend the *sneezing* of a king of Monomotapa shows what a national concern may be the *sneeze* of despotism. Those who are near his person, when this happens, salute him in so loud a tone that persons in the antechamber hear it, and join in the acclamation; in the adjoining apartments they do the same, till the noise reaches the street, and becomes propagated throughout the city; so that at each *sneeze* of his majesty, results a most horrid cry from the salutations of many thousands of his vassals. When the king of Sennaar *sneezes* his courtiers immediately turn their backs on him, and give a loud slap on their right thigh.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, On the Custom of Saluting after Sneezing.*
Coughing is produced by a quick and forcible contraction of the diaphragm; by which a large quantity of air is received into the chest; this, by a powerful and rapid contraction of the abdominal muscles, is propelled through the trachea with considerable force; and in this way dislodges mucus, or any other extraneous substance which irritates the part.... *Sneezing*, in many respects, resembles coughing, but it differs from it in being more violent, and in being involuntary.—*Bostock, Elementary System of Physiology*, p. 421: 1836.
The difference in coughing and *sneezing* consists in this—that in the latter the communication between the larynx and the mouth is partly or entirely closed by the drawing together of the sides of the velum palati over the back of the tongue; so that the blast of air is directed, more or less completely, through the nose, in such a way as to carry off any source of irritation that may be present there.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 556: 1853.
2. Medicine to promote sneezing.
Sneezings, masticatories, and nasals are generally received. Montaltus gives several receipts of all three.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 363.

Snib. *v. a.* Check; nip; reprimand.
Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to revile or *snib*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
Through the principles of synteresis, the seeds of piety and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the

soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity, may be trampled on and kept under, cropped and *snibbed*, by the bestial part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon on the 30th of January*, p. 13: 1674.

Snick. *s.*

1. Small cut or mark.
2. Latch.

Snick and Snee. *s.* Flemish combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick and snee* was in fashion, a boatswain with some of our men drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his sash, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sniff. *v. n.* [*snuff.*] Draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you look'd scornful, and *snift* at the dean,
As, who should say, Now am I skinny and lean?
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

Sniff. *s.* Perception by the nose.

O, could I but have had one single sup,
One single *sniff* at Charlotte's caudle-cup!
T. Warton, Newsman's Verses: 1767.

With ineffable serenity *sniffs* great Sieyes, aloft, alone.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. ii.

Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a *sniff* of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

Snift. *v. n.* Snort: (in *contempt*).

Resentment expressed by *snifting*.—*Johnson*, in voce *Snuff*.

Snig. *s.* Eel. *Provincial.*

Sníggle. *v. n.* In *Angling.* See extract.

Sniggling is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely, and, as far as you may conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Sníggle. *v. a.* Catch; snare.

Have you remembered what we thought of?—
Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Theodore and Theodoret.

Snip. *v. a.* Cut at once with scissars.

Take measure of your worth, sir, and because I will not afflict you with any large bill of circumstances, I will *snip* off particulars.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.*

The sinus should be laid open, which was *snipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissars, and the incised lips dressed.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Putting one blade of the scissars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Snip. *s.*

1. Single cut with scissars.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slish and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emplast, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they will spread farther.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. Slang word for a tailor.
4. Share; snack.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Snipe. *s.* [German, *schneppe.*]

1. In *Ornithology.* British bird of the genus Scolopax (species gallinago, gallinula, major); as an equivalent to the Latin *scolopax* the word has a wider import, and includes *woodcocks*, &c. Great, double, full, jack, snipe.

The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

The great *snipe* (Scolopax *major*) is rarely seen in this kingdom: . . . weight, eight ounces; length, twelve inches; and, to the end of the toes, sixteen. . . . The weight of [the common *snipe*] is four ounces. . . . [The jack *snipe*] is about half the size of the common *snipe*, and weighs scarcely two ounces.—*Latham, General History of Birds.*

The birds . . . shot . . . on the coast of Devonshire . . . seem to vary so little in the essential characters from the brown *snipe* described by Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham, that we cannot hesitate to pronounce it a variety of that bird.—*Montague, Ornithological Dictionary.*

This [the *snipe*] division of the numerous Scolopax genus of Linnæus, amounts, according to Latham, to about twenty species, besides varieties, of which only the woodcock, common *snipe*, and judcock, and their varieties, are accounted British birds. Pennant has placed the woodcock after the curlews, as the head of the godwits and *snipes*: and others are of opinion, that the knot, from the similarity of its figure to that of the woodcock, ought to be classed in this tribe. In these subdivisions, ornithologists may vary their classifications without end. . . . The author has seen three specimens of a large kind of *snipe* called, by some sportsmen, from being always found alone, the solitary *snipe*.—*Bewick, History of British Birds.*

The great *snipe* was at first described as a British bird by Pennant . . . and was at that time considered a very rare bird. . . . The habits of the great *snipe*, or solitary *snipe*, as it is often called, . . . are, &c.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Snipe is often used for *snipes*, i.e. as a plural, like *sheep*; or rather as a collective. The same is done with the word *plover* = plovers. As far as the Editor's personal experience goes, he thinks that this use of the collective singular form is found in the Isle of Ely (Cambridgeshire), rather than in the Holland (Lincolnshire), fen, or snipe and plover, districts. In favour of this collective form is the fact of the greater part of the edible fen-birds that appear in the local winter markets being known chiefly in the singular forms, *teal*, *widgeon*, and often *wild-duck*, rather than *wild ducks*.

2. Fool; blockhead.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Snípper. *s.* One who, that which, snips.

Dryden complained, that 'our *snippers* (tailors) go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.'—*Noble, Granger*, i. 385.

Snippet. *s.* Small part; share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 823.

Snípsnap. *s.* Tart dialogue; with quick replies: ('*You say snip, and I'll say snap*, are words used in a child's game, where what one of the players lays down, whether a material object or a catchword, is taken up by the other. It implies readiness to go on with what is begun).

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 239.

(See under Snip, *s.* 4.)

Snite. *s.* [A.S. *snita.*] Snipe. *Rare* or *provincial.* Bewick gives it as the synonym for the larger of the two common English *snipes*. But the *jack* is always a *jack snipe*; neither *snipe* simply, nor *jack*.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove.—*Carew.*

Snite. *v. a.* [A.S. *snytan.*] Eject, clear, or get rid of, snot. *Obsolete.*

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Snível. *s.* [A.S. *snofel*; *snyfling.*] Running at the nose.

Snível. *v. n.*

1. Running at the nose.
2. Cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or singing, 'tis all mere form.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his ax into the water.—*Id.*

Snível. *v. a.* Draw in snivel by short sniffs.

Sníveller. *s.* One who snivels; weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Snívelling. *part. adj.* Crying; lamenting.

Each *snivelling* hero seas of blood can spill,
When wrongs provoke, and honour bids him kill;
Each tiny bully lives can freely bleed,
When pressed by wine, or punk to knock on the head;
Give me your thorough-paced rogue, who scorns to be
Prompted by poor revenge or injury,
But does it of true inbred cruelty.
Oldham, Satire upon the Jesuits.

Snob. *s.* [Dealt with as an English word, the nearest original of this is Knobstick, i.e. a violator of the rules for strikes in the work of artizans, or one who works at lower wages than his fellows. As a correlative of *nob*, the Italian suggests *nobile* = noble, and *ignobile*.] Intrinsically vulgar person.

A funny little waiter immediately appeared, . . . having . . . received private intelligence from the bailiff that the gentleman in the drawing-room was a regular nob. . . . Of all the great distinctions in life none perhaps is more important than that which divides mankind into the two great sections of nobs and *snobs*. . . . Almost at the very moment that Captain Armine arrived at his sorrowful hotel, a poor devil of a tradesman who had been arrested for fifty pounds, and torn from his wife and family, had been forced to repair to the same asylum. He . . . had continued meekly to ring at intervals for the last half hour in order that he might write and forward his letter. The waiter heard the coffee-room bell ring, but never dreamed of noticing it, though the moment the signal of the private room sounded, and sounded with so much emphasis, he rushed up stairs, three steps at a time, and instantly appeared before our hero: and all this difference was occasioned by the simple circumstance, that Captain Armine was a nob, and the poor tradesman a *snob*.—*B. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple.* b. vi. ch. xv.

First the world was made: then, as a matter of course, *snobs*. . . . Not above five-and-twenty years since, a name, an inexpressive monosyllable, arose to designate that race. That name has spread over England like railroads subsequently. *Snobs* are known and recognized throughout an empire on which I am given to understand the sun never sets. . . . I have (and for this gift I congratulate myself with a deep and abiding thankfulness) an eye for a *snob*. If the truthful is the beautiful, it is beautiful to study even the snobbish; to track *snobs* through history as certain little dogs in Hampshire hunt out truffles; to sink shafts in society and come upon rich veins of *snobs*. Snobbishness is like Death in a quotation from Horace, which I hope you never have heard, 'beating with equal foot at poor men's doors, and kicking at the gates of emperors.' It is a great mistake to judge of *snobs* lightly, and think they exist among the lower classes merely. An immense per centage of *snobs*, I believe, is to be found in every rank of this mortal life. You must not judge hastily or vulgarly of *snobs*; to do so shows that you are yourself a *snob*. I myself have been taken for one.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, prefatory remarks.

Used *adjectivally.*

If their lordships are inclined to make [this] declaration, a great lapis offensionis will be removed, and the *snob* papers will not have been written in vain.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xii.

Snóbbish. *adj.* Having the character of a snob.

Stinginess is *snobbish*. Too great profusion is *snobbish*. Tuft-hunting is *snobbish*: but I own there are people more *snobbish* than all those whose defects are above mentioned, viz. those individuals who can, and don't, give dinners at all.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

Snóbbishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Snobbish.

Snobbishness is vulgar—the mere words are not; and that which we call a snob, by any other name would still be snobbish.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

Snóbling. *s.* Little snob.

'In either of which cases, you see, dear *snobling*, that though the parson would not have been authorised, yet he might have been excused for interfering. . . . But if the clergyman din in the duke's ear what he would not do in Smith's . . . then, I confess, my dear *snobling*, your question might elicit a disagreeable reply, and one which I respectfully decline to give.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xii.

Snooze. *v. n.* Sleep comfortably.

He was *snoozing* in his berth, and I was unwilling to awake him.—*Marryat, Jacob Faithful.*

Snooze. *s.* Comfortable sleep or nap.

I was awakened out of my quiet *snooze*.—*Marryat, Jacob Faithful.*

Snore. *v. n.* Breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep; the sound being that of the soft palate vibrating under respiration through the nose and mouth at the same time.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iii. 5.

Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,
Make some suspect he *snores* as well as nods.
Lord Roscommon.

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doomsday for me, unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may descry
The monsters of the deep.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius.

The giant, gorged with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharged
With purple wine and cruddled gore confused.
Addison, Milton's Style imitated.

Snore. *s.* [A.S. *snora.*] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugg'd their possets. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.

Snórer. *s.* One who snores.

Snork. *s.* Snore. *Obsolete.*

At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not heare there the servauntes *snorke*, thou shalt not finde the dores shut.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 121. b.: 1565.

Snort. *v. n.* [*snore.*]

1. Breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

He found a country fellow dead-drunk, *snorting* on a bulk.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 274.

We could tell you of an age, wherein men not only slept, but also *snorted*.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 5.

The spark of divinity that dwells within is quenched, and the mind *snorts*, dead with sleep and fulness in the fouler regions of the belly.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 208: 1653.

No more able to direct thy course, than a pilot who *snorts*, when a ship is tossed in the midst of the sea.—*Archbishop Patrick, On Proverbs*, xxiii. 34.

2. Blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound.
Addison.

From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams, and *snorting* fire.
Id., Translation of Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

Snórting. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of snoring.
2. Act of blowing through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard from Dan.—*Jeremiah*, viii. 16.

Snot. *s.* [A.S. *snote.*]

1. Mucus of the nose.

Thus when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snot* into the mess, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

2. Contemptible person. *Vulgar.*

Snótty-nosed. *adj.* Having a nose foul with snot.

This squire South my husband took in a dirty *snotty-nosed* boy.—*Arbuthnot.*

Snout. *s.* [Dutch, *snuyt.*]

1. Nose, when elongated, of a beast.

His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 120.

2. Nose of a man. *Contemptuous.*

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out.
Butler, Hudibras.

But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout*. *Ibid.* i. 1, 285.

What Æthiop lips he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 102.

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,
Her pocket-glass drew slily out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

3. Nozle or end of any hollow pipe: (as, 'The *snout* of a bellows').

Snout. *v. a.* Furnish with a nozle or point.

Their shoes and pattens are *snouted* and piked more than a finger long.—*Camden, Remains.*

Snoúted. *adj.* Having a snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of that property which the logicians call proprium quarto modo, for they could not bark.—*Heylin.*

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat.—*Grew.*

Snoúty. *adj.* Resembling a beast's snout.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig. *Otway, Ode.*

Snow. *s.* [A.S. *sneow, snaw.*] Small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops; crystallized rain, or mist (the latter more properly *sleet*).

He saith to the *snow*, Be thou on the earth.—*Job*, xxxvii. 6.

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows*. *Pope.*

Snow [is] congealed water, which falls from the atmosphere. Very little is yet known respecting the formation of this meteor. The only observations which may be considered as in any degree complete have reference to the different forms which the flakes assume. This subject was considered by Kepler, Hooke, Cassini, Muschenbroek, and many others; but the most interesting series of observations hitherto obtained are those of Scoresby, and more recently of Glaisher, who have reduced the different forms into classes, and given a number of excellent representations of the flakes in different states. . . . It had been remarked by the ancients that *snow* sometimes assumes a red tint, and Pliny ascribes the cause to age: 'Ipsa nix vetustate rubescit.'—*Brande*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *adjectivally.*

An experiment of Professor Tyndall's has shown in a very beautiful manner that ice is but an agglomeration of *snow* crystals; the transparency of the former being due to the expulsion of the air entrapped in, and causing the whiteness and opacity of the latter. By exposing a piece of clear ice to the radiation from the sun, a flame, or a bright fire, numberless minute specks are suddenly developed within the ice. After a few seconds' exposure, these attain a diameter of about 0·1 of an inch, and when examined through a lens are seen to be little six-rayed stars; the less developed ones resembling tiny flowers with six petals each. These ice-flowers are composed of water resulting from the disintegration of the ice by radiant heat, and indicate the way in which the ice originally crystallized; hence, as we should expect, their planes are parallel to the plane in which the ice froze. When the ice-flowers are compared with *snow* crystals, the two are essentially the same, the rays and serrations in both following the common angle of 60°.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Snow. *v. n.* [A.S. *snawan.*] Fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the tops of them oftener than it rains.—*Sir T. Browne, Travels.*

'How it *snows!*' said one of the men, in a low tone.—'*Snows*, does it?' said Wardle.—'Rough, cold night, sir,' replied the man; 'and there's a wind got up, that drifts it across the fields, in a thick white cloud.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxviii.

Snow. *v. a.* Scatter like snow.

If thou be'st born to see strange sights,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
Till age *snow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

Snow-búnting. *s.* In *Ornithology.* British bird of the genus Plectrophanes (nivalis).

On our way [on the top of the Braeriach to the source of the Garrachory] we raised several flocks of ptarmigan; but these, beside a few *snow-buntings*, were the only birds we saw in the whole of this range.—*M'Gillivray, Natural History of Dee-side and Braemar*, ch. xii. p. 106: 1855.

Snów-line. *s.* Line, in elevation, of perpetual snow.

Since the temperature of the atmosphere continually diminishes in ascending from the surface into the higher altitudes, there must be in every latitude a certain limit of elevation at which the air attains the temperature of freezing water. This limit is called the *snow-line*, or line of perpetual congelation; and the mountains which rise above it are covered with perpetual snow. . . . The altitude of the *snow-line* . . . is dependent not upon latitude alone, but also on the configuration and aspects of the mountain-chains, the extent and temperature of the surrounding plains, the quantity of snow which falls annually, and the multitude of causes which influence the climate of a country. On the Himalaya chain, for example, the limit of perpetual congelation on the northern side, is at an elevation exceeding by upwards of 4,400 feet that on the southern side. . . . No dependence, then, can be placed upon any general rule for estimating the height of the *snow-line*; and it affords an exceedingly fallacious indication of the altitude of a mountain.—*Brande*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Snów-plant. *s.* Microscopic plant growing in snow, and giving it the appearance of being coloured.

Meyen states that the red and green *snow-plants*, which have been described as confervæ, and assigned to the genus Protoccus, are nothing more than the animalcules called Enchelis sanguinea and Pulvisculus. But this does not affect the genus Protoccus, which contains productions respecting whose vegetable nature no doubt is entertained.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Snow-shoe. *s.* Shoe or patten made broad, so as to check the tendency to sink, when walking in the snow.

Snow-skate. *s.* Long, thin, elastic piece of wood, about as broad as the foot, and about six feet long, used by the Laplanders for skating on the snow; partially adopted by the Norwegians and Swedes.

Snow-white. *adj.* White as snow.

Let fair humanity abhor the deed,
That spots and stains love's modest *snow-white* weed. *Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.*

A *snow-white* bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 308.

Snówball. *s.*

1. Round lump of compressed snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows.
Dryden.

A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snowball*, I call qualities; and as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas.—*Locke.*

2. In *Cookery.*

For *snowballs*, swell rice in milk, strain it off, and having pared and cored apples, put the rice round them, tying each up in a cloth. Put a bit of lemon-peel, a clove, or cinnamon in each, and boil them well.—*Mrs. Gordon, New Domestic Cookery.*

Snówball-tree. *s.* Tree so called from its globular white bunches of flowers; Guelder-rose; Viburnum opulus.

Snówbroth. *s.* Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Snówcrowned. *adj.* Having the top covered with snow.

From *snow-crown'd* Skiddow's lofty cliffs.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 65.

Snówdrift. *s.* Mass of drifted, or driven, snow.

It is thus that the adventurous travellers who explore the summit of Mont Blanc, now move on through the crumbling *snow-drift* so slowly, that their progress is almost imperceptible, and anon abridge their journey by springing over the intervening chasms which cross their path, with the assistance of their pilgrim-staves.—*Sir W. Scott, Red-Gauntlet*, ch. i.

'What does Jem say?' inquired the old lady. 'There ain't anything the matter, is there?'—'No, no, mother,' replied Wardle; 'he says there's a *snow-drift*, and a wind that's piercing cold. I should know that, by the way it rumbles in the chimney.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxviii.

Snówdrop. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Galanthus (nivalis).

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

The little shape, by magick power,
Grew less and less, contracted to a flower;
A flower, that first in this sweet garden smiled,
To virgins sacred, and the *snowdrop* styled.
Tickell.

Snówdrop-tree. *s.* Tree with white flowers; Chionanthus virginica. [Gr. χιών = snow.]

Snówflake. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Leucoium (vernum); summer snowdrop.

Snówy. *adj.*

1. White like snow.

So shews a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast,
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest.
Prior.

2. Abounding with snow.

He went down and slew a lion in a pit in a *snowy* day.—1 *Chronicles*, xi. 22.

These first in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top
Of cold Olympus ruled the middle air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 514.

As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains,
Retires. *Ibid.* x. 431.

3. Pure; white; unblemished.

There did he lose his *snowy* innocence,
His undepraved will. *J. Hall, Poems*, p. 95: 1646.

Snub. *s.*

1. Jag; snag; knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Nose somewhat flat at the bridge, and turned-up at the tip.

My mother fondled and made much of me, declared that I was the image of my father; ... but, as my father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a *snub*, or aquiline reversed; his mouth large, and mine small; his eyes red and ferrety, and mine projecting; and, moreover, as she was a very handsome woman, and used to pay frequent visits to the cave of a sainted man in high repute, of whom I was the image, when she talked of the janisary's paternity, I very much doubted the fact.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Story of Hudusi.*

Snub. *v. a.*

1. Check; reprimand.

We frequently see the child, in spite of being neglected, *snubbed*, and thwarted at home, acquire a behaviour which makes him agreeable to all the rest of the world.—*Tatler*, no. 235.

2. Nip.

Near the sea-shores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Snudge. *v. n.* [*snug.*] Lie idle, close, or snug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet; now he scorns increase;
Now all day spares. *G. Herbert.*

Snuff. *s.*

1. Smell.

In some this light goes out with an ill-savoured stench; but others have a save-all to preserve it from making any *snuff* at all.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 21.

The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes.—*Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 93.

2. Useless excrescence of a candle.

My *snuff* and loathed part of nature should
Burn itself out. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;
For even at first life's taper is a *snuff*. *Donne.*

If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may burn without any *snuff*, as we see in camphire, and some other bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind, because none have been found with such wicks.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a *snuff*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

4. Fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *snuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

5. Resentment expressed by sniffing or snorting; perverse resentment.

The Pharisees derided Christ; which is elegant in the original, ἐξεμυκτήριζον, naso suspendebant, they took it in *snuff*; and, expressing their derision by drawing together the nose, they made noses at him.—*Bishop Andrews, On the Decalogue*, p. 394: 1650.

What hath been seen
Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him: he sent him home again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

He ... administer'd a dose
Of *snuff* mundungus to his nose.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1005.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of *snuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct, to every atom just,
The pungent grains of titillating dust.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Ordinary tobacco is the basis of *snuff*, other matters being only added to give it a more agreeable scent.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Snuff. *v. a.*

1. Draw in with the breath.

With delight he *snuff'd* the smell
Of mortal change on earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 272.

He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite;
But when he stands collected in his might,
He roars and promises a more successful fight.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 362.

The youth, who first appears in sight,
And holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,
And leans just forward on a shining spear.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1029.

With *in*.

A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff in* the air against rain.—*Bacon.*

With *up*.

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desart.
Addison, Cato.

My nag's greatest fault was *snuffing up* the air about Brackdenstown, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in.—*Swift.*

2. Scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heaven, and *snuffs* it in the wind.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 518.

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows' vain alarms rejects with scorn,
True to the master's voice and learned horn:
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,
Trace the sly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *snuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflamed he views,
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues.
Tickell.

3. Crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman
To be her mistress' mistress!
This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must *snuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

Against a communion-day our lamps should be dressed, our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more active.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *snuff* the lights, and stir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

Snuff. *v. n.*

1. Snort; draw breath by the nose.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii.

Says Humpus, Sir, my master bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King.*

2. Snift in contempt.

Ye said, What a weariness is it, and ye have *snuffed* at it.—*Malachi*, ii. 13.

Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuffe*, and breathe nothing but threats and death?—*Bishop Hall, Thanksgiving Sermon*, 1625.

Snúffbox. *s.* Box in which snuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *snuff box* on the table, and goeth away, lock it up as part of your vails.—*Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *snuff box* justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Snúffer. *s.* One who snuffs.

Snúffers. *s.* Instrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have snuffed the candle, leave the *snuffers* open.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

'Mr. Pinch,' said Pecksniff, seating himself with folded arms on one of the spare beds, 'I don't see any *snuffers* in that candlestick. Will you oblige me by going down and asking for a pair?'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

On the seventh night of cribbage, when Mrs. Todgers, sitting by, proposed that instead of gambling they should play for 'love,' Mr. Moddle was seen to change colour. On the fourteenth night, he kissed Miss Pecksniff's *snuffers*, in the passage, when she went up stairs to bed: meaning to have kissed her hand, but missing it.—*Ibid.* ch. xxxii.

Snúffer-dish. *s.* Tray for snuffers.

Upon the chimney-piece of painted wood—of that hue which painted wood assumes in a neglected house in London—there is not a single ornament but a *snuffer-dish* and a pair of snuffers.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xvi.

Snúffle. *v. n.* Speak through the nose; breathe hard through the nose.

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who smelt and *snuffled*, and considered on't.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

One clad in purple
Eats, and recites some lamentable rhyme ...
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 74.

Snúffle. *s.* Speaking or breathing through the nose.

Snúffling. *part. adj.* Speaking, or breathing, in a snuffle.

A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *snuffling* grace, disdaining that his smelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he could espy the duck's getting up again.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,
With *snuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whose blasts of air, in pockets shut,
Sound filthier than from the gut.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 621.

'By the Temple of that wise king, which our wiser brother Richard proved unable to recover, she is the very Bride of the Canticles!'—'The Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley,' answered the Prior, in a sort of *snuffling* tone; 'but your Grace must remember she is still but a Jewess.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. viii.

Snúfftaker. *s.* One who takes snuff.

The whetter is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the *snuff-taker* with a powder.—*Tatler*, no. 141.

Snug. *v. n.* Snudge.

There *snugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiss, so to be shent. *Sir P. Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *snugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her shape, turned a mouse loose into the chamber.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Snug. *adj.* Close and comfortable; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid.

They spied at last a country farm,
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secured it both from rain and wind.
Prior, The Ladle, 67.

Lie snug. Close; out of notice; slily concealed.

At Will's the following day,
Lie *snug*, and hear what criticks say.
Swift, On Poetry.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goat?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 23.

Snúggery. *s.* Small comfortable room.

'Who there is in the house!' said Sam, in whose mind the inmates were always represented by that particular article of their costume which came under his immediate superintendence. 'There's a wooden leg in number six; there's a pair of Hessians in thirteen; there's two pair of halves in the commercial; there's these here painted tops in the *snuggery* inside the bar; and five more tops in the coffee-room.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. x.

Snúggle. *v. n.* Lie close, warm, and comfortable.

Snúgify. *v. a.* Make snug. *A coined word.*

Coleridge! I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there *snug-ify* you for life.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Snúgness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Snug; in the extract, retiredness.

O'er me soft *snugness* spreads her wings:
And innocence reflects her ray
To gild my calm sequester'd way.
Warton, Phaeton and One-Horse Chair.

So. *adv.* [A.S. *swá.*]

1. In like manner: (it answers to *as* either preceding or following; noting comparison).

As whom the fables feign a monstrous size,
Titanian or earthborn that warr'd on Jove,
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fiend lay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 197.

Thick *as* autumnal leaves that strew the brooks,
In Valombrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High over-arch'd embower, *so* thick bestrewn
Abject and lost lay these. *Ibid.* i. 302.

Tired at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 219.

As into air the purer spirits flow,
And sep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew the soul to its congenial place.
Id., Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

2. To such a degree.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming?—*Judges*, v. 28.

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *so* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance
That still desires new states t' advance?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie;
Where the pow'r that charms us *so*,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *so* far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why should we mourn that he *so* soon is freed?
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1102.

Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our benevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons, before we have heard them speak, or *so* much as know who they are.—*Addison, Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, *so* wise we're grown:
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us *so*. *Pope.*

3. In such a manner.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer cosenage all;
For though some long ago
Liked certain colours mingled *so* and *so*,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new.
Sir J. Suckling.

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence; and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *so* or *so*.—*Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *so* be any thing in my example is worth his notice.—*Id.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that he is very much in sir Roger's esteem, *so* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependant.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, *that* hell
Grew darker at their frown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 719.

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so as* 'tis a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that *so* excellent a fruit will not grow here.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's proposed deliverance not *so*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 290.

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do *so* too.—*Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this immutability, *so* are the possibilities of being.—*Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, 596.

It concerns every man with the greatest seriousness to enquire into those matters whether they be *so* or not.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers: they understand better than *so*, how to value those inestimable gifts of nature.—*Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dared the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian raised his strain.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spirits, or from the alteration of the constitution, by some more unaccountable way, this is certain, that *so* it is.—*Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd t'obey;
For longer time than that, no living wight,
Below the earth might suffer'd be to stay:
So back again him brought to living light.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Trafficke, or rove ye, and like theeves oppresse
Poore strange adventurers; exposing *so*
Your soules to danger, and your lives to wo!
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him, and *so* all that he hath to do is to endeavour by prayer and use of the means, to qualify himself for this blessed condition.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

It leaves instruction, and *so* instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles and rule of the church.—*Holyday.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;
And *so* from heaven to deepest hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 541.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion.—*Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: (answered by *as*).

O goddess! tell what I would say,
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my suit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 153.

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;
As here my soul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iv. 2.

9. Provided that; on condition that.

Be not sad:
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *so* unapproved, and leave
No spot or blame behind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 116.

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be overlooked.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has proved,
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;
May the remaining few know only friendship:
So thou my dearest, truest, best Alicia,
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another: (answering to *as*).

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it.—*Swift.*

11. *So* sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition; as, 'the two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more *so*;' that is, more valiant. The French article *le* is often used in the same manner. This mode of expression is not to be used but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended. (This is the criticism of the previous editions. According to the present editor it is hypercritical.)

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *so*,
Is pleased and patient till the truth he know.
Sir J. Denham.

Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them *so*.
Creech, Translation of Horace.

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall be only national, as to say that the deluge was *so*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

However soft within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair;
For having once been guilty, well they know
To a revengeful prince they still are *so*.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, i. 1.

His grandeur he derived from heaven alone;
For he was great ere fortune made him *so*.
Id., Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *so?* replied the philosopher; then you live the merriest life of any man in Athens.—*Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more *so* in that noble language peculiar to that great poet.—*Id.*

Common-place books have been long used by industrious young divines, and still continue *so*.—*Swift.*

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that they are not *so*.—*Pope.*

The blest to-day is as completely *so*,
As who began a thousand years ago. *Id.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!
So, now the tempest tears him up by the roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

13. At this point; at this time.

When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
And on it said a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;
And, leaving *so* his service, follow you.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well.

O, *so*, and had you a council
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker,
Madam? *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison: (in French, *si*).

An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary.—*Arbuthnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; *if* your father will do me any honour, *so*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 4.

I will never bear a base mind: an 't be my destiny, *so*; an 't be not, *so*. No man is too good to serve his prince.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

17. Form of petition.

Ready are the appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.

So forth. More of the like kind.

Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse, manhood, learning, and *so forth*, the spice and salt that season a man?—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

So much as. However much: (this is, I think, an irregular expression).

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good.—*Pope.*

So, so.

a. Exclamation after something done or known.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So, so. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

So, so; it works: now mistress, sit you fast.
Dryden, Cleomenes, iv. 1.

b. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but *so, so*: and yet 'tis well.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of As and So, which some *so so* writers, I may call them so, are continually sounding in our ears.—*Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.*

So then. Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volscians stand but as at first,
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs; *so then* I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound designs.—*Bacon.*

Soak. *v. a.* [A.S. *socian.*]

1. Macerate in any moisture; steep; keep wet till moisture is imbibed; drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 7.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood.—*Isaiah*, xxxiv. 7.

There deep Galesus *soaks* the yellow sands.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 187.

Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Draw in through the pores.

Thou whose life's a dream
Of lazy pleasures, tak'st a worse extreme;
'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
To bask thy naked body in the sun:
Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 74.

3. Drain; exhaust; ? suck.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak* and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them.—*Bacon.*

A greater sparer than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Soak. *v. n.*

1. Lie steeped in moisture.

For thy conceit in *soaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow vessel, putting a canvass between, and pour water upon it so as to *soak* through: it will make a harder ice in the vessel, and less apt to dissolve than ordinarily.—*Bacon.*

Rain *soaking* into the strata, which lie near the surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as occurs.—*Woodward.*

3. Drink gluttonously and intemperately: (condemned by Johnson as a *low* term).

Soáker. *s.* One who, that which, soaks; (in the extract, by *drinking*).

A good fellow! a painful, able, and laborious *soaker*; . . . who owes all his good-nature to the pot and the pipe.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 111.

You may have taken notice of a maudlin kind of *soakers*, who commonly relent when they are well moistened, as if they shrunk in the wetting.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

The sun's an honest *soaker*. He has a cellar at your Antipodes. . . . Your Antipodes are a good rascally sort of topsy-turvy fellows. If I had a bumper, I'd stand upon my head and drink a health to 'em.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

Soáking. *part. adj.* Guzzling; drinking intemperately.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a *soaking* club.—*Locke.*

Soap. *s.* [Lat. *sapo*; A.S. *sapa.*] Substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any oily or fatty substance. When the alkali is soda the soap is hard; when potash, soft. Since the chemistry of the compounds resulting from certain elements in the fats and oil with an alkali, in other words the process of saponification, has been investigated, the word has had a more general meaning, and denotes the result of the combination of a fatty acid (margaric, oleic, or stearic) with an alkali.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's *soap.*—*Malachi*, iii. 2.

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Soap is a chemical compound of saponified fats or oils, with potash or soda, prepared for the purpose of washing linen, &c. . . . Some chemical writers describe under the title *soap*, every compound which may result from the union of fats with the various earths and metallic oxides—a latitude of nomenclature which common language cannot recognise, and which would perplex the manufacturer. *Soaps* are distinguished into two great classes, according to the consistence; the hard and the soft; the former being produced by the action of soda upon fats, the latter by that of potash. The nature of the fats contribute also somewhat to the consistence of *soaps*; thus, tallow, which contains much stearine and margarine, forms with potash a more consistent *soap* than liquid oils will do, which consist chiefly of oleine. The drying oils, such as those of linseed and poppy, produce the softest *soaps.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The fat-acids (stearic, oleic acid, &c.), when separated from glycerin, are easily *saponified* by the action of alkaline carbonates. . . . Resins also, which are chiefly mixtures of acid compounds, easily decompose alkaline carbonates, and form *soaps.*—*H. Watts, Dictionary of Chemistry, Soap.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna.—*Woodward.*

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the soap-boilers have done with them, for cold or sour lands.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of them with chamber-lee or *soap-suds* adds thereto.—*Id.*

Soap and water. Washing. *Colloquial.*

The healthy man is a most meritorious product of Nature, so far as he goes. A healthy body is good; but a soul in right health—it is the thing beyond all others to be prayed for. . . . The false and foreign will not adhere to him; cant and all fantastic diseased incrustations are impossible;—as Walker, the Original, in such eminence of health was he, for his part, could not, by much abstinence from *soap-and-water*, attain to a dirty face.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Scott.*

Soap. *v. a.* Apply soap.

Yussuf then *soaped* and lathered, scrubbed and sponged the skin of the pilgrim, until it was as smooth and glossy as the back of a raven.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.*

Soap-pan. *s.* [the *p* doubled in sound as well in spelling.] Pan or vessel for soap-boiling.

The *soap-pans* used in the United Kingdom are made of cast-iron, and in three separate pieces joined together by iron-rust cement.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Soap-test. *s.* See extract.

On washing in hard water no lather can be obtained until the lime and other hardening salts have been decomposed by, and have decomposed, the soap. The product of the decomposition is the well-known curd which floats on the surface of the water. This action being definite, the hardness of waters may be determined by adding to equal quantities of them a solution of soap of known strength until a permanent lather is produced on shaking. Such a soap solution is called a *soap-test.*—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Soápboiler. *s.* One whose trade is to make soap.

A *soapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on castle-soap.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The soda-ash used by the *soap-boilers* contains in general about thirty-six per cent. of real soda, in the state of dry carbonate mixed with muriate of soda, and more or less undecomposed sulphate.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Soáphouse. *s.* Soapwork.

In a Marseilles *soap-house* there are four lye-vats in each set.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Soápmaker. *s.* Soapboiler.

Three such boils must be given in the course of one day's work by an active *soap-maker.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Soápstone. *s.* Steatite.

When very strongly heated, *soapstone* loses the small portion of combined water which it contains, and becomes harder and susceptible of polish. In this state it is made into jets for gas-burners, which have the advantage of not being liable to rust or corrosion. When reduced to powder, it is used like plumbago, as a lubricator and to diminish friction, as well as to give a surface to some kinds of paper-hangings. The *soapstone* of Mylos is an important article of commerce in Turkey and Russia, where it is used instead of soap.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Soápsuds. *s.* See Suds.

Soápwork. *s.* Building for making soap.

Mottling is usually given in the London *soap-works*, by introducing into the nearly finished soap in the pan a certain quantity of strong lye of crude soda through the rose spout of a watering-can.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Soápwort. *s.* Plant chiefly, but not exclusively, of the genus Saponaria, yielding a soapy, or detergent, juice.

The species are in general remarkable for little except insipidity. A few, such as Dianthus and Lychnis are handsome flowers; but the greater part are mere weeds. Vaccaria vulgaris is said to increase the lacteal secretions of cows fed upon it. It contains saponine, as also does the Egyptian *soapwort*, which is derived from Gypsophila struthium.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Soápy. *adj.* Resembling soap; having the quality of soap.

Tar-water . . . as a *soapy* medicine, dissolves the grumous concretions of the fibrous part.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 96.

Upon one ton of tallow put into the soap-pan about two hundred gallons of soda-lye, of specific gravity 1·040, being poured, heat is applied, and after a very gentle ebullition of about four hours, the fat will be found to be completely saponified, by the test of the spatula, trowel, or pallet knife; for the fluid lye will be seen to separate at once upon the steel blade from the *soapy* paste.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Soar. *v. n.*

1. Fly aloft; tower; mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind,
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. i. 2.

They summ'd their pens, and *soaring* the air sublime,
With clang despised the ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 422.

2. Mount intellectually; tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars.*
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 2.

Valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions.
Addison.

3. Rise high.

Who aspires must down as low
As high he *soar'd.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 169.

When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 29.

Soar. *s.* Towering flight.

Within *soar*
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 270.

Soáring. *verbal abs.* Act of mounting aloft; act of elevating the mind.

Proverbs were ambitiously seized by the lyric and by the epic muse in their most rapid career, and their sublimest *soarings.*—*Parr, On Education*, p. 2.

Sob. *v. n.* Heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

She sigh'd, she *sobb'd*, and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair.
Dryden.

Sob. *s.* Convulsive sigh; convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or choak with *sobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death.
Dryden.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller squall.
Pope, Imitations, Spenser.

A wond'rous bag with both her hands she binds:
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues.
Id., Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Sob. *v. a.* Soak. *Rare.*

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sóbbing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who sobs.

The hoarse *sobbings* of the widow'd dove.
Drummond, Sonnet.

As if her life and death lay on his saying,
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying.
Sir T. Fairfax.

When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it.—*Locke, On Education.*

Sóber. *adj.* [Lat. *sobrius*; Fr. *sobre.*]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

That we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and *sober* life.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober* man.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being sober.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raging mad: there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering.—*Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck.—*Id.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

The governour of Scotland being of great courage and *sober* judgement, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Among them some *sober men* confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it.—*Ibid.*

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles
Of these fair atheists.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 599.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober-minded.*—*Titus*, ii. 6.

This same young *sober-blooded* boy . . . a man cannot make him laugh.—*Shakespear, Henry IV Part II.* iv. 3.

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio
Shall offer me, disguised in *sober* robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Twilight grey
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 598.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?
A little rising rocky chain

Or men born south or north o' the hill,
Those seldom move, these ne'er stand still.
Prior, Alma, ii. 505.

For Swift and he despised the farce of state,
The *sober* follies of the wise and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby.—*Id.*

Sóber. *v. a.* Make sober.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 215.

Sóberly. *adv.* In a sober manner.

1. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers.—*Bacon.*

2. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly*, laying on the blows slowly.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Sóberminded. *adj.* Temperate in opinion and action.

I found two other volumes . . . enriched with manuscript notes. I wish every book I have were so noted. They have thoroughly converted me to relish Daniel, or to say I relish him: for, after all, I believe I did relish him. You well call him *sober-minded.*—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Sobermíndedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Soberminded; calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance, frugality, obedience, in one word, *sobermindedness.*—*Bishop Porteus, Sermon before the University of Cambridge.*

Sóberness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sober.

1. Temperance, especially in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity.—*Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of *soberness* and truth.—*Acts*, xxvi. 25.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well.—*Boyle.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn the difference.—*Dryden.*

Sobríety. *s.*

1. Temperance in drink; soberness.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in Scripture is more declaimed against than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he which describeth the manner how to pitch a field should speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *sobriety* to give up their religion.—*Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Enquire, with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature any such transmission of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is.—*Bacon.*

The *sobrieties* of a holy life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 121: 1651.

The *sobrieties* of virtue.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 157.

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth: but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and old infancy?—*Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the stayedness and *sobriety* of age be wanting.—*Id.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

A report without truth; and I had almost said, without any *sobriety* or modesty.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Mirth makes them not mad,
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Sir J. Denham.*
On Killegrew's Return from Venice,

Soc. *s.* Thus spelt, i.e. with a final *c*, the word is Anglo-Saxon rather than English, Soke being the English form; the vowel being long, and the addition of the *e* mute being necessary to ensure its being so sounded. To write it, however, *soce*, would run the risk of its being pronounced *sose.* It is the same word as the German *sach*, the Danish *sag*, the English *sake* = thing, matter, case, cause. It was the name of a certain feudal tenure, lower than military, and higher than predial service. See next entry; also Soke.

Sócage. *s.* [L.Lat. *socagium.*] Tenure by Soc.

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's service.—*Bacon.*

Soccage [is] tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service is *soccage.* This *soccage* is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a year for all manner of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ 'secundum consuetudinem manerii.' *Soccage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the 'monstraverunt;' and such *socmen* hold not by certain service.—*Cowell.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Some might be inclined to suspect that the ceorls were sliding more and more towards a state of servitude before the conquest. . . . By the laws of William the Conqueror, there was still a composition fixed for the murder of a villein or ceorl, the strongest proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy, and possessing a rank however subordinate, in political society. And this composition was due to his kindred, not to the lord. Indeed, it seems positively declared in another passage, that the cultivators, though bound to remain upon the land, were only subject to certain services. . . . Nobody can doubt that the Villani and Bordarii of Domesday Book, who are always distinguished from the serfs of the demesne, were the ceorls of Anglo-Saxon law. And I presume that the *socmen*, who so frequently occur in that record, though far more in some counties than in others, were ceorls more fortunate than the rest, who by purchase had acquired freeholds, or by prescription and the indulgence of their lords had obtained such a property in the outlands allotted to them, that they could not be removed, and in many instances might dispose of them at pleasure. They are the root of a noble plant, the free *socage* tenants, or English yeomanry, whose independence has stamped with peculiar features both our constitution and our national character.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Sócager. *s.* Tenant by socage; Socman.

Sociabílity. *s.* Sociableness.

He introduceth the system of human *sociability*, by showing it to be the dictate of the Creator.—*Bishop Warburton.*

Sóciable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *sociabilis.*]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body: a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild, and *sociable* to man,
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversable.

Them thus employ'd, beheld
With pity heaven's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 221.

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Sóciable. *s.* Kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

Sóciableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sociable.

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Donne.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well liked by many.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Sóciably. *adv.* In a sociable manner; conversibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confide;
But solemn and sublime.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 234.

Sócial. *adj.* [Lat. *socialis.*]

1. Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality.—*Locke.*

Thus God and Nature link'd the general frame,
And bade self-love and *social* be the same.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 317.

Its admirable analysis of the complex political and *social* organisations, of which the modern civilized world is made up, must have led thousands to trace with keener interest the great crisis of times past, by which the characteristics of the present were determined.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.*

I would not here undertake to decide what other hypothetical or abstract sciences similar to political economy, may admit of being carved out of the general body of the *social* science. . . . *Social* phenomena are in a sufficiently close and complete dependence, in the first resort, on a peculiar class of causes, to make it convenient to create a preliminary science of those causes.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. ch. ix. § 3.

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love.
Pope, Epitaph on General Henry Withers.

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 427.

Sócialism. *s.* Proposed, and partially adopted, system in politics and political economy, for securing a comparative equality in the distribution of property, as opposed to the existing system of extremes in the way of poverty and wealth; it aims at the competence of the many rather than the opulence of the few; favouring labour and skill rather than capital, and co-operation rather than competition. When dealing with the tenure of land, it is generally called *communism*; and *communism*, when it deals with questions of manufacturing industry, may be called *socialism.* Which of the two terms is the more general, or which is the more current, is uncertain; nor have they exactly the same meaning. In writings about Russia and Poland, where the question is of serfage and land, *communism* is the word which occurs the oftenest; whereas, in France, where the question is mainly one of skilled labour and capital, the term is *socialism.* Of this the system of Fourier is, perhaps, the best representative; indeed Fourierism, like St. Simonianism, is a synonym founded on the name of one of the chief expositors of the doctrine.

These theories commonly pass under the general name of *socialism*, and in this sense not only the theories of philosophers, but many existing or proposed laws and usages, may be regarded as *socialist* in their tendencies. Such are: agrarian laws, limiting the quantity of land to be held by an individual; laws fixing the maximum of rent, or the minimum of wages; laws interfering in other ways between the capitalist and the labourer (for shortening the duration of labour, and the like); the usages of trades' unions; nay, poor laws, and income taxes limited to the higher classes; all these, some of them innocently, others intentionally, bear in the same direction. *Socialism* in this sense had a large part in the institution, and still larger in the theories, of classical antiquity. . . . But in the middle ages it may be said to have entirely disappeared. . . . Hence, with the revival of political speculation, *socialism* may be said to have made its way to the light through two different avenues. . . . Robert Owen of Lanark . . . stands in point of date next to Babeuf among the leading advocates of *socialism*. . . . Saint Simon's . . . theory partook of the religious as well as the political aspect of *socialism.* Property was to be in common. But the enjoyment of it by individuals was to be regulated by a superior authority. . . . Charles Fourier, of Besançon, . . . developed the theory that all the tendencies of man are naturally good, and that the real function of government is simply to favour and direct their development. . . . Etienne Cabet . . . is the last *socialist* authority of whom it is necessary to make detailed mention. According

to his ideas, an imaginary State is to regulate the life of every member of society.—*Merivale*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sócialist. *s.* One who maintains the doctrine of socialism; socialistic.

The fifth, or Republican party [in France] is made up of—1. The Republican of 1848. . . . 2. The advanced Republican of the Ledru-Rollin shade. . . . 3. The *Socialist* Republican. This denomination is also somewhat vague. We can only convey an idea of it by saying that a *Socialist* Republican is one who is never content with the Republic when he has it. 4. The Republican of 1793, who is decidedly of the school of Robespierre. He approaches the *Socialist*, but wants his energy in the study of social problems and theories of social regeneration. . . . 5. The Republicans of the school of Hébert. . . . 6. The *Socialists*, who have no connexion with the Terrorist Republicans. These form a group of humanitarian philosophers, sympathize with the sufferings of the people, occupy themselves with solving 'social problems,' and indulge in dreams of perfectibility. They combine together the theories of Owen, Fourier, and St. Simon, and produce something which nobody understands or accepts. They are given to study, are decidedly pacific, and believe themselves to be the apostles of a new creed.—*The Times*, February 3, p. 10: 1869.

Sócialist. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, socialism.

(For examples see Socialism and Socialist, *s.*)

Socialístic. *adj.* Socialist.

The national or Anti-western current of Russian political thought finds no more quarter in another paper on the *socialistic* system of the Russian peasant communities.—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 16, 1869, p. 94.

Sociálity. *s.* Socialness.

The progress of *sociality*.—*Sterne.*

A scene of perfectly easy *sociality*.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Sócially. *adv.* In a social manner.

Sóciate. *v. n.* Associate: (the latter being the *commoner* word).

One sort will not *sociate* with the rest of their neighbours.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 58: 1635.

Sóciate. *s.* Associate. *Rare.*

Beloved retreat, where every tree is hung
With some fond record of a brighter day,
Sociate of joy, when love and youth were young.
Sir W. Boothby, Sorrows.

Society. *s.* [Fr. *société*; Lat. *societas, -atis.*]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporals, or the state make laws binding the church, relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other.—*Leslie.*

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.

To make *society*
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *society*. *Id., King Lear*, v. 3.

For solitude sometimes is best *society*,
And short retirement urges sweet return.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 249.

The middle ages, according to the division I have adopted, comprise about one thousand years, from the invasion of France by Clovis to that of Naples by Charles VIII. This period, considered as to the state of *society*, has been esteemed dark through ignorance, and barbarous through poverty and want of refinement. . . . No circumstance is so prominent on the first survey of *society*, during the earlier centuries of this period as the depth of ignorance in which it was immersed; and as from this, more than any single cause, the moral and social evils which those ages experienced appear to have been derived and perpetuated, it deserves to occupy the first place in the arrangement of our present subject.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i, ch. ix.

Examine [your] own mind solemnly, and ask, 'Do I, or do I not, eat peas with a knife?' . . . I may as well say what the moral of this . . . is. *Society* having ordained certain customs, men are bound to obey the law of *society*, and conform to its harmless orders. If I should go to the British and Foreign Institute . . . if I should go to one of the tea-parties in a dressing-gown and slippers, and not in the usual attire of a gentleman, viz. pumps, a gold waistcoat, a crush hat, a sham frill, and a white choker, I should be insulting *society*, and eating peas with my knife. Let the porters of the Institute hustle out the individual who shall so offend. Such an offender is, as regards *society*, a most emphatical and refractory snob. It has its code and police as well as governments, and he must conform who would profit by the decrees set forth for their common comfort.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. i.

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society*
Can sort? what harmony or true delight?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 383.

Heaven's greatness no *society* can bear;
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

Sociológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, sociology.

Sociólogy. *s.* [Fr. *sociologie*. The barbarism of the term, justly condemned in the extract, which explains its meaning, may possibly be sufficiently recognised to prevent it (for it is a new one) becoming current. At the same time it is by no means easy to suggest an improvement on it; while the necessity for the name, and the reality of the department of philosophy to which it applies, is beyond doubt. In the last part of J. S. Mill's System of Logic it appears in almost every page; a fact which shows that at least one influential authority has committed himself to its adoption. Its fault is of course not so much its simple hybridism (*socius* being Latin, and λόγος Greek) as the flagrant and patent character of it; the Greek origin of the forms in *-logy* being generally known, and the exceptions to it being few.] Science of social life.

Sociology [is] a word somewhat barbarously coined by the school of M. Comte to express the science which has to do with man in his social capacity; including politics, political economy, and similar subjects.—*H. Merivale*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sock. *s.* [Lat. *soccus*; A.S. *soc.*]

1. Something put between the foot and the shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

A physician, that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*.—*Bacon.*

2. Shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

What do we act to-day?—Agave's frenzy,
With Pentheus' bloody end.—It skills not what,
The times are dull, and all that we receive
Will barely satisfy the day's expense.
The Greeks, to whom we owe the first invention
Both of the buskined scene and humble *sock*,
That reign in every noble family,
Declaim against us; and our theatre,
Great Pompey's work, that hath given full delight
Both to the eye and ear of fifty thousand
Spectators in one day, as if it were
Some unknown desert, or Great Rome unpeopled,
Is quite forsaken.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.
Milton, L'Allegro, 131.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear;
But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 79.

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva.—*Addison.*

Sócket. *s.* [Fr. *souchette.*]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flamed continually;
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the *socket*
Dissolve. *Butler, Hudibras.*

The stars amazed ran backward from the sight,
And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light.
Dryden.

Two dire comets
In their own plague and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storm impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their sputtering light advance,
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 535.

To nurse up the vital flame, as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume.—*Collier.*

2. Receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink;
Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 526.

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured, as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gilliflowers.—*Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and resistency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a *socket* for the shining share.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 252.

Sócketchisel. *s.* Stronger sort of chisel.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels*; their shank made with a hollow socket a-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the socket.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Sóckless. *adj.* Wanting socks or shoes.

You shall behold one pair of legs, the feet of which were in times past *sockless*, but are now, through the change of time that alters all things, very strangely become the legs of a knight and courtier.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman Hater.*

Sócle. *s.* [Italian, *zoccolo* = shoe.] In *Architecture.* Square member, under the bases of statues and pedestals of vases: (it serves as a foot or stand).

A *socle* differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sócman. *s.* Socager.

In almost every page [Domesday Book] we meet with tenants either of the crown, or of other lords, denominated thanes, freeholders, (liberi homines,) or *socagers* (*socmanni.*) Some of these, it is stated, might sell their lands to whom they pleased; others were restricted from alienation. . . . I am not aware that military service is specified in any instance to be due from one of these tenants; though it is difficult to speak as to a negative proposition of this kind with any confidence. . . . It has been shown in another place how the right of territorial jurisdiction was generally, and at last inseparably, connected with feudal tenure. Of this right we meet frequent instances in the laws and records of the Anglo-Saxons, though not in those of an early date. A charter of Edred grants to the monastery of Croyland *soc, sac*, toll, team, and infangthef; words which generally went together in the description of these privileges, and signify the right of holding a court to which all freemen of the territory should repair, of deciding pleas therein, as well as of imposing amercements according to law, of taking tolls upon the sale of goods, and of punishing capitally a a thief taken in the fact within the limits of the manor. . . . Some have derived their name from the Saxon *soc*, which signifies a franchise, especially one of jurisdiction. And whatever may come of this etymology, which is not perhaps so well established as that from the French word *soc*, a ploughshare, they undoubtedly were suitors to the court-baron of the lord, to whose *soc*, or right of justice, they belonged. . . . It is not easy to decide between these two derivations of the words *socage* and *socman*. On the one hand, the frequent recurrence in Domesday-book of the expression, *socmanni* de *socâ* Algari, &c. seems to lead us to infer that these words, so near in sound, were related to each other. Somner . . . is clearly for this derivation. But Bracton . . . derives *socage* from the French *soc*, and this etymology is curiously illustrated by a passage in Blomefield's History of Norfolk. In the manor of Cawston, a mace, with a brazen hand holding a ploughshare, was carried before the steward as a sign that it was held by *socage* of the duchy of Lancaster. Perhaps, however, this custom may be thought not sufficiently ancient to confirm Bracton's derivation.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. ii. and note.

(See, also, under Socage.)

Socmanry. *s.* Tenure by socage.

It shall be lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the said Robert le Fitz-Walter to demand the court of the said Robert.—T. Blount, Ancient Tenures, p. 119.

Sócome. *s.* [A.S. *soc.*] Custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill: (in the extract, as the *second element* in a *compound*).

There is *bond-socome*, where tenants are bound to grind at the lord's mill; and *love-socome*, where they do it freely out of love to their lord.—*Cowell.*

Sŏd. *s.* [*sward.*] Turf; clod.

The sexton shall green *sods* on thee bestow;
Alas! the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*
Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins, Odes.*
I trod
My brothers' graves without a *sod.*
Byron, The Prisoner of Chillon.

Sóda. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Oxide of sodium; the word, however, is used *commercially* to denote other less simple combinations, as the *hydrates* and *carbonates*. Soda and potassa are the two typical alkalis; indeed in the previous editions the explanation, or definition, is simply Alkali.

Caustic *soda* is ... used in chemical researches, in bleaching, and in the manufacture of soap. It is prepared by boiling a solution of crystalized carbonate of *soda* in four or five parts of water, with half its weight of recently slaked or sifted lime. At the end of half an hour the vessel ... may be removed from the fire, and covered carefully, till the calcareous matter has settled into a solid magma at the bottom. The clear supernatant lye may then be decanted into bottles for use in the liquid state, or evaporated, out of contact of air, till it assumes an oily appearance, then poured upon an iron or marble slab, broken into pieces, and put up in phials secured with greased stoppers or corks.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sóda-wáter. *s.* See first extract.

Soda-water is the name given to water containing a minute quantity of *soda*, and highly charged with carbonic acid gas, whereby it acquires a sparkling appearance, an agreeable pungent taste, an exhilarating quality, and certain medicinal powers. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Nor e'en the blest sherbet, combined with snow,
Nor the first sparkle of the desert spring,
Nor Burgundy, in all its sunset glow,
After long travel, ennui, love or slaughter,
Vie with that glass of hock and *soda-water.*
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 180.

We took him home, and put *him* to bed,
And told his wife and daughter
To give him next morning a couple of red
Herrings and *soda-water.* *Barham.*

Sodáic. *adj.* Used sometimes as *soda* adjectival; e. g. '*Sodaic* powders' may be read on druggists' labels.

Sodálity. *s.* [N.Fr. *sodalité*; Lat. *sodalitas, -atis.*] Fellowship; fraternity.

Sodalities of all sorts and conditions whatsoever, either secular or ecclesiastical.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 180: 1633.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgencies.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Sódden. *part. adj.*

1. Seethed; boiled.

Can *sodden* water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 5.

Sodden business! there's a stew'd phrase indeed!
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iii. 1.

Mix it with *sodden* wines and raisins.—*Dryden.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Thou *sodden-witted* lord; thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. — *Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

2. Applied, in some places, to bread not well baked; doughy: (Sad is a common provincial form of this word).

Sóder. *v. a.* Solder.

Let him bethink ... how he will *soder* up the shifting flaws of his ungirt permissions.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Sóder. *s.* Solder.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain?—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

Sódering. *verbal abs.* Soldering.

He that smootheth with the hammer encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for *sodering.*—*Isaiah*, xli. 7.

Sódium. *s.* [the termination *-um* belonging to the technical language of *Chemistry* shows that the word is the name of a metal.] Metallic basis of soda.

Pure *sodium* ... is white like silver; softer and more malleable than any other metal, and may be readily reduced into very thin leaves. ... If a drop of water be thrown upon it, it becomes so hot by the chemical action as to take fire.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sódomite. *s.* One guilty of sodomy.

Sódomy. *s.* [from Sodom, the city of Scripture, doomed, along with Gomorrah, for its wickedness.] Unnatural crime.

Soe. *s.* Large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water: (used in the extract as the *first element* in a *compound.* Probably connected with Sodden, Seethe, Souchy, &c.)

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it at first, for one bason-full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fulls.—*Dr. H. More.*

Soéver. *adv.* Word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.*

What great thing *soever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty.—*Sir W. Temple.*

What love *soever* by an heir is shown,
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden.*

The younger Pitt ... came far too early into public life, and was too suddenly plunged into the pool of office, to give him time for the study and the reflection which can alone open to any mind, how vigorous *soever* may be its natural constitution, the views of a deep and original wisdom. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Sófa. *s.* [Persian.] Long cushioned seat.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'Tis my Abdallah!—*Guardian.*

Soft. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Not hard.

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which, if in a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil.—*Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitution of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies: and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch.—*Locke.*

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings' houses.—*Matthew*, xi. 8.

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either sex assume; so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 424.

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers, as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance. —*Eikon Basilike.*

One king is too *soft* and easy, another too fiery.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Tender; timorous.

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, i. 1.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

What he hath done famously, he did it to that end, though *soft-conscienced* men can be content to say it was for his country.—*Shakespear; Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.

Would my heart were flint like Edward's;
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful like mine.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Our torments may become
As *soft* as now severe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 275.

Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay,
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay.
Pope, Epitaph on the Earl of Dorset.

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.

Thou art their soldier, and being bred in broils,
Hast not the *soft* way, which thou dost confess
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim
In asking their good loves.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

8. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft*, with the smooth air along.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 165.

9. Effeminate; viciously nice.

This sense is also mistress of an art
Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more *soft* and feminine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 458.

I espied thee, fair indeed and tall,
Under a platane; yet methought less fair,
Less winning *soft*, less amiably mild.
Ibid. iv. 479.

11. Weak; simple.

He made *soft* fellows stark noddies, and such as were foolish quite mad.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.—*Ibid.*, p. 150.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him.—*Glanville.*

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in women.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 551.

When some great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs rise,
Among the sad attendants; then the sound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.

Nor then the solemn nightingale
Ceased warbling, but all night tuned her *soft* lays.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 435.

Soft were thy numbers; who could take offence,
When smooth description held the place of sense?
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Hark! the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently steal upon the ear.
Id., Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

14. Not forcible; not violent.

The timely dew of sleep
Now falling with *soft* slumberous weight inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 614.

15. Mild; not glaring.

The sun shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made them appear like fine down or wool, and made the *softest* sweetest lights imaginable.—*Sir T. Browne, Travels.*

Soft. *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

Then panting *softe*, and trembling every joynt,
Her fearfull feete toward the bowre she moved.
Spenser, Faerie Queen

He ... with voice
Mild, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes,
Her hand *soft* touching, whisper'd thus.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 15.

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclined, young Ithacus begun.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 81.

There *soft* extended, to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound.
Ibid. vii. 435.

Soft. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.

But *soft*, I pray you; did King Richard then
Proclaim my brother?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Oh! come in, Emilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw.
Id., Othello, v. 2.

But *soft*, my muse, the world is wide,
And all at once was not descried. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Sóften. *v. a.*

1. Make soft; make less hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long seething will rather *soften* than indurate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,
And sounding hammers break its barbed frame.
Gay, The Fan, i. 183.

2. Make less fierce or obstinate; mollify.

I will clear their senses dark,
And *soften* stony hearts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 188.

Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation.—*Addison.*

3. Make easy; compose; make placid; mitigate; palliate; alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of desire,
Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife.
Pope.

Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
And Fate's soverest rage disarm;
Musick can *soften* pain to ease,
And make despaire and madness please.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

4. Make less harsh; less vehement; less violent.
He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.
Dryden.

5. Make less glaring.

6. Make tender; enervate.

Sóften. *v. n.*

1. Grow less hard.
Many bodies that will hardly melt, will *soften*; as iron in the forge.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.
He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

Sóftening. *verbal abs.* Act of making less hard, less vehement, or less violent.
I allow that elevations and *softenings* of the voice, judiciously managed, are both ornamental and useful; but those sudden starts and explosions are most ungraceful and unbecoming the gravity of the pulpit.—*Archbishop Hort, Charge to the Clergy*: 1742.

Sóftening. *part. adj.* Making less fierce; mollifying.
I would correct the harsh expressions of one party by *softening* and reconciling methods.—*Watts.*

Softheárted. *adj.* Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.
Thou art some prating fellow;
One that hath studied out a trick to talk,
And move *soft-hearted* people.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.
A right reasonable, innocent, and *soft-hearted* petition.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Sóftling. *s.* Effeminate or viciously nice person. *Rare.*
We receive fashions of our companions:—The drunkard leadeth his guests into drunkenness. Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoute man to waxe tender.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manuell*, L. 6. b.: 1576.

Sóftly. *adv.* In a soft manner.

1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.
Solid bodies, if very *softly* percussed, give no sound; as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon boards.—*Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.
Ahab rent his clothes, and went *softly*.—1 *Kings*, xxi. 27.
In this dark silence *softly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 1.

4. Gently; placidly.
Death will dismiss me,
And lay me *softly* in my native dust,
To pay the forfeit of ill-managed trust. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.
The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 1.

Sóftner, or **Sóftener.** *s.* One who, that which, softens; one who palliates.
Those *softners*, and expedient-mongers, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle.—*Swift.*

Sóftness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Soft.

1. Quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness.
Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever induce yielding and cession; and by the more equal spreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Their hearts are enlarged, they know how to gather the down and *softnesses* from the sharpest thistles.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 143: 1651.

2. Mildness; kindness.
A wise man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity.—*Watts, Logick.*

3. Civility; gentleness.
They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the hardness of the teeth.—*Holyday.*
Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation.—*Dryden.*

4. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.
So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effemmacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.
This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant and active.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue: if without it, is *softness*, or obstinacy.—*Grew.*

6. Quality contrary to harshness.
Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds.—*Bacon.*

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be effected.
Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they whose words were even as oracles amongst men, seemed evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publicly received in the church of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

8. Contrariety to energetic vehemence.
Who but thyself the mind and ear can please,
With strength and *softness*, energy and ease?
Harte.

9. Mildness; meekness.
For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she and sweet attractive grace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 297.
Her stubborn look
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

10. Weakness; simplicity.

Sóggy. *adj.* [*sedgy.*] Moist; damp; steaming with damp.
The warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Sohó. *interj.* Form of calling from a distant place; sportsman's halloo.
So-ho! so-ho!—What seest thou?—Him we go to find.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

Soil. *v. a.* [A.S. *sylian.*]

1. Foul; dirt; pollute; stain; sully.
A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soil'd* with dust of the long dried way.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Although some hereticks have abused this text, yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*
If I *soil*
Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*
I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds
With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould.
Milton, Comus, 16.
Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd.
Id., Paradise Lost, ix. 1073.
One who had i' th' rear excluded been,
And could not for a taste o' th' flesh come in,
Licks the *soil'd* earth, which he thinks full as good,
While reeking with a mangled Ombite's blood.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 118.
If the eye-glass be tincted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point.—*Sir I. Newton.*
An absent hero's bed they sought to *soil*,
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xxiv. 524.

2. Dung; manure.
Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop.—*South, Sermons.*

3. To *soil* a horse is to purge him by giving him grass in the spring.

Soil. *s.*

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.
By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet;
For all the *soil* of the achievement goes
With me into the earth.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
That would be as great a *soil* in the new gloss of your marriage.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.
Vexed I am with passions,
Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour.
Id., Julius Cæsar, i. 2.
A lady's honour must be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*.
Dryden.

2. Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.
Judgement may be made of waters by the *soil* whereupon they run.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Her spots thou see'st
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her soften'd *soil*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 115.
The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessaries and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation.—*Swift.*

3. Land; country.
Dorset, that with fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,
This fair alliance shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakespear, Richard III.* iv. 4.
O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave
Thee, native *soil!* these happy walks and shades,
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 268.

4. Dung; compost.
The haven has been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Improve land by dung, and other sort of *soils*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Take soil. Run into the water, as a deer when closely pursued.
O sir, have you *ta'en soil* here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet!—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Soíliness. *s.* Stain; foulness.
Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver.—*Bacon.*

Soíling. *verbal abs.* Feeding a horse with green food.
He keeps his horses in the yard, well littered all summer, *soiling* on clover.—*Annals of Agriculture*, 44, 263.

Soílure. *s.* Stain; pollution. *Rare.*
He merits well to have her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

Soireé. *s.* [Fr.] Evening party; meeting.
Consider that crowning phenomenon, and summary of modern civilization, a *soiree of lions*. Glittering are the rooms, well-lighted, thronged; bright flows the undulatory flood of blonde-gowns and dress-coats; a soft smile dwelling on all faces; for behold there also flow the lions, hovering distinguished: oracles of the age, of one sort or another. Oracles really pleasant to see: look at them, but inquire not of them, depart rather and be thankful. For your *lion-soiree* admits not of speech.... Utterance there is not.... For which reason it has been suggested with an eye to sincerity and silence in *lion-soirees*, Might not each lion be, for example, ticketed as wine-decanters are?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Sir W. Scott.*

Sójourn. *v. n.* [Fr. *séjourner*; Italian, *soggiornare.*] Dwell anywhere for a time; live as not at home; inhabit as not in a settled habitation.
If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return and *sojourn* with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.
Th' advantage of his absence took the king,
And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's.
Id., King John, i. 1.
How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance?—*Id., Cymbeline*, i. 5.
Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where
In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne.*
The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
To *sojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 159.
He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he sees abroad to the state of things at home.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Sójourn. *s.* [Fr. *séjour.*] Temporary residence; casual and no settled habitation.
The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their amorous *sojourn*.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
Thee I revisit now,
Escaped the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 13.
Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jerusalem, few days,
Short *sojourn*. *Id., Paradise Regained*, iii. 233.

Sójourner. *s.* One who sojourns; temporary dweller.
We are strangers before thee, and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow.—1 *Chronicles*, xxix. 16.
Waves o'erthrew
Busiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursued
The *sojourners* of Goshen.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 306.

Not for a night, or quick revolving year;
Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden.*

Sójourning. *verbal abs.* Act of dwelling anywhere but for a time.

The *sojourning* of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. —*Exodus*, xii. 40.

Sójournment. *s.* Sojourning.

God has appointed our *sojournment* here as a period of preparation for futurity.—*Wakefield, Life*, ii. 272.

Soke. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Jurisdiction; circuit, or place, where a lord has the power or liberty of holding a court of his tenants, and administering justice.

The said Robert le Fitz-Walter . . . hath a *soke* [*soc*] in the city of London: . . . If any thief shall be taken in his *soke*, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his *soke*. — *T. Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 118.

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.

3. Privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor, or township, wherein their mill stands.

Sol. *s.* In *Heraldry*. Old term, in the emblazoning of arms, equivalent to *or*, i.e. gold. '*Sol* in its splendour' means the sun figured as a human face surrounded with rays.

Sol. *s.* In *Music*. Name in French and Italian of the note in the gamut, corresponding to G in *sol-faing*.

Sol-fa. *v. n.* In *Music*. Pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol*, in learning to sing.

An you'll not knock, I'll wring it;
I'll try how you can *sol-fa*, and sing it.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Sol-fáing. *verbal abs.* In *Music*. Singing by the terms of the gamut.

Those words might not, and probably would not, for a long time have any meaning, but might resemble the syllables which we make use of in *sol-faing*.—*A. Smith, On the Imitative Arts*, pt. ii.

Sólace. *v. a.* Comfort; cheer; amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.
The birds with song
Solaced the woods. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 434.

Sólace. *v. n.* Take comfort; be recreated. *Rare.*

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.
Were they to be *ruled*, and not to rule,
This sickly land might *solace* as before.
Id., Richard III. ii. 3.

Sólace. *s.* [Lat. *solatium*.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Therein sat a lady fresh and fair,
Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;
Sometimes she sung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes she laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *solace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.

If I would delight my private hours
With musick or with poem, where so soon
As in our native language can I find
That *solace*? *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 331.

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 914.

Through waters and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *solace* of thy woe.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in love.

Sólacement. *s.* Comfort.

A probable conjecture were, that this same theosophy, theophilanthropy, *solacement* of the poor, to which our archquack now more and more betook himself, might serve not only as a birdlime for external game, but also half-unconsciously as salve for assuaging his own spiritual sores.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Solácious. *adj.* [N.Fr. *solacieux*.] Affording comfort or amusement. *Rare.*

It is a *solacyous* voyce when it raiseth, releveth, and quickeneth the desolate conscience with comfortable promyses. —*Bale, On the Revelation*, P. i. D. 8. b.: 1550.

Solacyouse pastymes, ydelnesse, and crueltie.—*Id., Acts of English Votaries*, pt. ii. C. i. b.

Sólar. *adj.* [Fr. *solaire*; Lat. *solaris*; *sol* = sun.]

1. Belonging to, connected with, the sun.

Instead of golden fruits,
By genial show'rs and *solar* heat supply'd,
Unsufferable winter hath defaced
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Belonging to the sun.

They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lunar.—*Bacon.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.

The cock was pleased to hear him speak so fair,
And proud beside, as *solar* people are.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 651.

4. Measured by the sun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *solar* month, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and moon, and the number of days of the *solar* months.—*Holder, On Time.*

The Palætiology of the *solar* system has, in recent times, drawn the attention of speculators; and an hypothesis has been started, that our sun and his attendant planets have been produced by the condensation of a mass of diffused matter, such as that which constitutes the nebulous patches which we observe in the starry heavens.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 267; 1858.

Sólary. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the sun: (Solar *commoner*).

The corpuscles that make up the beams of light be *solary* effluviums, or minute particles of some ethereal substance, thrusting on one another from the lucid body.—*Boyle.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning *solary* miracles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sold. *s.* [N.Fr. *sould*.] Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,
And number'd be mongst knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Soldádo. *s.* Soldier. *Archaic or rhetorical.*

Those that are *soldadoes* in thy state,
Do bear the badge of base, effeminate,
Ev'n on their plumie crests.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 8: 1599.

Sóldan. *s.* Sultan.

[They] at the *soldan's* chair defy'd the best.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 764.

Sólder. *v. a.* [Fr. *souder*.]

1. Unite or fasten with any kind of metallic cement.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and *soldered* up, has upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Tin-plates are *soldered* with an alloy consisting of from one to two parts of tin, with one of lead. Pewter is *soldered* with a more fusible alloy, containing a certain proportion of bismuth added to the lead and tin; iron, copper, and brass are *soldered* with spelter, an alloy of zinc and copper, in nearly equal parts; silver, sometimes with pure tin but generally with silver-solder. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Mend; unite anything broken.

It booteth them not thus to *solder* up a broken cause, whereof their first and last discourses will fall asunder.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should *solder* up the rift.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

Thou visible god,
That *solderest* close impossibilities,
And mak'st them kiss! *Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Learn'd he was in med'cinal lore;
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 223.

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
'Tis quickly *soldered*, or a new bespoken.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 369.

At the Restoration the Presbyterians, and other sects, did all unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the church.—*Swift.*

Sólder. *s.* Metallic cement; metallic body that will melt with less heat than the body to be soldered.

Goldsmiths say, the coarsest stuff
Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*

The silversmiths and braziers mix their respective *solders* with moistened borax powder. . . . The strong *solder* of the coppersmith consists of eight parts of brass and one of zinc.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sólderer. *s.* One who solders or mends.

Sóldering. *verbal abs.* Process by which two metals are soldered together.

Soldering is the process of uniting the surfaces of metals, by the intervention of a more fusible metal, which being melted upon each surface, serves, partly by chemical attraction, and partly by cohesive force, to bind them together.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sóldier. *s.* [N.Fr. *sould* = pay.]

1. Fighting man; warrior.

Your sister is the better *soldier*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 5.

Good Siward,
An older and a better *soldier* none.
Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.

A *soldier*
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth.
Id., As you like it, ii. 7.

A hateful service that dissolved the knees
Of many a *soldier*. *Chapman.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a *soldier*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Sóldieress. *s.* Female soldier.

Honour'd Hippolita,
Most dreaded Amazonian;—*Soldieress*
That equally canst poise sternness with pity.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Sóldierlike. *adj.* Martial; warlike; military; becoming a soldier.

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a *soldierlike* word, and a word of good command.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Sóldierly. *adj.* Soldierlike; having the character of a soldier.

Although at the first they had fought with beastly fury rather than any *soldierly* discipline, practice had now made them comparable to the best.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They, according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases of extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every of them upon the swords of others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as *soldierly* an action as had been performed on either side.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Sóldiership. *s.* Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill.

Thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our *soldiership*: he did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Discipled of the bravest.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

By sea you throw away
The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

Sóldiery. *s.*

1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.

The Memphian *soldiery*,
That swell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellously stood. *A. Philips.*

I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions.—*Swift.*

The controversy slept during the reign of Nicephorus, and that of Michael, surnamed Rhangabes. The monks throughout this period seem to form an independent power . . . and to dictate to the Emperor, and even to the Church. On the other hand, among the *soldiery* are heard some deep but suppressed murmurs of attachment to the memory of Constantine Copronymus. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

2. Soldiership; military service.

Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Sole. *s.* In *Icthyology*. Fish so called; Solea vulgaris.

Soals may be taken at any time of the year, but they must not be under seven inches from the eye to the end of the tail.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Sole. *s.* [Lat. *solum.*]

1. Bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedict for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all mirth.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

Tickling is most in the *soles* of the feet: the cause is the rareness of being touched there.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *soles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both.—*Ibid.*

Such resting found the *sole* of unblest feet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 237.

In the make of the camel's foot the *sole* is flat and broad, being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and somewhat callous skin, fit to travel in sandy places.—*Ray.*

2. Foot.

To redeem thy woeful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceasest not thy weary *soles* to lead.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Bottom of the shoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.—
Not I, believe me: you have dancing shoes,
With nimble *soles.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep with leather thongs.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

4. Part of anything that touches the ground.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its *sole* made exactly flat and strait, and is used for the shooting of a short joint.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sole. *v. a.* Furnish with soles: (as, 'To *sole* a pair of shoes').

His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a close short tawny down.—*Grew, Museum.*

Sole. *adj.* [Lat. *solus.*]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *sole* judge but only one: say not to others, Receive my sentence, when their authority is above thine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Orpheus every where expressed the infinite and *sole* power of one God, though he used the name of Jupiter.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

To me shall be the glory *sole* among
The infernal powers. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 135.

[He,] *sole* in power, at the beginning said,
Let sea, and air, and earth, and heaven be made:
And it was so: and, when he shall ordain
In other sort, has but to speak again,
And they shall be no more. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 669.

2. In *Law.* Not married.

Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be *sole* and unmarried.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Sólecism. *s.* [Gr. σολοικισμός, from Σόλοικοι, inhabitants of an Attic colony, who spoke a corrupt dialect.]

1. Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language: (a *barbarism* may be in one word, a *solecism* must be of more).

There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of some manuscript.—*Addison.*

This confusion of tenses, this grand *solecism* of Two Presents, is in a degree common to all postage.—*C. Lamb, Distant Correspondents.*

The last circumstance which I shall mention, as having contributed to restore society from the intellectual degradation into which it had fallen during the dark ages, is the revival of classical learning. The Latin language indeed, in which all legal instruments were drawn up, and of which all ecclesiastics availed themselves in their epistolary intercourse, as well as in their more solemn proceedings, had never ceased to be familiar. Though many *solecisms* and barbarous words occur in the writings of what were called learned men, they possessed a fluency of expression in Latin which does not often occur at present.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Great havoc . . . was made in the libraries of Constantinople at its capture by the Latins; an epoch from which a rapid decline is to be traced in the literature of the eastern empire. *Solecisms* and barbarous terms, which sometimes occur in the old Byzantine writers, are said to deform the style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.—*Ibid.*

2. Any unfitness or impropriety.

To have one fair gentlewoman thus be made
The unkind instrument to wrong another.
And one she knows not, ay, and to persever,
In my poor judgement is not warranted
From being a *solecism* in our sex,
If not in manners. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, iv. 2.

He ne'er observed you
To twirl a dish about you did not like of,
All being pleasing to you; or to take
Assay of venison, or stale fowl by your nose,
Which is a *solecism* at another's table.
Massinger, The Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

There is no decorum in it; nothing but *solecism* and absurdity.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 20: 1647.

Here also they drink tea in the afternoon, and play at cards or dance in the evening. One custom, however, prevails, which I look upon as a *solecism* in politeness. The ladies treat with tea in their turns; and even girls of sixteen are not exempted from this shameful imposition.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Sólecist. *s.* [Gr. σολοικιστής.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language.

Shall a noble writer, and an inspired noble writer, be called a *solecist*, and barbarian, for giving a new turn to a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue?—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 159.

Solecístical. *adj.* Not correct; barbarous.

He thought it made the language *solecistical* and absurd.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 157.

The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical.*—*Tyrwhitt, Glossary to Chaucer*, in voce *Self.*

Solecístically. *adv.* In a solecistical manner.

Which I had formerly for my own use set down, some of them briefly, and almost *solecistically.*—*Wollaston.*

Sólecize. *v. n.* [Gr. σολοικίζω.] Be guilty of impropriety in language.

They *solecize* in saying that works do justify.—*Dr. Clerke, Sermons*, p. 470: 1637.

This being too loose a principle . . . to fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language, when we do not like the sense.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, b. i. ch. ix.: 1660.

Sólely. *adv.* [the sound of the *l* doubled.] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *solely* heir to all his lands.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

This night's great business
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *solely* sovereign sway and masterdom.
Id., Macbeth, i. 5.

That the intemperate heat of the cline *solely* occasions this complexion, experience admits not.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

They all choose rather to rest the cause *solely* on logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of the ancients.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Sólemn. *adj.* [Lat. *solemnis*; Fr. *solennel.*]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiously grave; awful.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profaned.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 390.

3. Formal; ritual; religiously regular.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and *solemn* prayer.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

4. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious.

Then gan he loudly through the house to call,
But no one cared to answer to his cry;
There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 557.

Nor then the *solemn* nightingale
Ceased warbling, but all night tuned her soft lays.
Ibid. vii. 435.

5. Grave; affectedly serious.

When Steele reflects upon the many *solemn* strong barriers to our succession of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vanisheth: so do I, provided the epithet *solemn* goes for nothing; because though I have heard of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *solemn* barrier.—*Swift.*

Sólemness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Solemn.

1. Grave stateliness; sober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom, though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some think he wanted *solemness.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Gravity; seriousness.

Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. Religious ceremony.

Honest men's words are Stygian oaths and promises inviolable. These are not the men for whom the fetters of law were first forged; they needed not the *solemness* of oaths; by keeping their faith they swear, and evacuate such confirmations.—*Dr. T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 19.

Sólemnity. *s.*

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were these annual *solemnities* only practised in the church?—*Nelson.*

Though the days of *solemnity*, which are but few, must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion which appertains to such times; yet they increase men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present, and, by their frequent returns, bring the same at length to perfection.—*Id.*

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, saved from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Awful ceremony or procession.

Call the lady Constance;
Some speedy messenger bid her repair
To our *solemnity.* *Shakespear, King John*, ii. 2.

The moon, like to a silver bow,
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnities.*
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

There may be greater danger in using such compositions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities.*—*Bacon.*

What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see,
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity!*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1208.

Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgement may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With much more skilful cruelty, and horrible *solemnity*, he caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Gravity; steady seriousness.

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in the *solemnity* of their language.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Affected gravity.

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a sot.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 195.

This speech ended with a *solemnity* of accent.—*Female Quixote.*

Solemnizátion. *s.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Sólemnize. *v. a.* [Fr. *solemniser.*]

1. Dignify by particular formalities; celebrate.

Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies being no more *solemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Then gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize* his miraculous birth.—*Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1655.

2. Perform religiously once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized* even by our Saviour himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*

Sólemnizer. *s.* One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite or ceremony.

The second regard is of the *solemnizer.*—*Dr. Clerke's Sermon*, p. 518: 1637.

Sólemnly. *adv.* In a solemn manner.

1. With annual religious ceremonies. *Latinism.*

2. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very *solemnly.*—*Bacon, Essays.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere hurricanes arise.
Dryden.

3. With due state or form. *Latinism.*
Let him land,
And *solemnly* see him set on to London.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. chorus.

4. With religious seriousness.
To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader that he is the only person from whom I ever heard that objection.—*Swift.*

Sóleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sole.
France has an advantage, over and above its abilities in the cabinet and the skill of its negotiators; which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness*, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Sóleship. *s.* State of being not connected or implicated with others; single state.
This ambition of a sole power . . . this dangerous *soleship* is a fault in our church indeed.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 134.

Solícit. *v. a.* [Fr. *soliciter*; Lat. *solicito.*]

1. Importune; intreat.
If you bethink yourself of any crime,
Unreconciled as yet to heaven and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.
We heartily *solicit*
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Id., Richard III. iii. 7.
How he *solicits* heaven
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures.
Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mould me man? Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 744.
The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to *solicit* me with lawless love.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. Call to action; summon; awake; excite.
Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.
That fruit *solicited* her longing eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 743.
Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.—*Locke.*
He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

3. Implore; ask.
With that she wept again, till he again *soliciting* the conclusion of her story, Then must you, said she, know the story of Amphialus?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Attempt; try to obtain.
I do not long
To go a-foot yet, and *solicit* causes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain.
I have been detained all this morning *soliciting* some business between the Treasury and our office.—*Sir R. Steele, Epistolary Correspondence*, i. 128.
I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

5. Disturb; disquiet. *Latinism.*
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 167.
I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Solicitátion. *s.*

1. Importunity; act of importuning.
I can produce a man
Of female seed, far abler to resist
All his *solicitations*, and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 150.

2. Invitation; excitement.
Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them.—*Locke.*

Solícitor. *s.* [Fr. *solliciteur.*]

1. One who importunes, or entreats.
He became, of a *solicitor* to corrupt her, a most devout exhorter, and a most earnest persuader, that she should all her life-daies persiste in her most godlye profession of perpetuall virginitie.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, A a 4: 1554.

2. One who petitions for another.
Be merry, Cassio;
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die,
Than give thy cause away.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.
Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf.—*Addison.*

3. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attornies in other courts.
For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual use for the king's service requires men every way fit.—*Bacon.*

Solícitorship. *s.* Rank, or condition, of a solicitor.
Your good *solicitorship* and rogue Welborn
Were brought into her presence.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Solícitous. *adj.* [Lat. *solicitus.*] Anxious; careful; concerned: (it has commonly *about* before that which causes anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of*; *for* is proper before something to be obtained).
Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous of* the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvellously *solicitous*, there arose a question.—*Ibid.*
They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation.—*Ibid.*
Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous for* his advice.—*Ibid.*
There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In counsel sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour sent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 427.
Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began.
Id., Paradise Regained, ii. 119.
No man is *solicitous about* the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of.—*South, Sermons.*
You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous of* my reputation, which is that of your kindness.—*Dryden.*
The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Echo.
How lawful and praiseworthy is the care of a family! And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly *solicitous* temper.—*Law.*

Solícitously. *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; carefully.
The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *solicitously* avoided.—*Boyle.*
He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Solícitress. *s.* Woman who petitions for another.
I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde.—*Dryden.*

Solícitude. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *solicitudo.*] Anxiety; carefulness.
In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride and vanities.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends.—*Tatler.*
In the *plural.*
Mrs. Todgers looked a little worn by cares of gravy and other such *solicitudes* arising out of her establishment, but displayed her usual earnestness and warmth of manner.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxii.

Solicitúdinous. *adj.* Full of solicitude. *Rare.*
Move circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather carefully solicitous than anxiously *solicitudinous.*—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, sect. xxiii. (Ord MS.)

Sólid. *adj.* [Lat. *solidus*; Fr. *solide.*]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.
Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 228.

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.
Thin airy things extend themselves in place,
Things *solid* take up little space. *Cowley.*
I hear his thundering voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground.
Dryden.

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.
In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

4. Strong; firm.
The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestick.—*Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.
If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.
The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 93.

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.
These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool.—*Dryden.*

Sólid. *s.* Part containing the fluids.
The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease.—*Arbuthnot.*

Solidárity. *s.* [Fr. *solidarité.*] Joint, or joint and separate, liability. (Of recent introduction and somewhat lax application in English; a *political* rather than a *commercial* term, the *solidarity* of nations representing their mutual interests and responsibilities.)

Sólidate. *v. a.* Make firm or solid. *Rare.*
This shining piece of ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the sun's ray,
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize. *Cowley.*

Solídify. *v. n.* Grow solid; become concrete.
For the preparation of barilla these plants are dried in heaps like hay, and afterwards burnt upon a rude grating constructed over a large hole, into which the semifluid alkaline matter flows, and is there left to cool and *solidify.*—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Solídity. *s.* [Fr. *solidité.*]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity.
That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity.*—*Locke.*
The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down.—*Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.
The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*—*Addison, Spectator.*
His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning.—*Prior.*

Sólidly. *adv.* In a solid manner.

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.
A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for.—*Sir K. Digby.*
I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure.—*South, Sermons.*

Sólidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Solid; solidity; firmness; density.
It beareth misseltoe: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak.—*Bacon.*
It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contest with the iron teeth of time.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Solidúngulous. *adj.* [Lat. *solidus* + *ungula* = hoof.] Whole-hoofed.
It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Solifídian. *s.* [Lat. *solus* + *fides* = faith.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions.—*Hammond.*

Solifídian. *adj.* Professing the tenets of a solifidian.

A *solifidian* Christian is a nullifidian pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 47.

Solifídianism. *s.* Tenets of solifidians.

Such is his discourse of justification by faith without works, which runs throughout the epistle; which was abused, even in the apostolick age, to a dangerous kind of *solifidianism* by the Gnostick hereticks.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 880.

Soliloquize. *v. n.* Utter a soliloquy.

Soliloquy. *s.* [Fr. *soliloque*; Lat. *solus* = alone + *loquor* = I speak.] Discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him.—*Prior, Solomon*, preface.

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief.
Garth, Dispensary.

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*.—*Spectator.*

Sóliped. *s.* [Lat. *pes, pedis* = foot.] Animal whose hoofs are not cloven; solidungulous animal.

Solipedes, or firm-footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Solitaire. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Recluse; hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*.—*Pope.*

2. Ornament for the neck.

Before a *solitaire*, behind
A twisted ribbon.
Shenstone, Progress of Taste, pt. i.

She sees him now in sash and *solitaire*
March in review with Milo's strut and stare.
Nevile, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 70.

3. In *Ornithology.* Extinct brevipennate (short-winged) bird akin to the Dodo; Didus solitarius, or Pezophaps solitaria.

I now proceed to notice another bird of equally remarkable structure to the Dodo, and the evidence, both historical and osteological, of whose existence, though less abundant, is equally positive. The Island of Rodriguez . . . gave birth to an apterous bird called the *solitaire*, which seems to have been an homologous representative of the Dodo in [the Mauritius]. The name *solitaire* had been given to an allied, though doubtless distinct bird in Bourbon. . . . Leguat . . . probably supposed the Rodriguez bird to be the same, and therefore gave it the name which other voyagers had imposed on the Bourbon bird. But as Leguat's bird is the type of the Didus solitarius of systematists, I prefer retaining for it 'par excellence,' the name of *solitaire*.—*H. Strickland, The Dodo and its Kindred.*

Solitárian. *s.* Hermit; solitary.

This man gathered together all the dispersed monks and other *solitarians* of Italy, so that in a short time he had no less than twelve monasteries about him.—*Sir R. Twisden, Monastic Life*, p. 8.

Sólitarily. *adv.* In a solitary manner; in solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood.—*Micah*, vii. 14.

Sólitariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Solitary; solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blameworthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the sly enemy that doth most separate a man from well-doing.—*Id.*

At home in wholesome *solitariness*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

Neither did Egerton betray the air of the married man; for ineffable *solitariness* seemed stamped upon one whose private life had long been so stern a solitude.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. xiii.

Sólitary. *adj.* [F. *solitaire*; Lat. *solitarius.*]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 461.

2. Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Satan explores his *solitary* flight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 632.

Him fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1037.

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein.—*Job*, iii. 7.

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* instabilities.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sólitary. *s.*

1. One that lives alone; hermit.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*.—*Pope, Letters.*

2. In *Ornithology.* Solitaire.

Of all the birds in the island the most remarkable is that which goes by the name of the *solitary*, because it is very seldom seen in company, though there are abundance of them. The feathers of the males are of a brown grey colour; the feet and beak are like a turkey's, but a little more crooked. They have scarcely any tail, but their hind-part covered with feathers is roundish, like the crupper of a horse. . . . They never fly; their wings are too little to support their bodies; they only serve to beat themselves, and flutter when they call one another. . . . The dates of the plantane are bigger than those of the palm-tree. Having abundance of better things to feed on, fish, and flesh, fruits, &c., we left the dates for the turtles and other birds, particularly the *solitaries*. . . . The [sea-fowl] lay three times a year, and but one egg at a time, like the *solitaries*. . . .

My mouth confesses from the abundance of my heart,
That my soul is touched with sorrow
Now I am about to leave thy wholesome air,
Thy good palm wine, thy excellent melons,
Thy *solitaries*, thy lamantines,
Thy hills always verdant,
The clear water of thy rivers,
Thy fruitful and smiling sun,
And all thy innocent and rare delight.
Translation of Voyages et Aventures de François Leguat: 1720.

Sólitude. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *solitudo.*]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god.—*Bacon.*

What call'st thou *solitude?* Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command
To come, and play before thee?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 369.

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them.—*Dryden.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven.—*Law.*

3. Lonely place; desert.

In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heav'nly-pensive contemplation dwells.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Sólivagant. *adj.* [Lat. *solivagus.*] Wandering about alone.

A description of the impure drudge; . . . that is to say, a *solivagant* or solitary vagrant.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 99: 1621.

Sóllar. *s.* [L.Lat. *solarium*; N.Fr. *sollier.*] Upper room; loft; garret.

Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kel,
And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Stone steps that led to the *solar* or chamber.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford*: an. 1298.

Solmisátion. *s.* Solfaing.

Shakspeare shows by the context, that he was well acquainted with the property of these syllables [fa, *sol*, la, *mi*,] in *solmisation*, which imply a series of sounds so unnatural, that ancient musicians prohibited their use.—*Dr. Burney, Note on Shakespear's King Lear.*

Sólo. *s.* [Italian.] Tune played by a single instrument; air sung by a single voice.

There is not a labourer or handicraftman that, in the cool of the evening, does not relieve himself with *solos* and sonatas!—*Tatler*, no. 222.

It were to be wished, that in our established church extempore playing were as much discountenanced as extempore praying; and that the organist was as closely obliged, in this *solo* and separate part of his office, to keep to set forms, as the officiating minister.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 68.

Solomon's-seal. *s.* In *Botany.* Plant, akin to the lily of the valley, of the genus Convallaria (polygonatum).

Even in Europe the young shoots of Polygonatum (*Solomon's seal*) and others, have been substituted for asparagus.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Sólstice. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *solstitium.*]

1. Point beyond which the sun does not go; tropical point; point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.

2. Summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moist *solstices*, and winters fair.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Solstítial. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Happening at the solstice, or at Midsummer.

From the north to call
Decrepit Winter; from the south to bring
Solstitial Summer's heat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 654.

The fields laboured with thirst; Aquarius had not shed
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat *Solstitial* the green herbs. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 188.

Sóluble. *adj.* [Lat. *solubilis.*]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a sal oleosum, being *soluble* in water and fusible in fire.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

Solubílity. *s.* Capability of being dissolved; susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissolvable coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others.—*Glanville.*

Sólus. *adj.* [Lat.] Alone: (used in *stage directions*).

Will you shog off? I would have you *solus*.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 1.

But now . . .—slue yourself this way a bit—I would have you *solus*.' They leaned over the taffrail, while Bunce whispered with more seriousness than he usually shewed.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxvii.

Solúte. *adj.* [Lat. *solutus.*] Loose; discursive. *Rare.*

As to the interpretation of the scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised; some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted.—*Bacon, On the Advancement of Learning.* (Ord MS.)

Solútion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *solutio, -onis.*]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *solution* of continuity.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved.

Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

When salt of tartar 'per deliquium,' poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar?—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *solution* can resolve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 13.

They give the reins to wandering thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They ravel more, still less resolved,
But never find self-satisfying *solution*.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 303.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *solution* hear;
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. i.

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections.—*Watts.*

4. Release; deliverance; discharge.

A deliverance out of any state or power is called *solution.—Barrow, On the Power of the Keys.*

Sólutive. *adj.* [Fr. *solutif.*] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases.—*Bacon.*

Sólvable. *adj.* Possible to be cleared by inquiry or reason; capable of being paid: (the latter is the French meaning; *solvable* seems a more correct spelling than *solvible*; so, *resolvable*).

For *solvable* and colourable we might say solvent and apparent.—*H. Tooke, Diversions of Purley*, ii. 493.

Solve. *v. a.* [Lat. *solvo* = loose, liberate, pay.] Clear; explain; untie an intellectual knot.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 54.

The limiting of the regale only to christian princes did rather involve and perplex the cause than any way *solve* it.—*Leslie.*

Do thou, my soul, the destined period wait,
When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them.—*Watts.*

Sólvency. *s.* Ability to pay.

They see the debtor prescribing at the point of the bayonet the medium of his *solvency* to the creditor.—*Burke.*

Sólvent. *adj.* [Lat. *solvens, -entis*; pres. part. of *solvo.*]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid.—*Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

The man died in the King's Bench, and was not *solvent.—Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 207: 1693.

Sólvible. *adj.* Soluble; Solvable. *Rare.*

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvible.—Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Somátic. *adj.* [Gr. σωματικός, from σῶμα, -ατος = body.] Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the body.

The death of the body as a whole, which may appropriately be termed *somatic* death, becomes a necessary consequence of the death of a certain part of it, or molecular death, only when the cessation of activity in the latter interferes with the elaboration, the circulation, or the depuration of the blood, which supplies not merely the nutritive pabulum in every part of the organism, but also the oxygen which is essential to the activity of the nervo-muscular apparatus. . . . This term [*somatic*] was first suggested by Dr. Pritchard, in the place of the less accurate term *systemic*, which was previously in use.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 1065 and note.

Has insanity a centrifugal or a centripetal, a subjective or an objective origin? In less technical phraseology, do the disordered ideas of the insane depend upon centric causes of irritation and disease operating from within to without, or are they the consequences of eccentric or objective influences, acting from without to within. . . . Is insanity an affection of the mind 'per se'? Has the disease a psychical or a *somatic* origin? Is it possible for thought in the abstract to be diseased?—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. iii.

Sómbre. *adj.* [Fr.] Gloomy.

In Hagley you were seen
With bloodshed eyes and *sombre* mien.
Grainger, Ode to Solitude.

The dinner was silent and *sombre*; happily it was also short. Lord Marney tasted several dishes, ate of none; found fault with his own claret, though the butler had given him a choice bottle; praised Lord Mowbray's, wondered where he got it.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ii.

The evening grew more dull every moment, and a melancholy wind sounded through the deserted fields, like a distant giant whistling for his house-dog. The sadness of the scene imparted a *sombre* tinge to the feelings of Mr. Winkle. He started as they passed the angle of the trench—it looked like a colossal grave.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

Sómbrous. *adj.* Sombre.

A *sombrous* rankness of expression.—*Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, i. 74.

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 171.

Some. *pron.* [A.S. *sum.*]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found *some* fresh water.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me now leave *some* of the folk that are with me.—*Genesis*, xxxiii. 15.

First go with me *some* few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick.—*Bacon.*

3. Certain persons: (often used absolutely for *some people*; *part*).

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advised;
But running from, all to destruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon, as *some* have dream'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 459.

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sin,
But most your life and blest example win.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 314.

Opposed to *some*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

4. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to make a port.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Old men's spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at *some* good distance.—*Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *some* good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne.—*Id.*

The number slain on the rebels' part were *some* two thousand.—*Id.*

They have no black men amongst them, except *some* few which dwell on the sea-coast.—*Heylin.*

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *some* hundreds.—*Addison.*

Your good-natured gods, they say,
Descend *some* twice or thrice a-day.
Prior, The Ladle, 15.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three.
Id., Phyllis's Age.

5. One; any without determining which.

The pilot of *some* small night-founder'd skiff.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 204.

6. Sometimes in *Logic* it is equivalent to *all*.

Remember that *some* does not guarantee more than one. There is much distinction between none (no one) as the logical contrary of *some* (one or more), and nothing as the limit of *some* quantity. In passing from the proposition, 'no man can live without air,' to 'there is one man at least who can live without air,' we make a transition which alters the notions or concepts attached to man; the word man no longer represents entirely the same idea. But in passing from an indenture of apprenticeship with no premium at all, to one with a premium of one farthing, we make no change of notion. An Act was once passed exempting such indentures from duty when the premium was under five pounds sterling. The Court of King's Bench held that the exemption did not apply when there was no premium at all, because 'no premium at all' is not 'a premium under five pounds.' That is, the judges gave to nothing as the terminus of continuous quantity the force of none, as the logical contrary of *some*; and violated to the utmost the principle of the Act, which was intended as a relief to those who could only pay small premiums, and 'à fortiori,' or rather 'à fortissimo,' to those who could pay none at all. Lawyers ought to be much of logicians and something of mathematicians. *Some* may be All. In common language this is or is not the case, according to the speaker's state of knowledge. But in logic there are no implications which depend upon the matter. When a logician says that every X is Y, he means that all the X's are *some* Y's, and that some Y's are all the X's. Whether he have or have not exhausted all the Y's, he does not here profess to state, even if he knew. Again, when he says '*some* X's are Y's,' he does not mean to imply '*some* X's are not Y's'; that is, his *some* may be all, for anything he asserts to the contrary. But when two propositions, each of which contains the vague *some*, are conjoined, the mere meaning may render the conjunction an absurdity, unless *some* take the force of all. Just as in algebra, an equation, having two unknown quantities, has the values of those quantities vague; but when two such equations are conjoined, those values become definite: so in logic, in which the same thing occurs. Thus, the two propositions: all X's are some Y's, and all Y's are some X's, when true together, force the inference that *some* must in both cases be all. Forget that *some* is that which may be all, and these two propositions appear to contradict one another; very distinguished logicians have asserted that they do so.—*De Morgan, Syllabus of a Proposed System of Logic*, § 14.

Sómebody. *s.*

1. One; not nobody; person indiscriminate and undetermined.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me.—*Luke*, viii. 46.

O that sir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *somebody.—Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 4.

If there be a tacit league, it is against somewhat or *somebody*: who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No. It is against such routs and shoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature.—*Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *somebody* else might have done it for him.—*Heylin.*

We must draw in *somebody*, that may stand
'Twixt us and danger. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

The hopes that what he has must come to *somebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Person of consideration.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody.—Acts*, v. 36.

Sómedeal. *adv.* [A.S. *sumdæl; dæl* = part.] In some degree. *Obsolete.*

Siker now I see thou speak'st of spite,
All for thou lackest *somedele* their delight. *Spenser.*

Sómehow. *adv.* One way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that by their action upon one another they may be swelled *somehow*, so as to shorten the length of every fibril.—*Cheyne.*

'Ecod, my lady!' said Jonas, looking after her, and biting a piece of straw, almost to powder; 'you'll catch it for this when you are married! It's all very well now—it keeps one on, *somehow*, and you know it—but I'll pay you off scot and lot by and bye.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiv.

Sómersault. *s.* Leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head.

He could doe
The vaulter's *sombersalts*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 310.

As when some boy, trying the *somersaut*,
Stands on his head and feet, as he did lie
To kick against earth's spangled canopy.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song iii.

Sómerset. *s.* [Fr. *soubresaut.*] Current form of Somersault.

Now I'll only
Make him break his neck in doing a *sommerset*,
And that's all the revenge I mean to take of him.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

He fancied the world turned round with him, and that the revolution was just about doing the *somerset.—Account of T. Whigg, Esq.*, p. 2: 1710.

Here, the goblin gave a loud shrill laugh, which the echoes returned twenty-fold: and throwing his legs up in the air, stood upon his head, or rather upon the very point of his sugar-loaf hat, on the narrow edge of the tomb-stone: whence he threw a *somerset* with extraordinary agility, right to the sexton's feet, at which he planted himself in the attitude in which tailors generally sit upon the shopboard.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxix.

Sómething. *s.*

1. Thing existing, though it appears not what; thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar on Judoign's spacious plain
Did from afar the British chief behold,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring bosom roll'd.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small, in respect of that of the heart; but it is still *something*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

You'll say the whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about; but pray put all these *somethings* together, and what is the sum total but just nothing?—*Pope, Letters.*

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameless *somethings* in their causes sleep.
Id., Dunciad, i. 55.

2. More or less; not nothing.

Something yet of doubt remains.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 13.

Years following years steal *something* every day,
At last they steal us from ourselves away.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Still from his little he could *something* spare,
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*

3. Thing wanting a fixed denomination.

Something between a cottage and a cell—
Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell.
Harte.

4. Part.

Something of it arises from our infant state.—*Watts.*

Sómething. *adv.* In some degree; somewhat.

I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' the time: for 't must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *something* discouraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow, on the other side.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sómetime. *adv.*

1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometime* march? *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.

Good *sometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Id., Richard II.* v. 1.

2. At one time or other hereafter.

Sómetimes. *adv.* [the genitive, not the plural of *time*.]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. At one time: (opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*).

He writes not always of a piece, but *sometimes* mixes trivial things with those of greater moment: *sometimes* also, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has said enough.—*Dryden, Tales and Fables*, preface.

Sómewhat. *s.*

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the sea *somewhat* methought did rise,
Like blueish mists. *Dryden, Indian Emperor*, i. 2.

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on purpose to avoid the sight of *somewhat* that displeases him, would, for the same reason, shut them against the sun.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. More or less.

Concerning every of these, *somewhat* Christ hath commanded, which must be kept till the world's end: on the contrary side, in every of them *somewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a smatch of vitriolick.—*Grew.*

3. Part greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost.—*Dryden.*

Sómewhat. *adv.* In some degree.

The flowre of armes, Lycymnius, that *somewhat* aged grew. *Chapman.*

Holding of the breath doth help *somewhat* to cease the hiccough.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole; yet these imperfections hinder not our compassion.—*Dryden.*

Sómewhere. *adv.* In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeless and forlorn
They are return'd, and *somewhere* live obscurely.
Sir J. Denham.

Compressing two prisms hard together, that their sides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *somewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glass.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Does something still, and *somewhere* yet remain,
Reward or punishment? *Prior, Solomon*, iii. 589.

Of the dead we must speak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden says *somewhere*, Peace be to its manes.—*Pope.*

Sómewhile. *s.* [A.S. *som hwile*; *hwile* = time.] Once; for a time.

Though under colour of the shepherds *somewhile*,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own sheep,
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Somnámbulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep; *ambulo* = I walk.] Walk in one's sleep; dream or wander, as a somnambulist.

It is the bright May month: his eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose.... But all this time how fares it with his eminence, left *somnambulating* the Promenade de la Rose, and at times truculently stamping?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace*, ch. xiv.

Somnámbulism. *s.* Sleep walking.

The Jacobins are buried; but their work is not; it continues 'making the tour of the world,' as it can. It might be seen lately, for instance, with bared bosom and death-defiant eye, as far on as Greek Missolonghi; strange enough, old slumbering Hellas was resuscitated, into *somnambulism* which will become clear wakefulness, by a voice from the Rue St. Honoré!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. v.

The phenomena of *somnambulism*... occurs in a state of consciousness so far distinct from the ordinary waking condition, as not to be connected with it by the ordinary link of memory.... In either of these extreme forms of *somnambulism* [natural and artificial], and in the numerous intermediate phases which connect the two, the consciousness seems entirely given up to the one impression which is operating upon it at the time; so that whilst the attention is exclusively directed upon any object, whether actually perceived by the senses, or brought suggestively before the mind by previous ideas, nothing else is felt. Thus there may be complete insensibility to bodily pain, the *somnambulist's* whole attention being given to what is passing in his mind.... So, again, when the attention of the *somnambulist* is fixed upon a certain train of thought, whatever may be spoken in harmony with this, is heard and appreciated, but what has no relation to it, or is in discordance with it, is disregarded.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 827: 1853.

Somnámbulist. *s.* One who walks in his sleep.

The *somnambulist* directs himself with unerring certainty through the most intricate windings, and over the most dangerous precipices; and, without any apparent assistance from the organs of sense, has been known to read, write, and compose.—*Bishop Porteus, Sermons*: 1789.

(See, also, under Somnambulism.)

Sómner. *s.* Summoner: (this latter being the *commoner* word: *Somner* and *Sumner*, however, are current as proper names. Another form of this word is *Summers*; upon which the remark has been made that those proper names which seem to be derived from the seasons are only so in appearance. *Spring* is a topographical term and *Winter* = Vintner: *Autumn*, being non-existent.)

We are desirous to redress such abuses and grievances, as are said to grow by *somners* or apparitors.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, § 138.

Somníferous. *adj.* [Lat. *somnifer*; *somnus* = sleep + *fero* = I bear.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

They ascribe all this redundant melancholy to *somniferous* potions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 59.

I wish for some *somniferous* potion that might force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in sorrow.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Sómnolence. *s.* [Lat. *somnolentia*.] Tendency to fall asleep; sleepiness; drowsiness.

Somnolence after meals is a similar sign of a weak digestion.—*Dr. Mason Good, System of Medicine.*

Sómnolent. *adj.* Sleepy; drowsy.

He is invincibly *somnolent*.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Son. *s.* [A.S. *suna*.]

1. Male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.

Cast out this bond-woman and her *son*.—*Genesis*, xxi. 10.

She had a *son* for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her bed.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wise father, who would have his *sons* exercised with labour and pain, that they may gather strength.—*Addison.*

2. Descendant, however distant: (as, 'the *sons* of Adam').

I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings.—*Isaiah*, xix. 11.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent.

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

4. Native of a country.

Britain then
Sees arts her savage *sons* controul. *Pope.*

5. Second person of the Trinity.

If thou be the *Son* of God, come down.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 40.

6. Product of anything.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *sons* of earth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The rest of my forgotten ancestors
Were *sons* of earth like him, or *sons* of whores.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 139.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parent's undecaying strength declare.
Sir R. Blackmore.

7. In scripture (as in *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light), denoting some quality.

This new favourite
Of Heaven, this man of clay, *son* of despite.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 175.

Son-in-law. *s.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *son-in-law* is far more fair than black.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,
(Such is our doom), a chief renown'd in war,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 371.

Sonáta. *s.* [Italian.] Musical composition, strictly for a single instrument, but sometimes applied to compositions for more than one.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *sonata* on his viol,
Unless he had the total gut,
Whence every string at first was cut?
Prior, Alma, iii. 436.

This Preface [of Purcel] was written a year after the death of Charles II. and prefixed to a set of *sonatas*.—*Mason, Essays, Historical and Critical, on English Church Music.*

Sonata... at present... is confined to solos for a single instrument; as Corelli's solos for the violin, Martini's solos for the German flute; and trios, or compositions in three parts, for two violins and a base, &c. But which in the body of these works are all called *sonatas*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Sonata in music [is] an instrumental composition, usually containing three movements, an allegro, a slow movement, and a rondo. Modern *sonatas* are generally for one or two instruments only, as for the pianoforte, or for the piano and violin.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Song. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Anything modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dance and *song*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 243.

He first thinks fit no sonnetter advance
His censure farther than the *song* or dance.
Dryden.

2. Poem to be modulated by the voice.

In her days every man shall sing
The merry *songs* of peace to all his neighbours.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 4.

3. Lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tuned to his British lyre this ancient *song*.
Dryden, Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond.

There we awhile will rest;
Our next ensuing *song* to wond'rous things addrest.
Drayton.

4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroic *song* pleased me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 25.

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue or in *song*. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her *song* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

An old song. Trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*.—*Dr. H. More.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobbler to resign all for an *old song*.—*Addison.*

Sóngish. *adj.* Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Rare.*

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing.—*Dryden.*

Sóngster. *s.* [see under Spinster.] Singer.

The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their various notes, did seem to welcome him as he passed. —*Howell.*

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Either *songster* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 449.

Sóngstress. *s.* [see under Spinster.] Female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Here the poet availed himself of an opportunity of paying a just compliment to the voice and skill of a real *songstress.—Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Soníferous. *adj.* [Lat. *sonus* = sound + *fero* = I bear.] Giving or bringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the etherial part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies.—*Derham.*

Sónnet. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *sonetto.*]

1. Short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule.

It is known by adepts that the *sonnet* is composed of two quatrains and two tercets; and that this form, most frequently contained in four rhymes, never admit more than five. Adepts find an harmonious grace in its peculiar cut or divisions: in its two quatrains which, on similar rhymes, exhibit the subject and prepare the emotion: in its two tercets, which by a more rapid movement answer the excited expectation, complete the image, and satisfy the natural emotion. The *sonnet*, essentially musical, essentially founded on the harmony of the sounds, the name of which it bears, acts on the heart much more by the words than by the thought: the richness, the plenitude of rhymes, constitute a part of its grace. The recurrence of the same sounds makes an impression so much the more forcible in proportion to its being more repeated and more complete; the reader is astonished at finding himself moved, without almost being able to say what has contributed to cause his natural emotion. . . . Proceeding now to give a particular account of mechanism of the Italian *sonnet*, which is κατ' ἐξοχήν; or par excellence, the *sonnet*, it is to be observed that all other kinds, whatever be the reputation which they possess or deserve, are not entitled to the appellation. They are irregular in their structure, and rather resemble a mazy wilderness than an elegantly arranged garden; and certainly are devoid of that systematic form which constitutes the difficulty and beauty, and even essence, of the *sonnet*. The mechanism, then, for the Italian *sonnet* is the following:—The quatrains which form the first eight verses or lines, ought to be on two different rhymes, which may be arranged in three different manners: in the first, which is the most used; the first line rhymes with the fourth, the fifth, and the eighth; the second, with the third, the sixth, and the seventh: in the second, the first line rhymes with the third, the fifth, and seventh; the second with the fourth, sixth, and eighth: in the third, the first line rhymes with the third, the sixth, and eighth; the second, with the fourth, the fifth, and seventh. With regard to the six lines of the two tercets, there are also three sorts of arrangement; the lines of the first tercet, in the first instance, being on three different rhymes, which have their respective corresponding ones in the three verses of the second, in any order whatever, according to the will or necessity of the composer. Secondly, of these six lines the first is made to rhyme with the third and the fifth; the second with the fourth and the sixth. Lastly, the first rhymes with the third, fourth, and sixth; and the second only with the fifth.—*W. Pulling, Sonnets written strictly in the Italian Style, Prefatory Essay:* 1840.

2. Small poem.

Let us into the city presently,
To sort some gentlemen well skill'd in musick;
I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Sónnet. *v. n.* Compose sonnets. *Rare.*

Nor lady's wanton love, nor wandering knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight; . . .
Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,
To paint some blowesse with a borrowed grace.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 1.

Once did I *sonnet* to my saint,
My soul in numbers move;
Once did I tell a thousand lies;
And then I was in love.
Jones, Muses' Garden of Delights: 1610.

He ascribes all virtue to his wife in strains that come almost to *sonneting.—Milton, Iconoclastes,* ch. vii.

Sónnet-wríter. *s.* Sonneteer.

A suite of tales was published by George Whetstone, a *sonnet-writer* of some rank, and one of the most passionate among us, to bewail the perplexities of love!—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* iii. 483.

Sónneteer. *s.* Small poet; writer of sonnets. *Contemptuous.*

Assist me, some extemporal god of rhime;
For I am sure I shall turn *sonnetteer.*
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 2.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art. —*Spectator.*

What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starved hackney *sonnetteer* or me!
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 418.

Sónnetist. *s.* Sonneteer. *Rare.*

The prophet of the heavenly lyre,
Great Solomon, sings in the heavenly quire,
And is become a new-found *sonnetist.*
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 8.

Sonorífic. *adj.* Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say it is by an indicating form, and *sonorifick* quality, this would be unsatisfactory.—*Watts, Logick.*

Sonórous. *adj.* [Lat. *sonorus*; Fr. *sonoreux.*]

1. Loud-sounding; giving loud or shrill sound.

All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;
At which the universal host up-sent
A shout that tore hell's concave.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 539.

With *the*, the construction being *substantival.*

Again, let me ask a person of the most refined musical taste, . . . when he has heard the finest quintetto of Haydn executed by four of the first violins in the kingdom, and the finest violincello, if he would desire it to be repeated with a duplication of the parts performed by flutes, or hautboys, and a bassoon? If he should, I must shrewdly presume that a love of the *sonorous* has unaccountably mingled itself with his passion for the pathetic and sublime.—*Mason, Essays, Historical and Critical, on English Church Music,* essay i.

2. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The vowels are *sonorous.—Dryden.*

Gilbert West was born about 1705, and died in 1756: besides other verse, he published a translation of a portion of the odes of Pindar, which had long considerable reputation, but is not very Pindaric, though a smooth and *sonorous* performance.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 265.

Sonórousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sonorous.

1. Quality of giving sound.

Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied, That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty.—*Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

Sónship. *s.* Filiation; character of a son.

The epistle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but necessary to Christianity, the badge and cognizance of *sonship.—Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

But thou wert born to be a Son.
God's Son in heaven, Thy will was this,
To pass the chain of *sonship* on,
And bind in one whatever is.
Thou cam'st the Son of Man to be,
That so thy brethren too might bear
Adoptive *sonship*, and with Thee
Thy Sire's eternal kingdom bear.
Aubrey de Vere, pt. i. st. xvii.

Soon. *adv.* [A.S. *sona.*]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel;
Yet to their general's voice they *soon* obey'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 335.

You must obey me, *soon* or late;
Why should you vainly struggle with your fate?
Dryden.

2. Early; before any time supposed: (opposed to *late*).

Do this, that I may be restored to you the *sooner.* —*Hebrews,* xiii. 19.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too *soon*,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *sooner.—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles.—*Addison, Guardian.*

4. Signification of an adjective; speedy, quick.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

Make your *soonest* haste.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

Soon as. Immediately; at the very time.

As *soon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dance.—*Exodus,* xxxii. 19.

Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king.
Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments, seem great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as *soon as* we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littleness.—*Law.*

Soónly. *adv.* Quickly; speedily. *Rare.*

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work.—*Dr. H. More.*

Soot. *s.* [A.S. *soot, sot.*] Collected smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost.—*Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the *soot*, the house will be in danger of burning.—*Howell.*

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, writhed their jaws,
With *soot* and cinders fill'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 567.

Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face shall brush
The Macedonian *soot*, and shine again.
Dryden, Cleomenes

And every tongue, with utter drought,
Was withered at the root;
We could not speak, no more than if
We had been choked with *soot.*
Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

Soóted. *adj.* Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

The land was *sooted* before.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Soóterkin. *s.* [?] False birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

Knaves and fools being near of kin
As Dutch boors to a *sooterkin*,
Both parties join'd to do their best
To damn the public interest.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 145.

Sooth. *s.* [A.S. *soð.*]

1. Truth; reality.

Sir, understand you this of me in *sooth*,
The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,
Until the eldest sister first be wed.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

He looks like *sooth*: he says he loves my daughter;
I think so too; for never gazed the moon
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Id., Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in *sooth* I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps.—*Camden, Remains.*

The very *sooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I did not mean to chide you;
For, *sooth* to say, I hold it noble in you
To cherish the distress'd. *Rowe, Jane Shore,* i. 1.

2. Prognostication; soothsaying. *Rare.*

Tryed time yet taught me greater thinges;
The sodain rising of the raging seas,
The *soothe* of byrdes by beating of their winges.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

3. Sweetness; kindness.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yon proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth. Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 3.

Sooth. *adj.* [A.S. *sóð, soðe.*] True; faithful; that may be relied on.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee: if thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

Some other means I have which may be used,
Which once of Meliboeus old I learnt,
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains.
Milton, Comus, 821.

Soothe. *v. a.* [A.S. *gesoðian.*]

1. Flatter; please with blandishments.

In *soothing* them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Can I *soothe* tyranny!
Seem pleased to see my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

I've try'd the force of every reason on him,
Soothed and caress'd, been angry, *soothed* again;
Laid safety, life, and interest in his sight;
But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato.
Addison, Cato.

2. Calm; soften; mollify.

On high the beldame holds her hands . . .
Soothes her with blandishments, and frights with threats.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

3. Gratify; please.

This calm'd his cares; *soothed* with his future fame,
And pleased to hear his propagated name.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 519.

Soóther. *s.* Flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *soothers*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

Pandocheus, an inn-keeper, a receiver of all, and a *soother* of every man for his gain.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Position*, b. iv. ch. i.

Soóthing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who soothes.

Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his *soothing?*
Rowe.

Soóthingly. *adv.* In a soothing manner; with blandishments; with flattery.

Herewithal Anselmo rested the most *soothingly* and contentedly deceived that could be found in the world.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. iv. ch. vii.

Wonder and joy a passing faintness threw
Over my brow—a hand supported me,
Whose touch was magic strength: an eye of blue
Looked into mine, like moonlight, *soothingly.*
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.

Soóthly. *adv.* [A.S. *soðlice.*] In truth; really.

He was fain to use his wits, and *soothly* to tell them, I have seen your face.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 48.

Soóthsay. *v. n.* Predict; foretell.

A certain damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying.—Acts*, xvi. 16.

Soothsáy. *s.* Prediction. *Rare.*

Well seene in every science that mote be,
And every secret worke of nature's wayes,
In wittie riddles, and in wise *soothsayes.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen. iv. 2, 35.

Soóthsayer. *s.* Foreteller; prognosticator.

Scarce was Musidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers* who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Soóthsaying. *s.* Prophecying.

Divinations, and *soothsayings*, and dreams are vain.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiv. 5.

Soótish. *adj.* Sooty. *Rare.*

Things become blacke by a *sootish* and fuliginous matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies terrified.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Ord MS.)

Soóty. *adj.* [A.S. *sotig.*]

1. Breeding soot.

By fire of *sooty* coal the alchymist turns
Metals to gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 440.

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous:

There may be some chymical way so to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. —*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All hell run out, and *sooty* flags display.
P. Fletcher, Locusts, p. 58: 1627.

All the grisly legions that troop
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras and all monstrous forms.
Milton, Comus, 603.

I looked upon that *sooty* drug, which he held up in his cruet.—*Tatler*, no. 131.

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Soóty. *v. a.* Make black with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all *sootied* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke. *Chapman.*

Sop. *v. a.* Steep in liquor.

Sop. *s.*

1. Anything steeped in liquor: (commonly to be *eaten*).

The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o' the moonshine of you.—*Id., King Lear*, ii. 2.

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Anything given to pacify: (from the *sop* given to Cerberus).

The prudent sibyl had before prepared
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard,
Which, mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just open'd to roar.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 566.

Ill nature is not cured with a *sop*; quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

Sops in wine (plural). Popular name of the pink (flower).

Bring coronations, and *sops-in wine*,
Worne of paramours.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Sops-in-wine, a flower in colour much like to a carnation, but differing in smell and quantitie.—*E. K. Notes on the Shepherd's Calendar.*

Soph. *s.* [Lat. *sophista.*] Young man who has been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge *sophs*, and three pert Templars came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 379.

Sóphi. *s.* Supreme ruler of Persia.

By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

A fig for the sultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*

Sóphical. *adj.* Teaching wisdom. *Rare.*

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.—*Dr. Harris, On the 53rd Chapter of Isaiah*, p. 256: 1739.

Sóphism. *s.* [Fr. *sophisme*; Lat. *sophisma.*] Fallacious argument; unsound subtilty; fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy.—*Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show
False pity to premeditated woe,
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harte.*

In every age it is the *sophism* of malignant and peevish men to traduce the cause of freedom itself, on account of the interested motives by which its ostensible advocates have frequently been actuated. —*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Every political party, however honourable may be its objects and character, is liable to be disgraced by the association of such unscrupulous zealots. But though it is an uncandid *sophism* to charge the leaders with the excesses they profess to disapprove in their followers, it must be confessed that few chiefs of faction have had the virtue to condemn with sufficient energy the misrepresentations which are intended for their benefit.—*Id., Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Philotas, the physician, lived in his service; and one day at supper, when Philotas silenced a tiresome talker with a foolish *sophism*, the young Antony gave him as a reward the whole sideboard of plate. —*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. x.

The ambiguity of the word 'infinite' is the real fallacy in the amusing logical puzzle of Achilles and the Tortoise, a puzzle which has been too hard for the ingenuity or patience of many philosophers, and among others of Dr. Thomas Brown, who considered the *sophism* as insoluble; as a sound argument, though leading to a palpable falsehood; not seeing that such an admission would be a reductio ad absurdum of the reasoning faculty itself. The fallacy, as Hobbes hinted, lies in the tacit assumption that whatever is infinitely divisible is infinite.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. vii.

Sóphist. *s.* [Fr. *sophiste*; Lat. *sophista.*] Professor of philosophy.

The court of Crœsus is said to have been much resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign.—*Sir W. Temple.*

He [Alexander] was desirous of carrying away with him some of the Indian *sophists* as companions of Anaxarchus. Fifteen of them were pursuing their contemplative exercises in a grove near Taxila, and Onesicritus was sent to them with the king's invitation. It was rejected with disdain by Dandamis, the eldest and head of the cœnobites: but one of them—by the Greeks nicknamed Calanus—was induced, it is said, by the persuasion of Taxiles, to accept it, and accompanied Alexander to the end of his expedition; a sacrifice of his independence, by which he incurred the contempt of his fellow-recluses.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

Now such musical teachers as Damon, and the others above-mentioned, were *sophists*, not merely in the natural and proper Greek sense of that word, but to a certain extent, even in the special and restricted meaning which Plato afterwards thought proper to confer upon it. A *sophist*, in the genuine sense of the word, was a wise man—a clever man—one who stood prominently before the public as distinguished for intellect or talent of some kind. Thus Solon and Pythagoras are both called *sophists*; Thamyras, the skilful bard, is called a *sophist*: Sokrates is so denominated, not merely by Aristophanes, but by Æschines. Aristotle himself calls Aristippus, and Xenophon calls Antisthenes both of them disciples of Sokrates by that name: Xenophon, in describing a collection of instructive books, calls them 'the writings of old poets and *sophists*,' meaning by the latter word prose-writers generally. Plato is alluded to as a *sophist*, even by Sokrates: Sokrates himself was harshly criticised as a *sophist*, and defends both himself and his profession. Lastly, Timon, the friend and admirer of Pyrrho, about 300–280 B.C., who bitterly satirised all the philosophers, designated them all, including Plato and Aristotle, by the general name of *sophists*. In this large and comprehensive sense, the word was originally used, and always continued to be so understood among the general public. But along with this idea, the title *sophist* also carried with it or connoted a certain invidious feeling. Timon, who hated the philosophers, thus found the word *sophist* exactly suitable in sentiment as well as meaning to his purpose in addressing them. Now, when in the period succeeding 450 B.C., the rhetorical and musical teachers came to stand before the public at Athens in such increased eminence, they, of course, as well as other men intellectually celebrated, became designated by the appropriate name of *sophists*. But there was one characteristic peculiar to themselves whereby they drew upon themselves a double measure of that invidious sentiment which lay wrapped up in the name. They taught for pay: of course, therefore, the most eminent among them taught only the rich, and earned large sums: a fact naturally provocative of envy, to some extent, among the many who benefited nothing by them; but still more among the inferior members of their own profession. But even great minds, like Sokrates and Plato, though much inferior to any such envy, cherished in that age a genuine and vehement repugnance against receiving pay for teaching. . . . Plato not only stole the name out of general circulation, in order to fasten it specially to his opponents, the paid teachers, but also connected with it express discreditable attributes, which formed no part of its primitive and recognised meaning, and were altogether distinct from, though grafted upon, the vague sentiment of dislike associated with it. Aristotle, following the example of his master, gave to the word *sophist* a definition substantially the same as that which it bears in the modern languages—'an impostrous pretender to knowledge, a man who employs what he knows to be fallacy, for the purpose of deceit and getting money.' And he did this at a time when he himself, with his estimable contemporary, Isokrates, were considered at Athens to come under the designation of *sophists*, and were called so by every one who disliked either their profession or their persons.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Sóphister. *s*

1. Disputant fallaciously subtle; artful but insidious logician.

It is great sin to swear unto a sin;
But greater sin to keep a sinful oath.—
A subtle traitor needs no *sophister.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no such thing.—*Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age*, preface.

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of Christians.—*Rogers.*

2. Professor of philosophy; sophist.

Alcidimus the *sophister* hath arguments to prove

that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sóphister. *v. a.* Maintain by a fallacious argument. *Obsolete.*

It is well *sophistred* of you both: preposterous are your judgements evermore: yee judge evill good, and good evill.—*Lord Cobham,* in *Fox's Acts and Monuments.*

Sophístic. *adj.* Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

Fraud is the ready minister of injustice: — the currency of false pretence and *sophistick* reasoning was expedient to their designs.—*Burke, Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

Sophístical. *adj.* Fallaciously and plausibly subtle, after the manner of a sophist.

The subtyll persuacions and *sophistical* cavillations of the papistes.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Doctrine of the Sacrament,* fol. 112: 1550.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* couzenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublunary world.—*Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical* knot.—*Dr. H. More.*

Sophístically. *adv.* In a sophistic manner.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically.*—*Swift.*

Sophísticate. *v. a.* Adulterate; corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where scarce any probable shew appeareth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Here's three of us are *sophisticated.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones.—*Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy in this particular, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will.—*South, Sermons.*

The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, lest it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice.—*Bentley.*

Sophísticate. *part. adj.* Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter far than she:
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,
And such no woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *sophisticate.* *Cowley, Song.*

Since then a great part of our scientifical treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone.—*Glanville.*

So truth, when only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate. Dryden.*

Sophisticátion. *s.* Adulteration; not genuineness.

Besides easy submissions to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasons.—*Glanville.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial.—*Boyle.*

Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating anything with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain.—*Quincy.*

Sophísticator. *s.* Adulterator; one who makes things not genuine.

I cordially commend, that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape,* p. 107: 1654.

Great depravers and *sophisticators* of antiquity.—*Bibliotheca Biblica,* i. 306.

Sóphistry. *s.*

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the natures of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt.—*South, Sermons.*

Numerous similar instances might be found of fallacies thus veiled by indistinctness of language in most of the treatises extant on 'fatalism,' 'free-agency,' and other kindred matters; in which the words 'may,' 'can,' 'possible,' &c., are understood partly in reference to power, partly to probability. In these, however, and in all other cases where indistinctness of language serves to veil *sophistry* from a man's hearers, or—which is quite as common—from himself, the expressions must always appear intelligible, and we must follow, or imagine we follow the meaning, as we proceed. There are, however, certain spurious kinds, as they may be called, of writing or speaking, (distinct from what is strictly termed *sophistry,*) in which obscurity of style may be apposite.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric,* pt. iii. ch. i. § 4.

What probability was there that any sheriff would pack a jury, that any barrister would employ all the arts of *sophistry* and rhetoric, ... in order to convict an innocent person of burglary or sheepstealing? But on a trial for high treason a verdict of acquittal must always be considered as a defeat of the government; and there was but too much reason to fear that many sheriffs, barristers, and judges might be impelled ... to do anything which might save the government from the inconvenience and shame of a defeat.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xviii.

2. Logical exercise.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry,* themes, and declamations.—*Felton.*

Sopíted. *adj.* [Lat. *sopitus,* pass. part. of *sopio.*] Laid to sleep; deadened. *Rare.*

That in our present scene of existence, our natural powers are tied down, *sopited,* and fettered by the manner of our origination and coming into natural life, is self-evident.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures.* (Ord MS.)

Soporíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *sopor* + *fero* = I bear.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleeps.—*Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor.—*Swift.*

Soporífic. *adj.* Causing sleep; opiate; narcotic.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities.—*Locke.*

Sóporous. *adj.* [Lat. *soporus.*] Sleepy; causing sleep.

In small syncopes it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming,* p. 58.

Sorb. *s.* [Lat. *sorbum.*] Service-tree; berry of the tree.

The timber of the *sorb* is useful to the joiner.—*Evelyn.*

Sorbition. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sorbeo* = I suck up; *sorbitio, -onis.*] Act of drinking or sipping.

Sorbónical. *adj.* Belonging to a Sorbonist.

Great-bellyed braggers, or *sorbonycall* masters in Parys, which, commynge with rede faces from the cherefull bankett of Bacchus, called prandium theologicum, condempned Martyne Luther in 1523.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Fox,* fol. 36: 1543.

The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne,* p. 626.

Sórbonist. *s.* Doctor of the theological house of *Sorbon,* or *Sorbonne,* in the University of Paris: (the *Sorbonne* was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there).

In school-divinity as able
As he that hight irrefragable:
A second Thomas, or at once
To name them all, another Dunce;
Profound in all the nominal
And real ways beyond them all;
For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 151.

Sórcerer. *s.* [Fr. *sorcier*; L.Lat. *sortiarius,* from *sortes* = lots.] Conjurer; enchanter; magician.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many such like libertines of sin.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

[He] saw a sable *sorcerer* arise,
Swift to whose hand a winged volume flies;
All sudden gorgons hiss, and dragons glare,
And ten-horn'd fiends and giants rush to war.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 233.

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God.—*Watts, Logick.*

Sórceress. *s.* Female sorcerer; enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Divers witches and *sorceresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours.—*Bacon.*

The snaky *sorceress* that sat
Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 724.

How cunningly the *sorceress* displays
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine!
Id., Samson Agonistes, 819.

Sórcerous. *adj.* Containing enchantments.

The *sorcerous* proceedings of Silvester.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries,* pt. ii. b. vi.; 1550.

Th' art ent'ring Circe's house,
Where by her med'cines, black and *sorcerous,*
Thy souldiers all are shut in well arm'd sties,
And turn'd to swine. *Chapman.*

The wine being consecrated, it is carried home, that therewith they may sprinkle their houses, to preserve them from witchcraft and *sorcerous* incantations.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews,* p. 127: 1675.

Sórcery. *s.* Magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold, and *sorceries* terrible,
Was banish'd. *Shakespear, Tempest,* i. 2.

Adders' wisdom I have learn'd
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 936.

Actæon has long tracts of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sorcery.*—*Tatler.*

Sord. *s.* Sward. *Rare.*

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the green *sord.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

I' th' midst an altar as a landmark stood,
Rustic, of grassy *sord.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 432.

Sórdes. *s.* [Lat.] Foulness; dregs.

They swear they have found out and can sell you the true elixir, the philosopher's stone, which will turn baser metals into gold; while yet, poor men, their rags, *sords,* and beggary, sufficiently confute their rare skill. — *Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes,* p. 219: 1653.

The sea washes off the soil and *sordes* wherein mineral mosses were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous.—*Woodward.*

Sórdid. *adj.* [Lat. *sordidus.*]

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.

Never man more affected bravery and pride than they did beggary and nastiness: ... let these and their ill-advised followers pass for cynicks in Christianity; ... whatever the original rule of their *sordid* founder was.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 262.

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast;
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 413.

2. Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Thou canst not those exceptions make,
Which vulgar *sordid* mortals take. *Cowley.*

It is strange, since the priest's office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion to make it low and *sordid.* — *South, Sermons.*

3. Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid,* who refuses gold.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

But he [Lord Loughborough] was not unpopular at the head of the profession. His manners were courteous and even noble; his liberality was great. Wholly above any *sordid* feelings of avarice or parsimony, and only valuing his high station for the powers which it conferred, and the dignity with which it was compassed round about, he maintained its state with a munificent expenditure, and amassed no money for his heirs.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Loughborough.*

Sórdidly. *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; poorly; covetously.

Sórdidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sordid.

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius.—*Cowley.*

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deters people from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness.—*Ray.*

Sore. *s.* [A.S. *sár* = pain.] Place tender and painful; place excoriated; ulcer: (not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cause; to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happen).

Let us hence provide
A salve for any *sore* that may betide.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.

Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand, to launce the *sore*,
And cut the head; for, till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed and gathers ground.
Dryden.

By these all fest'ring *sores* her councils heal,
Which time or has disclosed, or shall reveal.
Id., Hind and Panther, ii. 367.

Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon *sores*.—*Bentley.*

Sore. *adj.* [A.S. *sár* = painful.]

1. Tender to the touch.

We can ne'er be sure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And just so far are *sore* and grieved,
As by the fancy is believed.
Butler, Hudibras, ii, 1, 197.

While *sore* of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why should we tempt the doubtful die again?
Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes, If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught.—*Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Laugh at your friends; and, if your friends are *sore*,
So much the better, you may laugh the more.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i.

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement.

My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there is no whole part in my body.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxxviii. 7.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this *sore* night
Hath trifled former knowings.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.—*Id., King Lear*, iii. 5.

Sore hath been their fight,
As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 687.

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *sore*,
Sweet rest seize thee evermore.
Id., Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal inconveniences should attend the discharge of their duty.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Bad. *Obsolete.*

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

Sore. *adv.* [A.S. *sáre*; German, *sehr.*]

1. Intensely; in a great degree.

Good men delight *sore* when they hear of virtuous men.—*Fox, Acts and Monuments, Thorpe's Examination* (in 1407).

Thou *sore* longedst after thy father's house, [in the Transl. of 1578, 'thou greatly longedst.']—*Genesis*, xxxi. 30.

2. With painful or dangerous vehemence; very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity.

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal steel him smote again so *sore*,
That headless his unwieldy body lay.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me *sore*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxxviii. 2.

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *sore*.
Daniel.

Though iron hew and mangle *sore*,
Wood wounds and bruises honour more.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 811.

So that if Palamon were wounded *sore*,
Arcite was hurt as much.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 274.

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard:
At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd.
Id., Wife of Bath's Tale, 509.

How, Didius, shall a Roman *sore* repulsed
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions?
A. Philips.

Sore. *v. a.* Wound; make sore. *Rare.*

The wyde wound . . .
Was closed up, as it had not been *sored*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 38.

Sore. *s.* [see under Sorrel.]

1. Hawk of the first year.

The distinction of eyess and ramage hawks, of *sores* and entermewers.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 118.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Of the *soar-falcon* so I learn to flye.
Spenser, Hymns.

2. Buck of the fourth year.

A buck is the first year a fawn; the second year, a pricket; the third year, a *sorrell*; and the fourth year, a *soare*.—*Return from Parnassus*: 1606.

Sórehon. *s.* See Sorn.

They exact upon them all kinds of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sorehon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Sórely. *adv.* In a sore manner.

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here's the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there! the heart is *sorely* overcharged.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

That which gladded all the warrior train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 723.

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuse myself so *sorely*,
That I will enjoy no more.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 6.

Sóreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sore; tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *soreness* that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sorites. *s.* [from Gr. σωρὸς = heap.] In *Logic.* Series of elliptic syllogisms, i.e. syllogisms in which the conclusion of all but the last is omitted; e.g. instead of A = B, C = A, C = B, the sequence is C = A, D = C, E = D, E = A.

The instances given in the extracts are legitimate; but it is easy to see how the *sorites* may lend itself to a sophism. Let A = 100; B = a large number; C = 99; D = 98; and E = 97. By continuing the train of argument in a series of numbers, each imperceptibly smaller than the number preceding, we arrive at *one*; and thus, inasmuch as, *in the fact of its being a large number*, it has been treated as equal to any of the ones between it and 99 (99 itself being equal, *as a large number*, to 100), we get as the result 1 = 100. That this is not the case is evident. Where, however, can we draw the distinction? It is chiefly as an instrument of sophistry that the *sorites* has commanded attention; and this we expect from its name. A heap (σωρὸς) of wheat gives us *large* numbers of grains. Take away one at a time, and when does the number become *small?* Another familiar illustration is got from the hairs in a horse's tail. They are *many*. Pluck them out one by one, and say when they become *few*. This is the result of a series of subtractions. A series of additions gives us, of course, the converse. *One* is a small number; a *hundred* a large one. But add *one* at a time, and the difficulty of saying where the small number ends and the large one begins is manifest.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sorites*, or a heap.—*Dryden.*

Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme.—*Watts, Logick.*

The *sorites* . . . is strictly syllogistic; as may be seen by the examples. If the premises stated be true, the conclusion must be true. For, when you have a string of syllogisms in the first figure, in which the conclusion of each is made the premiss of the next, till you arrive at the main or ultimate conclusion of all, you may sometimes state these briefly, in the form called *sorites*; in which the predicate of the first proposition is made the subject of the next; and so on, to any length, till finally the predicate of the last of the premises is predicated (in the conclusion) of the subject of the first: . . . 'The English are a brave people; a brave people are free; a free people are happy, therefore the English are happy.' A *sorites*, then, has as many middle terms as there are intermediate propositions between the first and the last; and consequently, it may be drawn out into as many separate syllogisms; of which the first will have, for its major premiss, the second, and for its minor, the first, of the propositions of the *sorites*; as may be seen by the example. The reader will perceive also by examination of that example, and by framing others, that the first proposition in the *sorites* is the only minor premiss that is expressed: when the whole is resolved into distinct syllogisms, each conclusion becomes the minor premiss of the succeeding syllogism. Hence, in a *sorites*, the first proposition, and that alone, of all the premises, may be particular; because in the first figure the minor may be particular, but not the major; and all the other propositions, prior to the conclusion, are major premises. It is also evident that there may be, in a *sorites*, one, and only one, negative premiss, viz. the last: for if any of the others were negative, the result would be that one of the syllogisms of the *sorites* would have a negative minor premiss; incompatible with correctness.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 7.

Sorn. *v. n.* See extract.

Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among his tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands 'giliwitfitts,' and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*.—*Macbean.*

Sórner. *s.* Chieftain who lives in the house of a tenant at his expense.

(For example, see preceding entry.)

Sórrel. *adj.* Reddish; inclining to a red colour: (as, 'a *sorrel* horse').

To redden herrings, lay them on hurdles in a close room, and there smoke them with the dried leaves of elm or oak, or with tanner's bark, until they have gotten their *sorrel* hue.—*Cotgrave*, in voce *Saurir.*

[*Sorrel.*—1. French *sorel*, the herb *sorrel*, or sour-dock; *sorel du bois*, sour sorrel, wood sour [wood-sorrel]. (Cotgrave.) Norse, *suregras*; German, *sauerampfer*; Greek, ὄξαλις, from ὄξυς = sharp. A horse of a mixed red colour. Italian, *sauro*, a sorrel colour of a horse. French, *saur*, sorrel of colour; *harene saur*, a red herring. *Saurer les harencs*, to redden herrings, to lay them on hurdles in a close room and then smoke them with dried leaves until they have gotten their sorrel hue; *sorer*, to reek, to dry or make red as herrings in the smoke. (Cotgrave.) As the sorrel stems are of a brown-red colour, strikingly conspicuous in a field of mowing-grass, the word may simply signify the colour of sorrel. On the other hand it may be from Platt-Deutsch, *soor*, dry; Old High German *sauren*, *soren*, to dry. See Scar. The name of the colour would then be taken from that of a dried herring.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Sórrel. *s.*

1. Buck of the third year.

I am but a mere *sorell*; my head's not hardened yet!—*A Christian turned Turk*: 1612.

(See also under Sore, *s.* 2.)

2. Native plant of the genus Rumex (acetosa and acetosella); the *wood* sorrel is Oxalis (acetosella and corniculata).

Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun.—*Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sórrily. *adv.* In a sorry manner; meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily*. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

How does this hero in buskins perform? So wretchedly and *sorrily*, so exactly to the same tune and his wonted pitch, that he has not struck one right stroke.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 53.

Sórrow. *v. n.* [A.S. *sorgian.*] Grieve; be sad; be dejected.

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance.—2 *Corinthians*, vii. 9.

The miserable change, now at my end,
Lament nor *sorrow* at.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

Wherever sorrow is, relief would be;
If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermined. *Id., As you like it*, iii. 5.

I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 117.

Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores. *Pope.*

Sórrow. *s.* [A.S. *sorg, sorh.*] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning: (not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good).

Sorrow on thee, on all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery!
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

A world of woe and *sorrow*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 333.

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But having you, can show no *sorrow* now.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil.—*Locke.*

Sórrowed. *adj.* Accompanied with sorrow. *Obsolete.*

Now the publick body, which doth seldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon;
And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

The much wronged and over *sorrowed* state of matrimony.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Sórrowful. *adj.*

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory.—*Tobit*, xiii. 14.

2. Deeply serious.

Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful* spirit: I have drunk neither wine nor strong drink, but I have poured out my soul before the Lord.—1 *Samuel*, i. 15.

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat.—*Job*, vi. 7.

Sórrowfully. *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.

The matter he hath *sorrowfully* lamented.—*Lord Herbert, History of Henry VIII.* p. 471.

Sórrowing. *s.* [A.S. *sorgung.*] Expression of sorrow.

Marina, hearing sighs, to him drew near;
And did entreat his cause of grief to hear;
But had she known her beauty was the sting,
That caused all this instant *sorrowing*,
Silence in bands her tongue had stronger kept.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song i.

Sórrowless. *adj.* Free from sorrow.

If their repentance be *sorrowless*, it will prove but a sorry one.—*Hewyt, Sermon*, p. 23: 1658.

Sórry. *adj.* [A.S. *sœrig, sarig.*]

1. Grieving for something past: (generally used of slight or casual miscarriages or vexations, but sometimes of greater things; it does not imply any long continuance of grief).

The king was *sorry*: nevertheless for the oath's sake, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her.—*Matthew*, xiv. 9.

O, forget
What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.
Id., King Lear, ii. 2.

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received.—*Swift.*

2. Melancholy; dismal.

They espide
A *sorie* sight as ever seen with eye;
A heedlesse ladie lying him beside,
In her own blood all wallow'd woefully.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *sorriest* fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should, indeed, have died
With them they think on.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison.—*Glanville.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to teaze the housewife's wool.
Milton, Comus, 749.

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave!—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader.—*Dryden.*

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Sort. *s.* [Fr. *sorte*; Lat. *sors, sortis* = lot.]

1. Kind; species.

[He] on the Assyrian mount
Saw him disfigured more than could befall
Spirit of happy *sort*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 126.

A substantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *sort* of men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought.—*Walsh.*

Endeavouring to make the signification of specifick names clear, they made their specifick ideas of the *sorts* of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them.—*Locke.*

With *sizes.*

Mistresses of all *sorts* and *sizes*.
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*
As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 816.

3. Degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind.—*Romans*, xv. 16.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style.—*Dryden.*

4. Class, or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 129.

Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompany each other.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

5. Company; knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a *sort* of traitors here.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

A *sort* of lusty shepherds strive. *Waller.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Obsolete.*

Is signior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

7. Lot. *Latinism.*

Make a lott'ry,
And by decree let blockish Ajax
Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Sort. *v. a.*

1. Separate into distinct and proper classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *sort* our nobles from our common men.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 7.

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself.—*Boyle.*

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

With this desire, she hath a native might
To find out every truth, if she had time;
The innumerable effects to *sort* aright,
And by degrees from cause to cause to climb.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another, and that either by refraction, or by reflexion.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

But grant that actions best discover man,
Take the most strong, and *sort* them as you can:
The few that glare, each character must mark:
You balance not the many in the dark.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 119.

2. Reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;
And never be Bassanio so from me;
But God *sort* all!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. Conjoin; put together in distribution.

For, when she *sorts* things present with things past,
And thereby things to come doth oft foresee;
When she doth doubt at first, and chuse at last,
These acts her own, without her body be.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

(With *out*). Cull; choose; select.

Send his mother to his father's house,
That he may *sort* her *out* a worthy spouse.
Chapman.

Sort. *v. n.*

1. Be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together.—*Woodward.*

2. Consort; join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children makes them base, and *sort* with any company.—*Bacon.*

3. Suit; fit.

A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it *sorteth* with the person.—*Bacon.*

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations.—*Id.*

Among unequals, what society
Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due,
Given and received. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 383.

The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them several charge,
As *sorted* best with present things. *Ibid.* x. 649.

For diff'rent stiles with diff'rent subjects *sort*,
As several garbs with country, town, and court.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 322.

4. Terminate; issue. *Obsolete.*

It *sorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat.—*Bacon.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience.—*Id.*

5. Have success; terminate in the effect desired. *Obsolete.*

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh and a flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction.—*Bacon.*

6. Fall out. *Obsolete.*

And so far am I glad it did so *sort*,
As this their jangling I esteem a sport.
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Sórtable. *adj.* Suitable; befitting. *Rare.*

The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a princess.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.

Nothing *sortable* either to his disposition or breeding.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 6.

Sórtal. *adj.* A coined word with the sense as suggested in the extract. It has not gained currency.

As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general from 'genus,' name stands for. —*Locke.*

Sórtance. *s.* Suitableness; agreement. *Rare.*

Here doth he wish his person, with such power
As might hold *sortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Sórtilege. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sortilegium.*] Act or practice of drawing lots.

Sortilégious. *adj.* Relating to sortilege. *Rare.*

Horace makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in *sortilegious* charms.—*Daubuz, On the Revelations edited by P. Lancaster*, p. 46.

Nor were they made to decide horarie questions, or *sortilegious* demands.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, 345. (Ord MS.)

Sórtilegy. *s.* Sortilege.

Even in *sortilegies*, and matters of greatest uncertainty, there is a settled and preordered course of effect.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, § 18.

Sórting. *verbal abs.* Arrangement.

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man.—*Locke.*

Sortítion. *s.* [Lat. *sortitio.*] Selection or appointment by lot.

The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamless coat: those poor spoils cannot so much enrich them as glorify thee, whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous *sortitions.*—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Soss. *v. n.* [see Souse.] Sit lazily on a chair; fall at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown,
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air,
To *sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

Soss. *s.* See Souse.

Sot. *s.* [A.S.; Provincial German *sott, zot*; Fr. *sot*, m.; *sotte*, f.]

1. Fool; foolish fellow; blockhead; dull ignorant stupid fellow; dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son
When I inform'd him, then he'll call me *sot*,
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Either our brags
Were crackt-of kitchen trulls, or his description
Proved us unspeaking *sots*. *Id., Cymbeline*, v. 5.

Soul-blinded *sots*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.
Drayton.

Tell him no history or antiquity can match his conduct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short.—*South, Sermons.*

Were you the son of some rich usurer,
That starved and damned himself to make his heir,
Left nought to do, but to inter the *sot*,
And spend with ease what he with pains had got;
'Twere easy to advise how you might live,
Nor would there need instruction then to give.
Oldham, A Satire addressed to a Friend.

2. One stupified by drinking.

Every sign
That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine.
Lord Roscommon.

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word:
A brutal *sot*; who, while she holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed.
Granville.

Sot. *v. a.* Besot: (this *latter* the *commoner* word).

I am *sotted*,
Utterly lost: my virgin's faith has fled me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A drivelling hero, fit for a romance.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Sot. *v. n.* Tipple to stupidity. *Rare.*

He continued to doze and *sot*, and tell a tedious story, as most other landlords usually do.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xix.

Sótted. *part. adj.* Besotted; stupified.

The potion works not on the part design'd
But turns his brain and stupifies his mind;
The *sotted* moon-calf gapes.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 797.

Sóttish. *adj.*

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All's but naught:
Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of whom many were slain.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He gain'd a king,
Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 471.

'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The inhabitants of Soldania, in Africk, are so *sottish* and grossly ignorant, that they differ very little from brutes. *Bishop Wilkins.*

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology!—*Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

Sóttishly. *adv.* In a sottish manner; dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *sottishly* mad with over-great fortune, procured the king, by his letters patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy, and superstition *sottishly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion.—*Glanville.*

So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and deplorable madness in the world.—*Bentley.*

Sóttishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sottish.

1. Dulness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *sottishness*, *sottishness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion. *Holyday.*

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into.—*South, Sermons.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity.—*Bentley.*

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour.—*South, Sermons.*

Sótweed. *s.* Name for tobacco.

I scarce had filled a pipe of *sotweed*,
And by the candle made it hot-weed.
Hudibras Redivivus. (Nares by H. and W.)

Soúchy. *s.* [Dutch, *zootje, zoo, söe, söde* = a boiling, from root of *sodden.*] Generally, in English, preceded by *water*; *water-souchy* being a dish consisting of fish (flounders, perch, &c.) stewed in their own liquor, and flavoured with herbs (parsley-root, &c.)

Sough. *s.* [see Suck.]

1. Subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or *soughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Another was found in sinking a *sough-pit.*—*Woodward.*

2. Sound.

The well-greased wherry now had got between,
And bade her farewell *sough* unto the burden.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Sough. *v. n.* [see Suck.] Whistle: (applied to the *wind*).

Soúghing. *part. adj.* Sounding; sighing.

A noise like that of a great *soughing* wind.—*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 225.

The wavy swell of the *soughing* reeds.
Tennyson, The Dying Swan.

Soújee. *s.* Variety of Semolina used as food for infants.

Soul. *s.* [A.S. *sawel, sawl.*]

1. Immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the *souls* of either.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Perhaps for want of food the *soul* may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and good,
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
Since God himself, is her eternal food.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

He remembered them of the promises, seals, and oaths which by publick authority had passed for concluding this marriage, that these being religious bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not by any politick act of state be dissolved.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul's* immortality, and of some 'ubi' for the future reception of it, that we find some tract or other of it in most barbarous nations.—*Heylin.*

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 556.

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing.—*Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 171.

Join voices, all ye living *souls!* ye birds,
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise.
Ibid. v. 197.

In common discourse and writing, we leave out the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul* serve for all these principles.—*Watts.*

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.

He is the very *soul* of bounty.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

Charity, the *soul* of all the rest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 584.

5. Interior power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

6. Familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood cried 'Alas, good *soul!*'—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

This is a poor mad *soul*; and she says up and down the town, that her eldest son is like you.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

The poor *soul* sat singing by a sycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee.
Id., Othello, iv. 3, song.

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,
Your charge is such as does not need defence.
Dryden.

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope, discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn.—*Watts.*

'My dear Bantam,' said the Dowager Lady Snuphanuph, coaxingly, 'find us some nice creature to make up this table; there's a good *soul*.' Mr. Pickwick happened to be looking another way at the moment, so her ladyship nodded her head towards him, and frowned expressively.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxv.

7. Human being.

The moral is the case of every *soul* of us.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred burgeois, and about a thousand *souls*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *soul's* concern. *Swift.*

8. Active power.

Earth, air, and seas, through empty space would rowl,
And heaven would fly before the driving *soul.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 88.

9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants algebra, he must confess;
But not a *soul*, to give our arms success.
Young, Love of Fame, iii. 149.

10. Intelligent being in general.

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 816.

Soul. *v. n.* Afford suitable sustenance.

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as tooth may chawe,
And bread and wildings *souling* well.
Warner, Albion's England.

Soul-bell. *s.* Passing-bell. *Obsolete.*

We call them *soul-bells*, for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul.—*Bishop Hall, Apology against the Brownists.*

Soul-diseáse. *adj.* Diseased in mind; soul-sick.

[He] had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience:
Who, coming to that *soul-diseased* knight,
Could hardly him intreat to tell his grief.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Soúled. *adj.* Furnished with mind.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 184.

Soul-shot. *s.* [*shot*, from A.S. *sceat*.] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Roman Catholics.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called 'pecunia sepulchralis et symbolum animæ,' and in Saxon *soul-shot*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Soul-sick. *adj.* Diseased in mind.

Mankind is mortally *soul-sick*.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 51.

I am *soul-sick*,
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Soúlless. *adj.* [the *l* sounded twice, as well as doubled in the spelling.]

1. Without soul; without life.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, X. 4: ed. 1605.

Clay, not dead but *soulless*,
Though no man would choose thee;
An immortal no less
Deigns not to refuse thee.
Clay thou art, but unto spirit
All clay is of equal merit.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

2. Mean; low; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base!
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Sound. *adj.* [A.S. *sund, gesund.*]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.

He hath received him safe and *sound*.—*Luke*, xv. 27.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indisposed and sickly fit
For the *sound* man. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

He hath a heart as *sound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

We can preserve
Unhurt our minds, and understanding *sound*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 443.

The king in person visits all around
Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound*;
Honours the princely chiefs.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 729.

But Capys and the rest of *sounder* mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the deep.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 461.

When a word, which originally signifies any particular object, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called with reference to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *soundest* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and our safest eloquence concerning him is silence.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let my heart be sound in thy statutes.—*Psalms*, cxix. 80.

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick institution.—*Felton.*

The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve your devotion.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Their old theory, *sound* or unsound, was at least complete and coherent.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore either give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows.—*Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signiories whole and *sound* to themselves.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

5. Fast; hearty: (applied to *sleep*).

New waked from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 253.

Used *adverbially*. Soundly; heartily; completely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sound. *s.* [A.S. *sund* = 1. swimming; 2. water that can be crossed by swimming.] Narrow arm of the sea.

The *Sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll.—*Camden.*

Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
To ingender with the night, and blast the day.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, i. 1.

In the *plural*. Swimming-bladder: (as, *cod-sounds*).

Sound. *s.* [Fr. *sonde*.] Probe; instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound* till it meet with some resistance.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Sound. *v. a.*

1. Search with a plummet; try depth.

In this secret there is a gulph, which while we live we shall never *sound*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To *sound* the bottom of the after-times.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

2. Try; examine: (in *Surgery*, with a sound or probe).

Has he never before *sounded* you in this business?—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Invite these lords, and those he meant to *sound*.
Daniel.

I was in jest.
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast.
Dryden.

I've *sounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Try with the sounding-line.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country, and *sounded*, and found it near twenty fathoms.—*Acts*, xxvii. 27.

Sound. *s.* [Fr. *son*; Lat. *sonus*.]

1. Anything audible; noise; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasy. *Spenser.*

Come, sister, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antick round.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *sound*: so a long pole struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water maketh a *sound*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The warlike *sound* of trumpets loud.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 531.

Save yourself, there breathes not on the ground
One like your father for a silver *sound*.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox.

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *sound*; though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion.—*Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *sound* in men's ears.—*Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle.—*Id.*

O lavish land! for *sound* at such expense?
But then, she saves it in her bills for sense. *Young.*

3. In *Surgery*. Examine with a sound or probe.

Sound. *v. n.*

1. Make a noise; emit a noise.

He blew
His trumpet, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To *sound* at general doom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 73.

2. Exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound.

Why do you start and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* so fair?
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philosophical truth.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

3. Be conveyed in sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.—1 *Thessalonians*, i. 8.

Sound. *v. a.*

1. Cause to make a noise; play on.

And many nymphs among them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *sound*.
Spenser.

Michael bid *sound*
The archangel trumpet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 202.

Misenus lay extended on the shore—
Son of the god of winds; none so renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 242.

2. Betoken or direct by a sound.

They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleased to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd.
Waller.

3. Celebrate by sound.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater, *sound* his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 171.

Soúndboard. *s.* Board which propagates the sound in organs.

Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpwise at one end of the string.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 708.

Soúnding. *part. adj.* Sonorous; having a magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, when more *sounding* or more significant than those in practice.—*Dryden.*

Soúnding. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of trying the depth of the water with a plummet.

2. Act of emitting a sound; sound emitted.

The *sounding* again of the mountains [in the margin, the echo].—*Ezekiel*, vii. 7.

Soúnding-line. *s.* Line used to take soundings.

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where having let down a large portion of his *sounding-line*, he reaches no bottom.—*Locke.*

Soúndings. *s. pl.* Those parts of the ocean lying near land, where a sounding line will reach the bottom.

Soúndless. *adj.*

1. Too deep to be reached by the plummet; not to be fathomed.

Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
While he upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
Shakespear, Sonnets, lxxx.

You could make shift to paint an eye,
An eagle towering in the sky,
The sun, or sea, or *soundless* pit.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Without sound.

They rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless.—Not stingless too?—
O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have stol'n their buzzing.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

Soúndly. *adv.* In a sound manner.

1. Healthily; heartily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

They did ply,
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halsers made me *soundly* fast.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been *soundly* paid.
Butler, Hudibras.

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

2. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that *soundly* to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man can take upon him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our religion.—*Bacon.*

3. Fast; closely: (used of *sleeping*).

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps *soundly*.—*Locke.*

Soúndness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sound.

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sway of time: other odds there was none amongst them, saving only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the *soundness* of belief.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Lesly is misled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *soundness* in religion.—*Swift.*
As the health and strength, or weakness of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the *soundness* or folly of our minds are not less owing to those first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and constant conversation of our mothers.—*Law.*
3. Strength; solidity.
This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Soup. *v. a.* [*sup.*] Breathe out; draw out.
We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as sweetly, smoothly and moderately, as any of the northern nations of the world, who are noted to *soupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits.—*Camden, Remains.*

Soup. *v. n.* Sweep; pass with pomp.
He vaunts his voice upon an hired stage,
With high-set steps and princely carriage,
Now *souping* in side robes of royalty.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 3.
Methinks I hear sweet Martius cry,
Souping along in war's feign'd maskerie,
By Lais starrie front he'll forthwith die!
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 8: 1599.

Soup. *s.* [Fr. *soupe.*] Strong decoction of flesh for the table.
Spongy morells in strong ragouts are found,
And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drowned.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 203.
Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladle-full.—*Swift, Directions to Servants, Advice to the Cook.*
In whatever vessel *soup* is boiled, see that it is perfectly clean, and let the inside of the cover and the rim be equally so. Wash the meat and prepare the vegetables with great nicety before they are laid into it; and be careful to keep it always closely shut when it is on the fire. Never on any account set the *soup* by in it, but strain it off at once into a clean pan, and fill the stock-pot immediately with water; pursue the same plan with all stewpans and saucepans directly they are emptied.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 33: 1865.

Soup-plate. *s.* [the *p* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Plate for holding soup.
The dessert was splendid.... Quarts of almonds; dozens of oranges; pounds of raisins; stacks of biffins; *soup-plates* full of nuts.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Sour. *adj.* [A.S. *sur.*]
1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.
Their drink is *sour.*—*Hosea*, iv. 18.
All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite.—*Bacon.*
But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd.
Dryden.
2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.
He was a scholar,
Lofty and *sour* to them that loved him not.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.
A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than *sour* and reserved.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*
3. Afflictive; painful.
Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;
For wise men say it is the wisest course.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.
4. Expressing discontent.
He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day.—*Tatler.*
Sullen and sour, with discontented mien
Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*
The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance.—*Swift.*

Sour. *s.* Acid substance.
A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

Sour. *v. a.*
1. Make acid.
His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *souring* of ours.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood.
Dryden.
One passion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the sun's heat, with different powers,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours.* *Swift.*
2. Make harsh, or unkindly.
Tufts of grass *sour* land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
3. Make uneasy; make less pleasing.
Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness, I must report
The queen is dead. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 5.
He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradise, which *soured* to him the sweetness of the place.—*Dryden.*
4. Make discontented.
Not my own disgrace
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.
Three crabbed months had *sour'd* themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand.
Id., Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Sour. *v. n.*
1. Become acid.
Asses' milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey turned sour, will purge strongly.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*
2. Grow peevish or crabbed.
They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity.—*Addison.*
If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour* upon it.—*Spectator.*

Source. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Spring; fountain; head.
Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile.
Addison, Cato.
2. Original; first cause,
This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 13.
This is the true *source* and original of this mischief.—*South, Sermons.*
Of himself is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.
3. First producer.
Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought.
Waller.

Soúring. *verbal abs.* Turning sour.
Looking at me with a double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect, 'If the old definition be true,' said he, 'that risibility is the distinguishing characteristic of a rational creature, the English are the most distinguished for rationality of any people I ever knew.'—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Soúrish. *adj.* Somewhat sour.
By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve coral.—*Boyle.*

Soúrkrout. *s.* [German, *sauerkraut.*] Cabbage, cut up, salted, and allowed to ferment.
You give me a dish of a different description.—Umph! What is it?—*Sourkrout*, you old crab.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iii. 1.

Soúrly. *adv.* In a sour manner.
1. With acidity; with austerity.
To this replied the stern Athenian prince,
And *sourly* smiled.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 302.
2. Painfully; discontentedly.
As bad dispositions run into worser habits, the evening doth not crown but *sourly* conclude the day.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 6.

Soúrness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sour.
1. Acidity; austereness of taste.
Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taste.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
I' the spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
But summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.
He knew to rank his elms in even rows,
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
And tame to plums the *sourness* of the sloes.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 213.
Of acid or sour, one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe.—*Arbuthnot.*
Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end?
Pope.
2. Asperity; harshness of temper.
Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our serious frame of mind.—*Nelson.*

Soúrsop. *s.* West Indian fruit so called, of the apple kind.
The *soursop* grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Sous. *s.* French coin so called, of the value of an English halfpenny.
Ah! Hocus, Hocus! I know thee; not a *sous* to save me from gaol, I trow.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*, xvi. 1. (Ord MS.)

Souse. *s.* [entered in Wedgwood as *Souce, Sousse*; showing that the connection of the word is with *sauce*, from *salsus* = salt.]
1. Pickle made of salt.
2. Anything kept parboiled in salt-pickle.
And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse.*
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
They were seething of puddings and *souse.*
Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.
I am sent to lay
An imposition upon *souse* and puddings,
Pasties and penny custards!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.
3. Ear: (most properly that of a *hog*, from its being frequently pickled or *soused*).

Souse. *v. a.* Parboil; steep in pickle.
If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a *souced* gurnet!—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.
Kill swine and *sowse* 'em,
And eat 'em when we have bread.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.
Oil, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;
But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Souse. *v. a.* [entered in Wedgwood as *Soss, Souse. Souse*, or *soss*, is used to represent the sound either of a dull blow, or of dabbling in water. To *souse* or *soss* down is to sit suddenly down.] Throw into water.
They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.
Who those were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *soused* them for 't,
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt.
Butler, Hudibras.
They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Ironsides.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Souse. *v. n.* Fall as a bird on its prey; fall with violence.
Both together smite,
And *souce* so sore, that they the heavens affray,
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Thus on some silver swan, or timorous hare,
Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,
Then out of sight she soars.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 761.
Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare,
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear.
J. Dryden, jun. Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 104.
Through the lowest region I flew,
Sousing through falling bogs of dew.
Shipman, Tragedy of Henry III. of France: 1678.

Souse. *v. a.* Strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.
The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Souse. *s.* Violent attack, as of a bird striking his prey.
Eft fierce retourning as a faulcon fayre,
That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
Remounts againe into the open ayre.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 11, 36.
With that his murderous mace he up did reare,
That seemed nought the *souse* thereof could beare,
And therewith smote at him with all his might.
Ibid. iv. 8, 44.
Her conscience and her fears creeping upon her,
Dead, as a fowl at *souse*, she'll sink.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Chances.
I escaped the *souse* of his contracted fist.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 56.

Souse. *adv.* With sudden violence.

Such make a private study of the street,
And looking full at every man they meet,
Run *souse* against his chaps, who stands amazed
To find they did not see, but only gazed. *Young.*

Soúter. *s.* [Fr. *savetier* = maker of *sabots*, i.e. clogs, shoes.] Shoemaker; cobbler.

I should be at least a senator.—A *sowter*,
For that's a place more fitted to thy nature.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

A conqueror? a cobbler; hang him, *sowter*.
Id., Wild-Goose Chase.

[The resemblance to Latin *sutor* is a curious accident, made more curious that we are brought round to the same designation from other quarters. Fin, *suutari*; Lap, *sutar*. are supposed by some to be corruptions of the German *schuster*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Soúterly. *adj.* Like a cobbler; low; vulgar.

You *sowterly* knaves, shew you all your manners at once?—*Like will to Like*; 1587.

The burden-bearing porter, *souterly* cobbler, and toilful labourer.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 483.

Soúterrain. *s.* [Fr.] Grotto or cavern in the ground.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.—*Arbuthnot.*

South. *s.* [A.S. *súð.*] Part where the sun is to us at noon: (opposed to *north*).

East and west have no certain points of heaven, but north and *south* are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise.—*Bacon.*

a. With *the*. Southern regions of the globe.

The queen of *the south* shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it.—*Matthew*, xii. 42.

From the north to call
Decrepit winter, from *the south* to bring
Solstitial summer's heat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 654.

b. Wind that blows from the south.

All the contagion of *the south* light on you,
You shames of Rome, you!
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

South. *adj.* Southern; meridional.

How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *south* wind.—*Job*, xxxvii. 17.

One inch of delay more is a *south* sea discovery.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 2.

Meanwhile the *south* wind rose, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 738.

South. *adv.*

1. Towards the south.

His regiment lies half a mile at least,
South from the mighty power of the king.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*.—*Bacon.*

Southeást. *s.* Point between the east and south; point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening.—*Bacon.*

The three seats of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *southeast*, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations.—*Arbuthnot.*

Soútherly. *adj.*

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern; lying towards the south.

Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England.—*Graunt.*

2. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north northwest: when the wind is *southerly*, I know a hawk from a handsaw.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Soúthern. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere,
And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year.
Dryden.

2. Lying towards the south.

Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Soúthernly. *adv.* Toward the south.

The sun cannot go more *southernly* from us, nor come more northernly towards us, in this than in former ages.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 102.

Soúthernmost. *adj.* Furthest towards the south.

Shenstone had resolution enough to take a journey of near seventy miles across the country, to visit his friend in the *southernmost* part of Oxfordshire.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 146.

Soúthernwood. *s.* Plant akin to the wormwoods, of the genus Artemisia.

Wine and water, in which are sod *southernwood*, melilot, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 406.

Southernwood, a fragrant plant, used on the Continent for making beer, is the A. abrotanum.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Soúthing. *adj.* Going towards the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 576.

Soúthing. *s.* Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observed aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, v. 32.

Soúthmost. *adj.* Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemos, the obscene dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 406.

Soúthsay. *s.* Soothsay.

Glaucus, that wise *southsays* understood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 13.

Soúthsaying. *verbal abs.* Soothsaying.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names.—*Camden.*

Soúthward. *s.* Southern direction.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Soúthward, and **Soúthwards.** *adv.* Towards the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward.—*Locke.*

Southwést. *s.* Point between the south and west; winter sunset.

Phenice ... which is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *southwest*.—*Acts*, xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the *southwest*, though the *southwest* be the hotter coast.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Soúvenance. *s.* [Fr.] Remembrance; memory.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*.
Spenser.

Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Id.*

Sóvenance. *s.* Souvenance.

To dwell in darknesse without *sovenance*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

Sóvereign. *adj.* [Fr. *souverain*; Italian, *sovrano.*]

1. Supreme in power; having no superior.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our *sovereign* good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You, my *sovereign* lady,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before,
Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cast us down headlong from our high estate.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 65.

Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his *sovereign* prince by birthright, I leave the reader to judge.—*Locke.*

The Tuscan League, the Lombard League, renewed their approaches to more intimate relations with the Pope; but to the Tuscans the language of Innocent was that of a master. Their demands to choose their own rectors with a *sovereign* Prior to preside over their League, he answered by a summons to unqualified submission to him, as heir to the Countess Matilda, and *sovereign* of the whole Duchy of Tuscany.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. i.

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *sovereign* preservative of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The most *sovereign* prescription in Galen is but empirick; and, to this preservative, of no better report than a horse-drench.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Love-wounded Proteus,
Poor wounded name! My bosom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,
And thus I search it with a *sovereign* kiss.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it, is made very *sovereign* for health.—*Bacon.*

Like the scum starved men did draw
From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
Which were with any *sovereign* fatness blest.
Donne.

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense
Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 156.

Sóvereign. *s.*

1. Supreme lord. See Suzerain.

O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

By my *sovereign*, and his fate, I swear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands desired.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 321.

2. Formerly, a gold coin, called also a rose-noble and double rose-noble: first coined by Henry VII, and continued till the time of James I. inclusive. Now a new gold coin, of twenty shillings value.

Succeeding kings coined rose-nobles and double rose-nobles, the great *sovereigns*, with the said inscription.—*Camden, Remains.*

I gave him four *sovereigns* for his pains.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Sóvereignize. *v. n.* Exercise supreme power. *Rare.*

Her royaltics were spacious, as *sovereignizing* over many towns and provinces.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels in Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 84.

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.—*Ibid.* p. 226.

Sóvereignly. *adv.* In a sovereign manner; supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself.—*Boyle.*

Sóvereignty. *s.* [Fr. *souveraineté.*] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and pain'd
Your unknown *sovereignty*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on himself the *sovereignty* thereof.
Id., Richard III. iii. 7.

To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *sovereignty*.—*Sir J. Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be styled
Before the Lord; as in despite of heaven,
Or from heaven claiming second *sovereignty*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 33.

Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground,
And next the lower skies a bed profound;
High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 397.

I well foresee, whene'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much-loved *sovereignty* shall want,
Or like myself some other may be made;
And her new beauty may thy heart invade.
Id., State of Innocence, ii. 3.

Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions of the majesty and *sovereignty* of God.—*Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Sow. *s.* [see Swine.]

1. Female pig; female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 61.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow-gelders*.
Butler, Hudibras.

The *sow-gelder's* horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Oblong mass of lead.

With clothes uppon her head,
That they weigh a *sow* of lead.
Skelton, Poems, p. 125.

Sow. *s.* [?] Movable shed for the protection of miners or soldiers plying the battering-ram in medieval strategy.

Sow. *v. n.* [A.S. *sawan.*] Scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy.—*Psalms*, cxxvi. 5.

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy.—*Hosea.* x. 12.

He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall of the spirit reap life everlasting.—*Galatians*, vi. 8.

Sow. *v. a.* past part. *sown.*

1. Scatter in the ground in order to growth; propagate by seed.

Like was not to be found,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *sow.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you.—2 *Esdras*, ix. 31.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up and abide most part of the summer.—*Bacon.*

The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd.*
Dryden.

What makes a plenteous harvest, when to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn . . .
I sing, Mecænas.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 1.

2. Spread; propagate.

Forwardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually; he *soweth* discord.—*Proverbs*, vi. 14.

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 55.

Since then they stand secured by being join'd:
It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds.
Rowe.

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers.
Addison, Cato.

3. Impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 23.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or impertinencies.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. Besprinkle.

All *sow'd* with glistering stars, more thick than grass. *Spenser, Hymn to Heavenly Beauty.*

And *sows* the court with stars.
Donne, Poems, p. 124.

[He] *sow'd* with stars the heaven thick as a field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 358.

Now morn her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl.
Ibid. v. 1.

Sówbread. *s.* [see extract.] Plant akin to the primroses, of the genus Cyclamen.

The *sowbread* does afford rich food for swine,
Physick for man, and garland for the shrine.
Tate, Translation of Cowley.

Cyclamens are called *sowbreads*, because they are the favourite food of the wild boars of Sicily; yet they are very acrid plants, especially the root, whose acrimony is not much perceived at the first tasting, but soon becomes intolerable. It has been used in medicine, its action being that of a drastic purgative, and formerly it was much esteemed as an emmenagogue; but whether its reputation was owing to its actual powers, or to its placentiform root is doubtful. Sibthorp tells us that the modern Greeks use the bruised root of Cyclamen persicum as a means of driving the Sepia octopodia out of its holes. It is said that these roots, notwithstanding their acridity, are eatable or innoxious when dried or roasted.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

Sówce. *v. a.* Souse.

He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sówer. *s.*

1. One who sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to sow.—*Matthew*, xiii. 3.

It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower.*—*Sir J. Denham.*

2. Scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

3. Breeder; promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine.—*Bacon.*

Sówins. *s.* [?] Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

Sowle. *v. a.* [?] Pull by the ears.

He'll go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

Sówthistle. *s.* Native plant of the genus Sonchus.

Sowthistles though coneys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them away, which sheweth it corrosive.—*Bacon.*

Soy. *s.* [*Chinese.*] See second extract.

Some provinces [of Japan] furnish better *soy* than others; but, exclusively of this, it grows better and clearer through age. Its colour is invariably brown, and its chief excellence consists in the agreeable salt taste which it possesses.—*Translation of Thunberg's Travels*, vol. iv. p. 121: 1795.

Soy is a liquid condiment, or sauce, imported chiefly from China. It is prepared with a species of white haricots, wheat flour, common salt, and water; in the proportions respectively of 50, 60, 50, and 250 pounds. This dough is next spread an inch or an inch and a half thick, upon the flat vessel (made of thin staves of bamboo); and when it becomes hot and mouldy, in two or three days, the cover is raised upon bits of stick, to give free access of air. When it has become as hard as stone, it is cut into small fragments, thrown into an earthen vessel, and covered with the 250 pounds of water having the salt dissolved in it. The whole is stirred together, and the height at which the water stands is noted. The vessel being placed in the sun, its contents are stirred up every morning and evening; and a cover is applied at night, to keep it warm and exclude rain. As the mass diminishes by evaporation, well-water is added; and the digestion is continued till the salt water has dissolved the whole of the flour and the haricots; after which the vessel is left in the sun for a few days, as the good quality of the *soy* depends on the completeness of the solution, which is promoted by regular stirring. When it has at length assumed an oily appearance, it is poured into bags and strained.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Spaad. *s.* [see Spar.] Native sulphate of lime.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaster; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair.—*Woodward.*

Space. *s.* [Lat. *spatium.*]

1. Room; local extension.

Oh, undistinguish'd *space* of woman's will!
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

This which yields or fills all *space.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 89.

Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points.—*Locke.*

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion.—*Id.*

To thee whose temple is all *space*,
Whose altar, earth, sea, skies,
One chorus let all beings raise,
All Nature's incense rise.
Pope, Universal Prayer.

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods, about ten miles *space* to Waboo.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1093.

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man, and as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis possible some *space* before death.—*Hammond.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf,
Confounded, though immortal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 50.

In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

4. Small period of time; short while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 496.

5. As an object of thought, *space*, like *time*, has been the subject of extreme opinions, chiefly in respect to the extent to which our conceptions of it are derived from experience and *à posteriori*, or are independent of experience and *à priori.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end; so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived.—*Bentley.*

Space, like time, is only the intuition or the concept of a certain correlation of existence—of existence therefore, 'pro tanto' as conditioned. It is thus itself only a form of the conditioned. But, apart from this, thought is equally powerless in realizing a notion either of the absolute totality, or of the infinite immensity of *space.* And while time and *space*, as wholes, can thus neither be conceived as absolutely limited, nor as infinitely unlimited; so their parts can be represented to the mind neither as absolutely individual nor as divisible to infinity. The universe cannot be imagined as a whole which may not also be imagined as a part; nor an atom be imagined as a part which may not also be imagined as a whole.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy, &c., Philosophy of the Unconditioned*, p. 39: 1853.

I assert . . . that *space* is not a notion obtained by experience. Experience gives us information concerning things without us; takes for granted their existence in *space.* Experience acquaints us what are the form, position, magnitude of particular objects: but that they have form, position, magnitude, presupposes that they are in *space.* We cannot derive from appearances by the way of observation, the habit of representing things to ourselves as in *space*; for no single act of observation is possible any otherwise than by beginning with such a representation, and conceiving objects as already existing in *space.*—*Whewell, Philosophy of Inductive Sciences*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. ii. § 1.

The fact on which Kant bases his assertion, that *space* is a subjective form and not an objective reality—the fact, namely, that we can conceive the annihilation of bodies, but cannot conceive the annihilation of *space*—is a fact quite comprehensible on the hypothesis that all knowledge is from without. Making no attempt to analyse the notion of *space*, which, even if here practicable, would entail too long a digression, it will suffice for present purposes to say that we know *space* as an ability to contain bodies. I am aware that this is no definition properly so-called; seeing that as the words 'contain' and 'bodies' both imply ideas of *space*, the definition involves the thing to be defined. But leaving out, as irrelevant, all consideration of the mode in which we come by our ideas of *space*, and of bodies as occupying *space*, it will, I think, be admitted, that the antithesis between bodies and an ability to contain bodies, truly represents the contrast in our conceptions of the sensible Non-ego (matter) and the insensible Non-ego (*space*). And if we know *space* as an ability to contain bodies, the fact that we cannot conceive its annihilation, is quite accountable on the experience-hypothesis. Bodies we can conceive annihilated, because, by evaporation, and by burning, we have seen them annihilated—annihilated, that is, to the senses. But the ability to contain bodies we cannot conceive annihilated, because we have never known it absent. In all our experience that ability has remained constant; and hence the conception of it is similarly constant in our minds. Evidently, then, our powerlessness to conceive the non-existence of *space* requires no such hypothesis as that of Kant for its explanation.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Space. *v. n.* [Lat. *spatior.*] Rove; spatiate.

But she, as layes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and loved in forest wyld to
space. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 2, 44.

Space-line. *s.* In *Printing.* See extract.

Space-lines [are] thin pieces of type metal, cast to various thicknesses and different lengths, and not so high as type, to put between and increase the width between the lines. They are generally called leads.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Space-rule. *s.* In *Printing.* See extract.

Space-rules [are] fine lines, cast type high, . . .

and to any length required. They are used for setting-up tabular matter.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spáceful. *adj.* Extensive; wide. *Rare.*

The ship, in those profound
And *spacefull* seas, stuck as on drie ground.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

Spácing. *s.* In *Printing.* See extract.

Spacing [is] the adjustment of the distance between the words in a line, so that there shall not be any glaring disproportion.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spácious. *adj.* [Fr. *spacieux*; Lat. *spatiosus.*] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty:
And yet seem cold. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastised the bold delight.
Cowley, Davideis.

Like an English general will I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie:
The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ci.

At present every county, every large town, can boast of some *spacious* palace in which the poorest labourer who has fractured a limb may find an excellent bed, an able medical attendant, a careful nurse, medicines of the best quality, and nourishment such as an invalid requires. But there was not then, in the whole realm, a single infirmary supported by voluntary contribution.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Spáciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spacious; roominess; wide extension.

The *spatiousness* of the house was such, that it had three galleries, each of them a mile long.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 409.

Here is visible an elegant taste of architecture, painting, and gardening, but more remarkable for the *spaciousness* of its prospect.—*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, iii. 209.

Spáddle. *s.* Little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spade. *s.* [A.S. *spad, spadu.*]

1. Instrument of digging.

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,
Where if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*,
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 448.

Here nature never difference made
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. Suit of cards.

The skilful nymph reviews her force with care,
'Let *spades* be trumps!' she said, and trumps they were. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto iii.

Call a spade a spade. Call things by their right name, even if that be coarse: (from *spado* = eunuch).

Spádebone. *s.* Shoulderblade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side pared,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bared.
Drayton.

Spadíceous. *adj.* [Lat. *spadiceus.* — See Spadix.]

1. Having a light red, or bay, colour.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. In *Botany.* Having a spadix.

Spadille. *s.* [Fr.] Ace of spades in the game of quadrille.

For the trump suit the order of value is as follows:—First, comes the ace of spades, which, whatever be the trump suit, is always ranked as the best trump card, and is called *spadille*. Second in rank comes what would be the lowest card if the suit were not trumps, i.e. the seven if red, and the two if black; this is called Manille. Third comes the ace of clubs, which, whatever be the trump suit, is always ranked as the third best trump card, and is called Basto. Fourth, if the trump suit be red, comes the ace of the trump, called Ponto; if black, there is no Ponto.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spádix. *s.* [Lat. = palm-branch with the fruit on it, the colour being light red or bay.] In *Botany.* Form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged round a fleshy rachis; often enclosed by a spathe.

When the flowers are closely arranged around a fleshy rachis, which is enclosed in a kind of bract called a *spathe*, the inflorescence is termed a *spadix*. This is chiefly found in the Aral and Palmal alliances. It is frequently terminated by a soft club-shaped mass of cellular substance which extends far beyond the flowers, and is itself entirely naked; this is an instance of a growing point analogous to what forms the spine of a branch, except that it is soft and blunt, instead of being hard and sharp-pointed.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 320: 1848.

Spádo. *s.* [Lat.] Eunuch. *Rare.*

This is true, not onely in eunuches by nature, but *spadoes* by art.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Spagýric. *adj.* [not found either in Facciolati for the Classical, or in Ducange for the Low Latin. Said to have been invented by Paracelsus, from σπάω = I draw + ἀγείρω = I excite, congregate.] Chemical.

It was a huge diligence and care of the divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines . . . and the strange effects of accidental mixtures.—*Jeremy Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy.* (Ord MS.)

He is distributing *spagiric* food, medicine for the poor. . . . The *spagiric* food is found naught . . . unfit for a dog.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Spagýric. *s.* Spagyrist.

Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it; or like to some cunning *spagirick*, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion.—*Bishop Hall, Of Content*, § 4.

Spagýrical. *adj.* Chemical.

Paracelsus . . . brought to light in these parts of the world the use of hermetical, *spagyrical*, or chymical physick, as they term it.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 244.

They all cried out fire, when *spagirical* preparations came first into use.—*Dr. Harris, Description of Loo*, p. 65: 1699.

Spágyrist. *s.* Chemist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrists* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it.—*Boyle.*

Spáhi. *s.* [Persian; a concurrent form with *sepoy.*] Turkish cavalry soldier.

He said, there were certain books in their language pawned to a great *spahee* of that city [Damascus]. The *spahee* would not part with them under 200 dollars.—*Letters to Archbishop Usher*, p. 323.

Spall. *s.* [see Spill.] Chip. *Rare.*

Assulæ . . . Retailles, rognures. *Spalls*, or broken pieces of stones, that come off in hewing and graving.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Spall. *s.* [N.Fr. *spaule*; Modern Fr. *épaule*; L.Lat. *spalla, spadula.*] Shoulder. *Obsolete.*

Their mighty strokes their habergeons dismayed,
And naked made each other's manly *spalles*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Spalt. *adj.* ? Splitting; splintery. *Rare.*

Of all oke growing in England, the park oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke.—*Holinshed, Description of England*, b. ii. ch. xxii. (Rich.)

Span. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite?
And buckle in a waste most fathomless
With *spans* and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a *span*
Buckles in his sum of age.
Id., As you like it, iii. 2.

Our lives are but our marches to our graves.—
Faith, 'tis true, sir:
We are but *spans* and candles' ends.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth.—*Holder, On Time.*

2. Short duration.

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,
To keep your earthly audit.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*.
Dryden.

Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy.
Farquhar.

Span. *v. a.*

1. Measure by the hand extended.

Mine hand hath also laid the foundations of the earth, and my right hand hath *spanned* the heavens.—*Isaiah*, xlviii. 13.

Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies.
Tickell, Epistle from a Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon.

2. Measure generally.

My surveyor is false; the o'er great cardinal
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

This soul doth *span* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *G. Herbert.*

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English musick how to *span*
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, committing short and long.
Milton, Sonnets, xiii. 1.

3. Measure with the wrist raised, so as to form a kind of arch over the object, whence such expressions as 'the river is *spanned* by a single arch.'

Our thoughts . . . not only bestride all the sea and land, but *span* the sea and firmament at once.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 67.

Span-new. *adj.* [two words; the *n* doubled in sound as well as in meaning.] Quite new.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eyes?
Beaumont and Fletcher, False One.

Span-long. *adj.* Having the length only of a span.

There, in the stocks of trees, white fays do dwell.
And *span-long* elves that dance about a pool,
With each a little changeling in their arms.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Spáncel. *s.* [?] Rope to tie a cow's legs.

Spáncel. *v. a.* Tie with a spancel.

Spáncounter. *s.* Play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V., in whose time boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

Boys shall not play
At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

Spándrel. *s.* [N.Fr.] In *Architecture.* Space above the flanks, or the haunches of an arch or vault, above the intrados, and not higher than the crown of the arch.

Spandrel [is] the triangular space included between the arch of a doorway, &c. and a rectangle formed by the outer mouldings over it; the term is also applied to other similar spaces included between arches, &c., and straight-sided figures surrounding them; they are usually ornamented with tracery, foliage, shields, or other enrichments. In the perpendicular style, the doorways most commonly have the outer mouldings arranged in a square over the head, so as to form *spandrels* above the arch. In the earlier styles this arrangement is very seldom found in the doorways, but *spandrels* are sometimes used in other parts of buildings, especially in decorated work in which they are frequent. In the entrances to the cloisters and the chapel of Magdalene College, Oxford, the *spandrels* of the outer arch which stand considerably in front of the actual doorway, so as to form a shallow porch, are cut quite through and left open. The *spandrels* of a door were sometimes termed the 'hause of the door.'—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Spanémic. *adj.* [Gr. σπάνιος = scanty, thin, + αἷμα = blood.] In *Medicine.* Having the real or supposed power of impoverishing the blood.

Spanémy, or **Spanémia.** *s.* In *Medicine.* Poverty of blood.

Spanemia.—Term for a form of diseased blood, in which it is deficient in solid constituents; poverty of blood; *spanemy.*—*Mayne, Expository Lexicon of Terms in Medical and General Science.*

Spánfarthing. *s.* Spancounter played with farthings.

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfarthing* with the page.—*Swift.*

Spang. *s.* [?] Thin piece of gold, or silver, or other shining materials; spangled ornament: (Spangle the *commoner* form).

A vesture . . . sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel, and *spangs*, chains, partlettes, and collets.—*Knight, Triumph of Truth*, fol. 7: 1580.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and oes or *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Masques and Triumphs.*

Spang. *v. a.* Spangle. *Rare.*

Juno's bird,
Whose train is *spanged* with Argus' hundred eyes.
Three Lords of London. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spángle. *s.*

1. Small plate or boss of shining metal.

Ear-rings and *spangles*.—*Numbers*, xxxi. 50. (*Matthewe's Translation.*)

But besides the shield, the warrior of the Bronze period had for protection a coat of mail. This was made of leather or strong linen, sewed together, and strengthened by a kind of button-formed scale cast in bronze. These scales or *spangles* are rather hollow, either round or oval, and measure from half to one inch in diameter.—*Kemble, Horæ Ferales*, p. 52.

2. Anything sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy-branches of an oak half dead.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants.—*Glanville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found,
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 92.

The *spangle* dances in bight and bay.
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

Spángle. *v. a.* Besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 128.

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose.
Ibid. vii. 383.

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,
Where the most sprightly azure pleased the eyes;
This he with starry vapours *spangles* all,
Took in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall.
Cowley.

Spángled. *part. adj.* Showing, displaying, adorned or beset with, spangles.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
That the eyes of busy fools may be stopt there.
Donne.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And *spangled* heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addison, Spectator.*

Spániel. *s.* [Fr. *espagneul*, from *Hispania* = Spain.]

1. Variety of dog akin to the setter and springer.

Divers days I followed his steps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

The beautiful breed called King Charles's *spaniel* was black and white, and is supposed to have been the original race of the little black cocker; but it would appear, judging of the proportions by the dogs introduced by Vandyke into his pictures of that illfated monarch, that they must have been larger dogs.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

2. Over-obsequious man or woman.

I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Used *adjectivally.*

I mean sweet words,
Low, crooked courtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Spániel. *v. n.* Fawn; play the spaniel.

Spániel. *v. a.* Follow like a spaniel.

The hearts that *spaniell'd* me at heels, is so happy a conjecture [in place of *pannell'd*] that I think we ought to acquiesce in it.—*Tollet, Note on Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

Spánish fly. *s.* [two words.] Blistering beetle; Meloe vesicatoria.

Spanish flies is the only thing to draw this nonsense out of you: and if anybody wanted to do you a kindness, they'd clap a blister of 'em on your head.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlvi.

Spánish juice. *s.* Liquorice.

Spank. *v. a.* Strike with the open hand; slap. *Colloquial.*

Spánker. *s.*

1. Small coin.

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Person who takes long steps with agility: (applied to a *stout* or *tall person*).

Spánking. *adj.* Dashing; free-going.

If you are not mine by entreaty, there are four *spanking* greys ready harnessed in Cropland Park, here, that shall whisk us to town in a minute.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iv. 2.

Spánner. *s.*

1. Lock of a fusee or carabine.

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests.—*Howell.*

2. Fusee or carabine itself.

This day, as his majesty sate at dinner, there came a tall man with his *spanner* and scarf; whereby every man in the presence supposed him some officer in the army.—*Sir J. Bowring, Trial of King Charles I., Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 156.

Spar. *s.* [A.S. *spæren* = plaster, *spærstan* = gypsum; the German form is *spath*; in English, Spaad; Spalt seems to be the same word.] In *Mineralogy.* General mining name for crystallized minerals with a shining lustre.

Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstruums, become salts.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal incorporated sometimes with 'lac lunæ,' and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallick matter.—*Woodward.*

Spar. *v. a.* Shut; close; bar.

Whan the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.
Skelton, Poems, p. 54.

Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Spelt *sper.*

And, if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sperre the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

The other, which was entered, labour'd fast
To *sperre* the gate. *Id., Faerie Queen.*

Spar. *s.* Small beam; piece of sawed timber; bar of a gate.

He underproppeth it with an olde broken *sparre*.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe, &c.*, fol. 71. b.

The prince staid not his aunswere to devise,
But opening streight the *sparre* forth to him came,
Full nobly mounted in right warlike wise.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 4.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and sapless beams, nor do *spars* and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Spar. *v. n.* Fight.

Now ladies shine from phaetons afar,
And very soon perhaps may learn to *spar!*
Prologue to the Dramatist.

Spárable. *s.* [? *sparrow-bill.*]

1. Cobbler's nail.
2. Crystal of tin resembling such a nail.

Spáradrap. *s.* [Fr., referred to the Latin *sparadrapum*, or *sparadrapus*; but the word appears neither in Facciolati nor Ducange.] Cerecloth.

With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Spáragus. *s.* Asparagus. *Vulgarism.*

An argument that like Jonas's gourd, or *sparagus*, is in season only at some times.—*Jeremy Taylor, Against Transubstantiation.*

Spare. *v. a.* [A.S. *sparian.*]

1. Use frugally; not waste; not consume.

Thou that day
Thy father's dreadful thunder didst not *spare*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 392.

2. Have unemployed; save from any particular use.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church, praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He had no bread to *spare*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all that they had little enough.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spare* a shilling shall be a subscriber.—*Swift.*

3. Do without; lose willingly.

Poor **Jack**, farewell!
I could have better *spared* a better man.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *spare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band sit neat. *B. Jonson.*

Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect misery.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 459.

Now she might *spare* the ocean, and oppose
Your conduct to the fiercest of her foes. *Waller.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend.
Dryden, Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond, 97.

4. Omit; forbear.

We might have *spared* our coming.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 647.

Be pleased your politicks to *spare*;
I'm old enough, and can myself take care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

5. Use tenderly; forbear; treat with pity; not afflict; not destroy; use with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*

Who will set the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they *spare* me not for mine ignorances? —*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiii. 2.

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel!
Which *spares* the body's sheath, but melts the steel.
Cleaveland.

Dim sadness did not *spare*
That time celestial visages.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 23.

Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won
Than in restoring such as are undone:
Tigers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare*.
Waller.

6. Forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And still the blush hangs here.
Dryden, All for Love.

O *spare* this great, this good, this aged king,
And *spare* your soul the crime!
Id., Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.
Ibid. v. 1.

7. Grant; allow; indulge.

Set me in the remotest place,
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air.
Lord Roscommon.

Spare. *v. n.*

1. Live frugally; be parsimonious; be not liberal.

Now a reservoir to keep and *spare*,
The next a fountain spouting through his heir.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 173.

No statute in his favour says
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care.
Id., Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

2. Forbear; be scrupulous.

His soldiers *spared* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

To pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 596.

Spare. *adj.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech; better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 45.

The masters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day.—*Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad.
Spenser.

As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers.—*Bacon.*

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *spare* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life.—*Addison, Spectator.*

In my *spare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys.
Norris.

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your *spare* men, and spare me the great ones.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that *spare* Cassius.
Id., Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*,
His arms clung to his ribs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 511.

Spare. *s.* Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. *Rare.*

Since uncheck'd they may,
They therefore will make still his goods their prey,
Without all *spare* or end. *Chapman.*

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spare* of them.—*Bacon.*

Spárely. *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers use
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the swart star *sparely* looks!
Milton, Lycidas.

Spáreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spare; state of being spare; leanness.

A *spareness* and slenderness of stature.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 478.

Spárer. *s.* One who, that which, spares.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Spárerib. *s.* Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh: (as, 'A *spererib* of pork').

Brandish no swords but sweards of bacon; trail no spears but *sparribs* of pork!—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, ii. 1: 1657.

Spargefáction. *s.* Act of sprinkling. *Rare.*

The operation was performed by *spargefaction*, in a proper time of the moon.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. iv.

Spáring. *verbal abs.* Parsimony.

He has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

Those wants, which they rather feared than *felt*, would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Our labours late and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts, then clad and fed with *sparing*,
Rise to our toils. *Otway.*

Spáring. *part. adj.*

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof.—*Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise.—*Bacon.*

Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert.—*Pope.*

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue.—*Dryden.*

Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Id.*

God has not been so *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational.—*Locke.*

When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause.—*Addison.*

4. Merciful.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects.—*Bacon.*

Spáringly. *adv.* In a sparing manner.

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off
The Dauphin's meaning?
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be fair, and large, and low, and not steep; and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love;
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil.—*Dryden.*

Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more *sparingly*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Discourse.*

Spáringness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sparing.

1. Parsimony; want of liberality.

The same folly it will be in us, if, by the *sparingness* of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man*, sunday xvii. § 11.

2. Caution.

The silence or *sparingness* of turgid elogies is of more consideration.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

This opinion Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible: but he does it with hesitancy, diffidence, and *sparingness*.—*Clarke, On the Attributes.*

Spark. *s.* [A.S. *spærc, spearca.*]

1. Small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the *spark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *sparks* of fire. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 2.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:
And first few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxvii.

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire
The last, the meanest, of your sons inspire!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 195.

When everything was ready for explosion, the news of the American Rebellion fell like a *spark* on the inflammatory mass, and ignited a flame which never ceased its ravages until it had destroyed all that Frenchmen once held dear, and had left for the instruction of mankind an awful lesson of the crimes into which continued oppression may hurry a generous and long-suffering people.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xiv.

2. Anything shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge.—*Locke.*

3. Anything vivid or active.

If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

4. Lively, showy, splendid, gay man: (commonly used in *contempt*).

How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves!—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *spark*, like thee, of the mankilling trade,
Fell sick. *Dryden, Translation of Persius*, iii. 162.

As for the disputes of sharpers, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*.—*Collier.*

I who have been the poet's *spark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play.
Granville.

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 328.

Spark. *v. n.* Emit particles of fire; sparkle.

Fair is my love,
When the rose in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*. *Spenser.*

Delight upon her face and sweetness shined;
Her eyes do *spark* as stars.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vi. 19.

Spárkful. *adj.* Lively; brisk; airy.

Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minionlike.—*Camden, Remains.*

Spárkish. *adj.*

1. Airy; gay.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better-humoured than Venus' accosting her son in the deserts of Libya?—*Walsh.*

2. Showy; well-dressed; fine.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Spárkle. *s.*

1. Spark; small particle of fire.

First, good Achates, with repeated strokes
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 245.

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himself, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,
Is now become a *sparkle*, which doth lie
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

See from my cheek the transient roses die,
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

3. Lustre.

I hold my beauty,
Wash but these sorrows from it, of a *sparkle*
As right and rich as hers.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Spárkle. *v. n.*

1. Emit sparks.

['Twill] glow with shame of your proceedings, Hubert;
Nay, it perchance will *sparkle* in your eyes.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.

2. Issue in sparks.

The bold design
Pleased highly those infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 386.

3. Shine; glitter.

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage.—*Watts.*

4. Emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

Spárkle. *v. a.* Disperse; scatter; throw about.

Cassandra yet there saw how I they haled
From Pallas' house, with *sperceled* tress undone.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

What's become
Of my lieutenant?—Beaten, an 't please your grace,
And all his forces *sparkled*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

March close, and sudden like a tempest; all executions
Done without *sparkling* of the body; keep your phalanx
Sure lined and pieced together. *Id., Bonduca.*

Spárkler. *s.* One who, that which, sparkles.

What would you say, should you see a *sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dicebox?—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 120.

Spárklet. *s.* Small spark. *Rare.*

Night, spread o'er earth thy sable veil,
Heaven's twinkling *sparklets* to conceal.
Cotton, Ode to Night.

Spárkliness. *s.* ? Attribute suggested by rare or non-existent *sparkly*, or used for Sparklingness.

Sir John [Suckling] threw his repartees about the table with much *sparkliness*, and gentileness of witt, to the admiration of them all.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 551.

Spárkling. *part. adj.* Bright as a spark.

A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear from the refraction of diamonds.—*Locke.*

What happy moments did I count!
Blest was I then all bliss above;
Now, for that consecrated fount
Of murmuring, *sparkling*, living love
What have I? shall I dare to tell?
A comfortless and hidden well.
Wordsworth, The Complaint.

Spárkling. *verbal abs.* Appearance or act of that which sparkles.

Wit procured by wine, is, for the most part, like the *sparklings* in the cup, when 'tis filling; they wisk it for a moment, but die immediately.—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Spárklingly. *adv.* In a sparkling manner; with vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary.—*Boyle.*

Spárklingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sparkling; vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone.—*Boyle.*

Spárrow. *s.* [A.S. *spearwa.*] In *Ornithology.* Common British bird of the genus Passer, or Pyrgita (species, domesticus and montanus).

Dismay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo?—Yes,
As *sparrows* eagles, or the hare the lion.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them.—*Watts.*

As the *second element* in a *compound.*

The *tree-sparrow* is a rare species in most of the extreme southern counties of England, and is not included in some county catalogues of Sussex, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, or Cornwall; but Mr. E. H. Rodd of Penzance, mentions in a private communication, that the Falmouth Museum contains a single specimen. It is not uncommon in Shropshire, as I learn from Messrs. Robert Slaney and Thomas Eyton. In Lancaster it has been observed about Chatmoss. On the eastern side of England this bird appears to be a winter visitor at Southchurch in Essex, according to the observations of Mr. Parsons. It is found in Surrey, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, about Wainfleet, in Yorkshire at various localities; in Durham, and also in Northumberland, but I am unable to trace it much farther north than Newcastle, and it does not appear to have been noticed in Scotland.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Spárrowgrass. *s.* Catachrestic for Asparagus.

Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

Spárrowhawk. *s.* [A.S. *spearhafoc.*] In *Ornithology.* Native hawk of the genus Falco (nisus).

The difference between the size of the male and female *sparrow-hawks* is more disproportionate than in most other birds of prey; the former sometimes scarcely weighing five ounces, the latter nine ounces. The length of the male is about twelve inches, the breadth twenty-three; the female is fifteen inches long, in breadth twenty-six. — *Pennant, British Zoology.*

[I] once took a partridge with a *sparrow-hawk* of [my] own breaking ten days after he had been taken wild from a wood. These hawks must be kept in a high condition, and cannot fly when there is the least wind; they are upon the whole more difficult to manage than strong birds. The flight of the *sparrow-hawk* is rapid for a short distance; he will take partridges at the beginning of the season, and is the best of all the hawks for landrails.—*Sir J. Sebright,* in *Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

The *sparrow-hawk* is another short-winged hawk, but of small comparative size; in its habits very similar to the goshawk last described, and has been aptly termed a goshawk in miniature. It has, however, been separated from the goshawk generically, on account of the tarsi and toes being long and slender; and the term accipiter originally bestowed upon it by our countryman and naturalist Ray has been restored to it.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Spárry. *adj.* Consisting of spar.

In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* striæ, or icicles called stalactitæ.—*Woodward.*

Sparse. *adj.* Thinly scattered: (often applied to *population.* The word passes for an Americanism; but the editor saw it full five-and-thirty years ago recommended by an English writer as a good opposite to *dense*).

Sparse. *v. a.* Disperse. *Rare.*

They began to *sparse* pretye rumours in the north. —*Remedy for Sedition,* sign. F. 1.: 1536.

Making way through *spersed* ayre.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The *sparsed* aire.—*Fairfax, Translation of Tasso,* xiii. 2.

Spársedly. *adv.* Dispersedly.

There are doubtless many such soils *sparsedly* throughout this nation.—*Evelyn, Pomona,* preface.

Spasm. *s.* [Fr. *spasme*; Gr. σπάσμα.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part. See Tonic.

All the maladies
Of ghastly *spasm,* or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 480.

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm.* —*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part.—*Arbuthnot.*

Spasmódic. *adj.* [*spasmotic,* the better form.] Having the character of a spasm.

The spasm of the bronchi, so often occurring in *spasmodic* asthma, also sometimes arises from intestinal irritation.—*Dr. C. B. Williams, Principles of Medicine,* § 152.

Spat. *s.* [see Spawn.] Spawn of shell-fish.

A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

In the month of May, the oysters cast their spawn, which the dredgers call their *spat*: it is like to a drop of candle, and about the bigness of an halfpenny. The *spat* cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such like things, at the bottom of the sea, which they call cultch. It is probably conjectured that the *spat* in twenty-four hours begins to have a shell. In the month of May, the dredgers, by the law of the Admiralty Court, have liberty to catch all manner of oysters of what size soever. When they have taken them, with a knife they gently raise the small brood from the cultch, and then they throw the cultch in again to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly *spat* that they cannot be safely severed from the cultch: in that case they are permitted to take the stone or shell, &c., that the *spat* is upon, one shell having many times twenty *spats.*—*Bishop Sprat,* in *Transactions of the Royal Society.*

Spathe. *s.* [Lat. *spatha.*] In *Botany.* Leaf, or leaflike, envelope of spadix; well shown in the native flower called Lords and Ladies (Arum maculatum).

(For example see under Spadix.)

Spátiate. *v. n.* Rove; range; ramble at large: (Expatiate the *commoner* form).

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transcur.—*Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe.—*Bentley.*

Spátter. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *bespatten.*]

1. Sprinkle with dirt; or anything offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spattered* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. Throw out anything offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract.—*Shakespear, Tempest,* ii. 2.

3. Asperse; defame.

Spátter. *v. n.* Spit; sputter as at anything nauseous taken into the mouth.

Spátterdashes. *s. pl.* Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

Spáttering. *part. adj.* Sputtering.

They, fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which the offended taste
With *spattering* noise rejected.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 564.

Spáttle. *s.* Spittle. *Obsolete.*

The *spatle* of their tongues.—*Bale, On the Revelations,* pt. iii. B b. 5: 1550.

Spáttle. *v. a.* Foul with, or as with, spittle.

But Sylvius, as a stinkyng sinke,
Thy brest is foul within;
Thy mind is spotted, *spattled,* spilt.
Thy soul is soiled with sin. *Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams:* 1577. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spátula. *s.* [Lat. *spatha, spathula.*] Spattle or slice.

Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together.—*Quincy.*

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula,* I could discover no fault in the bone.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Spávin. *s.* [Fr. *éparvin.*] In *Farriery.* See last extract.

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*
And springhalt reign'd among them.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

This disease (the *spavin*) in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Spávined. *adj.* Diseased with spavin.

A fifth wondered what a plague I could do at the fair with a blind, *spavined,* galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield,* ch. xiv.

Spawl. *v. n.* Throw moisture out of the mouth.

He spits, and *spawls,* and turns like sick men from one elbow to another.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters,* G. 4. b.: 1627.

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he sputter, *spawl,* and slaver it,
In vain against the people's favourite? *Swift.*

Spawl. *s.* Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle [she] lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, ii. 62.

Spáwling. *s.* Moisture thrown out of the mouth.

[His] marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 290.

Spawn. *s.* [? form of *spawl, spittle*: these words, with *spat,* are all connected by Wedgwood.]

1. Eggs of fish, or of frogs.

Masters of the people,
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter
That's thousand to one good one?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

God said, Let the waters generate
Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul!
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 387.

These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *spawn.*—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring.

'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these
That dyed with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And quash'd the stern Æacides. *Lord Roscommon.*

This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gross superstitions of the Romish church and court. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Spawn. *v. a.*

1. Produce as fishes, and certain other aquatic animals do, eggs.

Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure,* iii. 2.

2. Generate; bring forth: (as applied to animals which do not spawn, or are not spawned naturally, *contemptuous*).

What practices such principles as these may *spawn,* when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine.—*Swift.*

Spawn. *v. n.*

1. Produce eggs as fish and certain other aquatic animals do.

The fish having *spawned* before, the fry that goes down hath had about three month's growth under ground, when they are brought up again.—*Dr. E. Browne, Travels in Europe.*

2. *Generally,* issue; proceed. *Contemptuous.*

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it.—*Locke.*

Spáwner. *s.* Female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the melter, cover their spawn with sand.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Spay. *v. a.* [Lat. *spado.*] Castrate female animals.

The males must be gelt, and the sows *spayed*; the *spayed* they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Speak. *v. a.* pret. *spake,* or *spoke*; past part. *spoken.* [A.S. *sprecan*; the *r* being lost during the subsequent stages of our language.]

1. Utter articulate sounds; express thoughts by words.

Hannah . . . *spake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard.—*1 Samuel,* i. 13.

2. Harangue; make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed, notwithstanding their contradiction.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Thersites, though the most presumptuous Greek,
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak.*
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 60.

3. Talk for or against; dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself when a knave is not. — *Shakespear Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

The general and *his* wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks* for you stoutly.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 1.
When he had no power,
He was your enemy; ever *spake* against
Your liberties and charters. *Id., Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

4. Discourse; make mention.
Lot went out and *spake* unto his sons-in-law.—*Genesis*, xix. 14.
Were such things here as we do *speak* about?
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Id., Macbeth*, i. 3.
The fire you speak of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin.
B. Jonson.
The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks.—*Hammond.*
They could never be lost, but by an universal deluge, which has been *spoken* to already.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war.—*Addison.*
Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysostom's example would have been his defence.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Give sound.
Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 6.

Speak with. Address; converse with.
Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails;
We'll *speak with* thee at sea.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.
I *spake with* one, my lord, that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.
Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bassa; Solyman disdaining to *speak with* him himself.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Speak. *v. a.*

1. Utter with the mouth; pronounce.
Mordecai who had *spoken* good for the king.—*Esther*, vii. 9.
Consider of it, take advice, and *speak* your minds.—*Judges*, xix. 30.
They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and *spoke* not a word unto him.—*Job*, ii. 13.
When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed.—*Acts*, xix. 9.
You, from my youth,
Have known and try'd me; *speak* I more than truth?
Sandys.
What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd.
Waller.
Under the tropick is our language *spoke*,
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke. *Id.*
He nowhere *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them substances.—*Locke.*
Colours *speak* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation.—*Spectator.*

2. Proclaim; celebrate; bespeak.
It is my father's musick
To *speak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompensed.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Address; accost; bespeak.
If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, and smile upon thee, and put thee in hope; he will *speak* thee fair, and say, What wantest thou?—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiii. 6.

4. Exhibit; make known.
For the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 100.

Speákable. *adj.* Possible to be, capable of being, spoken; less correctly, as in the extract, having the power of speech.
Say,
How camest thou *speakable* of mute?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 563.

Speáker. *s.*

1. One who speaks.
These fames grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, or idea, which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words.—*Watts, Logick.*
Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth.—*Swift.*

2. One who speaks in any particular manner.
Horace's phrase is 'torret jecur;'
And happy was that curious *speaker*.
Prior, Alma, i. 361.

3. One who celebrates, claims, or mentions.
After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

4. Prolocutor of the Commons; chairman of the House of Commons.
I have disabled myself like an elected *speaker* of the house.—*Dryden.*

Speáking. *verbal abs.* Act of expressing in words; address to an audience.
Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil *speaking*, be put away from you.—*Ephesians*, iv. 31.
Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and evil *speakings*.—1 *Peter*, ii. 1.
Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies.—*Holder.*

Speáking-trúmpet. *s.* Stentorophonic instrument; trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.
That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught *speaking-trumpet* how to sound.
Dryden.

Spear. *v. n.* Shoot or sprout.
Let them not lie, lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spear. *s.* [A.S. *speare, spere.*]

1. Long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting (or less properly, throwing, for which *dart* and *javelin* are the *better* words); lance.
Those brandishers of *speares*,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our hinderers. *Chapman.*
The Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*.
Cowley.
Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and *spear*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 990.
The roused-up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the protended *spear*. *Thomson.*

2. Lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish: (generally specified in respect to its use by a prefix, as *eelspear*, or, as in the extract, the *first element* in a *compound*).
The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them, cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifferency, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear* hunters in taking of salmons.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Spear. *v. a.* Kill or pierce with a spear.

Spéarer. *s.* One who spears. *Obsolete.*
A pensioner [is] a gentleman about his prince, alwaie redie with his speare; a *spearer*.—*Barret, Alvearie*, in voce *Pensioner.*

Spéargrass. *s.* Long stiff grass.
Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed; and then beslubber our garments with it.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Spéarman. *s.* One who uses a lance in fight; one who carries a spear.
Rebuke the company of *spearmen*.—*Psalms*, lxviii. 30.
The *spearman's* arm by thee, great god, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound.
Prior, Second Hymn of Calimachus, 53.

Spéarmint. *s.* Species of mint.
Spearmint . . . is indigenous, but is cultivated like peppermint, and subjected to distillation for its essential oil.—*Translation (by R. Phillips) of the Pharmacopœia*: 1851.

Spéarwort. *s.* Species of Ranunculus (flammula).
Speare-wort is like the other crow-feet in facultie.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 962: 1633.

Spec. *s.* Speculation. *Slang.*
'The attorneys for the plaintiff,' said Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz. 'Well! They spoke in high praise of the honourable conduct of Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, the attorneys for the plaintiff, did they?' 'Yes,' said Sam, 'they said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs, unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

Spécial. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *specialis.*]

1. Noting a species.
A *special* idea is called by the schools a species.—*Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.
Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The several books of Scripture having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *special* end whereunto they are intended.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.
Our Saviour is represented every where in Scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
The narrative of one of these great crises, of the epoch A.D. 9, when Germany took up arms for her *special* independence against Roman invasion, has for us this *special* attraction—that it forms part of our own national history.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.
O'Neil, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
Such things are evident by natural light, which men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their faculties, with the common help of mutual society, may know and be sufficiently assured of, without the help of any *special* revelation.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.
That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterwards become free.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace.—*Hammond.*
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*
He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 295.

5. Chief in excellence.
The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 4.

Spécial. *s.* Particular act, thing, or person.
Promises of long life annexed to some *specials* of his service.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 579.

Speciálity. *s.* Particularity.
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare contract without *speciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Specializátion. *s.* Special determination.
It is proved experimentally, that every bundle of nerve-fibres and every ganglion, has a special duty; and that each part of every such bundle and every such ganglion, has a duty still more special. Can it be, then, that in the great hemispherical ganglia alone, this *specialization* of duty does not hold? If it be urged that there are no marked divisions among the fibres of the cerebrum, I reply—neither are there among those contained in one of the bundles proceeding from the spinal chord to any part of the body: yet each of the fibres in such bundle has a function more or less special; though a function included in that of the bundle considered as a whole. And this is just the kind of *specialization* which may be presumed to exist in different parts of the cerebrum.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 607.

Spécialize. *v. a.* Particularize; mention specially; differentiate or determine in a special manner.
Our Saviour *specialising* and nominating the places.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 261.
The next general fact to be noted, is, that these cells whose union constitutes the essential act of gamogenesis. . . . though they are not, as many cells are, unfitted for growth and metamorphosis by being highly *specialized*, yet they have lost the power of growth and metamorphosis. They have severally reached a state of equilibrium.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Spécially. *adv.* In a special manner.

1. Particularly above others.
Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord thy God, in Horeb.—*Deuteronomy*, iv. 10.
A brother beloved, *specially* to me.—*Philemon*, 16.

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attaint, find it *specially*.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Spécialty. *s.* Speciality; particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The packet is not come,
Where that and other *specialties* are bound.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Spécie. *s.* [Lat. ablative of *species*.] Term applied to coin, as opposed to *paper-money* or *debased coinage*: (often with *in*, as 'Paid *in specie*'). For the form Species see under that word.

Spécies. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Sort; subdivision of a general term.

A special idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a special idea or *species*, as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball.—*Watts.*

2. In *Logic*. See extract.

It is evident from what has been said that the genus and difference put together make up the *species*; e.g. 'rational' and 'animal' constitute 'man;' so that, in reality, the *species* contains the genus [i.e. implies it;] and when the genus is called a whole, and is said to contain the *species*, this is only a metaphorical expression, signifying that it comprehends the *species*, and its own more extensive signification.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. v. § 4.

3. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intended the care of *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existences.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The Phenix Pindar is a whole *species* alone.—*Cowley.*

If animal, both of us may,
As justly pass for bears as they;
For we are animals no less,
Although of different *specieses*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 861.

Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

Species, when applied to organized beings is always applied (when we are speaking strictly, as naturalists) to such individuals as are supposed to be descended from a common stock, or which might have so descended; viz. which resemble one another (to use M. Cuvier's expression) as much as those of the same stock do. Now this being a point on which all (not merely naturalists) are agreed, and since it is a fact (whether an ascertained fact or not) that certain individuals are, or are not, thus connected, it follows that every question whether a certain individual or plant, belongs to a certain *species* or not, is a question not of mere arrangement, but of fact. But in the case of questions respecting genus, it is otherwise. If, e.g. two naturalists differed, in the one placing (as Linnæus) all the *species* of bee under one genus, which the other subdivided (as later writers have done into several genera) it would be evident that there was no question of fact debated between them, and that it was only to be considered which was the more convenient arrangement. If, on the other hand, it were disputed whether the African and the Asiatic elephant are distinct *species*, or merely varieties, it would be equally manifest that the question is one of fact, since both allow that if they are descended (or might have descended) from the same stock, they are of the same *species*; and if otherwise, of two: this is the fact, which they endeavour to ascertain, by such indications as are to be found.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 1.

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

The meaning attached to the term *species* in natural history is very definite and intelligible. It includes only the following conditions, namely separate origin and distinctness of race, evinced by the constant transmission of some characteristic peculiarity of organization. A race of animals or of plants marked by any peculiar character which has always been constant and undeviating, constitutes a *species*; and two races are considered as specifically different, if they are distinguished from each other by some characteristic which the one cannot be supposed to have acquired, or the other to have lost, through any known operation of physical causes; for we are hence led to conclude that the tribes thus distinguished have not descended from the same original stock.—*Prichard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, b. ii. ch. i. sect. i.

When it can be shown that two races have had a separate origin, they are to be regarded as of different *species*, and, in the absence of proof, this is inferred, when we see some peculiarity of organization characteristic of each, so constantly transmitted from parent to offspring, that the one cannot be supposed to have lost, or the other to have acquired it, through any known operation of physical causes.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 737: 1851.

It will . . . be seen . . . that the terms 'genus' and '*species*' not only differ very considerably in importance, but in signification also. Whilst the former is merely suggestive of a particular position which a creature occupies in a systematic scale (a position, however, which depends upon the various structural peculiarities which it possesses in common with other beings, which thus more or less resemble it), the latter expresses the actual creature itself; so that while one applies to several animals (of distinct natures and origins though bound together by a certain bond of imitation,) the other belongs to a single race alone, which it therefore exclusively indicates.—*T. Vernon Wollaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. vi.

In considering the origin of *species* it is quite conceivable that a naturalist, reflecting on the mutual affinities of organic beings, on their embryological relations, their geographical distribution, geological succession, and other such facts, might come to the conclusion that each species had not been independently created, but had descended like varieties from other species. Nevertheless such a conclusion, even if well founded, would be unsatisfactory until it could be shown how the innumerable *species* inhabiting this world have been modified, so as to acquire that perfection of structure and co-adaptation which most justly excites our admiration.—*C. Darwin, On the Origin of Species.*

One main aim of his [Cuvier's] successors is, and long will be, to determine that point; or whether there be, indeed, any such at which the mutation of a *species* necessarily stops. The observed grades of departure from specific type are termed varieties, and the degree of variation in the offspring from the parent appears to be greatest in the lowest organisms. Consequently the definition or recognition of a *species* of Foraminifer, or Brachiopod, e.g. is much less easy than of a bird or a mammal.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

It is obvious that the names *species* and genus are merely relative; and that the same common terms may, in one case, be the *species* which is predicated of an individual, and in another case the individual of which a *species* is predicated: e.g. the individual, Cæsar, belongs to the *species* man; but man, again, may be said to belong to the *species* animal, &c., as we contemplate higher and more comprehensive terms. A *species*, in short, when predicated of individuals, stands in the same relation to them as the genus to the *species*, and when predicated of other lower *species*, it is then, in respect of these, a genus, while it is a *species* in respect of a higher genus. Such a term is called a subaltern *species* or genus; while the highest term of all, of which nothing can be predicated, is the summum genus; the lowest of all, which can be predicated of nothing, the infima *species*. The difference which, together with the genus, makes up the *species*, is termed the specific difference.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth.—*Bacon.*

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species*.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three inches, . . . but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent.—*Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition.

Shews and *species* serve best with the people.—*Bacon.*

6. Circulating money. *Rare.*

As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.—*Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

Specífic. *adj.*

1. Quality which makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her *specifick* forms I'll show.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence

The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the *specifick* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object.—*South, Sermons.*

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specifick* uniformities?—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

These principles I consider not as occult qualities supposed to result from the *specifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their causes be not yet discovered.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds.—*Quincy.*

The *specifick* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil, and essential salt; for the water, fixt salt, and earth appear to be the same in all plants.—*Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specifick* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears.—*Watts.*

The writer of the volume in question meets me upon my own ground. He acknowledges there is no statute, by which the *specific* disability we speak of is created, but he affirms, that the custom of parliament has been referred to, and that a case strictly in point has been produced, with the decision of the court upon it.—*Letters of Junius*, letter x.

2. In *Medicine*. Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper: (originally applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities).

Specífic. *s.* Specific medicine.

If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specificks*, she might enjoy a good health.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Specífical. *adj.* Specific.

The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specifical* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

As all things were formed according to their *specifical* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them.—*Norris.*

Specífically. *adv.* In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty.—*South, Sermons.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically*, differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of any other universal.—*Grew.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been supernatural.—*Bentley.*

Specíficate. *v. a.* Mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine special providence.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Specificátion. *s.*

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry.—*Watts.*

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally without the *specification* of any place.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. In *Patent Law*. Declaration, or exposition, of the point on which the claim for the patent is founded.

Specíficness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Specific; particular mark of distinction.

A spirit is one simple specifick essence or substance; and that true *specifickness* in its essence is the real and intimate form thereof.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 232: 1682.

Spécify. *v. a.* Mention; show by some particular marks of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such must be great.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils, are *specified.*—*Pope.*

Spécimen. *s.* [Lat.] Sample; part of anything exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Spécious. *adj.* [Fr. *spécieux*; Lat. *speciosus.*]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

Divers sorts are of them [serpents:] some *specious,* and beautiful to the eye.—*Bishop Richardson, On Genesis,* iii. 1: 1655.

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms,
Religion satisfied. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xii. 533.

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wish too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 227.

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

Bad men boast
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 483.

Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend themselves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its natural form.—*Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature and good manners.—*Rogers.*

This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adversaries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Spéciously. *adv.* In a specious manner; with fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity; especially to that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously.*—*Hammond.*

Spéciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Specious; state or quality of being specious.

Speciósity. *s.* Specious show.

Open scoundrels rode triumphant, bediademed, becoronetted, bemitred; or the still fataller species of secret-scoundrels, in their fair-sounding formulas, *speciosities,* respectabilities, hollow within: the race of quacks was grown many as the sands of the sea. —*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution,* b. v. ch. i.

Speck. *s.* [A.S. *spic*; German, *speck*; Danish, *spek.*] Bacon: (such at least is the ordinary name for that viand at present).

Stuffe thy guts
With *specke* and barley-pudding; for digestion,
Drink whig and soure milk.
Heywood, English Traveller. (Nares by H. and W.)

Speck. *s.* [A.S. *specca.*] Small discoloration; spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when ...
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure æther of the soul remains.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1009.

The Arabs say there is a black *speck,* were it no bigger than a bean's eye, in every soul; which once set a-working, will overcloud the whole man into darkness, and quasi-madness, and hurry him blindly into night. —*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Sir W. Scott.*

Speck. *v. a.* Spot; stain in drops.

Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,
Hung drooping, unsustain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 428.

Spéckle. *s.* Small speck; little spot.

Spéckle. *v. a.* Mark with small spots.

Spéckled. *part. adj.* Marked with speckles.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Speckled vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 136.

Saw'st thou not late a *speckled* serpent rear,
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake.
Pope, Messiah, 81.

The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transformed to combs, the *speckled* and the white.
Id., Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Spéctacle. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *spectaculum.*]

1. Show; gazing stock; anything exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

We are made a *spectacle* unto the world, and to angels and to men.—1 *Corinthians,* iv. 9.

In open place produced they me,
To be a public *spectacle* to all.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

2. Anything perceived by the sight.

Forth riding underneath the castle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcasses he spy'd,
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad;
Such *spectacles,* though they are just, are sad.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

3. *Plural.* Glasses to assist the sight.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Shakspeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards, and found her there.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles.*—*Sir I. Newton.*

This day, then, let us not be told,
That you are sick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

Spéctacle-máker. *s.* One who makes spectacles; optician.

The first *spectacle-maker* did not think that he was leading the way to the discoverery of new planets.—*Grew.*

Spéctacled. *adj.* Furnished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Spectácular. *adj.* Relating to spectacles or shows.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.—*Dr. Hickes, Sermon on the 30th of January,* p. 4: 1681-2.

Spectátion. *s.* [Lat. *spectatio.*] In *Medicine.* Post-mortem examination; autopsy (*αὐτὸς* = self + *ὄψις* = seeing, the two words approximately translating each other). *Rare,* or *obsolete.*

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy.—*Harvey.*

Spectátor. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *spectateur.*] Looker-on; beholder.

More
Than history can pattern, though devised
And play'd, to take *spectators.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

If it proves a good repast to the *spectators,* the dish pays the shot.—*Id., Cymbeline,* v. 4.

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got up heavily; but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and eight before they judged him.—*Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost so far,
To make him now *spectator* of a war.
Id., Aurengzebe, i. 1.

And there he stood with such sangfroid, that greater
Could not be shewn e'en by a mere *spectator.*
Byron, Don Juan, v. 11.

Spectátorship. *s.*

1. Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship,* and crueller in suffering.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus,* v. 2.

2. Office or quality of a spectator.

Your first rudimental essays in *spectatorship* were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.—*Spectator.*

Spectátress. *s.* Female spectator, looker-on, or beholder.

Amid the general wreck see where she stands,
Like Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.
Rowe, Fair Penitent.

Did reason reassume its shatter'd throne
But as *spectatress* of this last of horrors?
Walpole, Mysterious Mother.

Spéctral. *adj.* Spectre-like.

'Hem!' said Mr. Aberton, thrusting his large hand through his lank light hair. 'Hem—could one do anything, do you think, in that quarter?'—'I should think one might, with a tolerable person!' answered the *spectral* aristocrat, looking down at a pair of most shadowy supporters.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham,* ch. xviii.

In *Optics.* See under Spectrum.

Spéctre. *s.* [Lat. *spectrum.*]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatick *spectres* to rejoice.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxiii.

The very poetical use of the word for a *spectre* doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being it represents.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. *Zoology.* See extract.

Spectre ... [is] a species of four-handed mammal (Lemur spectrum, Linnæus), so called on account of its nocturnal habits, attenuated frame, long and skeleton-like limbs, and the gliding, stealthy, noiseless motion, by which it surprises a sleeping prey.—*Owen,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spéctroscope. *s.* Instrument for the observation of the spectrum.

Some of the most important astronomical discoveries of the last few years have resulted from the application of the *spectroscope* to the telescope, the aid of the latter being called in to collect the light emanating from the distant stars and nebulæ.... Messrs. Sorby and Browning have also arranged a modification of the *spectroscope* for use with the microscope.—*Lockyer,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spéctrum. *s.* [Lat.] Display of prismatic colours, resulting from the decomposition of light.

This prism had some veins running along within the glass, from the one end to the other, which scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the coloured *spectrum.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller devised a method of seeking in the *spectra* of the fixed stars that evidence of the existence in them of known elementary substances which had been obtained in the case of the sun by Bunsen and Kirchhoff.... The *spectra* of the stars were compared by a method of simultaneous observation with the *spectra* of many of the terrestrial elements. ... On extending these researches to the Nebulæ, Mr. Huggins made the most unexpected discovery that the *spectra* of certain of these bodies are discontinuous, consisting of bright lines only.... During the last two years Mr. Huggins has examined the *spectra* of more than sixty nebulæ and clusters. This examination shows that these remarkable bodies may be divided into two great groups: viz. 1st, True or gaseous nebulæ, which furnish a discontinuous *spectrum,* consisting of two or three bright lines only; and 2nd, what we may distinguish as spurious nebulæ, or nebulous matter with clusters, which give a *spectrum* apparently continuous.... In the present year also Mr. Huggins has made a remarkable observation upon the small comet, known as comet No. 1, 1866. He ascertained that the minute nucleus gave a gaseous or discontinuous *spectrum*; whilst the *spectrum* of the coma, as though formed by suspended particles which reflected solar light, gave a continuous *spectrum.*—*President's (General Sabine's) Anniversary Address, Royal Society*: 1866.

The most magnificent *spectrum* that we are acquainted with, a combination, so to speak, of innumerable *spectral* bands placed side by side, is that which occurs when rain-drops are the reflecting and refracting media—the familiar but ever-glorious rainbow.—*Lockyer,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *adjectivally,* or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Thus, then, a prism has the power of analysing light, showing what are its constituent rays; the latter being termed a *spectrum.* The operation is that of *spectrum analysis.* ... Four new metals have been discovered by *spectrum analysis.* Bunsen and Kirchhoff, in examining the *spectra* of certain residues of the evaporation of water from a spring (Durckheim), detected rays of a colour and position in the *spectrum* hitherto unobserved. Following up the research, they succeeded in isolating the two metallic elements cæsium and rubidium. Soon afterwards Mr. Crookes discovered thallium; indium being the last added to the list in this way.—*Lockyer,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art.*

Spécular. *adj.* [Lat. *specularis.*]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne.*

Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass vessels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specular* as before.—*Boyle.*

2. Assisting sight.

The hidden way
Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames
All things in miniature? thy *specular* orb

Apply to well-dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 351.

3. Affording view.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 326.

Spéculate. *v. n.* Meditate; contemplate; take a view of anything with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrinsecal relation.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become consummate statesmen.—*Addison.*

And writers of weight will *speculate*
On the Cabinet's design;
And much that was done in twenty-eight
Will be done in twenty-nine. *W. M. Praed.*

Spéculate. *v. a.* Consider attentively; look through with the mind. *Rare.*

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Speculátion. *s.*

1. Examination by the eye; view.

Here, as from a turret of *speculation*, you may look down upon the vulgar.—*Codrington, Marrow of History*; 1653.

Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of *speculation*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 589.

2. Examiner; spy: (probably misprinted for *speculator*).

They who have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Throne and set high? servants
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*,
Intelligent of our state.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 602.

News-writers afford matter of *speculation*.—*Addison.*

4. Train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural *speculations*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *speculation*, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators.—*Sir W. Temple.*

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere *speculation*.—*Leslie.*

6. Power of sight.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
There is no *speculation* in those eyes
That thou dost glare withal.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

7. In *Commerce.* Term applied to a purchase, or risk, made on the expectation of a rise in prices, or a development of the article from which the remuneration is expected.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice in agriculture, is always a *speculation*, from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. x.

8. Game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card, on the calculation of its probable value when known; or of a known one, on the chance of no better appearing in the course of the game; a portion of the pack being retained, i.e. not dealt.

Speculátist. *s.* Speculator.

Let the profoundest *speculatist*, or curious practitioner, turn the edge of his wit which way he will to find some new thing; yet sure it is, the same things have been.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 24: 1621.

The observation of a few retired *speculatists*.—*Coventry, Philomel to Hyde*: conv. ii.

The perplexity which has entangled the *speculatists* of all ages.—*Johnson, Review of Jenyns's Free Enquiry.*

It would seem impossible to a solitary *speculatist*, that a human being can want employment.—*Id., Rambler*, no. 124.

Such are the conceits of *speculatists*, who strain their faculties to find in a mine what lies upon the surface.—*Id., Lives of the Poets, Prior.*

Spéculative. *adj.*

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *speculative*, and delighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be known even for mere knowledge sake.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The great Mirabeau used to say always that his father had the greater gifts of the two. . . . So far as mere *speculative* head goes, Mirabeau is probably right. Looking at the old marquis as a *speculative* thinker, and utterer of his thought . . . you pronounce him to be superior, or even supreme, in his time.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but no wise to create a right.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

These are not *speculative* flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings.—*Law.*

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business; he is a corn-merchant this year, and a wine-merchant the next, and a sugar, tobacco, or tea-merchant the year after.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. xiii. (Ord MS.)

3. Belonging to view.

My *speculative* and active instruments.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Speculative glasses.—*Hooke, History of the Royal Society*, iv. 30.

4. Prying.

Counsellors should not be too *speculative* into their sovereign's person.—*Bacon.*

Spéculatively. *adv.* In a speculative manner.

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

These were with Mary to be *speculatively* affected; mean time those Marthas, who were troubled about many things, were not for their provident care in domestick affairs altogether condemned.—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 70: 1665.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

It is possible that a man may, *speculatively*, prefer the constitution of another country, or an Utopian of his own, before that of the nation where he is born and lives.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 29.

Spéculator. *s.*

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *speculators* in those great theories.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Observer; contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Spy; watcher.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Speculátory. *adj.*

1. Exercising speculation.

2. Calculated for spying or viewing.

Both these were nothing more than *speculatory* out-posts to the Akeman-street.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 58.

Spéculum. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Mirror; looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

2. Instrument in surgery used for clearing and dilating any passage (the ear, or parts about the uterus), with a reflecting body at the end, upon which, a light being thrown, the condition of the parts is shown.

Speech. *s.* [A.S. *spræc*; see Speak.]

1. Power of articulate utterance; power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Though our ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*.—*Watts.*

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.

In *speech* be eight parts.—*Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without process of *speech* be told.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 177.

3. Particular language as distinct from others.

There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xix. 3.

4. Anything spoken.

A plague upon your epileptick visage!
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool?
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Speak the *speech*, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you.—*Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Discourse.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point.—*Swift.*

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implored, replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 377.

Speech. *v. n.* Harangue; make a speech.

He raved continually of the merlin: he stood upon the bulks in Westminster hall, and *speeched* against him from morning till night.—*Account of T. Whigg, Esq.* p. 9: 1710.

And were you supposed to have the tongues of angels and archangels to *speech* it in your behalf, their words would have no weight!—*Pyle, Sermons*, ii. 435.

Speéchify. *v. n.* Make a speech; make speeches. *Colloquial and contemptuous.*

Speéchless. *adj.*

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speechless*.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs.—*Dryden.*

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear.
Addison.

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he said, Rise: dismiss'd me
Thus, with his *speechless* hand.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages.
Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Speéchlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Speechless; state of being speechless.

Immediate preceding signs of death are great unquietness, . . . the memory confused, *speechlessness*, cold sweats.—*Bacon, History of Life and Death.*

Speed. *v. n.* [*spédan.*]

1. Make haste; move with celerity.

So well they *sped*, that they be come at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 952.

See where Idwall *speeds!* a trusty soldier.
A. Philips.

2. Have good success.

Timon is shrunk, indeed;
And he that's once denied will hardly *speed*.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell,
I told ye then he should prevail, and *speed*
In his bad errand. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 39.

3. Succeed well or ill.

Make me not sighted like the basilisk:
I've look'd on thousands, who have *sped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Macicaus shewed them what an offence it was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should *speed* never so well.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

These were violators of the first temple, and those that profaned and abused the second, *sped* no better.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Have any condition good or bad.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*,
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

Speed. *v. a.*

1. Dispatch in haste; send away quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unused, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compassion;
But not disposed to ruth or mercy then,
He *sped* him thence home to his habitation.
Fairfax.

2. Hasten; put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 4.

Satan, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the ecliptick *sped* with hoped success,
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 739.

The helpless priest reply'd no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

3. Dispatch; destroy; kill; mischief; ruin.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped*;
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

4. Execute; dispatch.

Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

5. Assist; help forward.

Lucina...
Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes,
And spoke the powerful spells that babes to birth disclose. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

6. Make prosperous; make to succeed.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God *speed*.—2 *John*, 10.

He was chosen, though he stood low upon the roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential events, which happened to be *sped*.—*Bishop Fell.*

Which, if it be your opinion, the beauty you have will be withered before you be wedded, and your wooers good old gentlemen before they be *speeded*.—*Lyly, Euphues and his England.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Speed. *s.* [A.S. *spéd.*]

1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives
As tribute, such a sumless journey brought
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to describe whose swiftness number fails.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 35.

We observe the horse's patient service at the plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.

When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquests.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Course or pace of a horse.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol kills a sparrow flying.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

4. Success; event of any action or incident: (most commonly with *good*, as, 'We wish you *good* speed').

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee send me good *speed* this day.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 12.

The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

Speédful. *adj.* Successful; having good speed.

And this thing he sayth shall be more *speedful* and effectual in the matter.—*Sir T. More.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Speédily. *adv.* In a speedy manner; with haste; quickly.

Post *speedily* to my lord your husband,
Shew him this letter.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

Speédwell. *s.* In *Botany.* Native name of several species of the genus Veronica.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but 'twas found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small henbit.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Speédy. *adj.* [A.S. *spedig.*] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.

How near's the other army?—
Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main descry
Stands on the hourly thought.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Back with *speediest* sail
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,
Came flying. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 534.

Let it be enough what thou hast done,
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through every street,
With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun,
The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxvii.

Speet. *v. a.* Spit; stab. *Rare.*

If he came, [he] bad me not sticke to *speet* hym.
Comedy of Gammer Gurton's Needle: 1551.

Spell. *s.* Spill; splinter.

The spears in *spels* and sundry peeces flew
As if they had been little sticks or cane.
Harrington, Translation of Orlando Furioso, xix. 61. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spell. *s.* [A.S. *spelian* = take the place of any one.] Turn of work; vicissitude of labour.

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*: the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles.—*Carew.*

Spell. *s.* [A.S. = history, speech, tidings, charm.] Charm consisting of some words of occult power.

Start not; her actions shall be holy:
You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not shun her.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and dashes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and safety, had not *spells*
And black enchantments, some magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1130.

Yourself you so excel,
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,
That, like a spirit, with this *spell*
Of my own teaching I am caught. *Waller.*

The true name of Rome was kept concealed
To shun the *spells* and sorceries of those
Who durst her infant majesty oppose.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, 199.

Spell. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *spelled* or *spelt.* [A.S. *spellian* = declare, teach.]

1. Write with the proper letters.

In the criticism of *spelling*, the word 'satire' ought to be with 'i,' and not with 'y'; and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

2. Read by naming letters singly.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,
But she would *spell* him backward: if fair faced,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

3. Read; discover by characters or marks.

In this manner to sit *spelling* and observing divine justice upon every accident, and slight disturbance, that may happen humanly to the affairs of men, is but another fragment of his broken revenge.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 26.

4. Charm.

For a time he was much *spelled* with Elianor Talbot, daughter of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury.—*Sir G. Buck, Life of Richard III.* p. 116.

This gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of power,
Dire step-dames in the magick bowl infuse.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 444.

5. Relate; teach.

Might I that holy legend find,
By fairies *spelt* in mystic rhymes,
To teach enquiring later times,
What open force, or secret guile,
Dash'd into dust the solemn pile. *Warton, Odes*, xi.

Spell. *v. n.*

1. Form words of letters.

When what small knowledge was, in them did dwell,
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*,
Then mother church did mightily prevail.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 378.

By pasting on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into *spelling*.—*Locke.*

Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak.—*Swift.*

2. Read.

If I read aught in heaven,
Or heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars,
Voluminous or single characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 382.

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd*.
Id., Sonnets, xvii. 3.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may sit, and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew.
Id., Il Penseroso, 168.

3. Read unskilfully.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank, sent into the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the works of creation.—*South, Sermons.*

Spélling. *part. adj.* Acting as a spell.

I have you fast:
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Spélling-book. *s.* Primer; book from which a child learns to spell.

The Latin, being written of the same character with the mother-tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling-book*, it is legible.—*Spectator.*

Spelt. *v. n.* Split; break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley meal or ground malt mixed with beer.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spelt. *s.* [A.S. *spelte.*] Kind of corn; Triticum spelte.

Lentiles, and millet, and fitches [in the margin *spelt*].—*Ezekiel*, iv. 9.

Spélter. *s.* [German, *spiauter* = pewter.] Zinc.

Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except *spelter*, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Spence. *s.* [N.Fr. *despence.*] Buttery; larder; store-room; place where any provisions are kept: (in some parts of the north, it is used for a kind of little parlour or inner room of a country-house).

Spence. *s.* Expense.

Better is coste upon somewhat worth, than *spence* upon nothinge worth.—*Ascham.* (Ord MS.)

Spéncer. *s.* Overcoat so named from the person who first brought it into use.

His hat was fastened tight on his brows, by a blue pocket-handkerchief; he wore a *spencer* of a light brown drugget, a world too loose, above a leathern jerkin.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Spend. *v. a.* [A.S. *spendan.*]

1. Consume; exhaust; waste.

There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up.—*Proverbs*, xxi. 20.

I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you.—2 *Corinthians*, xii. 15.

Our cannons' malice vainly shall be *spent*
Against the invulnerable clouds.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

We must exasperate
The almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 143.

Money is brought into England by nothing but *spending* here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for.—*Locke.*

2. Bestow as expence; expand as cost.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread?—*Isaiah*, lv. 2.

3. Bestow for any purpose: (often with *upon*).

When we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would *spend* it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time *upon* the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion.—*Boyle.*

4. Effuse.

Coward dogs
Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 4.

5. Squander; lavish.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend* their estates.—*Archbishop Wake.*

6. Pass; suffer to pass away.
They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave.—*Job*, xxi. 13.
He sticketh not to *spend* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father, nor mother, nor country.—1 *Esdras*, iv. 21.
In those pastoral pastimes, a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Say, for you saw us, ye immortal lights,
How oft unwearied have we *spent* the nights,
Till the Ledæan stars, so famed for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*
When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling.—*Pope.*

7. Waste; wear out; exhaust of force.
The waves ascended and descended, till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
The winds are raised, the storm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head.
Addison, Cato.

8. Fatigue; harass.
Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and disabled in so long a way?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 276.
Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights; the flames consumed the rest. *Ibid.*, ii. 772.
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, a heartless number, *spent* with watching,
And harass'd out with duty.
Id., Spanish Friar, i. 1.
Thou oft hast seen me,
Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou seest me
Spent, overpower'd, despairing of success.
Addison, Cato.

Spend. *v. n.*

1. Make expence.
He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Prove in the use.
Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Be lost or wasted.
The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted.—*Bacon.*
On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the vallies.—*Id.*

4. Be employed to any use.
There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes.—*Bacon.*

Spénd-all. *s.* Spendthrift.
Nay, thy wife shall be enamoured of some *spend-all*, which shall waste all as licentiously as thou hast heaped together laboriously.—*Man in the Moone*: 1609. (Nares, by H. and W.)

Spénder. *s.*

1. One who spends.
Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Prodigal; lavisher.
Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were sparing, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Spénding. *s.* [A.S. *spendung.*] Act of consuming, expending, or bestowing for any purpose.
The Great Mogul's wealth and revenues, treasure, or *spendings*.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 404.

Spéndthrift. *s.* Prodigal.
Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spendthrift*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Some fawning usurer does feed
With present sums th' unwary *spendthrift's* need.
Dryden.
The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar.—*Swift.*
Used *adjectivally.*
Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come.—*Locke.*

Spent. *part. adj.* Exhausted.
They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around;
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground
Dryden.

Spérable. *adj.* [Lat. *sperabilis.*] Capable of being hoped. *Rare.*
We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*.—*Bacon.*

Spérage. *s.* ? Asparagus; ? spurge; ? spurrey.
And unites so well,
Sargons and goats, the *sperage* and the rush.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, Furies.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Spérate. *adj.* [Lat. *speratus.*] Hoped to be not irrecoverable: (opposed to *desperate*). *Latinism; rare.*
We have spent much time in distinguishing between the *sperate* and desperate debts of the clergy, —*Representation to Queen Anne*, in *Ecton's State of Queen Anne's Bounty*, p. 108: 1721.

Sperm. *s.* [Fr. *sperm*; Lat. *sperma*; Gr. σπέρμα, -ατος.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.
Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and some but one; this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may sever the *sperm*.—*Bacon.*
There is required to the preparation of the *sperm* of animals a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations.—*Ray.*

Spérm-cell. *s.* Cell which impregnates: (as opposed to *germ-cell*, or cell which is impregnated).

Spermacéti. *s.* [Gr. σπέρμα = seed, semen + κῆτος = whale, large fish in general.] See extract: (corruptly pronounced *parmasitty*).
A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the crystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent.—*Quincy.*

Spermátic. *adj.* Seminal.
Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the most spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Spermátical. *adj.* Spermatic.
The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*
Metals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter.—*Id.*
The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels.—*Bacon.*

Spérmatize. *v. n.* Yield, or become, seed. *Rare.*
Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Spermatozóon. *s.* [Gr. σπέρμα + ζῶον = living being, animal, animalcule.] In *Biology.* Filimentary body existing in the semen, or its equivalents, of organized bodies.
Spermatazoa . . . are essential to impregnation.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sperse. *v. a.* [Lat. *sparsus.*] Disperse. *Rare.*
The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mew
That *spersed* those clouds. *Spenser.*

Spet. *v. a.* [A.S.] Eject from the mouth; throw out; spit. *Rare, or provincial.*
To *spet* out his poison; to speake the worst that he can.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.
Mysterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air.
Milton, Comus, 130.

Spet. *s.* Matter ejected from the mouth; spit. *Rare, or provincial.*
The speckled toad . . .
Defies his foe with a foll *spet*.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 42.

Spew. *v. a.* [A.S. *spiwan.*]

1. Vomit; eject from the stomach.
A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under
His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*,
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were stain'd with filthy hue.
Spenser.

2. Eject; cast forth.
When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show;
And when the fouler bottom *spews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*
When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spew* their watery store.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 175.

3. Eject with loathing.
Keep my statutes . . . commit not any of these abominations . . . that the land *spew* not you out also as it *spewed* out the nations that were before you.—*Leviticus*, xviii. 26.
Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Spew. *v. n.* Vomit; ease the stomach.
He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and noises of the inn;
But better 'twas that they should sleep or *spew*,
Than in the scene to offend or him or you.
B. Jonson, The New Inn, epilogue.

Spéwiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spewy; moistness; dampness.
These would in good time bear good fruits, if the coldness and *spewiness* of the soil did not make them dwindle.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 551: 1653.

Spéwing. *s.* [A.S. *spiwung.*] Act of vomiting.
Shameful *spewing* shall be upon thy glory.—*Habbakuk*, ii. 16.

Spéwy. *adj.* Wet; foggy. *Provincial.*
The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sphácelate. *v. a.* Affect with a gangrene.
The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain. —*Sharp.*

Sphácelate. *v. n.* Mortify; suffer the gangrene.
The skin, by the great distention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer.—*Sharp.*

Sphácelus. *s.* [Gr. σφάκελος.] Gangrene; mortification.
It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sphénoid. *s.* [Gr. σφηνοειδής, from σφήν = wedge + εἶδος = shape, form.] In *Anatomy.* Bone so called from its shape. See extract.
The *sphenoid*, a single bone, is placed transversely at the base of the skull; it enters into the formation of the cavity of the skull, of both orbits, of the nose, and may be said to contribute in a small degree to the hard palate.—*J. Quain, Elements of Anatomy.*

Sphere. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sphæra*; Gr. σφαῖρα.]

1. Globe; orbicular body; body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.
First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he framed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 355.

2. Globe of the mundane system.
What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*,
What if in every other star unseen,
Of other worlds he happily should hear?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
And then mortal ears
Had heard the musick of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*

3. Globe representing the earth or sky.
Two figures on the sides emboss'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*,
And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 60.

4. Orb; circuit of motion.
Half unsung, but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal *sphere*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 22.

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.
To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in 't.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.
Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Ye know the *spheres* and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to the æthereal kind.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Sphere. *v. n.*

1. Place in a sphere.
The glorious planet, Sol,
In noble eminence enthroned and *sphered*
Amidst the rest, whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

2. Form into roundness.
Light from her native east
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Sphered in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 245.

Sphéric. *adj.* Spherical.
When the cental nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be *spherick*: and if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be *spherical*.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Sphérical. *adj.*

1. Round; orbicular; globular.
What descent of waters could there be in a *spherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.
We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Sphérically. *adv.* In a spherical manner; in form of a sphere.
Birds build their nests *spherically*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 14.

Sphéricalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spherical; roundness; rotundity; globosity.
Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as binder them from attaining to that *sphericalness* they aim at.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Sphéricity. *s.* Spherical character of anything.
Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon one another; the *sphericity* keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Spheroid. *s.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα* + *εἶδος*; Fr. *spheroide.*] Body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.
They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong *spheroids*, in the capillary vessels.—*Cheyne.*

Spheroídal. *adj.* Having the form of a spheroid.
If the surface of the earth was covered with water, it would put on a *spheroidal*, or egg-like figure.—*Adams, On the Globes.*

Spheroídical. *adj.* Spheroidal. *Rare.*
If these corpuscles be *spheroidical*, or oval, their shortest diameter must not be much greater than those of light.—*Cheyne.*

Spheroídity. *s.* Spheroidal character.
The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity more than double in proportion to the *spheroidity* of its globe.—*Adams.*

Sphérule. *s.* [Lat. *sphærula.*] Little globe.
Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy *spherules*.—*Cheyne.*

Sphéry. *adj.*

1. Spherical; round. *Rare.*
What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's *sphery* eyne?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

2. Belonging to the spheres. *Rare.*
Mortals that would follow me,
Love Virtue; she alone is free:
She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the *sphery* chime.
Milton, Comus, 1021.

Sphíncter. *s.* [Gr. *σφιγκτὴρ* = binder.] Circular muscle of the human body.
In their state of moderate excitement, the expulsors and *sphincters* may be regarded as balancing one another, so far as their reflex action is concerned; the latter having rather the predominance, so as to restrain the operation of the former.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 77.

Sphinx. *s.*

1. Egyptian statue, with the body of a lion (couchant), and the upper part of the body that of a human female: (as such a *proper* rather than a *common* name).
His wandering step,
Obedient to high thoughts has visited
The awful ruins of the days of old: ...
Memphis and Thebes, and whatsoe'er of strange
Sculptured on alabaster obelisk,
Or jasper tomb, or mutilated *sphinx*,
Dark Ethiopia on her desert hills
Conceals. *Shelley, Alastor.*

2. Mythological female of the same form as the statue, who propounded riddles and devoured those who failed to answer them: (as such, also, a *proper* rather than a *common* name).

3. Out of these, however, *common* names have been evolved, e.g.

a. A '*sphinx's* riddle' is a riddle hard to be guessed.

b. In *Entomology.* An attitude like that of the *sphinx* has given the name to a class of moths, from the attitude of the caterpillars. See extract.
The caterpillars of the typical *sphinxes* ... when at rest ... usually elevate the anterior part of the body, and retract the head under the second or third segment, thus assuming a peculiar attitude, in which they have been thought to bear some resemblance to the fabled *sphinx* of antiquity, which led Linnæus to distinguish them by that name.—*J. Duncan, in Naturalist's Library, British Moths, Sphinxes*, &c.

Sphygmograph. *s.* [Gr. *σφυγμὸς* = pulse + *γράφω* = I write; describe.] In *Physiology.* Instrument for registering the character of the pulse.
In every case in which I have examined [the pulse in delirium tremens], it gives a tracing, by the use of Marey's *sphymograph*, in which the form of the pulse-waves closely resembles that which is observed in fevers and inflammations of a typhoid type.—*Dr. Reynolds, A System of Medicine*, vol. ii. p. 77: 1868.

Sphygmográphic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, resulting from, a sphygmograph.
Sphygmographic tracing of the cardiac movement; of [the] arterial pulse.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, index.

Spíal. *s.* [Fr. *espial.*] Spy; scout; watcher. *Obsolete.*
His ears be as *spials*, alarum to crie.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
He privy *spials* placed in all his way.
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares.
Spenser.
For he by faithful *spial* was assured
That Egypt's king was forward on his way.
Fairfax.
Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good *spials* and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers.—*Bacon.*

Spice. *s.* [Fr. *épice.*]

1. Vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; aromatic substance used in sauces.
Dang'rous rocks,
Which touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all her *spices* on the stream.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the *spice* and salt that seasons a man?—*Id., Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.
Garlick, the northern *spice*, is in mighty request among the Indians.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Small quantity, as of spice, to the thing seasoned.
Think what they have done,
And then run mad indeed; stark mad; for all
Thy bygone fooleries were but *spices* of it.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.
It containeth singular relations, not without some *spice* or sprinkling of all learning.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the saints have not a spice.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 243.
My father was a gentleman of many virtues,—but he had a strong *spice* of that in his temper which might, or might not, add to the number.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xvii.

Spice. *v. a.*

1. Season with spice; mix with aromatic bodies.
With a festivall
She'll first receive thee; but will *spice* thy bread
With flowrie poysons. *Chapman.*
These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great-grand-children of thy praises grow;
And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice.
Donne.
What though some have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *G. Herbert.*

2. Render nice; season with scruples.

Spíced. *part. adj.*

1. Seasoned with spice; rendered aromatic.
His mother was a vot'ress of my order,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Scrupulous; rendered nice. *Obsolete.*
They dallied out the matter like Chaucer's frier at the first, under pretence of a *spiced* holiness.—*Questions of Profitable Concernings*, p. 13: 1594.
You have such a *spiced* consideration,
Such qualms upon your worship's conscience!
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Spícer. *s.* One who deals in spice.
Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*.—*Camden.*

Spícery. *s.* [Fr. *épiceries.*]

1. Commodity of spices.
Their camels were loaden with *spicery*, and balm, and myrrh.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found. *Donne.*

2. Repository of spices.
The *spicery*, the cellar, and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Spick and Span. [Dutch, *spickspelter.*] Quite new; now first used; fire-new; brand-new.
I keep no antiquated stuff;
But *spick and span* I have enough.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.
Yonder comes Captain Bull, *spick and span*, tight and trim.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.
With *new.*
While the honour thou hast got,
Is *spick and span new*, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 3, 397.
They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick and span new* out of nothing.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Spícknell, or **Spígnell.** *s.* In *Botany.* Native umbelliferous plant, akin to the genus Meum.
It is called of the Grecians *μεῖον*, or *μῆον*; likewise of the Latines meum ... also it is called in English, *spignell* or *spicknell*, of some mew and bearwort.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1052; 1633.

Spículate. *v. a.* [Lat. *spiculatus*, pass. part. of *spiculor*; *spiculum* = javelin, dart.] Make sharp at the point.
Plant thy thick row of thorns, and, to defend
Their infant shoots, beneath, on oaken stakes,
Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* paling, in such sort
As, round some citadel, the engineer
Directs his sharp stoccade.
Mason, English Garden, b. ii.

Spícy. *adj.*

1. Producing spice; abounding with aromatics.
Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest; ... and many a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 161.
For them the Idumæan balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceilon *spicy* forests grew.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, iii.

2. Aromatic; having the qualities of spice.
The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*
Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales!
Pope, Windsor Forest.
Holy water will I pour
Into every *spicy* flower
Of the laurel shrubs that hedge it round.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

3. Piquant. *Colloquial.*
He entertained them on this occasion by thrusting the lighted candle into his mouth, and exhibiting his face in a state of transparency; after the performance of which feat, he went on with his professional duties: brightening every knife as he laid it on the table, by breathing on the blade and afterwards polishing the same on the apron already mentioned. When he had completed his preparations, he grinned at the sisters, and expressed his belief that the approaching collation would be of 'rather a *spicy* sort.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Spíder. *s.* [*spinner.*] In *Zoology.* Animal of the class Arachnidæ.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

The *spider's* web to watch we'll stand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Insidious, restless, watchful *spider*,
Fear no officious damsel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And spread thy banners round my room:
While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confined to noisome garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Dr. Littleton.*

The *spider's* touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 217.

Where half-starved *spiders* feed on half-starved flies. *Prophecy of Famine.*

Spíderlike. *adj.* Resembling a spider in shape or quality.

Spider-like,
Out of his self-drawn web, he gives us note.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

I can bend my body no farther than it is bent by nature. For this reason, when ladies drop a fan or glove, I am not the first to take them up; and often restrain my inclination to perform those little services, rather than expose my *spider-like* shape.—*Hay, Essay on Deformity*, p. 18.

Spíderwort. *s.* In *Botany.* Plant of the genus Commelyna.

The *spiderworts* are plants which exhibit a true transition from the first removes out of the regions of the sedge-like plants to the true lilies.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Spigot. *s.* Pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *spigot* wield?
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 3.

Take out the *spigot*, and clap the point in your mouth.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Spike. *s.* [Lat. *spica.*]

1. Ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*
Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes.
Sir J. Denham.

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryden.*

The gleaners,
Spike after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, 165.

2. Long nail of iron or wood; long rod of iron sharpened: (so called from its similitude to an ear of corn).

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timber: and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to fasten them. —*Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the tower. —*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.*

He wears on his head the 'corona radiata,' another type of his divinity; the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun.—*Addison.*

3. In *Botany.*

a. Smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated.—*Sir J. Hill, Materid Medica.*

b. See extract.

If flowers are sessile along a common axis, as in Plantago, the inflorescence is called a *spike.—Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 319.

If a *spike* consists of flowers destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is occupied by bracts, supported by other bracts which enclose no flowers, and when with such a formation the rachis, which is flexuose and toothed, does not fall off with the flowers, as in grasses, each part of the inflorescence so arranged is called a *spikelet* or locusta.—*Ibid.*

Spike. *v. a.*

1. Fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Make sharp at the end.

3. Drive a nail into the touchhole of a cannon.

Their officers are left standing alone; could not so much as succeed in '*spiking* the guns.'—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. v.

Spíked. *part. adj.*

1. Having ears, or those parts which contain seeds.

The clover white,
That in a *spiked* ball collects its sweets.
Mason, English Garden, b. ii.

2. Set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by those *spikes.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Spíkelet. *s.* Small spike.

(For example see under Spike, *s.* 3. *b.*)

Spíkenard. *s.* [Lat. *spica nardi.*] Plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

A woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard* brake and poured it on his head.—*Mark*, xiv. 3.

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy shrub.—*Spectator.*

The Nardostachys Jatamansi, or true *spikenard* of the ancients, is valued in India not only for its scent, but also as a remedy in hysteria and epilepsy. —*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Spíky. *adj.* Having a sharp point.

The tapering pyramid, the Egyptian's pride,
And wonder of the world; whose *spiky* top
Has wounded the thick cloud.
R. Blair, The Grave.

Leicestrian fleeces, which the sinewy arm
Combs through the *spiky* steel in lengthen'd flakes.
Dyer, The Fleece.

Spile. *v. a.* Supply with faucet and spigot.

You must not suppose, your highness, that I neglected to avail myself (unknown to the aga) of the peculiar properties of the wine which those casks contained. I had them *spiled* underneath, and, constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, The Greek Slave.*

Spill. *s.*

1. Small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; splinter.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern. —*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The smallest *spill*, or mote, is restless agony to the eye; it never leaves to force out tears.—*Allestree, Sermons*, part. ii. p. 75: 1684.

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, stopped with a *spill.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Small quantity of money.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Small slip of paper.

Spill. *v. a.* [A.S. *spillan.*]

1. Shed; lose by shedding.

Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt.*
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 3.

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another.
Id., Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrained am this blood to *spill.*
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,
Subduing nations and achieved thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 791.

Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage.
Lord Roscommon.

Orbellan did disgrace
With treacherous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,
What is it less than to partake his guilt?
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 2.

Nor the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflamed, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls
At feasting hour. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 476.

2. Destroy; injure.

Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled.*
Sir P. Sidney.

Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to save than *spill.*
Spenser.

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germens *spill* at once
That make ingrateful man.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me. *B. Jonson.*
All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd*;
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Throw away.

This sight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest.
Tickell.

Spill. *v. n.*

1. Waste; be lavish.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling.—Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Be shed; be lost by being shed.

He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long.—*Watts.*

Spíller. *s.* [? German, *spiel* = play; indicating a line which can be run out, i. e. one which allows the angler to *play* with the fish.] Kind of fishing line.

In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Spíllikens. *s.* Game so called; pushpin.

Spilt. *part. adj.* Variegated.

Though all the pillours of the one were gilt,
And all the other's pavement were with yvory *spilt.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 10, 5.

Spilth. *s.* Anything poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth of* wine.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

Spin. *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; past part. *spun.* [A.S. *spinnan.*]

1. Draw out into threads.

All the women whose heart stirred them up in wisdom *spun* goats' hair.—*Exodus*, xxxv. 26.

2. Form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet all the yarn she *spun* in Ulysses' absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. Protract; draw out.

By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last.
Addison, Cato.

4. Form by degrees; draw out tediously.

I passed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *spin* out large volumes. —*Sir K. Digby.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size.—*Locke.*

The lines are weak, another's pleased to say;
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

5. Put into a turning motion: (as, 'to *spin* a top.')

Spin. *v. n.*

1. Exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *spin.—Dr. H. More.*

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil.
Prior, Solomon, i. 91.

For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;
His club laid down, and lion's skin.
Id., On Beauty.

2. Stream out in a thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. Move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun,
He from the east his flaming road begin,
Or she from west her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps
On her soft axle, while she paces even,
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 160.

Spínach. *s.* [Lat. *spinachia.*] Vegetable of the genus Spinachia (species, oleracea). See extracts.

Spinage is an excellent herb crude, or boiled.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

[Spinage] hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryoes are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in some sorts, have thorns adhering to them.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

The common *spinach* is a hardy annual, whose native country is unknown, though generally supposed to be Western Asia. It has been cultivated in this country for more than 300 years, and is noticed in Turner's Herbal of 1568 as 'an herb lately found and not much in use.' The plant has large thick succulent deep-green leaves, for the sake of which alone it is cultivated, and which are considered wholesome; when properly dresssed, and thoroughly deprived of all moisture before being mashed with butter or rich gravy, they make an excellent dish, which may be eaten with any kind of meat. The seeds of one of the species are spiny, whence it is commonly called, tautologically, Prickly *spinach*. It is a singular fact that the water drained from *spinach* after being boiled is capable of making as good match-paper as that made by a solution of nitre.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spínal. *adj.* [Lat. *spina.*] Belonging to, constituted by, the spine or backbone.

All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a backbone, are somewhat analogous thereto.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and *spinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts.—*Arbuthnot.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and *spinal* marrow bruised.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 467.

Spíndle. *s.* [A.S. *spindel.*]

1. Pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles.—Bacon.*

Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
And turn the adamantine *spindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
Milton, Arcades, 65.

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the *spindle* of absolute reprobation as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons.—*J. Maine.*

So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And when Imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Resumed her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew:
Forgot the sceptre she so well had sway'd,
And with that mildness, she had ruled, obey'd.
Stepney.

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *spindle* and the loom?
A. Philips.

Were the speed of the bobbins equal to that of the *spindles*, that is, did the bobbin and *spindle* make the same number of turns in the same time, the process would be limited to mere twisting. But the bobbin anticipates the flyers a little, that is, it makes in a given time a somewhat greater number of revolutions than the *spindle*, and thereby effects the continuous winding of the cord upon itself. Suppose the bobbin to make forty revolutions, while the *spindle* completes thirty; thirty of these revolutions of the bobbin will be inoperative towards the winding-on, because the flyers follow at that rate, so that the cord, or twisted silver, will only be coiled ten times round the bobbin, and the result as to the winding-on will be the same as if the *spindle* had stood still, and the bobbin had made forty—thirty—ten turns. The thirty turns of the *spindles* serve, therefore, merely the purpose of communicating twist.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used *adjectivally*. Slender.

Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, ii. 3.

The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier gave us *spindle* shanks and cramps.—*Tatler.*

Spíndle. *v. n.* Shoot into a long small stalk.

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spíndle-legged. *adj.* Having small legs.

Many great families are insensibly fallen off from the athletick constitution of their progenitors, and are dwindled away into a pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians.—*Tatler, no.* 148.

Spíndle-shanked. *adj.* Having small shanks.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindleshanked* gentleman.—*Addison.*

Spíndletree. *s.* Native tree of the genus Euonymus (species, europæus).

There is a shrub called the *spindle-tree*, commonly growing in our hedges, which bears a very hard wood.—*Evelyn.*

Spíndling. *verbal abs.* [? *spire.*] Sprouting.

Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word calanity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk.—*Bacon.*

Spine. *s.* [Lat. *spina.*]

1. Backbone.

The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran,
When dead, the pith corrupted will become
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Pythagorean Philosophy.

2. Thorn (for the botanical explanation see extract).

Some leaves, which do not freely develop in the usual manner, assume a dry hardened appearance, and pass into *spines*, as in the common furze; just as some abortive branches have been stated to assume the character of thorns.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 78.

Spinél. *s.* [Fr. *spinelle.*] In *Mineralogy.* Aluminate of magnesia; oriental ruby.

Spinel ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balass ruby.—*Woodward.*

It is of various tints of red, violet, and yellow, sometimes black, as at the copper mine, Migiandone, in the valley of Toce in Piedmont; occasionally nearly white. It occurs in octahedrons, the edges of which are occasionally replaced, and sometimes in rhombic dodecahedrons; also in macles. . . . The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon, Siam, Pegu, and other eastern countries. *Spinel* constitutes a beautiful gem, which is often sold for oriental ruby. The scarlet *spinel* is called *spinel* ruby by lapidaries; the rose-red, balass ruby; the yellow or orange-red, rubicelle; the violet-coloured, almandine ruby.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spinelle ruby [is] called Dodecahedral corundrum by some mineralogists, and Balas ruby by others. . . . Pleonaste is a variety which yields a deep green globule with borax. Crystals of *spinelle* from Ceylon have been observed imbedded in limestone, mixed with mica, or in rocks containing adularia, which seem to have belonged to a primitive district. . . . When the weight of a good *spinelle* exceeds four carats, it is said to be valued at half the price of a diamond of the same weight. M. Brard has seen one at Paris which weighed two hundred and fifteen grains.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Lapidary.*

Spinét. *s.* [Italian, *spinetta*; Fr. *épinette.*] Small harpsichord.

When miss delights in her *spinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

By an ancient list of the domestic establishment of Edward III. it appears that he had in his service a musician called a cyteller, or cysteller: the citole, or cistole, derived from cistella, a little chest, might probably be an instrument resembling a box, with strings on the top or belly, which, by the application of the tastatura, or key board, borrowed from the organ, and jacks, became a *spinnet*; but as to the harpsichord, the earliest description of it which, after a careful research, could be found, is that of Ottomarus Luscinius, in his Musurgia, published at Strasburg in 1536.—*Sir J. Hawkins, A General History of Music*, vol. i. b. iv. ch. ix. p. 465: 1779.

[Proposition XXXIX.] treats of the *spinnet*, or as Mersennus terms it, the clavicymbalum; the figure which he has given of it resembles exactly the old English original, in shape a parallelogram, its width being to its depth in nearly the proportion of two to one; from whence it may be inferred that the triangular *spinnet* now in use is somewhat less ancient than the time of Mersennus. He makes it to consist of thirteen chords and keys, including twelve intervals; that being the number contained in an octave divided according to the modern system into seven tones and five semitones. He says that the tuning of this instrument is by many persons held a great secret, nevertheless he reveals it by explaining the method of tuning the *spinnet* agreeable to the practice of the present times. From the *spinnet* he proceeds in Prop. XL. to shew the construction of the organocymbalum, in French called the clavecin, and English the harpsichord, an instrument too well known at this day to need a description. But it seems that in the time of Mersennus there were two kinds of harpsichord, the one of the French above spoken of, and the other of the Italians, called by him manichordium. Of this he treats at large in Prop. XLII.—*Ibid.*, vol. iv. b. i. ch. i. p. 105.

Spínet. *s.* [Lat. *spinetum*; from *spina* = thorn.] Small wood; place where briars and brushes grow; spinny.

The invention was to have a satyr lodged in a little *spinet*, . . . who advanced his head above the top of the wood, &c.—*B. Jonson, Entertainment at Althorpe.*

Spink. *s.* [? *finch, pinket.*] Finch; bird.

Want sharpens poesy, and grief adorns;
The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
Harte.

As a name in its simple form its application is doubtful, it being uncertain whether, standing alone, it is the ordinary name of any native bird. Preceded, however, by some other word, it may be found, as in *goldspink* = goldfinch. In this it agrees with *finch.*

Spínnaret. *s.* In *Entomology.* Spinning organ of spiders. See extract.

Lyonnet . . . has discovered that the surface of each of the *spinnarets* is pierced by an infinite number of minute holes, from each of which there escapes as many little drops of a liquid which, becoming dry the moment it is in contact with the air, forms so many delicate threads. Immediately after the filaments have passed out of the pores of the *spinnaret*, they unite first together and then with those of the neighbouring *spinnarets*, to form a common thread, so that the thread of the spider, as it is employed in the manufacture of the web, or such as the creature suspends itself by when hanging from one's finger, is composed of an immense number of minute filaments, perhaps many thousands, of such extreme tenuity that the eye cannot detect them until they are twisted together into the working-thread.—*Victor Audoin, Arachnidæ.*

Spínner. *s.* One who spins.

1. As an artisan in spinning.

A practised *spinner* shall spin a pound of woo worth two shillings for sixpence.—*Gaunt.*

One *spinner* has mules, which face one another, so that he needs merely turn round in the spot where he stands, to find himself in the proper position for the other mule. For this reason, the rim-wheel and handle, by which he operates, are not placed in the middle of the length of the machine, but about two-fifths of the spindles are to the right, and three to the left; the rim wheel being towards his right hand. The carriage of the one mule is in the act of going out and spinning, while that of the other is finishing its twist, and being put up by the *spinner*. The quantity of yarn manufactured by a mule in a given time, depends directly upon the number of the spindles, and upon the time taken to complete every stretch of the carriage. Many circumstances have an indirect influence upon that quantity, and particularly the degree of skill possessed by the *spinner.—Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Spider.

Spynners ben tokens of divynation, and of knowing what wether shal fal.—*Translation of Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum*, fol. 314.

Where the bee gathereth honey, even there the *spinner* gathereth venome.—*Latimer*, in *Fox's Acts and Monuments.*

Weaving spiders come not here:
Hence, you long-legg'd *spinners*, hence!
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3, song.

Spínning. *verbal abs.* In *Composition*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.* Process by which anything is spun.

My *spinning wheel* and rake,
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 123.

The fifth operation may be called the first *spinning* process, as in it the cotton sliver receives a twist; whether the twist be permanent as in the bobbin and fly-frame, or be undone immediately, as in the tube-roving machine. In fact, the elongated slivers of parallel filaments could bear little further extension without breaking asunder, unless the precaution were taken to condense the filaments by a slight convolution, and at the same time to entwine them together. The twisting should positively go no further than to fulfil the purpose of giving cohesion, otherwise it would place an obstacle in the way of the future attenuation into level thread. The combination of drawing and twisting is what mainly characterises the *spinning* processes, and with this fifth operation, therefore, commences the formation of yarn.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Cotton Manufacture.*

Duncan Macmorrogh informed us, that we were quite wrong in supposing ourselves to be the miracle of the Creation. On the contrary, he avowed that already there were various pieces of machinery of far more importance than man; and he had no doubt, in time, that a superior race would arise, got by a steam-engine on a *spinning-jenny.—B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. viii.

Spínny. *adj.* Thin; slender.

The Italians proportion it [beauty] big and plum; the Spaniards, *spynie* and lanke; and amongst us, one would have her white, another brown.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 269: 1613.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spinósity. *s.* [Lat. *spinosus.*] Thorny or briary perplexity. *Rare.*

The *spinosity* of harsh and dry opinions.—*More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 276.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing.—*Glanville.*

Spínous. *adj.* Thorny; full of thorns.

Our senses are pricked and wounded with this *spinous* or thorny matter.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays, Part I.* p. 72: 1648.

Spínster. *s.* [that the *-str-* was, *by itself*, a sign of the feminine gender, has long been known; of which import the present word is the only current instance, being simply the feminine form of Spinner. Hence, etymologically, all forms in *-ster* are fundamentally female; *songster* being a female *singer*. Hence, too, the forms giving us *-str-* succeeded by *-ess* (as *song-str-ess*) are feminines with a second feminine element superadded to the primary one, the true power of which had become obsolete.]

1. Woman who spins.

The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chaunt it.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

One Michael Cassio,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a *spinster*. *Id., Othello*, i. 1.

2. Legal term for an unmarried woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed *spinster*, she may abate the writ.—*Sir E. Coke.*

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, during her life.—*Swift.*

Used *adjectivally.*

'I have forgotten my flowers,' said the *spinster* aunt. 'Water them now,' said Mr. Tupman in accents of persuasion. 'You will take cold in the evening air,' urged the *spinster* aunt, affectionately. 'No, no,' said Mr. Tupman rising; 'it will do me good. Let me accompany you.' . . . The *spinster* aunt took up a large watering-pot which lay in one corner, and was about to leave the arbour. Mr. Tupman detained her, and drew her to a seat beside him. 'Miss Wardle!' said he. The *spinster* aunt trembled, till some pebbles which had accidentally found their way into the large watering-pot shook like an infant's rattle. 'Miss Wardle,' said Mr. Tupman, 'you are an angel.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. viii.

'Get on your bonnet,' repeated Wardle. 'Do nothing of the kind,' said Jingle. 'Leave the room, sir—no business here—lady's free to act as she pleases—more than one-and-twenty.' 'More than one-and-twenty!' ejaculated Wardle, contemptuously. 'More than one-and-forty!' 'I a'nt,' said the *spinster* aunt, her indignation getting the better of her determination to faint. 'You are,' replied Wardle, 'you're fifty if you're an hour.' Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless.—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

Spínstry. *s.* Work of spinning. *Rare.*

What new decency can then be added to this by your *spinstry*?—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Spíny. *adj.* Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spiny* an affair as so nice a subject.—*Sir K. Digby.*

The *spiny* desarts of scholastick philosophy.—*Bishop Warburton, On Prophecy*, p. 61.

The true ant-eaters, the scaly ant-eaters, and the *spiny* monotrematous ant-eater, are examples of strictly edentulous mammals.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxix.

Spíracle. *s.* [Lat. *spiraculum.*] Breathing hole; vent; small aperture.

1. Generally.

Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less.—*Woodward.*

When I entered, I found to my surprise that there was plenty of light, which was supplied from windows composed of small panes of whalebone, ground down very thin; and at the further end the head and skull of the animal formed a kitchen, the smoke from the fire escaping through the *spiracles* or breathing-holes above.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Huckaback,*

2. In *Entomology.* See extract.

We shall divide the respiratory organs [of insects] into external and internal. The external are of three kinds, *spiracles*, tracheæ, and branchiæ. The internal are either simply tracheal, or tracheal and vesicular. The *spiracles* are apertures situated along the sides of the body communicating directly with the internal respiratory organs. They are usually nine in number on each side. In hymenopterous larvæ there are ten.—*Newport (Insecta)*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Spíral. *adj.* Curved; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the systole of the heart is a muscular constriction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways.—*Ray.*

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep?
In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep?
Sir R. Blackmore.

The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral* cylinder.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Similar effects are produced by a tight ligature; and most persons have observed the appearance which a woodbine causes on the branches of trees by twining round them. A *spiral* protuberance is formed immediately above and below the stricture, but more especially above it, and in process of time, these swellings often become so large as to meet completely over the woodbine and embed it in the substance of the tree.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 190.

Spíral. *s.* That which has a spiral form.

1. In *Geometry.* Curve circulating round a point or pole.

The *spirals* receive different names according to their properties or their discoverers. Some of the principal are noticed under the titles of *Spiral* of Archimedes, Hyperbolic *Spiral*, Logarithmic *Spiral*, Parabolic *Spiral*, &c.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Botany.* Applied in the extract to the arrangement of leaves, but also applied to certain '*spiral* vessels.'

The symmetry with which the leaves are really disposed, is now manifested by the appearance of several secondary *spirals*, which may be traced in various directions.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 123.

Spírally. *adv.* In a spiral manner.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Spirátion. *s.* [Lat. *spiratio.*] Breathing.

To other substances, void of corporeal bulk and concretion, the name of spirit is assigned to imply the manner of their origin, because God did, by a kind of *spiration*, produce them.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxxiv.

Spire. *s.* [Lat. *spira.*]

1. Curve line; anything wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; curl; twist; wreath.

His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 502.

A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, 28.

Air seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up.—*Cheyne.*

2. Anything growing up taper; round pyramid, so called perhaps because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles, would be a spire. See also under Steeple.

The goodly prospect of some foreign land
First seen, or some renown'd metropolis,
With glistering *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 548.

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath made.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky,
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 770.

3. Top or uppermost point.

'Twere no less than a traducement,
To hide your doings, and to silence that,
Which, to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.

Spire. *v. n.* Shoot up pyramidically.

In gentle ladie's breste, and bounteous race
Of woman-kind, it fayrest flowre doth *spyre*,
And beareth fruit of honour and all chast desyre.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5, 52.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spíring. *part. adj.* Shooting up in a spire.

The sithe sheers up the *spiring* grass.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xvi.

The *spiring* turrets glitter through the skies.
Shenstone, Judgment of Hercules.

Spírit. *s.* [Lat. *spiritus.*]

1. Breath; wind.

All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach.—*Bacon.*

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Immaterial substance; intellectual being.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do subsist.—*Locke.*

She is a *spirit*; yet not like air, or wind,
Nor like the spirits about the heart or brain;
Nor like those spirits which alchymists do find,
When they in every thing seek gold in vain;
For she all natures under heav'n doth pass,
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do see;
Or like himself, whose image once she was,
Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be:
For of all forms she holds the first degree,
That are to gross material bodies knit;
Yet she herself is bodyless and free,
And though confined is almost infinite.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us.—*Pope.*

If we seclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit*.—*Watts, Logick.*

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and clothing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*.—*Law.*

3. Soul of man.

The *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it.—*Ecclesiastes*, xii. 7.

Look, who comes here! a grave unto a soul,
Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will
In the vile prison of afflicted breath.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

Every thing that you call yours, besides this *spirit*, is but like your cloathing: sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away.—*Law.*

4. Apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*.—*Luke*, xxiv. 37.

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air.—*Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark.—*Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He sets
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to rase
Quite out their native language.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 52.

That peculiar law of christianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

She and all her fellow gods
Sit idling in their high abodes . . .
Nor once disturb their heavenly *spirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæsar's merits.
Prior, Alma, i. 413.

Let them consider how far they are from that *spirit*, which prays for its most unjust enemies, if they have not kindness enough to pray for those, by whose labours and service they live in ease themselves.—*Law.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the sole will of God.—*Id.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 4.

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*.—*Swift.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

To a mighty work thou goest, O king,
That equal *spirits* and equal powers shall bring.
Daniel.

A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 23.

The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroick virtue.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.

You were used
To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*,
That common chances common men could bear.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for me. *Cowley.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 233.

9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon the mind and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was inclined to adventures, that he was transported with the thought of it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In *spirit* perhaps he also s
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezu
Milton, Par. e Lost, xi. 406.

10. Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me ga d:
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears to tain.
Shakespear, Henry I art II. i. 1.

'So be it,' replied Mr. Mould, 'please Providence. No, Mrs. Gamp: I'll tell you why it is. It's because the laying out of money with a well-conducted establishment, where the thing is performed upon the very best scale, binds the broken heart, and sheds balm upon the wounded *spirit*. Hearts want binding, and *spirits* want balming when people die: not when people are born. Look at this gentleman today; look at him.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

11. Eagerness; desire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times, and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down.—*South, Sermons.*

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprise.

The wat'ry kingdom . . . is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind.

Romish adversaries, from the rising up of some schismatical *spirits* amongst us, conclude, that the main body of our church is schismatical, because some branches or members thereof were such.—*White.*

Oft pitying God did well-form'd *spirits* raise,
Fit for the toilsome business of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live.
Cowley.

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I chuse for my judges.—*Dryden.*

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; purest part of the body, bordering on immateriality.

Though thou didst but jest,
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakespear, King John*, iii. 1.

When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Id., Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

It was the time when gentle night began
To indrench with sleep the busy *spirits* of man.
Cowley.

To sing thy praise, would Heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 64.

In some fair body thus th' informing soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 76.

He is always forced to drink a hearty glass, to drive thoughts of business out of his head, and make his *spirits* drowsy enough for sleep.—*Law.*

15. Characteristical likeness; essential qualities.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows are high, because they are commonly made to a descending light, which of all other doth set off men's faces in their truest *spirit*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

16. Anything eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

17. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wine a mighty *spirit*, that will not be congealed.—*South, Sermons.*

18. Inflammable liquor raised by distillation, as brandy, rum: (common in the *plural*).

What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the name to so many different things, that they seem to have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile liquor.—*Boyle.*

All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish, the natural heat of the stomach.—*Sir W. Temple.*

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

19. Mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation.

That the press should have stripped these broken ends of verses [Homer's] of the unnecessary and troublesome luggage of *spirits* and accents, is neither the compositor's nor the corrector's fault.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 126: 1680.

In the poets, *spirit* was a monosyllable, and therefore was often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *spright*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *spright*
Commanded was. *Spenser.*

Spírit. *v. a.*

1. Excite; animate; encourage; invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the ambition of private men.—*Swift.*

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion.—*Id.*

2. Make away with, remove, mysteriously.

In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited* that way by the meridional and proper hemisphere.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Spírit-rápper. *s.* One who believes in spirit-rapping.

I have said that the deluded *spirit-rappers* are on the right track; they have the spirit and the method of the grand time when those paths were cut through the uncleared forest in which it is now the daily routine to walk. What was that spirit? It was the spirit of universal examination wholly unchecked by fear of being detected in the investigation of nonsense.—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D., Preface by A.B.*

Spírit-rápping. *s.* System of belief founded upon statements, or personal evidence, as to certain manifestations of the action, or ministry, of beings believed to be spirits; spiritualism (second sense): (in the extract used *adjectivally*).

The *spirit-rapping* mania, which has invaded this country from the United States, is only another form of the same delusion.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spíritally. *adv.* Spiritually. *Rare.*

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Spírited. *adj.* Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 613.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*.—*Pope.*

The Gallican church made for some time a *spirited*, though unavailing struggle against this rising despotism.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii.

'Why abroad?' asked Martin, turning his eyes upon the speaker.—'In search,' replied John Westlock, shrugging his shoulders, 'of the livelihood I couldn't have earned at home. There would have been something *spirited* in that. But, come! Fill your glass, and let us forget him.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

Spíritedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spirited; disposition or make of mind.

To leave the world, and live in wildernesses, was not counted by [the] ancients an act of perfection, but of cowardice and poor *spiritedness*; of flight to shade and shelter, not of fight in dust, and blood, and heat of the day.—*Oley, Life of G. Herbert*, sign. N. 5: 1671.

Spíritfulness. *s.* Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*.—*Harvey.*

Spíritless. *adj.*

1. Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 851.

Much more is it needful now, against all the casualties of this life, to have an intimate and speaking help, a ready and reviving associate in marriage; whereof who misses, by chancing on a mute and *spiritless* mate, remains more alone than before.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. i. ch. iv.

Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die.
Dryden.

Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him.
Smith.

2. Having no breath; extinct.

The very condition of human nature admonishes us, that the *spiritless* body should be restored to the earth from whence it was derived.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 5.

Spíritlessly. *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without exertion.

The same [external profession] will this church of Laodicea hold on *spiritlessly* and lazily, with little life or zeal.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, ch. ix.

Spíritous. *adj.*

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.

More refined, more *spiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him placed, or nearer tending.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 475.

2. Fine; ardent; active.

The *spiritous* and benign matter most apt for generation.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 112.

Spíritousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spiritous; fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere.—*Boyle.*

Spíritual. *adj.* [Fr. *spirituel.*]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by like instruments with the original sound.—*Bacon.*

Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spiritual* species.—*Id.*

All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their absolute dependence upon the first Author of all beings, the only self-existent God.—*Bentley.*

From these same materials are constructed those organized substances which seem to stand as portals to the intellectual and *spiritual* world—channels of direct communication by which reason and revelation may tell the frail tenants of a few mouldering atoms, of that more glorious condition which will as certainly be their heritage hereafter, as their hopes and yearnings after immortality are within the actual experience of their present state.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 189.

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 491.

The same disaster has invaded his *spirituals*; the passions rebel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no government.—*South, Sermons.*

Wherefore those faint smiles of thine,
Spiritual Adeline? *Tennyson.*

3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Some who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

4. Not temporal or civil; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thou art reverend,
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did.
Id., Henry V. i. 1.

Those servants, who have believing masters, are forbid to withdraw anything of their worldly respect, as presuming upon their *spiritual* kindred; or to honour them less, because they are become their brethren in being believers.—*Kettleworth.*

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world.—*Swift.*

She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *spiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondest friends.—*Law.*

For these reasons the Prince ... had resolved, in compliance with the request of many lords *spiritual* and temporal, and of many other persons of all ranks, to go over at the head of a force sufficient to repel violence.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. ix.

It was natural ... to withstand the interference of the clergy summoned to parliament in legislation, as much as that of the *spiritual* court in temporal jurisdiction. With the ordinary subjects, indeed, of legislation they had little concern.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* ch. viii. pt. iii.

For example of its use as connected with spirit-rapping, see under Spiritualist.

Spíritualism. *s.*

1. Spiritual character: (chiefly as opposed to *material*).

Frà Angelico is the mystic of painting, the contemplative mystic, living in another world, having transmuted all that he remembers of this world into a purer, holier being. But that which was his excellence was likewise his defect. It was *spiritualism*, exquisite and exalting *spiritualism*, but it was too spiritual.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xiv. ch. x.

2. System of spirit-rapping, and its allied manifestations.

Before entering on an explanation of the manner in which, as asserted by themselves, the 'unseen powers' influence the mediums, it is necessary to say a few words on that which preceded '*spiritualism*' in the world, namely 'Mesmerism.'—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D.* ch. iv.

Spíritualist. *s.*

1. One who professes regard to spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.

These high-flown *spiritualists*, the quakers, are of the same mind.—*Halliwell, Account of Familism,* p. 19: 1673.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house ... preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists*?—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into,* p. 140: 1696.

2. One who believes in spirit-rapping.

The followers of a theory are of two kinds; both equally apt to use it with effect. There are those who hold it tentatively, as consolidating existing knowledge and suggesting the direction of enquiry: there are those who believe in it as representing the true cause. The first may be the wiser; but the second are likely to be the more energetic. Now the *spiritualists*, so called, meaning all who receive the facts, or some of them, as facts, may be divided into those who believe that the communications are *spiritual*, those who do not see what else they can be, and those who do not see what they can be. All who enquire further, let them think what they may, will, if they shape their inquiries upon the *spiritual* hypotheses, be sound imitators of those who led the way in physical science in the old time.—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D., preface by A. B.*

Spirituálity. *s.*

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtile and pure.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to its capacities.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion.—*South, Sermons.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Spiritualizátion. *s.*

1. Act of spiritualizing.
2. Action of extracting spirits from natural bodies.

Spíritualize. *v. a.* [Fr. *spiritualiser.*]

1. Refine the intellect; purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works.—*Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves.—*Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth, which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and *spiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with glory.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capacities receive.—*Rogers.*

2. Extract spirits from natural bodies.

Spirit of wine is sometimes *spiritualized* to that degree, that, upon throwing a quantity into the air, not a drop shall fall down, but the whole evaporate, and be lost.—*Chambers.*

Spíritually. *adv.* In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Living Holy.*

Spíritualty. *s.* Ecclesiastical body.

We of the *spiritualty*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Spírituous. *adj.* [Fr. *spiritueux.*]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and activity of parts.

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy: (applied both to *persons* and *things*).

It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful guests.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

What, my good *spirituous* spark?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

He was to the last but of a thin and spare constitution; yet otherwise exceeding lively and *spirituous* with it.—*Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More,* p. 96.

3. Ardent; alcoholic: (as, *spirituous* liquors).

Spirómeter. *s.* [Lat. *spiro* = I breathe + Gr. *μέτρον* = measure.] Instrument for determining the respiratory capacity of the chest.

The most extensive experiments by far, made with the view of ascertaining the quantity of air which can be thrown out of the lungs by forced expiration, after the deepest inspiration, are those of Mr. Hutchinson. These experiments were performed upon 1,923 males, and they were made to breathe into an instrument constructed for the purpose, and which he has called a *spirometer.*—*J. Reid, Respiration,* in *Todd, Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Spirt, or **Spurt.** *v. n.* [in the previous editions there is a double entry (1) for the spelling with *spi-*, and (2) the spelling with *spu-*. As both can scarcely be right, and as the spelling is likely to be finally fixed by the preponderance of instances either way, the editor has made them uniform; preferring the present entry, chiefly because it gives the most instances. In Wedgwood, *spurt* is the leading form; inasmuch as it is connected with *sprout* = shoot forth; but *spirt*, &c., have the same affinities. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, *phonetically*, the words, whether spelt with *i*, or with *u*, are sounded alike. The case is repeated under Sponge.] Spring out in a sudden stream; stream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirteth* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 177.

Spirt, or **Spurt.** *v. a.* Throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus from the briny waves
Retired for shelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their shepherd play,
And rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 619.

When rains the passage hide,
Oft the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay, Trivia,* ii. 265.

Spirt, or **Spurt.** *s.* Sudden ejection; figuratively, sudden and short effort; fit.

What, old hoorson, art then a chiding?
I wil play a *spyrt*, why should I not?
What hast thou to do, and if I lose my cote?
I will trill the bones while I have one grote.
Lusty Juventus.

That happiness is so exceeding great, that at present they may very well be glad to hear of the way to attain it, and for a *spurt* set cheerfully about it.—*Bragge, On the Parables,* vol. i. p. 9: 1724.

We are ashamed of our rough voice, of our little *spurts* of temper, of our hard busy life, of our commonplace aspirations.—*Saturday Review,* p. 253, August 22, 1868.

Spírting, or **Spúrting.** *verbal abs.* Spirt.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurting* out of the blood will shew it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Spírtle, or **Spúrtle.** *v. a.* Shoot scatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Spíry. *adj.* [*spire.*]

1. Pyramidal.

Waste sandy vallies, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *spiry* fir and shapely box adorn.
Pope, Messiah.

In these lone walls, their days' eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffused a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.
Id., Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Spiss. *adj.* [Lat. *spissus.*] Close; firm; thick. *Rare.*

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages.—*Brerewood.*

Spíssitude. *s.* Grossness; thickness. *Rare.*

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude.*—*Bacon.*

Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Spit. *s.* [A.S.; Dutch, *spit*; German, *spiess.*]

1. Long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones,
In puny battle slay me.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney-corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit.*—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and *spit*. *Swift.*

The smaller sorts of wild-fowl, of which there was abundance, were not served up in platters, but brought in upon small wooden *spits* or broaches, and offered by the pages and domestics who bore them, to each guest in succession, who cut from them such a portion as he pleased.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe,* ch. iv.

A cook, my Athenian—a cook sacrificing the trophies of his skill on the altar of Vesta, with a beautiful muræna (taken from the life) on a *spit* at a distance;—there is some invention there!—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. iii.

Philotas, a physician, who was following his studies at Alexandria, told Plutarch's grandfather that he was once invited to see Antony's dinner cooked, and, among other meats, were eight wild boars roasting whole; and the cook explained to him that, though there were only twelve guests, yet as each dish had to be roasted to a single turn of the *spit*, and Antony did not know at what hour he should dine, it was necessary to cook at least eight dinners. —*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. x.

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Obelisk (†), corresponding, in extract, with star (*) or asterisk.

Either your starres, or your *spits* (that I may use Origen's notes) shall be welcome to my margent.—*Bishop Hall, To Hugh Cholmley.* (Ord MS.)

Spit. *v. a.*

1. Put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost,
Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body
Upon a rapier's point.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

I'll strow him on the waves, his men first kill'd
And *spitted* upon swords. *Fanshawe, Poems*, p. 295.

2. Thrust through.

I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

Spit. *v. a.* pret. *spit*, archaic, *spat*. [A.S. *spætan*.] Eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *spits* forth death and mountains.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,
Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 2.

The sea thrusts up her waves,
One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning shores.
First in herself loud, but opposed with banks and rocks she rores,
And all her backe in bristles set, *spits* every way her fome. *Chapman.*

Spit. *v. n.*

1. Throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

He *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man.—*John*, ix. 6.

Very good orators, when they are out, will *spit*.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

I dare meet Surrey,
And *spit* upon him, whilst I say he lies.
Id., Richard II. iv. 1.

The wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come.
Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in the judge's face.—*South, Sermons.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were it not for fear he should something more than *spit* at them.—*Ibid.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

2. Mizzle; rain slightly.

Spital. *s.* Hospital.

Prayers made only for a shew or colour; and that to the basest and most degenerous sort of villainy, even the robbing the *spital*, and devouring the houses of poor, helpless, forlorn widows.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 158.

He declares he will sooner visit a house infected with the plague than trust himself in such a nauseous *spital* for the future.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Mr. Gifford, the recent editor of Ben Jonson's works, denies that *spittle* means generally an hospital or almshouse; and says that, with our ancestors, it had an appropriate signification, viz. a lazar-house, a receptacle for wretches in the leprosy, and other loathsome diseases, the consequence of debauchery and vice. (B. Jonson, i. 17. And see Massinger's Works, iv. 53.) Mr. Gifford, therefore, opposes the use of *spital* or *spittal* in this sense. Our ancestors, however, were not uniformly thus scrupulous: 'Bryand Lyle, lord of Abergevenny, having two sons both leprous, built for them a lazaretto or *spitall*.' (The Younger Brother's Apology, Oxford, 1635, p. 50.) But the distinction is observed at a later period: 'He should rather pity such, as knowing in himself the misery of poverty, than oppress them and rob the *hospital* and *spittle*.' (Bishop Richardson on the Old Testament, 1655, p. 301.)—*Todd.*

Spitchcock. *v. a.* [?] In *Cookery*. Dress an eel by splitting it longwise, and having laid on it the yolk of an egg with crumbs of bread, spice, sweet herbs, and parsley, broiling it.

If you chance to be partial to eels,
Then—crede experto—trust one who has tried—
Have them *spitchcock'd* or stew'd—they're too oily when fried. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Knight and the Lady.*

Spitchcock. *s.* Eel spitchcocked.

Will you have some crayfish and a *spitchcocke?*
Decker, Northward Hoe: 1607.

Spitchcocked. *part. adj.* In *Cookery*. Dressed as under Spitchcock.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcockt* eel. *King.*

Spite. *s.* [N.Fr. *despit*; Modern Fr. *dépit*; Italian, *dispetto*.] Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were a shame; a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *spite*,
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*

Done all to spite
The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 384.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And charitably let the dull be vain;
Your silence there is better than your *spite*,
For who can rail as long as they can write?
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 597.

Spite of, or *In spite of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of: (often without any malignity of meaning).

I'll guard thee free,
And save thee *in* her *spite*. *Chapman.*

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself.—*South, Sermons.*

In spite of me I love, and see too late
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 1.

For thy loved sake, *spite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortitude that shines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears.
Addison, Cato.

The treatise [of Eckeloo against gaming] itself is only worth noticing from the circumstance of the author being himself one of the most inveterate gamblers; he wrote this work to convince himself of this folly. But *in spite of* all his solemn vows, the prayers of his friends, and his own book perpetually quoted before his face, he was a great gamester to his last hour! The same circumstance happened to Sir John Denham.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Gaming.*

Spite. *v. a.*

1. Treat maliciously; vex; thwart malignantly.

Beguiled, divorced, wrong'd, *spited*, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove.
Id., Twelfth Night, v. 1.

2. Fill with spite; offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with that courtesy, that one that did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet disposition. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

Spiteful. *adj.* Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their orders to be shunned.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 5.

Our publick form of divine service and worship is in every part thereof religious and holy, maugre the malice of *spiteful* wretches, who have depraved it.—*White.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a *spiteful* endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him.—*South, Sermons.*

Spitefully. *adv.* In a spiteful manner; maliciously; malignantly.

Twice false Evadne, *spitefully* forsworn!
That fatal beast like this I would have torn.
Waller.

Vanessa sat,
Scarce listening to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down;
At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Spitefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spiteful; malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth.—*Keil, Against Burnet.*

Spitfire. *s.* Term applied to persons of a fiery, passionate temper; with physical propriety, used as the name of men-of-war and frigates.

Spitfrog. *s.* Contemptuous name for a sword. *Rare.*

I would not see thy spightful *spit-frog* drawne.
Taylor (the Waterpoet): 1630.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Spitted. *adj.* Shot out into length, as the horns of a deer (to which the name of *spitter* is sometimes given).

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. —*Bacon.*

Spitter. *s.*

1. One who spits.
2. Deer with spitted horns. (see under Spitted).

Spittle. *s.* See extract from Todd under Spital.

To the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering-tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 1.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *spittle-house*, and ulcerous sores,
Would cast the gorge at, this embalms and spices
To th' April-day again.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Cure the *spittle-world* of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

Spittle. *s.* Moisture of the mouth.

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the labouring head;
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 208.

His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. *Swift.*

Spittoón. *s.* Small stand for smokers to void their saliva in.

Swinging himself in a rocking-chair, lounged a large gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the *spittoon* on the right hand of the stove and the *spittoon* on the left. —*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvi.

Spitvenom. *s.* Poison ejected from the mouth.

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Splánchnic. *adj.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον = bowel.] In *Anatomy*. Connected with the intestinal viscera.

The right *splanchnic* [nerve] slips out of the thorax . . . at a point internal, superior, and anterior to the sympathetic. — *C. Benson*, (*Diaphragm*) in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Splanchnólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle, reason, doctrine.] In *Anatomy*. Doctrine, or department of investigation, connected with the viscera: (more usually found as a title to a book, or the division of one, than as part of a context).

Splash. *v. a.* Daub with dirt in great quantities.

Then answer'd squire Morley, Pray get a calash,
That in summer may burn, and in winter may *splash*.
Prior, Songs and Ballads, Down Hall.

Splash. *s.*

1. Wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like.
2. Blot.

Rahel's . . . very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incondite; with dashes and *splashes*, . . . with involutions, abruptness, whirls, and tortuosities; so that even the grammatical meaning is sometimes burdensome to seize.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.*

Spláshboard. *s.* Part of a gig for keeping off the splashes. When very lightly made, and placed, as a curved piece of wood or leather, just over the highest part of the wheel, it is called a *splashwing*.

Spláshwing. *s.* See Splashboard.

Spláshy. *adj.* Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

Splay. *v. a.* Display.

Each bush a bar, each spray a banner *splayed*,
Each house a fort, our passage to have stayed.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 414.

Splay. *adj.* Displayed; spread; turned outwards.

Her face and her *splay* foot have made her accused for a witch.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.
He hath a *splaie* foot.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Splay-foot. *adj.* Splay-footed.

Though still some traces of our rustick vein
And *splay-foot* verse remain'd, and will remain.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Splay-footed. *adj.* Having a splay foot.

Sure I met no *splea-footed* baker.
Machin, Dumb Knight: 1633.

Splayed. *adj.* Displayed: (used, in *Architecture*, to denote an angle cut off).

Spláymouth. *s.* Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 114.

Spleen. *s.* [Lat. *splen*; Gr. σπλήν.]

1. In *Anatomy*. Vascular gland without a duct for carrying off its secretion, and (as such) one having its function imperfectly understood.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

There is reason to believe that the office performed by certain bodies connected with the sanguiferous system, which possess the essential elements of the glandular structure without any efferent ducts, is to restore to the circulating current any substances which they may withdraw from it; and there seems adequate ground therefore for the conclusion that their action, whatever it may be, is subsidiary to the process of sanguification; being exercised, perhaps upon that portion of the nutrient materials more especially which did not traverse the absorbent system when first introduced, but which was directly taken up by the blood-vessels. The organs in question are the *spleen* and the thymus, thyroid, and supra-renal bodies.... The results then of all the recent investigations on these organs tend to prove that, equally with the absorbent glands, they supply the germs of those cells which are ultimately to become blood-corpuscles. Such it is well known was the doctrine of Hewson, in regard to the *spleen* and thymus gland: and there are many facts which lend it a considerable probability.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, §§ 129, 139: 1864.

2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.

If she must teem,
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart disnatured torment to her.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids.
Donne.

All envied; but the Thestyan brethren show'd
The least respect; and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:
'Lay down those honour'd spoils.'
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

3. Fit of anger.

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

4. Inconstancy; caprice.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.
A mad-brain rudesby, full of *spleen*.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

5. Sudden motion; fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heaven and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to say, Behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up.
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

6. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The *spleen* with sullen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the spirits in its heavy chain,
However the cause fantastick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 267.

Whether idleness be the mother or the daughter of *spleen*?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 362.

7. Immoderate merriment: (the derangement of the spleen having been thought to give rise to immoderate merriment. That it has been credited with the same potency in causing the opposite state of hypochondriacism has already been seen. Instability, or inconstancy, of temper is, perhaps, the general expression of its influence).

As you desire the *spleen*, and would die with laughing.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Spleen. *v. a.* Deprive of spleen.

Spleéned. *adj.* Deprived of the spleen.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious.—*Arbuthnot.*

Spleénful. *adj.* Peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down;
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supplied,
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxviii.

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better musick to contented minds than the opera to the *spleenful*.—*Pope.*

Spleénish. *adj.* Fretful; peevish.

Luxury, pride, ambition, rebellion, murder, the common and known fruits of fiery and *spleenish* tempers.—*Archdeacon Arnway, Tablet of Moderation*, p. 8: 1661.

Spleénless. *adj.* Kind; gentle; mild.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we fetcht
The syren's isle; a *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urged our keel.
Chapman.

Spleénwort. *s.* [Gr. σπλήν.] Fern of the genus Asplenium.

Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Spleény. *adj.* Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

The heart, and harbour'd thoughts of ill, make traitors,
Not *spleeny* speeches.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Splendent. *adj.* [Lat. *splendens, -entis*, pres. part. of *splendeo* = I shine.]

1. Shining; glossy; having lustre.

They assigned them names from some remarkable qualities, that is very observable in their red and *splendent* planets.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density, reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opake and *splendent* as it is possible for any body to be.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Eminently conspicuous.

In comparison of his own free contemplations, he did think divers great and *splendent* fortunes of his time little more than commodious captivities.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 66.

God's third attribute is his goodness; and this is *splendent* in two respects; first, in that he is the cause efficient of things; and next, the cause appetible.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 181: 1635.

Splendid. *adj.* [Fr. *splendide*; Lat. *splendidus*.] Showy; magnificent; dazzling; gorgeous.

Unacceptable, though in heaven, our state
Of *splendid* vassalage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 225.

Splendidly. *adv.* Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *spendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly.—*Dr. H. More.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats.
Dryden.

He, of the royal store
Splendidly frugal, sits whole nights devoid
Of sweet repose. *A. Philips.*

Splendour. *s.* [Fr. *splendeur*; Lat. *splendor*.]

1. Lustre; power of shining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass simple.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The first symptoms are a chillness, a certain *splendour* or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them, than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue.—*South, Sermons.*

'Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 179.

Spléndrous. *adj.* Having splendour.

Whose *splendrous* arms shone like a mighty flame
Drayton, David and Goliath.

Splénetic, or **Splenétic.** *adj.* [Fr. *splénétique.*—That *splenétic* is a common pronunciation is a matter of experience; and that, as far as authority goes, so influential an authority as Pope wrote *splénetic*, may be seen from the extracts. Which is right is difficult to say. That the length of the vowel has little to do with the matter is plain from words like *théatre* (*theātrum*), *órator* (*orātor*), and numerous others. The question turns upon the extent to which the English habit of throwing the accent back has over-ridden the influence of the length of the vowel thus shortened. Treating *ē* and *ā* (both long), whether Greek or Latin, followed by *-ĭcus* or *-ĭκος*, and converted into English, as the same, the result is that we get two extreme words, *lúnatic* and *lymphátic*; the question then arising being which of the two determines the less definite instances? The word under notice is one of them; and the extent to which sound is doubtful is implied in the present remarks. *Fanatic* is another; and, although the editor says *fanátic*, as he says *splenétic*, (also *lymphátic*) he has more than once heard *fánatic* defended. It is probable that the *lúnatics* will beat the *lymphátics*.] Troubled with spleen; fretful; peevish.

Horace purged himself from these *splenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his satyrs.—*Dryden.*

You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetick?*
Pope, Imitations of Horace, ep. vii

Splénetic, or **Splenétic.** *s.* Splenetic person.

This daughter silently lours; the other steals a kind look at you; a third is exactly well behaved: and a fourth a *splenetick.*—*Tatler.*

Splenétical. *adj.* Splenetic.

I have received much benefit touching my *splenetical* infirmity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 368.

Splénic. *adj.* [Fr. *splénique.*] Belonging to the spleen.

Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts and *splenick* branch, a potent heat causeth the orgasmus to boil.—*Harvey.*

The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *splenick* veins.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Splénish. *adj.* Spleenish.

Yourselves you must engage,
Somewhat to cool your *splenish* rage,
Your grievous thirst; and to asswage
That first, you drink this liquor.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Splénitive. *adj.* Hot; fiery; passionate.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 1.

Splent. *s.* See Splint.

Splice. *v. a.* Join the two ends of a rope without a knot, by binding over, or overlaying them.

And now, my good friends, I've a fine opportunity
To obfuscate you all by sea terms with impunity,
And talking of caulking,
And quarter-deck walking...
Of lower-deck guns, and of broadsides and chases,
Of taffrails and topsails and *splicing* main-braces.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Bagman's Dog.

Splice. *s.* Joining of a rope.

An eye *splice* forms an eye or circle at the end of a rope. A short *splice* is the joining of two ends not intended to pass through a block. A long *splice* is used to unite two ends which have to pass through a block. It is formed by untwisting the two ends, and interweaving the strands of one in the alternate strands of the other. The strands must be hauled well through, and beaten with a marline spike to render them firm.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Splint. *s.* [from root of *splice, split.*]

1. Fragment of wood in general.

The *splints* and spavins too.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 144: 1659.

2. Thin piece of wood or other matter used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sewed up in linen cloths.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. See extract.

A *splent* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse; and when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splent*; but when there is another opposite to it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *splent.—Farrier's Dictionary.*

4. Coal.

Splent or *splint* coal [is] a hard laminated kind of coal, less bituminous than caking coal, and intermediate between Cannel and common pit-coal. It burns free and open, without caking, and furnishes a good house-coal. *Splint* coal is produced by the Glasgow coal-field, as well as by those of Shropshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, and constitutes the bulk of the coal from North and South Staffordshire.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Splint. *v. a.* In *Surgery.* Join together, or support, by means of a splint or splints.

The broken rancour of your high swoln hearts,
But lately *splinted*, knit, and join'd together,
Must gently be preserved, cherish'd, and kept.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.

Splínter. *s.*

1. Fragment of anything broken, cracked, or snapped, more or less in the direction of its length, with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going in at his bever.—*Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick *splinters* die.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxix.

2. Thin piece of wood: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides.—*Grew, Museum.*

Splínter. *v. a.*

1. Break into splinters.

'The postern gate shakes,' continued Rebecca; 'it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows—they rush in—the outwork is won—Oh, God!—they hurl the defenders from the battlements—they throw them into the moat.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxx.

2. Secure by splints; support.

This broken joint entreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Those men have broken credits,
Loose and dismember'd faiths, my dear Antonio,
That *splinter* them with vows.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

That place I find so strangely shattered, that it will be very hard for me to *splinter* up the broken confused pieces of it.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 148.

Splínter. *v. n.* Be broken into fragments; be shivered.

Oak-timber is fitted for ship-building by the property of not readily *splintering.—Woodland Companion*, p. 5.

Splíntered. *part. adj.* Broken into splinters.

The *splinter'd* aperture
Of attick pane demolish'd.
Hurdis, Favourite Village: 1800.

Split. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *split.*

1. Cleave; rive; divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *splitt'st* thine own.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

That self-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

Wert thou served up two in one dish, the rather
To *split* thy sire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

Cold Winter *split* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles.—*Woodward.*

2. Divide; part.

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many diverging rays.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Oh! would it please the gods to *split*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair. *Swift.*

3. Dash and break on a rock.

God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split.—Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccli.

4. Divide; break into discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse.—*South, Sermons.*

Split. *v. n.* [A.S. *splitan.*]

1. Burst in sunder; crack; suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water.—*Boyle.*

What is 't to me,
Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast *split*, and threaten wrack?
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

2. Burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split*,
And shook his head at Murray as a wit.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii ep. ii.

3. Be broken against rocks.

After our ship did *split*,
When you, and the poor number saved with you,
Hung on our driving boat.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 2.

These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers daily *split*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and projector, are cast away.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split.—Swift.*

4. Divulge a secret: (as, 'Don't *split*,' or, with *upon*, 'Don't *split upon* me').

Splítter. *s.* One who splits.

How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst!
Swift.

Splítting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who splits or divides.

Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysicks the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference.—*Watts, On the Mind.*

Splotch. *s.* Dab.

The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and *splotches* of grease. . . . There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there through the pages of Monsieur Féval's romance.—*Eleanor's Victory*, ch. v.

Splótchy. *adj.* Having splotches.

(For example see Splotch.)

Splútter. *s.* Bustle; tumult.

Bull-hearted M. de Malseigne draws his sword; and will force egress. Confused *splutter*. M. de Malseigne's sword breaks: he snatches Commandant Denoue's: the sentry is wounded.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. v.

Splútter. *v. n.* Speak hastily and confusedly.

A Dutchman came into the secretary's office, *spluttering* and making a great noise.—*Carleton, Memoirs*, p. 83.

Spoil. *v. a.* [N.Fr.; Lat. *spolior*; pret. part. *spoliatus*, from *spolia* = spoils.]

1. Seize by robbery; take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance.—*Hebrews*, x. 34.

This mount
With all his verdure *spoil'd*, and trees adrift.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 831.

2. Plunder; strip of goods.

Yielding themselves upon the Turks' faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled* of all that they had.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Thou shalt not gain, what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoil'st* the field.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 261.

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

3. Corrupt; mar; make useless.

Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain deceit.—*Colossians*, ii. 8.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Women are not only *spoiled* by this education, but we *spoil* that part of the world which would otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and exalted piety.—*Law.*

Spoil. *v. n.*

1. Practise robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil.—Spenser.*

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves.—*Psalms*, xliv. 10.

2. Grow useless; be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others.—*Locke.*

Spoil. *s.* [Lat. *spolia* = spoils.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

But grant our hero's hopes long toil
And comprehensive genius crown,
Each science and each art his *spoil*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy *spoils*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 156.

4. Act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Too late, alas! we find
The softness of thy sword, continued through thy soil,
To be the only cause of unrecover'd *spoil*. *Drayton.*

Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin, are my gain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1008.

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

6. Slough; cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they be old.—*Bacon.*

Spoíled. *part. adj.* Over-indulged.

Although she refused to accept of freedom, she was constantly suffered to be free; she went where she listed: no curb was put either on her words or actions; they felt for one so darkly fated, and so susceptible of every wound, the same pitying and compliant indulgence the mother feels for a *spoiled* and sickly child,—dreading to impose authority, even where they imagined it for her benefit.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Spoíler. *s.* One who spoils.

1. Robber; plunderer; pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she's become
But her own *spoiler* and own prey.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and assert the interests of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places.—*South, Sermons.*

Came you then here, thus far, through waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world!
A. Philips.

2. One who mars or corrupts anything.

Spoílful. *adj.* Wasteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battles vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There all the host as towards Nice we past,
With *spoilful* hands laid all the countrie wast.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 642.

Spoílsport. *s.* Marrer.

After all, he pays well that pays with gold—and Mike Lambourne was never a make-bate, or a *spoil-sport*, or the like. E'en live and let others live, that is my motto.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxviii.

Spoke. *s.* [A.S. *spac, spaca.*]

1. Bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

2. Spar of a ladder.

The *spoaks* by which they scaled so high.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 71.

Spóken. *part. adj.* Oral, as opposed to written.

The original of these signs for communication is found in viva voce, in *spoken* language.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Spókeshave. *s.* Wheelwright's plane.

Spókesman. *s.* One who speaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reason.—To do what?—
To be a *spokesman* from madam Sylvia.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

Misery which, through long ages, had no *spokesman*, no helper, will now be its own helper and speak for itself.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vii. ch. viii.

Spóliate. *v. a.* Despoil.

But the other great whig families who had obtained this honour, and who had done something more for it than *spoliate* their church and betray their king, set up their backs against this claim of the Egremonts.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

Spóliation. *s.* Act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void 'de jure et facto,' and sometimes 'de facto,' and not 'de jure;' as when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his own act.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Of all the agents of the foreign government he [Sunderland] was, with the single exception of Jeffreys, the most odious to the nation. Few knew that Sunderland's voice had in secret been given against the *spoliation* of Magdalene College and the prosecution of the bishops: but all knew ... he had turned or pretended to turn Papist, that he had, a few days after his apostasy, appeared in Westminster Hall as a witness against the oppressed fathers of the church.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

The principle of a poor-law is, therefore, laudable and beneficial. But if this principle be carried beyond a certain limit; if it be not carefully guarded by counteracting forces; ... a poor-law will become a system of legal *spoliation*, which will impoverish one part of the community in order to corrupt the remainder.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority on Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Spoliátory. *adj.* Having the character of spoliation.

Sometimes not a whit more unjust or *spoliatory* measures.—*Quarterly Review*, vol. xlvii. p. 416. (Ord MS.)

Spondáic. *adj.* Belonging to a spondee; like a spondee.

The measure of time in pronouncing may be varied, so as very strongly to represent not only the modes of external action, but the quick or slow succession of ideas, and consequently the passions of the mind. This at least was the power of the *spondaick* and dactylick harmony.—*Dr. Johnson, Rambler*, no. 94.

Spondáical. *adj.* Spondaic.

Pythagoras caused the musician to change the tones; and so by a heavy, grave, *spondaical* musick he presently appeased their fury.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand on Love Melancholy*, p. 315: 1640.

Spóndal. *s.* Spondyle. *Rare.*

The circles of the divine providence turn themselves upon the affairs of the world so, that every *spondal* of the wheels may mark out these virtues which we are then to exercise.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, dedication. (Ord MS.)

Spóndee. *s.* [Gr. σπονδεῖος, from σπένδω = I pour out as a libation; the metre founded on the preponderance of long syllables being supposed from its gravity, or majesty, to be suitable to the solemnity thereby implied; Lat. *spondæus.*] Foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone, and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open.—*Broome.*

Spóndyle. *s.* [Lat. *spondylus*, from Gr. σπόνδυλος.] Vertebra; joint of the spine.

At Trimalcion's banquet in Petronius was brought in the image of a dead man's bones, of silver, with *spondiles* exactly turning to every of the guests, and saying to every one, that you, and you must die.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. ii. § 1.

It hath for the spine or backbone a cartilaginous substance, without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sponge. *s.* [Lat. *spongia*; Gr. σπόγγος.—Two entries (*sponge* and *spunge*) in the previous editions. Etymologically, the form in *o* is right. Phonetically, both are sounded alike. There is no valid reason for the two forms, though it is evident that the form in *o* goes with the substantive; that in *u* with the verb. The word that is rarely, if ever, spelt with *o*, is *spunging-house.* The single entry, however, of the editor's, is a protest in favour of uniformity—even if it ended in *sponge*, the substantive, being spelt with *u*. But Spongiole is against this. Practice, which is but another name for the instincts of language, will settle the question.] In *Commerce* and *Zoology*. See last extract.

When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and, *spunge*, you shall be dry again.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 2.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss.—*Bacon.*

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*.—*Sandys.*

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood comes away.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's hand upon the *spunge*, compounded with the specifick gravity of the *spunge* and the resistance of the air, the *spunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Sponge, in natural history, [is] the name of a class of organisms (Porifera) which have not acquired the distinctive characters of plants or animals, but consist of sarcode or gelatinous flesh, composed of an aggregate of amœbiform bodies, connected and supported, in most of the species, by a spicular framework, which may be silicious, calcareous, or albuminous. The mass, which is commonly amorphous, is traversed by canals, of which those that terminate in the superficial pores are incurrent, and those that terminate in larger orifices or oscula are excurrent. The main sign of vitality is the course of currents of water entering by the pores, and escaping by the oscula. The incurrent streams are nutrient, the excurrent carry out the waste particles and the spores. The latter are ciliate and locomotive, as in some algæ. The movement of the currents is due to ciliary action. The most definitely shaped and beautiful *sponges* are those of the genus Euplectella; the most useful are the horny or keratose kinds, represented by the Spongia officinalis of commerce. *Sponges* belong to the sub-kingdom Protozoa.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sponge. *v. a.*

1. Blot; wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the mind of Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged* out.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Cleanse with a sponge: (applied to the act of cleansing *cannon*).

3. Drain; squeeze; harass by extortion.

How came such multitudes of our nation, at the beginning of that monstrous rebellion in the year 1641, to be *sponged* of their plate and money.—*South, Sermons*, i. 450.

Sponge. *v. n.* Suck in as a sponge; live by mean arts; hang on others for maintenance.

The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *spunges* upon other people's trenchers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Bull passes the season in London, *sponging* for dinners, and sleeping in a garret near his club.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

Spónger. *s.* One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *spungers*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Spónging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who sponges; living upon others.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *spunging* while you are young.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

Spónginghouse. *s.* House to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *spunginghouse*.—*Swift.*

Spónginess. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spongy; softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

The *sponginess* of it [wood] would suck up the blood.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 130.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*.—*Harvey.*

Spongíole. *s.* In *Botany*. Portion of the root of plants, compared to a small sponge, by which the nutriment in its fluid form is sucked from the soil.

The most common position for the roots of plants, is at the base of the stem, from whence they descend into the ground, gradually tapering to a point, and giving off filamentous branches on all sides, in an irregular and indeterminate manner. These branches of the roots are termed 'fibrils,' and are composed of ducts and cellular tissue, and covered by an epidermis, except at their extremities where the cellular tissue is exposed. It is here that the true absorbents of the root exist, termed its *spongioles*.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. § 39.

Spóngious. *adj.* [Fr. *spongieux.*] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongeous*, and contain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres.—*Cheyne.*

Spóngy. *adj.*

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of the lasertree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick.—*Ibid.*

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes.—*Dr. H. More.*

Into earth's *spungy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgium loom,
And into cloth of *spungy* softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse ware our staple trade.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccvii.

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together.—*Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *spungy* officers, who shall bear the guilt.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spungy* south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams.
Id., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spungy* to suck in the sense of fear.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Spónsal. *adj.* [Lat. *sponsalis.*] Relating to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial: (a concurrent Latin form with *spousal*, the latter being of French origin).

Spónsible. *adj.* Responsible. *Colloquial Scotch.*

Spónsion. *s.* [Lat. *sponsio, -onis.*] Act of becoming a surety.

A mockery, rather than a solemn *sponsion*, in too many.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time* conclusion.

Spónsor. *s.* [Lat.] Surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two *women* and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Not only was affinity, or relationship by marriage, put upon the same footing as that by blood; but a fantastical connexion, called spiritual affinity, was invented in order to prohibit marriage between a *sponsor* and godchild.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. ii.

Spontanéity. *s.* Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together; so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never.—*Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

Strict necessity they simple call;
Another sort there is—conditional.
The first so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 529.

Spontáneous. *adj.* Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*: I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical.—*Sir M. Hale.*

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them spirit moved
Attendant on their lord.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 203.

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove.
Prior, Alma, i. 311.

Still follow sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 65.

Several writers on political economy have described the case of a supposed race of savages, subsisting on the *spontaneous* productions of the earth, and the precarious supplies of hunting and fishing; and have then traced the steps by which the various arts of life would gradually have arisen, and advanced more and more towards perfection.—*Archbishop Whately, Lectures on Political Economy*, appendix C.

Spontaneous fission has now been observed to take place in almost every order of Annulata; and in all it takes place at nearly the same part, near the beginning of the posterior part of the body; but, the formation of the new aneflid is due to a process of gemmation of new segments, which proceeds from the last or penultimate joint. It is most common, or has been oftenest witnessed, in the little abranchial fresh water naiads.—*Owen, Comparative Anatomy.*

The English, if it had been left to its own *spontaneous* and unassisted development, would probably have assumed a character resembling rather that of the Dutch or the Flemish than that of the German of the present day.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 173.

'I told them I was sure the fire was purely accidental, and to go and see about it; and they came back, and agreed that it was purely accidental.'—'I dare say they did,' said Egremont; 'but no one has discovered the accident.'—'For my part, I believe it was *spontaneous* combustion,' said Lord Marney.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Spontáneously. *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it.—*Bentley.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Spontáneousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spontaneous; voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable without supposing some active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Spontoón. *s.* [Fr, *esponton.*] Military weapon; kind of half-pike, or halberd.

Says Johnson, in a tone of admiration, How the little fellow brandished his *spontoon!* There is nothing in it, replied Goldsmith, starting up with impatience; give me a *spontoon*; I can do it as well myself.—*Murphy, Life of Johnson.*

Spool. *s.* [*spill.*] Small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; quill.

Spoom. *v. n.* [? *spume.*] ? Go on swiftly, as a vessel cutting her way with foam.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

Spoon. *s.* [A.S. *spon.*]

1. Concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Would'st thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have no long *spoon*.—*Id., Tempest*, ii. 2.

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. ii. 17.

2. Simple fellow.

The man that's fond of early stirring
Must be a *spoon*. *T. Hood.*

It's a very fine thing, on a fine day in June
To ride through the air in a Nassau balloon.
But you'll find very soon, if you aim at the moon
In a carriage like that, you're a bit of a *spoon*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Witches' Frolic.

Silver spoon. To be *born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*, is to be born to wealth, good-fortune, or success.

The table-cloth was a very old one, darned in a score of places. There was mustard in a tea-cup, a silver fork for Goldmore—all ours were iron. 'I was not born with a *silver spoon* in my mouth,' says Gray, gravely. 'That fork is the only one we have. Fanny has it generally.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxv.

Wooden spoon. In Cambridge, the last on the list of mathematical honours.

This gentleman can never want matter for pride, if he finds it so easily. He may boast of an indisputable superiority to all the greatest men of all past ages. He can read and write: Homer probably did not know a letter. . . . We submit, however, that this is not the way in which men are to be estimated. We submit that a *wooden spoon* of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir J. Macintosh's History of the Revolution.*

Spoon. *v. a.* Take up in, or as in, a spoon.

It then may be *spooned* up as it is wanted.—*Anderson, On the Dairy.* (Ord MS.)

Spoon. *v. n.* Spoom.

To *spoon* before the winds and seas.
Otia Sacra, Poems, p. 162: 1648.

Spoónbill. *s.* Duck of the genus Platalea, so named from the shape of its bill.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel; but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat.—*Grew, Museum.*

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *spoonbill.—Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Spoónful. *s.*

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon: (a medical spoonful is half an ounce). This is the entry of the previous editions; and it should have anticipated such common foolish questions as to the relative propriety of *two spoons full*, or *two spoonfuls*. A *spoonful* is as much a single word as *spoony*; and as much (at least, in *Medicine*) a definite measure as peck. Hence, *two spoonfuls* is one thing; *two spoons full* another. *Two mouthfuls of meat* by no means mean *two mouths full of meat*, any more than *two handfuls* mean *two hands full* of corn or anything else.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take such a pill or a *spoonful* of liquor.—*Bacon.*

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls.—Arbuthnot.*

Spoónmeat. *s.* Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

Sort those silks well,
I'll take the air alone.—You air and air:
But will you never taste but *spoonmeat* more?
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 2.

O wretch! and still more wretched every day;
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gewgaws cry,
Be sullen, and refuse the lullaby.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 24.

Diet most upon *spoonmeats*, as veal or cock broths.—*Harvey.*

Spoónwort. *s.* [approximate translation of the Latin *Cochlearia*, the name of a plant.] Scurvygrass.

Spoonwort was there, scorbutics to supply,
And centaury to clear the jaundiced eye. *Harte.*

Spoóny. *adj.*

1. Simple.

'I should like very much to be 'a lay-lord, because I cannot afford to keep a yacht, and theirs, they say, are not sufficiently used, for the Admirals think it *spooney*, and the land-lubbers are always sick.'—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke.*

Lovell, a tall, thin, *spoony* midshipman, usually called 'Lady Margaret,' was cleaning a flute which he dared not attempt to play.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

2. Morbidly affectionate: (generally with *on*).

Sporádic. *adj.* Sporadical.

Sporádical. *adj.* [Gr. σποραδικός; Fr. *sporadique.*] In *Medicine.* Scattered irregularly: (opposed to *epidemical*).

A *sporadical* disease is . . . what in a particular season affects but few people.—*Arbuthnot.*

Spore. *s.* See extract.

Spores [are] the reproductive bodies of cryptogams. These bodies do not contain an embryo, but consist merely of one or more cells variously combined together; hence, they are called *spores* to distinguish them from true seeds. . . . In many cases, however, these bodies are generated within cells or asci, and they are then for distinction's sake termed *sporidia*. It is, however, desirable that the word *spore* should be used in the more general sense, as opposed to seed, the grand distinction between cryptogams and phænogams consisting in the different nature of their mode of reproduction. . . . *Spores* or *sporules* germinate either by elongation of some particular part, and subsequent cell-division, or by cell-division without any protrusion of a thread or membranous expansion.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sport. *s.*

1. Play; diversion; game; frolic and tumultuous merriment.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When their hearts were merry, they said, Call for Samson, that he may make us *sport*; and they called for Samson out of the prison house; and he made them *sport.—Judges*, xvi. 25.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods;
They kill us for their *sport*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

We, that have personated in the scene
The ancient heroes and the fall of princes
With loud applause; being to act ourselves,
Must do it with undoubted confidence,
Whate'er our sentence be, think 'tis in *sport*:
And, though condemned, let's hear it without sorrow,
As if we were to live again to-morrow.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

They had his messengers in derision; and look, when the Lord spake unto them, they made a *sport* of his prophets.—1 *Esdras*, i. 51.

If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 181.

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Lest they disperse in air.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 116.

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,
Trod under foot, the *sport* of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
Their secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And grieved they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye. *Dr. Madden, On Bishop Boulter.*

4. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause.—*Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field: (as of *fowling, hunting,* or *fishing*).

Now for our mountain *sport*; up to yon hill;
Your legs are young. *Shakespear, Cymbeline,* iii. 3.

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and the *sports* of the field, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton-court.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Sport. *v. a.*

1. Divert; make merry: (with the *reciprocal pronoun*).

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *sported themselves* in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as the argument of their victory.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Against whom do ye *sport yourselves?* against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue?—*Isaiah,* lvii. 4.

Away with him, and let her *sport herself*
With that she's big with.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to *sport himself* withal!—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and *sport themselves* in their own deceivings.—*Watts.*

2. Represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestick part.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 9.

Sport. *v. n.* [*disport.*]

1. Play; frolick; game; wanton.

[They] *sporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their waved coats dropt with gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 405.

2. Trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Spórtful. *adj.*

1. Merry; frolic; wanton; acting in jest.

How with a *sportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd
Of those four-footed kinds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 396.

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and *sportful* damage, had a noble sense of just dealing.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Behold your own Ascanius, while he said,
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *sportful* arms he led.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 880.

Spórtfully. *adv.* In a sportful manner; wantonly; merrily.

If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks with any woman alone, but in the audience of others, and that seldom, and then also in a serious manner, never jestingly, or *sportfully.*—*Herbert, Country Parson,* ch. ix.

There is nothing more surprising in its own nature than to see or hear a serious thing *sportfully* represented.—*Scott, Christian Life,* pt. ii. ch. iii.

Spórtfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sportful; wantonness; play; merriment; frolic.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himself so, as the ladies lost the further marking of his *sportfulness.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When sadness dejects me, either I countermine it with another sadness or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into *sportfulness* and company.—*Donne, Letter to Sir G. H., Poems,* p. 288.

Spórting. *verbal abs.* Practice, or pursuit, of a sportsman: (as, 'He is wholly given to *sporting.*' In some combinations, e.g. 'A *sporting* character,' it is difficult to say whether the word is a verbal abstract or a participial adjective.)

Spórtingly. *adv.* In a sporting manner; in jest; in sport.

The question you there put, you do it I suppose but *sportingly.*—*Hammond, Works,* i. 193.

Spórtive. *adj.* Gay; merry; frolic; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court, where thou
Was't shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky muskets?
Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

While thus the constant pair alternate said,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *sportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 720.

We must not hope wholly to change their original tempers, nor make the gay pensive and grave, nor the melancholy *sportive,* without spoiling them.—*Locke.*

What wonder then a beast or subject slain
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;
Both doom'd alike, for *sportive* tyrants bled,
But while the subject starved the beast was fed.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Spórtiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sportive; gaiety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I have?—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Spórtless. *adj.* Joyless; sad.

Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeps,
Casting what *sportless* nights she ever led.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

Spórtsman. *s.* One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks of the constellation which makes a good *sportsman.*—*Addison.*

Spórtulary. *adj.* Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Latinism.*

These *sportulary* preachers are fain to soothe up their many masters; and are so gagged with the fear of a starving displeasure, that they dare not be free in the reprehension of the daring sins of their uncertain benefactors.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience,* iii. 7.

Spórtule. *s.* [Lat. *sportula* = dole.] Alms; gift; present. *Latinism.*

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Spot. *s.* [Provincial German, *spette.*]

1. Blot; mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemish or of *spot,*
Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot.
Milton, Sonnets, xxii. 1.

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least *spot* is visible on ermine.—*Dryden.*

2. Taint; disgrace; reproach; fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a *spot.*—
Nature in her then err'd not, but forgot.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 157.

Let him take thee,
And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greatest *spot*
Of all thy sex.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

3. Small extent of place.

That *spot* to which I point is paradise,
Adam's abode, those lofty shades his bower.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 733.

He, who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations than those who looked not beyond this *spot* of earth, and those perishing things in it.—*Locke.*

About one of these breathing passages is a *spot* of myrtles, that flourish within the steam of these vapours.—*Addison.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *spots* of flowers.—*Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *spot* of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians.—*Swift.*

4. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn,
Not like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one *spot,* and rot just as I grow.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

As in this grove I took my last farewell,
As on this very *spot* of earth I fell,
As Friday saw me die, so she my prey
Becomes ev'n here, on this revolving day.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 205.

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a representation of an individual *spot,* and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined portrait.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

5. Kind of pigeon.

(For example see extract from Selby under Pigeon.)

Upon the spot. Immediately; without changing place.

The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the spot*; and yet he was resolved he should not escape.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was determined *upon the spot,* according as the oratory on either side prevailed.—*Swift.*

Spot. *v. a.* Mark with discolorations; maculate.

Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries in your wife's hand?
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 1.

2. Patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found the Tory patches to be about twenty stronger than the Whig; but next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted* after the Whiggish manner.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Corrupt; disgrace; taint.

The people of Armenia have retained the Christian faith from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is *spotted* with many absurdities.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Spótless. *adj.* Free from spots; chiefly as a figurative term (like *stain*) i.e. free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

I dare my life lay down, and will do't, Sir,
Please you to accept it, that the queen is *spotless*
In the eyes of Heaven. *Id., Winter's Tale,* ii. 1

You graced the sev'ral parts of life,
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Spótlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spotless; state or quality of being spotless.

Lord, if thou look for a *spotlessness,* whom wilt thou look upon!—*Donne, Devotions,* p. 322.

Seek for a *spotlessness* above.—*Bishop Hall, Works,* ii. 305.

Spótted. *part. adj.* Marked with spots.

They are polluted offerings, more abhorr'd
Than *spotted* livers in the sacrifice.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

But serpents now more amity maintain;
From *spotted* skins the leopard does refrain;
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 202.

Spótty. *adj.* Full of, characterized by, spots.

The moon, whose orb
Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening from the top of Fesolé
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains, in her *spotty* globe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 287.

The interlaying of small pieces cannot altogether avoid a broken, stippled, *spotty* effect: it cannot be alive. As it is strong and hard, we can tread it under foot on a pavement, and it is still bright as ever: but in the church, the hall, or the chamber, it is an enamelled wall—but it is a wall; splendid decoration, but aspiring to none of the loftier excellences of art.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xiv. ch. x.

Spoúsage. *s.* Act of espousing. *Rare.*

The glorious *spousage* of the Lambe,
Jesus Christ is come.
Bale, Discourse on the Revelations, P. iii. Cc. 4.

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of *spousage*; and by these tokens of *spousage* are to be understood rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man; which said giving is called subarration (i.e. wedding or covenanting), especially when it is done by the giving of a ring.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer,* ch. x. § 5.

Spoúsal. *adj.* Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's maiden-head,
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed.
Crashaw.

This other, in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 388.

Spoúsal. *s.* [N.Fr. *espousailles*; Lat. *sponsalia.*] Espousal.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal,*
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal,* and bid haste the evening star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 518.

The *spousals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 21.
Ætherial musick did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild.
Id., Tyrannick Love, v. 1.

Spouse. *s.* [N.Fr. *espouse*; Modern Fr. *épouse*; Lat. *sponsa, sponsus.*] One joined in marriage; husband or wife.
She is of good esteem;
Beside so qualified as may beseem
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.
At once, Farewell, O faithful *spouse!* they said;
At once the encroaching rinds their closing lips invade. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.*

Spouse. *v. a.* Espouse.
Who being freed from Proteus cruell band
By Marinell, was unto him affide,
And by him brought againe to faerie land,
Where he her *spoused*, and made his joyous bride.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 3, 2.
In the happy choice,
The spouse and *spoused* have the foremost voice.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.
They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, *spoused*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 215.

Spóuseless. *adj.* Wanting a husband or wife.
To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neighb'ring isles.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 315.
The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord,
And annual marriage, now no more renewed,
The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored,
Neglected garment of her widowhood!
St. Mark yet sees his lion where it stood,
Stand, but in mockery of its withered power,
Over the proud place where an emperor sued.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

Spout. *s.* [Provincial German, *spuyt.*]
1. Pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which anything is poured.
She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became *two spouts*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 3.
In whales that breathe, lest the water should get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fistula or *spout* at the head.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*. *B. Jonson.*
As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fired church becomes one *spout*.
Donne.
In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into rooms.—*Bacon.*
Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some equality of bores.—*Id.*
In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Waterspout.
Not the dreadful *spout*
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constringed in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.
The force of these motions pressing more in some places than in others, there would fall *not* showers, but great *spouts* or cascades of water.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Lift, or shoot, in a pawnbroker's shop. *Slang.*
This self-same clock had long been a bone
Of contention between this Welsh Darby and Joan ..
Pryce would drop a cool hint,
With an ominous squint
At its case, of an uncle of his, who'd a *spout*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, Look at the Clock.
I wish I'd got the gift of the gab like you. See if I'd be up the *spout* so often then.—*Dickens, Sketches by Boz, The Pawnbroker's Shop.*

Spout. *v. a.*
1. Pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.
We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.
I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkleth or *spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water.—*Bacon.*
Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threatening tail:
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*
We have had enough of action and of motion we,
Rolled to starboard, rolled to larboard, when the surge was seething free,
When the wallowing monster *spouted* his foam-fountains in the sea.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters.
2. Pour out words with affected grandeur; mouth; speechify.
Pray, *spout* some French, son.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Coxcomb.*

Spout. *v. n.* Issue as from a spout.
They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood. *Dryden.*
It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground.—*Woodward.*

Spoúting. *verbal abs.* Speechifying: (used *adjectivally*).
Then there were the philosophical snobs, who used to ape statesmen at the *spouting* clubs, and who believed as a fact that government always had an eye on the university where to select orators for the House of Commons.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xv.

Sprack. *adj.* [see Sprunt.] Vigorous; sprightly. (In the extract, *sprag*; being put in the mouth of Sir Hugh Evans, who pronounces '*Hic, hæc, hoc,*' as '*Hig, hæg, hog*').
A good *sprag* memory.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

Sprain. *v. a.* [?] Stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.
Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*.
Gay, Trivia, i. 35.

Sprain. *s.* Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.
I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Spraints. *s.* [?] Dung of an otter.

Sprat. *s.* Native fish akin to the herrings; Clupea sprattus.
So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings.
Sir P. Sidney.
All-saints do lay for porke and sowse,
For *sprats* and spurlings for their house.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
Of round fish there are brit, *sprat*, barn, smelts.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
As a common, small, and cheap fish, it is often used to indicate something insignificant, especially when contrasted with something of value; as in the saying, 'Throw a *sprat* to catch a whale.'
She took us, 'tis true, from the gallows; yet I hope she will not bar yeomen *sprats* to have their swing.—*Massinger, The Virgin Martyr*, ii. 1.
Mr. Chuzzlewit ... he looked upon as money in the bank, the possession of which inclined him the more to make a dash with his own private *sprats* for the capture of such a whale as Mr. Montague described.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xliv.

Sprawl. *v. n.* [Danish, *spraale.*]
1. Struggle as in the convulsions of death.
Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 1.
Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 731.
2. Tumble, or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.
Telamon rush'd in, and happ'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.
Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*.
Prior, Alma, i. 274.
Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race: who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches?—*Bentley.*
He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *sprawl'd* awhile, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

Spray. *s.* [from the root of *sprout* and *sprig.*]
1. Extremity of a branch.
At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,
And every beast that to his den was fled,
Come forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii.
The wind that whistles through the *sprays*
Maintains the consort of the song;
And hidden birds with native lays
The golden sleep prolong.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode.
2. Foam of the sea.
Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Spread. *v. a.* [A.S. *sprædan.*]
1. Extend; expand; make to cover or fill a larger space than before.
He bought a parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent.—*Genesis*, xxxiii. 19.
Rizpah the daughter of Aiah took sackcloth, and *spread* it for her upon the rock.—*2 Samuel*, xxi. 10.
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish.—*Jeremiah*, x. 9.
Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than they used to be.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread*,
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead? *Young.*
2. Cover by extension.
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face.
Granville.
3. Cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold.—*Isaiah*, xl. 19.
4. Stretch; extend.
He arose from before the altar of the Lord, from kneeling on his knees with his hands *spread* up to heaven.—*1 Kings*, viii. 54.
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.
Last
Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and *spread*
Their branches, hung with copious fruit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 322.
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade;
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay *spread*,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 510.
5. Publish; divulge; disseminate.
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country.—*Matthew*, ix. 31.
6. Emit as effluvia or emanations; diffuse.
They with speed
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their bane. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 410.

Spread. *v. n.* Extend or expand itself.
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.—*Bacon.*
The valley opened at the further end, *spreading* forth into an immense ocean.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Spread. *s.*
1. Extent; compass.
Professions of Christianity that have any large *spread* in the world.—*Archbishop Usher, Sermon, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 21.
I have got a fine *spread* of improvable lands, and am already ploughing up some, fencing others.—*Addison.*
2. Expansion of parts.
No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbind.—*Bacon.*
3. Repast for company. *Colloquial.*
To judge from the *spread*
On the board, you'd have said
That the 'partie quarrée' had like aldermen fed.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends The Lord of Thoulouse.

Spreáder. *s.*
1. One who spreads.
By conforming ourselves we should be *spreaders* of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw from Papists by our conformity with them in ceremonies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news.—*Swift.*
3. One who expands or extends.
If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may yield, though with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other.—*W. Wotton, On the Education of Children.*

Spreáding. *part. adj.* Stretching in several directions.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs.—*Bacon.*

Great Pan, who was wont to chase the fair,
And loved the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison.*

Spreáding. *verbal abs.* Act of extending or expanding.

Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the noise of his tabernacle?—*Job*, xxxvi. 29.

Spree. *s.* Frolic; game. *Slang.*

Sprent. *part.* Sprinkled. *Obsolete.*

O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears *sprent.*
Sir P. Sidney.

Sprig. *s.* [from the root of *spray* and *sprout.*]

1. Small branch; spray.

The substance is true ivy; after it is taken down, the friends of the family are desirous to have some *sprig* to keep.—*Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *sprig* of bays in fifty years;
While every fool his claim alleges,
As if it grew on common hedges. *Swift, On Poetry.*

Not the few *sprigs* of heath, but the thousand acres of it characterise the wilderness.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

2. Offspring; scion: (as, 'A *sprig* of nobility').

3. Brad or nail without a head.

Sprig-crýstal. *s.* See extract.

In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *crystal.*—*Woodward.*

Spright. *s.* [*spirit*; word for word, in respect to their origin, this, with its congeners, is *sprite*, &c.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.

She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the message of her *spright.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Forth he called out of deep darkness dread
Legions of *sprights*, the which, like little flies,
Fluttering about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their service he applies. *Ibid.*

While with heavenly charity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke,
Shot from the skies, a cheerful azure light;
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright.*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 649.

2. Walking spirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

3. Power which gives courage; spirits.

O chastity, the chief of heavenly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*;
To only thee my constant course I bear.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. Arrow. *Obsolete.*

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Spright. *v. a.* Haunt as a spright.

I am *sprighted* with a fool.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

Sprightful. *adj.* Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,
At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

Sprightfully. *adv.* In a sprightful manner; briskly; vigorously.

Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Sprightfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sprightful; sprightliness; gaiety; vivacity.

Sharpness of apprehension is a *sprightfulness* of the mind, and is there liveliest where there be most spirits.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 629.

Sprightless. *adj.* Spiritless; dull; enervated; sluggish.

Cloths, and images of men,
But *sprightless* trunks.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, preface: 1599.

Are you grown
Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold?
Cowley.

I could not but reflect on the absurdity of parents who educate crowds to spend their time in pursuit of such cold and *sprightless* endeavours to appear in publick.—*Tatler*, no. 197.

Sprightliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sprightly; liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert herself.—*Addison.*

Sprightly. *adj.* Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode ix.

When now the *sprightly* trumpet from afar
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, viii. 3.

Each morn they waked me with a *sprightly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 80.

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen.
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

Spring. *v. n.* pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, anciently *sprong*; past part. *sprung.* [A.S. *springan.*]

1. Arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.

All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.

To satisfy the desolate and waste ground; and to cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth.—*Job*, xxxviii. 27.

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *sprang* up and increased.—*Mark*, iv. 8.

Tell me in what happy fields
The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields?
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

2. Begin to grow.

That the nipples should be made with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the young, not *sprung*, are effects of Providence.—*Ray.*

3. Proceed as from seed.

Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves; and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same.—2 *Kings*, xix. 29.

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done and occasioned, or rejoice
Much more, that much more good thereof shall *spring.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 437.

4. Come into existence; issue forth.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

5. Arise; appear; begin to appear or to exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go.—*Judges*, xix. 25.

To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up.—*Matthew*, iv. 16.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow.
Crashaw.

6. Issue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn!
Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born!
Pope, Messiah.

7. Proceed as from ancestors, or a country.

It is evident that our Lord *sprang* out of Juda.—*Hebrews*, vii. 14.

How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;
The noble house of Marcius.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

All these
Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragons' teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em.
B. Jonson.

Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus to their gods each then ally'd his name,
This *sprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came.
Granville.

8. Proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.

They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 138.

Some have been deceived into an opinion that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *sprang* from the same original, and descend by the same rules.—*Locke.*

9. Grow; thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring?*
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1082.

10. Bound; leap; jump; rush hastily; appear suddenly.

He called for a light, and *sprang* in and came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas.—*Acts*, xvi. 29.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

I *sprang* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child, than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man.—*Id., Coriolanus*, i. 3.

When Heaven was named, they loosed their hold again;
Then *sprung* she forth, they follow'd her amain.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 117.

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life; and, fresh to second pain,
Is saved to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Ibid.* 185.

Afraid to sleep;
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *sprung* from bed. *Ibid.* 368.

See, awed by Heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And, *springing* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms.
Sir R. Blackmore.

The mountain stag, that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a master to restrain his course;
That mountain stag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a slave. *A. Philips, Briton.*

11. Fly with elastic power; start.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of the stick that *springs.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

12. Rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damn'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers, when their game will *spring.*
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our infantry in disorder.—*Addison.*

13. Issue from a fountain.

Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows.
Lord Roscommon.

14. Proceed as from a source.

'Tis true from force the noblest title *springs*,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1

15. Shoot; issue with speed and violence.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The power, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 265.

Spring. *v. a.*

1. Start; rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:
Now negligent of sport I lie;
And now, as other fawkners use,
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *sprung* the game you were to set,
Before you'd time to draw the net.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1203.

A large cock-pheasant he *sprung* in one of the neighbouring woods.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed by another, that they puzzle the chase.—*Ibid.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *springs* the prey. *Gay, Rural Sports*, ii. 337.

2. Produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse . . . surprised with fright,
She starts, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,
And would not be obliged to God for more.

Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith *sprung* the light.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 62.

He that has such a burning zeal, and *springs* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot.—*Collier.*

3. Make by starting: (applied to a *ship*).

People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung* a leak.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring'st* a leak already in thy crown.
Dryden.

Whether she *sprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went.
Id., The Cock and the Fox, 350.

4. Discharge: (applied to a *mine*).

Our miners discovered several of the enemies' mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did little execution.—*Tatler.*

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Contrive on a sudden; produce hastily; offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project, and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear till the ladies had shown their zeal against the pretender.—*Swift.*

6. Pass by leaping.

Unbeseeming skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, 574.

Spring. *s.*

1. Rising, growing, or revived part of the year; opposed to *fall* = autumn; season in which plants rise and vegetate; vernal season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *spring*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

The *spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely as the eastern parts.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring, 1.

2. Elastic body; body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself to its former state.

This may be performed by the strength of some such *spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wings.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastick motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable.—*Locke.*

3. Elastic force.

Heav'ns, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow!
Dryden.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly 'in vacuo,' they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be elastick, and receive new motion from their *spring*. —*Sir I. Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring* which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with the body.—*Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Active power; cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *springs* of life;
So much the name of father awes me still.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion.—*Rymer.*

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move
The hero's glory or the virgin's love.
Pope, Prologue to Addison's Cato.

5. Leap; bound; jump; violent effort; sudden struggle.

The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke:
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight,
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 769.

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground.
Addison, Cato.

6. Leak; start of a plank.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails;
Where her *springs* are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

7. Fountain; issue of water from the earth.

Now stops thy *spring*; my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 4.

Springs on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When in the effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:
These things she views without the body's eyes.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

He adds the running *springs* and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews' fates. *Id., Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 1091.

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *springs*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground.—*Locke.*

Used *adjectively*.

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of winter.—*Locke.*

8. Source; that by which anything is supplied.

To that great *spring* which doth great kingdoms move,
The sacred *spring*, whence right and honour streams;
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.
Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals.—*Dryden.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse and know,
Though now I am, I was not always so;
Then that from which I was, must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore.
Id., State of Innocence, ii. 1.

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be miserable.—*Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of the house.—1 *Samuel*, ix. 26.

10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termination of this distemper arises from these three *springs*. —*Sir R. Blackmore.*

The first *springs* of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little.—*Swift.*

11. Plant; shoot; young tree; coppice.

Birds, which in the lower *spring*
Did shroude in shady leaves from sunny ray.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Thy groves and pleasant *springs*
The painful labourer's hand shall stock, the roots to burn. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiv.

The nightingale, among the thick-leaved *springs*
That sits alone in sorrow.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

From haunted *spring* and dale,
Edged with poplar pale.
Milton, Ode on Nativity, 184.

In yonder *spring* of roses intermix'd
With myrtle. *Id., Paradise Lost*, ix. 218.

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iii. ch. vii. § 23.

12. Springal.

She pictured winged Love,
With his young brother Sport: ...
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

13. Hand or shoulder of pork.

These *springs* of pork.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

Springal. *s.* Youth; active, nimble, young man.

Yonge *springals* in the flower of their youth.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, Mm. 2. b.: 1550.

Two *springals* of full tender years.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I do not rail against the hopeful *springal*,
That builds up monuments in brass.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Springe. *s.* Gin; noose, which, fastened to any elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Osrick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
And sheep from winter cold thy sides defend;
But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares employ.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Pythagorean Philosophy.

With hairy *springes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Springe. *v. a.* Ensnare; catch in a trap.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Springer. *s.* One who, that which, springs.

1. Dog to put-up game, allied to the spaniel on one side, and to the *setter* (the name of which has a similar origin) on the other.

The *springer* is a small but elegant breed; it is generally red and white, with black nose and palate. The smallness of the head and the length of the ears are essential points in dogs of this race. The true Marlborough breed is sometimes called the *springer*; it is, however, a shorter dog with a less taper muzzle. These spaniels are sometimes sold for an enormous price. Within the last few weeks a man was brought before a magistrate, charged with having stolen or lost one of these dogs; and on being asked the value of the dog, the owner deposed that it was worth seventy-five guineas, and that he had already refused seventy pounds for it.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds including the Cetacea.*

2. Young plant.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, and cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, iv. § 4.

Springhalt. *s.* In *Veterinary Surgery*. See Stringhalt.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *springhalt* reign'd among them.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

Springhead. *s.* Fountain; source.

The nearer the *spring-head*, the purer streams.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, Ll. 3. b.: 1606.

The wolf, drinking at the *spring-head*, quarrelled with the lamb for troubling his draught when he was quenching his thirst at the stream below.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 199.

Now this *spring-head* of science is purely fantastical.—*Bolingbroke, Letter to Pope.*

Springiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Springy; elasticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow, since it was a great while before the texture of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them lose their former *springiness*.—*Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction.—*Bentley.*

Springing. *part. adj.* Gushing from, or as from, a spring.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of *springing* water.—*Genesis*, xxvi. 19.

The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarged,
The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appeared.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 796.

Springing. *verbal abs.*

1. Growth; increase.

Thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof.—*Psalms*, lxv. 10.

2. In *Architecture*. Side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests.

Springle. *s.* Springe; elastic noose. *Rare.*

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every plash-shoot serveth for *springles* to take them. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Springtide. *s.* Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Springy. *adj.*

1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road;
While the tired heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*.—*Arbuthnot.*

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by some other unknown quality.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Full of springs and fountains.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sprink. *s.* Sprinkle; stain. *Rare.*

The Talbot true that is,
And still hath so remaynde,
Lost never nobleness
By *sprinck* of spot distaynde.
Howell, Arbor of Amitie: 1568. (Nares by by H. and W.)

Sprinkle. *v. a.*

1. Scatter; disperse in small masses.

Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven.—*Exodus*, ix. 8.

2. Scatter in drops.

Sprinkle water of purifying upon them.—*Numbers*, viii. 7.

3. Besprinkle; wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience.—*Hebrews*, x. 22.

Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 642.

The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 863.

Sprinkle. *v. n.* Perform the act of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall dip his right finger in the oil that is in his left hand, and shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger.—*Leviticus*, xiv. 16.

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or effusion of water.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Sprinkle. *s.*

1. Small quantity scattered.

2. Utensil to sprinkle with; espergoire.

She always smyl'd, and in her hand did hold
An holy water *sprinkle* dipt in dewe,
With which she sprinckled favours manifold
On whom she list. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 12, 13.

Sprinkling. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of scattering in small drops.

Your clerical shavings, your crossings, *sprinklings*, your cozening miracles.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, D. 1. E. 1.

2. Small quantity scattered.

In none of these languages [the Italian, French, and Spanish] is there more than a mere *sprinkling* of the modern element.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 46.

Sprinkling. *part. adj.* Scattering in small drops.

When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dex'trous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know Saturday's conclusive day appears.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 421.

Sprit. *v. a.* [see under Spruce.] Throw; eject with force.

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sprit. *v. n.* Shoot; germinate; sprout.

Sprit. *s.*

1. Shoot; sprout; acrospire.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Bowsprit: (formerly spelt *spret*).

[He] set his course against our state and commonwealth, not, as they say, with *spret* nor oare, with shoving or haling, that is, by way of doubtfull or dark circumlocutions. — *Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Sprite. *s.* Spirit.

Of these am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Ibid.*

Teach us, *sprite* or bird,
What secret thoughts are thine,
I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flow of rapture so divine.
Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

Spriteful. *adj.* Gay; lively; cheerful.

A *spriteful* gait that leaves no print,
And makes a feather of a flint.
Stroad, in *Wit Restored*: 1658.

Spritefully. *adv.* In a spriteful manner; vigorously; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse,
And hearst it, bearing it to fleet.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Spriteliness. *s.* Sprightliness.

Wit and *spriteliness* of conversation.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 436.

Sprítely. *adv.* Gaily.

You have not seene young heiffers, highly kept;
Fill'd full of daisies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels; all so *spritely* given,
That no roome can contain them. *Chapman.*

Sprítsail. *s.* Sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast.

Our men quitted themselves of the fire-ship, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sprod. *s.* [?] Salmon in its second year's growth.

Sprout. *v. n.* [see under Spruce.]

1. Shoot by vegetation; germinate.

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding *sprouted*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Envied Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne, xxiv.

2. Shoot into ramifications; grow.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture.—*Bacon.*

Sprout. *s.* Shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time.—*Bacon.*

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*.
Milton, Arcades, 56.

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Sproúting. *part. adj.* Germinating.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the sight. *Cowley.*

Th' enlivening dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*

Sproúting. *verbal abs.* Act of that which sprouts; shooting; germination.

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are sprouted.—*Bacon.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sprouts. *s. pl.* Young coleworts. *Brussels sprouts*, over and above the fact of the best seed being got from Belgium, are so called from the leaf-buds being used as young plants.

Spruce. *adj.* [connected with *sprug*, which, itself, seems to belong to a class of words suggestive of *activity, vigour, liveliness, neatness*, and the like, *sprunt, sprack*, and others being in the list. Wedgwood, connecting these with each other, connects them also with *sprout*, and other words, beginning with *spr-*, in which the notion of *germination, shooting-out as a bud, budding*, &c., is involved. That *spruce* is *sometimes* a corruption of *Pruce*, or *Prussia*, is likely; at the same time the doctrine that it is so in general is unsafe. See extracts from Johnson, Todd, and Wedgwood.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance: (formerly used of *things* with a *serious* meaning: now used only of *persons*, and with *levity*).

Another neat in clothes, *spruce*, full of courtesy.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface, p. 34.

The tree
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond.
Donne.

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou dost meet.
Id.

Along the crisped shades and bowers
Revels the *spruce* and jocund spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring.
Milton, Comus, 984.

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists.—*Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *sprucer* to accost and board her.
Butler, Hudibras. iii, 1, 153.

He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel.—*Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean?—*Arbuthnot.*

[Skinner derives this word from *preux*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation; Junius thinks it comes from *sprout*; Casaubon trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *prute*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce*, a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.—*Johnson.*

Serenius refers the word to the Swedish *spraeg*, formosus; *spraekt et spraeg*, clarus et splendens (de pannis). With this our provincial word *sprey*, or *spry*, in great measure, accords; which in some places is used for *smart, elegant*, and also for *lively* or *acute*. 'Sprey: *spruce, ingenious*. Exmoor dialect.' (Grose.) And so *sprack*, or *sprag*; which see. Dr. Johnson's conjecture of *pruce*, weighed with the following extract, at least will amuse the reader: 'Sir Edward Howard, then Admirall, and with him Sir Thomas Parre, in doubletts of crimsin velvett, &c., were apparelled after the fashion of *Prussia* or *spruce*.' (Holingshed's Chronicle, p. 805.) Prussia, it might hence be supposed, gave in old time, the law as to fashionable and costly apparel. Barret describes *Prussian* leather under the simple name of *spruce*. (Alvearie, 1520.) Thus, in reference to fine habiliments, a *sprusado* likewise became a term to denote one who paid great attention to dress. 'They put me in mind of the answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.' (Commentary on Chaucer, p. 19: 1695.)—*Todd.*]

[A decoction of the young shoots of *spruce* and silver fir, was much in use on the shores of the Baltic as a remedy in scorbutic, gouty, and rheumatic complaints. The sprouts from which it was made were called *sprossen* in German, and *jopen* in Dutch, and the decoction itself *sprossenbier*, or *jopenbier*; and, doubtless, the *spruce-fir*, German *sprossenfichte*, takes its name as the fir of which the sprouts are chiefly used for the foregoing purpose, and not from being brought from Prussia, as commonly supposed. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Spruce. *v. a.* Trim; dress.

Then 'gan Don Psittaco
To *spruce* his plumes.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 39.

What is truth would, I hope, nevertheless be truth in it, however oddly *spruced* up by such an author.—*Vindication of the Reasonableness of Christianity*, p. 24: 1695.

Spruce. *s.* [see under Spruce, *adj.*] Species of fir; Pinus abies, or Abies excelsa.

Those from Prussia (which we call *spruce*) and Norway are the best. The hemlock-tree (as they call it in New England) is a kind of *spruce*.—*Evelyn.*

As a species, the common *spruce* is distinguished by having the leaves scattered upon the branches, quadrangular; cones terminal, cylindrical, and pendant; scales naked and flat, their summits truncate: cones from five to seven inches in length, and from one and a half to two inches broad; seeds winged, small; cotyledons from seven to nine.... Though a native of northern countries, and found in

similar parallels of latitude, the *spruce* fir is not considered indigenous to Britain, as no remains of ancient forests of this species are recorded as having existed in any of the mountainous districts of this island, nor have its remains been recognized amongst the other trees deposited in the peat mosses, beneath whose surfaces the common pine is so frequently met with. Its introduction, however, must have taken place at an early period, as it is mentioned by some of our earliest writers on arboriculture. Turner, who published his work entitled 'Names of Herbes' in 1548, includes it in his list; Gerard also, and Parkinson, figure and speak of it in their works. Upon continental Europe it occupies a surface in some of the more northern countries scarcely inferior to that covered by the forests of the common pine.—*Selby, History of British Forest Trees.*

Spruce-beer. *s.* [two words.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys *spruce-beer* is a good balsamick.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sprúcely. *adv.* In a spruce manner.

Under that fayre ruffe so *sprucely* set
Appears a fall, a falling band forsooth!
Marston, Satires, sat. iii.: 1598.

Sprúceness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spruce; neatness; trimness.

Now, in the time of *spruceness*, our plays follow the niceness of our garments.—*Middleton, Roaring Girl*, prologue.

Polished periods, gaudy embellishments, artificial transitions; words that sound big, and signify little; formal figures; an affected *spruceness*, and excessive delicacy of style.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 251.

Sprug. *v. a.* Spruce.

They are the very ticklings of nature's heart, that make her *sprug* up herself in the season of the spring, to court the world with in her best array.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 211: 1633.

Sprunk. *s.* ? Harlot. *Rare.*

My chiefest spite to clergy is,
Who in these days bear sway;
With friars and monks, and their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey.
Ballad of Robin Hood, The King's Disguise.

Sprunt. *v. n.* [see under Spruce.] Spring up; germinate; spring forward.

See this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach.
Somerville, Rural Games, canto iii.

Sprunt. *s.*

1. Anything that is short, and will not easily bend.
2. Leap, or spring in leaping: (*sprunt* is so used in Derbyshire).

Sprunt. *part. adj.* Sprug; Spruce. *Rare.*

Sprúntly. *adv.* In a sprunt manner. *Rare.*

How do I look to-day? am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.*

Sprusádo. *s.* See extract from Todd under Spruce, *adj.*

Spry. *adj.* See extract, and under Spruce.

[*Spry*: active, nimble, alert. A softened pronunciation of the synonymous *sprag, sprack. Spree*, a frolic is, probably, from the same root; signifying a spurt, an ebullition of spirits. German, *sprühen*, to spurt.—*Wegwood, Dictionary of Etymology.*]

Spud. *s.* [*spade.*] Narrow spade, sometimes with a short handle; short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt:
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart.
Swift.

Spúddle. *v. n.* Poke, or grope, about. *Rare.*

He grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure caverns.—*Taylor, the Water-poet*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spume. *s.* [Lat. *spuma.*] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 478.

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable mixture.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Spume. *v. n.* [Lat. *spumo.*] Foam.

Spúmous. *adj.* [Lat. *spumeus.*] Frothy; foamy.

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion, the aërial particles expanding themselves.—*Arbuthnot.*

Spúmy. *adj.* Foamy. *Rare.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the watery war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore.
Dryden.

Spunge. For this and its congeners, see under Sponge.

Spunk. *s.* [one of the local meanings of this word is *spark*, as a *spunk* of flame. In this we find a connection with its second meaning; and also with the use of the *touchwood* for tinder. The notion of rottenness, however, especially when of a fungoid character, suggests a second root connected with *sponge* (σπόγγος) and (?) *fungus.*]

1. Touchwood; rotten wood.

To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of rotten willows; *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it russet.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Spunk. Polyporus (formerly Boletus) igniarius, a species of fungus called also touchwood. The plant, when cut into thin slices and beaten till soft, has been used as a styptic to check hæmorrhage; it is also used, when soaked in a solution of nitre, for kindling matches and tobacco, under the name of Amadou or German tinder.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Vivacity; spirit; activity.

Now you're my friend and my equal, and may at me again, if you have *spunk* enough for it.—*Sword of Peace.*

If you han't *spunk* enough to quarrel with an Englishman, he despises you.—*Id.*

In future, get not quite so drunk!
Thy girl, perhaps a lass of *spunk*,
May wish thy amorous pow'rs to prove.
Dr. Wolcott (Peter Pindar).

Spur. *s.* [A.S. *spura, spora.*]

1. Sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be
A horse whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 3.

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the rest of the company.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Was I for this entitled, sir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2. 741.

2. Incitement; instigation: (used with *to* before the effect).

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

The chief, if not only *spur to* human industry and action, is uneasiness.—*Locke.*

The former may be a *spur to* the latter, till age makes him in love with the study, without any childish bait.—*Cheyne.*

3. Longest and largest leading root of a tree: (hence probably the *spur* of a post, the short wooden buttress affixed to it, to keep it firm in the ground).

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

The strong-based promontory
Have I made shake, and by the *spurs*
Pluck'd up the pine and cedar. *Id., Tempest*, v. 1.

4. Sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Of birds the bill *is of* like matter with the teeth: as for their *spur*, it is but a nail.—*Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks.—*Ray.*

5. Anything standing out; snag: (as, 'The *spur* of a post').
6. See extract.

Spurs [are] projections carried out from the banks of rivers to deflect the current and protect the banks; they may be formed either of masonry, carpentry, or brushwood, according to circumstances. They are much employed in defending the banks of the Rhine, the Po, the Danube, the Elbe, &c.; but the French engineers appear to prefer the continuous system of defence afforded by walls, or pierrés.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spur. *v. a.*

1. Prick with the spur; drive with the spur.

Your father knew them well, and when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurr'd* them hard.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of starting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach.—*Addison.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is caressed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace.—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

2. Instigate; incite; urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they *spur* their expedition.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with the marks of good will, that affection may *spur* them to their duty.—*Locke.*

3. Drive by force.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loaths.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

4. Fix a spur to.

Castor the flame of fiery steed,
With well *spurr'd* boot, took down;
As men, with leathern buckets, do
Quench fire in country town.
Old Ballad of St. George for England.

Spur. *v. n.*

1. Travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear:
A double wreath shall crown our Cæsar's brows.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 48.

2. Press forward.

Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led
His early warriors on his prancing steed,
And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 870.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves.—*Grew.*

Spur-royal. *s.* Gold coin, first coined in Edward the Fourth's time: it was of fifteen shillings value in James the First's time: (sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal*).

Twenty *spur-royals* for that word!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

I have a paper with a *spur-ryal* in't.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Spúrgall. *v. a.* Gall with the spur.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tired by jaunting Bolingbroke.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.

I am ridden, Tranio,
And *spurgall'd* to the life of patience.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Spúrgalled. *part. adj.* Galled with the spur.

What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
When Paxton gives him double pots and pay,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend?
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue ii.

Spurge. *s.* [Italian, *spurgo*; Fr. *épurge*; connected by most writers with *purgo*, from its properties. The editor is more inclined to treat it, word for word, as *apargia*, a term applied to some of the hawkweeds, though without seeing the exact connection.] Plant of the genus Euphorbia.

That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some to destroy warts: but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustick.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Spurge-laúrel. *s.* [two words.] In *Botany.* Daphne laureolus.

Spurge-ólive. *s.* [two words.] In *Botany.* Mezereon; Daphne mezereon.

Spúrging. *s.* Act of purging; discharge.

I have been gathering wolves' hairs,
The mad dog's foam, and the adder's ears;
The *spurging* of a dead man's eyes;
And all since the evening star did rise.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Spúrious. *adj.* [Lat. *spurius.*]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant to the prime rule of faith.—*White.*

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present Roman medalists.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

If anything else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions.—*Swift.*

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addison, Cato.*

Spúriously. *adv.* In a spurious manner; falsely.

The deposition ... confessing that the child had been *spuriously* passed upon Virginius for his own.—*Webster, Appius and Virginia.*

Spúriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spurious; adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his *spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it.—*Bishop Waterland.*

This, the first edition of Bentley's celebrated Dissertation on Phalaris, is now, in truth, universally considered to have established the *spuriousness* of the epistles conclusively and unanswerably.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 191.

Spúrling. *v. a.* [Fr. *éperlan.*] Sparling.

All saints, do lay for porke and sowse,
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Spurn. *v. a.* [A.S. *spurnan.*]

1. Kick; strike or drive with the foot.

They supposed I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

Say my request's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 3.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

[He] in the surging smoke
Uplifted *spurns* the ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 928.

So was I forced
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with my foot.—*Addison, Spectator.*

When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down.
Id., Essay on Criticism, ii. 514.

2. Reject; scorn; put away with contempt; disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What safe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn.*
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

3. Treat with contempt.

Domesticks will pay a more chearful service, when they find themselves not *spurned*, because fortune has laid them at their master's feet.—*Locke.*

Spurn. *v. n.*

1. Make contemptuous opposition; make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost *spurn?* *Id., King John*, iii. 1.

Instruct me why
Vanoc should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Philips, Briton.*

2. Toss up the heels; kick or struggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns.
Gay, Trivia, ii, 519.

Spurn. *s.* Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence or office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

What defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the *spurn*?—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Spurn-point. *s.* Game so called.

Come, let us leave this boyes play,
And idle prittle prat,
And let us go to nine-holes,
To *spurn-point*, or to cat.
The Common Cries of London. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spúrrier. *s.* One who makes spurs.

Gramercy, Lether-leg; get me the *spurrier*,
An' thou hast fitted me.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Spurt. See Spirt.

Spúrway. *s.* Horse-way; bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.

Sputátion. *s.* [Lat. *sputum.*] Act of spitting. *Rare.*

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Spútative. *adj.* Spitting much; inclined to spit. *Rare.*

I made a short retirement, with intention to have visited the city of Bath, and to see whether among all kind of affected persons, confluent thither, I could pick out any counsel to allay that *sputative* symptom, which yet remaineth upon me from my obstructions of the spleen.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 370.

Spútter. *v. n.*

1. Emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outwards into tears. *Dryden, Cleomenes*, i. 1.

2. Fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 535.

3. Speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant to stand staring her in the eyes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples.—*Congreve.*

Though he *sputter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
Whate'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*

Spútter. *v. a.* Throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall;
And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 159.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations!—*Swift.*

I love the language, that soft bastard Latin,
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth,
And sounds as if it should be writ on satin,
With syllables that breathe of the sweet South,
And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in,
That not a single accent seems uncouth;
Like our harsh northern whistling, grunting, guttural,
Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and *sputter* all. *Byron, Beppo*, xliv.

Spy. *s.* One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon 's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies.*
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 6.

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 970.

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work.
Ibid. viii. 232.

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

Over my men *I'll* set my careful *spies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Spy. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *espier*; Modern Fr. *épier.*]

1. Discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak, as well as *spy*,
This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay. *Donne.*

As a tiger, who by chance hath *spied*
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 403.

A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*;
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

One in reading skipped over all sentences where he *spyed* a note of admiration.—*Swift.*

2. Discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *spyed* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that errour?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Search or discover by artifice.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and took the villages.—*Numbers*, xxi. 32.

Spy. *v. n.* Search narrowly.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

After we had done this, Thornton told me to hold the horses, and said he would go alone, to *spy* whether we might return.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham.*

Spýboat. *s.* Boat sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.—*Arbuthnot.*

Spýglass. *s.* Perspective glass.

There was much in this effusion which might have displeased the Udaller; but, to speak the truth, he paid no attention to it. His eye, and, finally, his *spyglass*, was employed in watching the return of his daughters to the shore.—*Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxvi.

But to finish-off this Egyptian masonic business, and bring it all to a focus, we shall now ... peep one moment through the *spyglass* of Monsieur Luchet.—*Carlyle, Critical and Historical Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Squab. *adj.*

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
King.

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

The nappy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledged it twice.
Betterton.

Squab. *s.* Kind of sofa or couch; stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed.
Pope, Imitation of the Earl of Dorset.

Squab. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat.

No, truly, sir, I should be loth to see you
Come fluttering down like a young rook, cry *squab*,
And take ye up with your brains beaten into your buttocks. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Squab-pie. *s.* Pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

Cornwall *squab-pie*, and Devon whitepot brings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings.
King, Art of Cookery.

Squábbish. *adj.* Thick; heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body.—*Harvey.*

Squábble. *v. n.* Quarrel; debate peevishly; wrangle; fight.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble?* swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine!—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative.—*Watts, Logick.*

Squábble. *s.* Low brawl; petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head.—*Arbuthnot.*

Squábbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who squabbles.

If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder?—*Collier, Essays, On Duelling.*

Squácco. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Species of heron; Ardea comata.

Squad. *s.* [Fr. *escouade.*] Company of armed men: (usually applied to those who are learning the military exercise).

Squáddy. *adj.* Square and stumpy. *Rare.*

We knew him by his bald pate and his cowl hanging at his back, that he was a fat *squaddy* monk that had been well fed in some cloyster.—*Greene, News both from Heaven and Hell*: 1563. (Nares by H. and W.

Squádron. *s.* [Fr. *escadron*]

1. Body of men drawn up square.

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 863.

2. Part of an army; troop.

Eurimedon then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and so scowres the *squadrons* orderly. *Chapman.*

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Then beauteous Atys, with Iülus bred,
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 741.

3. Part of a fleet; certain number of ships.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt.—*Arbuthnot.*

Squádroned. *adj.* Formed into squadrons.

They gladly thither haste, and by a choir
Of *squadron'd* angels, hear his carol sung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 366.

Squálid. *adj.* [Lat. *squalidus.*] Foul; nasty; filthy.

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments;
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flung
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 539.

Why are we driven from our innocent and happy homes, our country cottages that we loved, first to bide in close towns without comforts, and gradually to crouch into cellars, or find a *squalid* lair like this, without even the common necessaries of existence?—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xiii.

Squall. *s.* [Arabic, *khual.*] Sudden gust of wind.

Look out for squalls. Be on one's guard; be on the watch.

Squall. *s.* Loud scream.

There are oft heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall.*
Pope, Imitation of Spenser.

Squall. *s.* Term of endearment.

The rich gull gallant calls her dear, and love,
Duck, lamb, *squall*, sweetheart, cony, and his dove.
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630.
(Nares by H. and W.)

And here's the prettiest sight of all,
A woman that is mighty tall,
And yet her spouse a little *squall.*
Ballad of the Norfolk Farmer.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Squall. *v. n.* Scream out as a child or woman frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife.—*Spectator.*

I put five into my coat pocket; and as to the sixth, I make a countenance as I would eat him alive. The poor man *squalled* terribly.—*Swift.*

Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squalled.*—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Squálling. *part. adj.* Uttering squalls.

What occurred during my infancy, my dearest mother, I do not recollect; but I can retrace to the age of seven years, when I found myself in company with a number of others, from the *squalling* infant of a few days old, up to about my own age.—*Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, Story of the Monk.*

Squálly. *adj.* Windy, after the manner of a squall in respect to its suddenness; gusty.

Capt. Crowe remarked that it was *squally* weather. *Smollett.*

Squálor. *s.* [Lat.] Nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

What can filthy poverty give else but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst?—*Burton.*

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others' dryness and *squalor.*—*B. Jonson.*

The great body of the prison population appeared to be Mivins, and Smangle, and the parson, and the butcher, and the leg, over and over, and over again. There were the same *squalor*, the same turmoil and noise, the same general characteristics, in every corner; in the best and the worst alike. The whole place seemed restless and troubled; and the people were crowding and flitting to and fro, like the shadows in an uneasy dream.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlv.

Squamóse. *adj.* [from Lat. *squamŏsus*, the long *o* of which is the *o* in the final syllable *-ose*, and as such, accented.] Scaly.

The sea was replenished with fish, of the cartilaginous and *squamose*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds.—*Woodward.*

Squámous. *adj.* [Lat. *squameus*, from *squama* = scale.] In *Botany.* Scaly; covered with scales.

Those galls and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak-cones.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Squánder. *v. a.* [German, *verschwenden.*]

1. Scatter lavishly; spend profusely; throw away in idle prodigality.

We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

They often *squander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage.*

Never take a favourite waiting maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander.*—*Swift.*

True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world.—*Pope.*

Then careful Heaven supplied two sorts of men;
To *squander* these, and those to hide agen.
Id., Moral Essays, iii. 13.

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now *squander* away.—*Rogers.*

2. Scatter; dissipate; disperse.

He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Squánder. *s.* Act of one who squanders.

The waste of our resources, and the *squander* of our opportunities.—*Inquiry into the State of the Nation*, p. 92: 1806.

Squándered. *part. adj.* Scattered.

He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers' hearts: upon the skirts
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Squánderer. *s.* One who squanders; spendthrift; prodigal; waster; lavisher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters.—*Locke.*

Squándering. *part. adj.* Prodigal; wasteful.

The monastics could possess no private property; they could save no money; they could bequeath nothing.... The farmer had a deathless landlord then; not a harsh guardian, or a grinding mortgagee, or a dilatory master in chancery: all was certain; the manor had not to dread a change of lords, or the oaks to tremble at the axe of the *squandering* heir.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b iii. ch. v.

Square. *adj.* [Lat. *quadratus.*]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows.—1 *Kings*, vii. 5.

Water and air the varied form confound;
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 189.

2. Forming a right angle.

This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: (as, 'three *square*, five *square*').

Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,
And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser.*

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker, and almost three *square*, is inserted into the first bone of the sternon.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

5. Strong; stout; well set: (generally, as in the extract, the *first element* in a *compound*).

William Rufus himself impressed his cotemporaries in a manner which is vividly reflected in their histories. His person was not remarkable: he was a short, *square-shouldered*, fat man; with a ruddy complexion, and light flax-like hair, his eyes bloodshot, and of no certain colour; his forehead irregularly marked.—*C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: (as, *square* dealing).

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited. *Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, v. 5.

Let's have fair play;
Square dealing I would wish ye.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances

7. In *Geometry.* The *square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewise 6 is the *square* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

Square. *s.*

1. Figure with right angles and equal sides.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in *square* appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level see. *Spenser.*

Raised of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample *square* from side to side
All Autumn piled. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 392.

2. Area, of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles, the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides containing the right angle.—*Sir T. Browne.*

4. Rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

Forth to the solemn oak you bring the *square*,
And span the massy trunk before you cry, 'tis fair.
Shenstone.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more out of *square.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I have not kept my *square*, but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.

Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

6. Squadron; troops formed into square.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our *squares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hilding foe.
Id., Henry V. iv. 2.

7. A *square* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise;
Add one round hundred, and, if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square.*
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.

8. Quaternion; number four.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

9. Level; equality.

Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man shall certainly undo him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 179.

Very good—my lord is upon the *square*, I promise ye; as much enraged as her ladyship to the full.—*The Basset-Table.*

'And do you mean to say, ma'am, is it possible, Mrs. Todgers, that for such a miserable consideration as eighteen shillings a week, a female of your understanding can so far demean herself as to wear a double face, even for an instant?'—'I am forced to keep things on the *square* if I can, sir,' faltered Mrs. Todgers. 'I must preserve peace among them, and keep my connection together, if possible, Mr. Pecksniff. The profit is very small.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. x.

10. Quartile; astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To the other five
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 657.

11. Rule; conformity.

I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I have but one more stroke to give to finish Corporal Trim's character.... The fellow loved to advise,—or rather to hear himself talk;.... though you might have been incommoded,—you could not well be angry. My uncle Toby was seldom either the one or the other with him,—or, at least, this fault in Trim broke no *squares* with 'em.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy.*

Squares go. In *Chess.* The game proceeds.

One frog looked about him to see how *squares went* with their new king.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Square. *v. a.*

1. Form with right angles; reduce to a square.

Circles to *square*, and cubes to double,
Would give a man excessive trouble.
Prior, Alma, iii. 366.

2. Measure; reduce to a measure.

Stubborn criticks, apt without a theme
For depravation, to *square* the general sex
By Cressid's rule.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

3. Adjust; regulate; mould; shape.

Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be *squared* by this.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *squar'st* thy life accordingly.
Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

He employs not on us the hammer and the chisel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts.—*Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The oracle was inforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives.—*Hammond.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules severe his life he *squared*,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 77.

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education.—*Swift.*

4. Accommodate; fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial
To my proportion'd strength. *Milton, Comus*, 329.

Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under, all revolutions of government.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Respect in quartile.

O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the scales.
Creech.

Square. *v. n.*

1. Suit with; fit with.

I set them by the rule, and as they *square*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, there
This oral fiction, that old faith declare.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 178.

These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them.—*Woodward.*

The State has, indeed, contributed powerfully to the diffusion of opinions on many important subjects; but it has left, in general, to the several professors and teachers the liberty of forming their own judgment as to the opinions which they would inculcate, and has not sought to induce them to make the matter of their teaching *square* with a prescribed standard.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority on Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

2. Quarrel; go to opposite sides. *Obsolete.*

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light sheen,
But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream ii. 1.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? would it offend you then
That both should speed?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

Squárely. *adv.* In a square manner; suitably; in conformity.

Conform my manners *squarely* to their mode.
Imago Sæculi, Poems, p. 63: 1676.

Every author has a way of his own, in bringing his points to bear;—for my own part, as I hate chaffering and higgling for a few guineas in a dark entry;—I resolved within myself, from the very beginning, to deal *squarely* and openly with your great folks in this affair, and try whether I should not come off the better by it.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. ix.

Squáreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Square; state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body.—*Watts, Logick.*

Squárer. *s.* Quarrelsome fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil?—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Squáretoes. *s.* Old-fashioned formal person.

Lewis XIV.... the old *squaretoes*, the idol of bigwiggery, was in my mind an undoubted and royal snob.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

Squash. *v. a.* Crush into pulp; batter or make as flat as a cake.

Squash. *s.*

1. Anything soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before it is a peascod, or a codling, when it is almost an apple.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

2. See extract.

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace.—*Boyle.*

3. Anything unripe; anything soft.

How like I then was to this kernel,
This *squash*, this gentleman.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

4. Sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them.—*Arbuthnot.*

5. Shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara.—*Swift.*

Squat. *v. n.*

1. Sit cowering; sit close to the ground.

Let it *squat* till then, and in that order be started up.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 125: 1693.

With the *reflective pronoun.*

When he arrived, he swept out his room, dressed himself in better clothes, lighted his lamps, spread out his table, and then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him, and tossing off a bumper of wine, he exclaimed, 'Well, I am lucky; nevertheless, here's confusion to all Moussul merchants, with their vile omens. Allah send their unlucky footsteps here to-night—that's all.'—*Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.*

2. Settle.

A fraternity of plunderers, thirty in number according to the lowest estimate, *squatted*, near Waltham Cross, under the shades of Epping Forest, and built themselves huts, from which they sallied forth with sword and pistol to bid passengers stand.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Squat. *adj.*

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 799.

Her dearest comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another (as those of an animal contracted and cowering).

The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*.—*Grew.*

Alma in verse, in prose the mind,
By Aristotle's pen defined,
Throughout the body, *squat* or tall,
Is bonâ fide all in all. *Prior, Alma*, i. 14.

Squat. *s.*

1. Posture of cowering or lying close.

A stitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 309.

2. Sudden fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate.—*G. Herbert.*

Squat. *s.* Sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated.—*Woodward.*

Squat. *v. a.*

To *squatte* or throwe anything against the ground.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Squáterole. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Translation of the generic name *Squaterola* (not generally adopted); grey plover; grey sandpiper.

Squátter. *s.* Settler.

Before the revolution, many thousands of square miles, now enclosed and cultivated, were marsh, forest, and heath. Of this wild land much was, by law, common, and much of what was not common by law, was worth so little that the proprietors suffered it to be common in fact. In such a tract, *squatters* and trespassers were tolerated to an extent now unknown.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Squátting. *adj.* Used for settling or squatting upon.

At the beginning of the revolutionary war, Wodgate was a sort of *squatting* district of the great mining region to which it was contiguous, a place where adventurers in the industry which was rapidly developing, settled themselves.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Squeak. *v. n.*

1. Set up a sudden dolorous cry; cry out with pain.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Cry with a shrill acute tone.

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored.—*Bacon.*

I see the new Arion sail,
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the basses roar.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 43.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch?—*Addison, Spectator.*

They cease to *squeak*, and skip, and play;
Return they may to different cells,
Auditing one, whilst t'other tells.
Prior, Erle Robert's Mice.

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

3. Break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.

Squeak. *s.*

1. Cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs,
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts would break.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 730.

2. Shrill quick cry, not of pain.

The coquette... with a great many skittish notes, affected *squeaks*, and studied inconsistencies, distinguished herself from the rest of the company.—*Tatler*, no. 157.

Squeáker. *s.*

1. One who, that which, squeaks; one who cries with a shrill acute tone.

Mimical *squeakers* and bellowers, the vain-glorious admirers only of themselves, and those of their own fashioned face and gesture.—*Echard, Observations on Answer to Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 137.

2. Applied to children and young animals. *Colloquial.*

Squeáking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, squeaks.

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole go off at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

Squeal. *v. n.* Cry with a shrill sharp voice; cry with pain. (*Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a similar cry continued.)

He *squeleth* out, as though he had heard some marvellous strange sounds.—*Dr. Fulke*: 1583.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* chit.—*Tatler*, no. 15.

Squeámish. *adj.* [*qualmish.*] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take

offence without much reason: (used always in *dislike* either real or ironical).

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Quoth he, That honour's very *squeamish*,
That takes a basting for a blemish;
For what's more honourable than scars,
Or skin to tatters rent in wars?
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 217.

It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious.—*South, Sermons.*

His muse is rustick, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either.—*Locke.*

Squeámishly. *adv.* In a squeamish manner.

Too palpable therefore is the modern delicacy of the writer of the battle of Hastings, who thus *squeamishly* introduces this tale of Saxon perfidy:

'I, tho' a Saxon, yet the truth will telle.'
T. Warton, Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley, p. 70.

Squeámishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Squeamish; niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture.—*South, Sermons.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of stomach.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable.—*Swift.*

Squeásiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Squeasy; nausea; queasiness; fastidiousness. *Rare.*

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men. —*Hammond, Works*, iv. 614.

Squeásy. *adj.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous. *Rare.*

He is as *squeazy* of his commendations as his courtesie. —*Bishop Earle, Character of a Blunt Man.*

In *squeasy* stomachs honey turns to gall. *Dryden.*

Squeeze. *v. a.* [A.S. *cwisan.*]

1. Press; crush between two bodies.

The sinking of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

He therefore first among the swains was found
To reap the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeezed* the combs with golden liquor crown'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 206.

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Oppress; crush; harass by extortion,

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Force between close bodies.

Squeeze. *v. n.*

1. Act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water and soldered up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Force way through close bodies.

Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Squeeze. *s.* Compression; pressure.

A subtile artist stands with wond'rous bag,
That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclosed:
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
Of labouring elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 426.

Squeézing. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who, or that which, squeezes.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

2. Produce of squeezing; thing squeezed out.

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 604.

Squelch. *v. a.* Crush.

He has almost trod my guts out.—
O, 'twas your luck and mine to be *squelch'd.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Squelch. *s.* Flat fall on one side.

He tore the earth which he had saved
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and raved.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 885.

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scampers, bawling like mad.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Squib. *s.* [?]

1. Small pipe of paper filled with wildfire.

The armada at Calais, Sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manless, and sent upon them.—*Bacon, Considerations on a War with Spain.*

The forest of the south compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays.
Waller.

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

Criticks on verse, as *squibs* on triumphs wait,
Proclaim the glory, and augment the state. *Young.*

2. Sudden flash.

Dead clouds of sadness, or light *squibs* of mirth.
Donne, Poems, p. 341.

3. Lampoon. *Colloquial.*

'What! Mark the Poet?' said the curate of Lansmere, with a smile. 'Come to write *squibs* for the election?' '*Squibs*, sir!' cried Mark, indignantly. 'Burns wrote *squibs*,' said the curate, mildly.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. xvii.

They talk of things literary, of things pictorial, of the last scandal of the sacred college, of the last *squib* of the Corso.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a Young Dutch Painter.*

4. Petty fellow. *Obsolete.*

Asked for their pass by every *squib*
That list at will them to revile or snib.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers.—*Tatler*, no. 88.

5. Specially applied to one of the lower functionaries in the old gaming-houses.

A *squib* is a puff of lower rank, who serves at half-pay salary while he is learning to deal.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Gaming.*

Squill. *s.*

1. Plant of the genus Scilla.

Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

'Twill down like oxymel of *squills.*
Lord Roscommon.

The self-same atoms
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*

The *squill* . . . hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves. —*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

2. In *Icthyology.* Translation, scarcely current, of the Lat. *squilla*, the generic name of a crustacean: (as the *first element* in a *compound*).

The *squill-insect* is so called from some similitude to the *squill-fish*, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings: the head broad and squat.—*Grew.*

Squínancy. *s.* [Lat. *cynanche*; Gr. κυνάγχη.] Quinsy.

Used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat; it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.—*Bacon.*

In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Squint. *adj.* Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.

Herdgroom, I fear me, thou have a *squint* eye.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, August.

Her look is *squint*, with which wishly beholding one, she fixedly looketh upon another.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 71: 1626.

Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
Milton, Comus, 410.

Squint. *s.* [Fr. *guigner.*] Oblique look.

Squint. *v. n.* Look obliquely; look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to see the light, and so induce *squinting.*—*Bacon.*

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it.—*Pope.*

Squint. *v. a.*

1. Form the eye to oblique vision.

This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the harelip. —*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. Turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown and another upon the sanctuary.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Squínteyed. *adj.*

1. Having the sight directed oblique.

He was so *squinteyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Squintifégo. *adj.* Squinting. *Coined.*

The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis awe thee; lest the gods for sin,
Should, with a swelling dropsy, stuff thy skin.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 271.

Squíny. *v. n.* Look asquint.

I remember thine eyes well enough: Dost thou *squiny* at me?—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Squire. *s.* [*esquire.*]

1. Gentleman next in rank to a knight.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Id., Henry V*, iv. 8.

On this occasion therefore the interest of the chiefs of the aristocracy, Norfolk and Somerset, Newcastle and Bedford, Pembroke and Dorset, coincided with that of the wealthy traders of the City and of the clever young aspirants of the Temple, and was diametrically opposed to the interest of a *squire* of a thousand or twelve hundred a year.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

2. Attendant on a noble warrior.

Old Bates' form he took, Anchises' *squire*
Now left to rule Ascanius.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 588.

Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 282.

3. Attendant at court: (used as the *first element* in a *compound* in the extracts)

Return with her . . .
I could as well be brought
To knee his throne; and, *squire-like*, pension beg,
To keep base life a-foot.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Minion of the suburbs,
And now and then admitted to the court,
And honoured with the style of *squire of dames* . . .
What is the second?—
The Minion of the Suburbs.—What hath he
To do in Constantinople?—I steal in now and then
As I am thought useful; marry, there I'm called
The *squire of dames*, or servant of the sex. . . .
But you are
The *squire of dames*, devoted to the service
Of gamesome ladies, . . . the go-between,
This female and that wanton sir.
Massinger, The Emperor of the East, i. 2.

This *squire-of-dames* can, it appears probable, command the Seven Angels, Uriel, Anachiel, and company.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Squire. *v. a.* Attend as a squire.

Squiring to tilt-yards, play-houses, and all such publick places.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

He [a Frenchman] *squires* her to every place she visits, either on pleasure or business. — *Guthrie, Geography, France.*

Squírearch. *s.* Member of the squirearchy

Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchs.*—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, b. ii. ch. xi.

Squírearchy. *s.* Coined and hybrid word, expressive of the class, influence, or preponderance, of the landed interest, i.e. of the squires.

Squireén. *s.* Squireling. *Irish.*

Squírehood. *s.* Rank and state of an esquire.

If this should be the test of *squirehood*, it will go hard with a great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must all be unsquired, because a greyhound will not be allowed to keep us company.—*Swift, Letter to the King at Arms.*

Squíreling. *s.* Small squire. *Contemptuous.*

But to-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 2.

Squírely. *adj.* Becoming a squire.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. 4.

Squíreship. *s.* Rank, condition of a squire.

What profit hast thou reaped by this thy *squireship*?—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. 4.

Squírrel. *s.* [Fr. *écureuil*; Lat. *sciurus*, from Gr. σκιὰ = shade + οὐρὰ = tail.] Native animal of the class Rodentia (i. e. akin to the mice, rabbits, &c.) of the genus Sciurus (vulgaris).

One chanced to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*,
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, Dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

The *squirrel* derives its name from the form of its tail, σκιὰ, a shade, οὐρά, a tail, as serving this little animal for an umbrella. That part is long enough to cover the whole body, and is clothed with long hairs, disposed on each side horizontally, which gives it a great breadth. These serve a double purpose; when erected, they prove a secure protection from the injuries of heat and cold; when extended, they are very instrumental in promoting those vast leaps the animal takes from tree to tree. On the authority of Klein and Linnæus we may add a third application of the form of the tail; these naturalists tell us, that when the *squirrel* is disposed to cross a river, a piece of bark is the boat, and the tail the sail.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The *squirrel* is liable to considerable variety in point of colour, becoming grey in the northern regions, Linnæus, in his Lachesis Lapponica, states that the inhabitants of the Lapland Alps 'contrive, by means of their wooden bows, to procure in the course of the winter a considerable number of *squirrels* (Sciurus vulgaris) in their grey or winter clothing, for the sake of their skins.' Even in this country it appears that a certain degree of change takes place in the colour of the fur in spring and in autumn. Mr. Blyth first informed me of this fact, and states that in the summer the fur is much coarser, and more uniformly red; the pencils of the ears also are lost, as has been observed by former naturalists; in the winter the sides of the body assume a greyish tint, the pencils of the ears are long and full, and the fur softer and fuller. The summer change is not perfect till July.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

The climbing *squirrels* have four digits on the fore foot, and five digits on the hind foot.... All possess complete collar-bones.... In the grey *squirrel* the scapula is remarkable for the number and strength of the intermuscular cristæ.... The *squirrel's* favourite nut is mainly held between the 'thumb tubercules' when operated on by the chisel-teeth.... The little flying *squirrel* is chiefly remarkable for the long and strong accessory cartilage projecting from the ulnar side of the carpus, which aids in supporting the lateral fold of integument serving as a parachute.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 383.

Squirt. *v. a.* [Norse, *squittra*; *skit* and *skittish* are connected with this word.] Throw out in a quick stream.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along.—*Arbuthnot.*

Squirt. *v. n.* Prate; let fly. *Vulgarism.*

You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Squirt. *s.*

1. Instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.

His weapons are a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter.—*Pope.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

He with his *squirt-fire* could disperse
Whole troops. *Butler, Hudibras.*

2. Small quick stream.

Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Squírter. *s.* One who plies a squirt.

The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble.—*Arbuthnot.*

Stab. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *staven.*]

1. Pierce with a pointed weapon.

Hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stabb'd by the self-same hand that made these wounds. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 2.

Porcius, think thou seest thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addison, Cato.*

2. Wound mortally or mischievously.

What tears will then be shed!
Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse
Hermione: ... 'twill *stab* her to the heart!
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

Stab. *v. n.*

1. Give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war;
But in fair combat fight.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 508.

2. Offer a stab.

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To *stab* at half an hour of my frail life.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

3. Give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Stab. *s.*

1. Wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.

The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours,
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*

William had returned to England; and the possibility of getting rid of him by a lucky shot or *stab* was again seriously discussed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. Dark injury; sly mischief.

3. Stroke; blow.

He had a scripture ready to repel them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a temptation.—*South, Sermons.*

Stábber. *s.* One who stabs; privy murderer.

Stábbing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who stabs.

Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet are looked on as no distinct species of action: but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*.—*Locke.*

Stábbingly. *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do a dark injury; maliciously.

This intimation against the council is as *stabbingly* suggested as the story of Sardanapalus; that a man cannot give a general character of a sacrilegious statesman, but some of his majesty's privy-council must immediately be glanced at.—*Bishop Parker, Reply to Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 287: 1673.

Stabíliment. *s.* Support; firmness; act of making firm.

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade.—*Derham.*

Stabílitate. *v. a.* Make stable; establish.

The soul about itself circumgyrates
Her various forms, and what she most doth love,
She oft before herself *stabilitates*.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 2, 43: 1647.

Stabílity. *s.* [Fr. *stabilité*; Lat. *stabilitas.*]

1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.

Wisdom and knowledge shall be the *stability* of thy times.—*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 6.

By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened.—*Sir W. Temple.*

These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes underground
Break not the pillars. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

He began to try
This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.

Since *fluidness* and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are entangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion.—*Boyle.*

3. Firmness of resolution.

Stáble. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *stabilis.*]

1. Fixed; able to stand; steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.

If a man would be invariable,
He must be like a rock or stone, or tree

For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a fall more desperate than we.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1046

2. Strong; fixed in a state or condition; durable.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of.—*Rogers.*

Stáble. *v. a.* Make stable; fix; establish. *Obsolete.*

Articles devised by the king's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people.—*Strype, Life of Archbishop Cranmer* (under 1536).

Stáble. *s.* [Lat. *stabulum.*] House for beasts.

I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels.—*Ezekiel*, xxv. 5.

Slothful disorder fill'd his *stable*,
And sluttish plenty deck'd her table.
Prior, An Epitaph.

Stáble. *v. n.* [Lat. *stabulo.*] Kennel; dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 750.

Stáble. *v. a.* Put into a stable.

Phœbus, wearie of his yearly taske,
Ystabled hath his steeds in lowly lay.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.

Stábleboy. *s.* Boy who attends in the stable.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy*.—*Swift.*

Stábleman. *s.* Groom; ostler.

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stableman* and the scullion to stand in his way.—*Swift.*

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston.*

Stábleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stable; power to stand; steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, *stableness*,
Bounty, persev'rance, I have no relish of them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Light of understanding, *stableness* of persuasion.—*Translators of the Bible*, preface.

Stábles. *s.* ? Stablestand. The following is the text, as it stands in all the editions, except that of Sir J. Hanmer, who proposes *stablestand*, and that of Collier, who, from the corrected folio of 1632, reads—

I'll keep *me stable* where I lodge my wife.

Here *me* means *myself*, the sense being that he will keep himself constantly by his wife. Sir J. Hanmer's reading, adopted in the previous editions, gives the extract under Stablestand. Malone thinks that *stables*, in a secondary sense, *may* mean *station*, i.e. the *statio stabilis* of Hanmer. A German translation renders the word by *Schildwacht* = sentry. This is about the amount of authority in favour of the word meaning *stablestand*. The present editor so interprets it; but he thinks that *stables* may be the *word*; i.e. that the ordinary reading may be combined with Sir J. Hanmer's explanation. Hence, he has entered the word separately.

Be certain what you do, sir, lest your justice
Prove violence; in which three great ones suffer,
Yourself, your queen, your son.—For her, my lord,
I dare my life lay down, and will do't, Sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I' the eyes of heaven, and to you: I mean
In this which you accuse her.—If it prove
She's otherwise, I'll keep my *stables* where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in couples with her;
Than when I feel and see her, no further trust her;
For every inch of woman in the world,
Aye, every dram of woman's flesh, is false,
If she be. *Shakespear Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Stáblestand. *s.* See extract from Cowell.

Stablestand is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip.—*Cowell.*

Stable-stand (stabilis statio), as Spelman interprets it, is a term of the forest laws, and signifies a place where a deer-stealer fixes his stand under some convenient cover, and keeps watch for the purpose of killing deer as they pass by. From the place it came to be applied also to the person; and any man taken in a forest in that situation, with a gun or bow in his hand, was presumed to be an offender, and had the name of a *stable-stand*. In all former editions this hath been printed *stable*; and it may perhaps be objected that another syllable added spoils the smoothness of the verse. But by pronouncing *stable* short, the measure will very well bear it according to the liberty allowed in this kind of writing, and which Shakspeare never scruples to use; therefore I read *stable-stand*.—*Hanmer, Note on Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Stábling. *s.* House or room for beasts.

Her terror once, on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smoked in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves!
Thomson, Liberty, pt. iii.

Stáblish. *v. a.* [Fr. *établir*.] Establish; fix; settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests.
Spenser.

Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even our Father, ... comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work.—2 *Thessalonians*, ii. 16.

Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

Poor heretieks in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who're false to you.
Donne.

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of Heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 346.

Stack. *s.* [Icelandic.]

1. Large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with a pistol.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*

While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;
And to the *stack* or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dames before.
Milton, L'Allegro, 49.

Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation.—*Sir I. Newton.*

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current borne. *Swift.*

'Well, Snigford,' said his lordship, in a peremptory tone, 'this is a pretty business; I'll have this stopped directly.' Fortunate man, if he had succeeded in doing so! The torch of the incendiary had for the first time been introduced into the parish of Marney; and last night the primest *stacks* of the Abbey farm had blazed, a beacon to the agitated neighbourhood. —*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. iii.

2. Number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

A mason making a *stack* of chimneys, the foundation of the house sunk.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Stack. *v. a.* Pile up regularly into a stack; make a stack.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,
To *stack* on the pease.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Stácte. *s.* [Gr. στακτή; Lat. *stacte*; A.S. *stacte*.] Aromatic gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take unto thee sweet spices, *stacte*, and onycha, and galbanum.—*Exodus*, xxx. 34.

Stáde. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *stadium*.] Furlong.

The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 71: 1633.

Stádium. *s.* Latin form of Stade: (plural, *stadia*).

Theophrastus held it impossible to cultivate the olive at the distance of more than four hundred *stadia* from the sea.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xiii. note.

Stádle. *s.* [A.S. *staðol, staðul, staðel*.]

1. Anything which serves for support to another.

2. Staff; crutch. *Obsolete.*

He cometh on, his weak steps governing
And aged limbs on cypress *stadle* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. ? Standard.

Leave growing for *stadles* the likeliest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *stadles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood.—*Bacon.*

Stádle. *v. a.* Leave sufficient stadles when a wood is cut.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then see it well *staddled* without and within.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Stádtholder. *s.* Chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

They had secret powers given them, to treat concerning the prince of Orange's being their *stadtholder*.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, King Charles II.*

Staff. *s.* [A.S. *stæf, staf*. — See under Stave.]

1. Stick with which a man supports himself in walking.

It much would please him,
That of his fortunes you should make a *staff*
To lean upon.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements, that thy rod as well as thy *staff* may comfort us.—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. Prop; support.

Hope is a lover's *staff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a *staff* unto his father, wherewith not to strike but to sustain him.—*Holiday.*

3. Stick used as a weapon; club; handle of an edged or pointed weapon: (plural, *staves*).

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hired to bear their *staves*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

He that bought the skin ran greater risks than t' other that sold it, and had the worse end of the *staff*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Out from his house ran every neighbour nigh;
The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With forks and *staves* the felon to pursue.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 725.

This *staff* shall not serve
To beat the dog off.
Massinger, The Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glittering *staff* unfurl'd
The imperial ensign.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 535.

To his single eye, that in his forehead glared
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky *staff* we dexterously apply'd,
Which in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round jelly from its orb.
Addison, Milton's Style imitated.

5. Round step of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves*, or eighty-nine fathoms.—*Dr. E. Brown, Travels in Europe.*

6. Ensign of an office; badge of authority.

Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

All his officers brake their *staves*; but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*

Set all things right, or, as my name is Order,
And by this *staff* of office that commands you,
This chain and double ruff, symbols of power,
Whoever misses in his function,
For one whole week makes forfeiture of his breakfast,
And privilege of the wine-cellar.
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 2.

7. Establishment of officers, in various departments, attached to generals and armies.

8. See under Stave.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verses.—*Dryden.*

When Crito once a panegyrick show'd,
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. *Harte.*

Stáff-striker. *s.* Sturdy beggar.

As trade increased, however, it was found that this maximum could not be enforced in the walled towns, and especially at the sea-ports, where there was a growing demand for labourers. Hence there was a constant struggle on the part of the young husbandmen to get to the sea-ports. They crossed the country in bands of a dozen together, carrying quarter-staffs, begging their way, and threatening those who would not give alms; and hence arose the terms 'sturdy beggar' and '*staff-striker*' in the old statutes. To stop this, Acts were passed to forbid husbandmen entering walled towns. They were all, however, evaded, and the foolish attempt forcibly to regulate wages was gradually abandoned.—*Doubleday, The True Law of Population*, p. 206: 1853.

Stáffish. *adj.* Stiff; harsh. *Rare.*

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, and though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living, proveth always best.—*Ascham.*

Stag. *s.* [see Steg.] Male red deer; male of the hind.

To the place a poor sequestered *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 469.

Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change,
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 79.

A few of the terms [of Venerie], betokening the different ages of the *stag* and hind, are still retained, though somewhat altered. The young of either sex is called a calf; after a few months the male becomes distinguished by the growth of the bossets, or frontal protuberances, on which the horns are afterwards developed, which during the first year are merely rounded knobs, from whence he takes the name of knobber. In the second year they are longer and pointed, and are called dags, and the animal has now the name of brocket. In the third year the first or brow antler, has made its appearance, and the deer becomes a spayad. In the fourth the bez-antler is added, and he is then termed a *staggard*. He is a *stag* in the fifth year, when the third antler or royal appears: and in the sixth, the commencement of the surroyal or crown is formed, when he takes the name of hart, which name he retains through life. At this time he is called a hart or *stag* of ten—probably because the branches including the surroyal frequently amount to that number. After the seventh year he is said to be cracked, or palmed, or crowned, according to the number of branches composing the surroyal. The female is a calf in the first year, a brocket's sister in the second, and in the third and ever afterwards, a hind.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Stage. *s.* [N.Fr. *estage*; Modern Fr. *étage*.]

1. Floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; raised floor of temporary use; raised platform.

We princes, I tel you, are set on *stages*, in the sight and viewe of all the world.—*Queen Elizabeth, Speech to Parliament*: 1586.

I have seen the whole front of a mountebank's *stage*, from one end to the other, faced with patents, certificates, medals, and great seals, by which the several princes of Europe have testified their esteem for the doctor!—*Tatler*, no. 240.

See! on the cumbered plain,
Clearing a *stage*,
Scattering the past away,
Comes the new age. *M. Arnold.*

2. Theatre; place of scenic or dramatic entertainments.

This green plot shall be our *stage*.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

[They] grudge us,
That with delight join profit, and endeavour
To build their minds up fair, and on the *stage*
Decipher to the life what honours wait
On good and glorious actions, and what shame
Treads on the heels of vice, the salary
Of sex sestertii. *Massinger, The Roman Actor*, i. 1.

Are you on the *stage*,
You talk so boldly.—The whole world is one.
Ibid. i. 3.

I maintain, against the enemies of the *stage*, that patterns of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts.—*Dryden.*

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the *stage*. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 282.

Used *adjectively*.

Neither shall we offer any extract as a specimen of the diction and sentiment that reigns in these dramas. We have said before that it is fair well-ordered *stage-sentiment* this of his; that the diction too, is good, well-scanned, grammatical diction; no fault to be found with either, except that they pretend to be poetry, and are throughout the most unadulterated prose.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

3. Any place where anything is publicly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

4. Place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begin your first *stage*; and beseech you to go before me my guide.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her latest *stage*.
Prior, Alma, i. 264.

We must not expect that our journey through the several *stages* of this life should be all smooth and even.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Men drop so fast, ere life's mid *stage* we tread,
Few know so many friends alive, as dead. *Young.*

5. Single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the seats or *stages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct.—*Bacon, Essays.*

This is by some called the first *stage* of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that distemper.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious *stages* of discipline.—*Rogers.*

The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

History, however, in dealing with this Reign of Terror, has had her own difficulties. While the phenomenon continued in its primary state, as mere 'Horrors of the French Revolution,' there was abundance to be said and shrieked. With and also without profit. ... And now, in a new *stage* of the business, when History, ceasing to shriek, would try rather to include under her old forms of speech or speculation this new amazing thing; that so some accredited scientific Law of Nature might suffice for the unexpected Product of Nature, and History might get to speak of it articulately, and draw inferences and profit from it; in this new *stage*, History, we must say, babbles and flounders perhaps in a still painfuller manner.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, b. v. ch. i.

Stage. *v. a.* Exhibit publicly.

I love the people;
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes;
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *stage* us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Stagecoach. *s.* Coach that keeps its stages; coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a *stagecoach.*—*Addison.*

When late their miry sides *stagecoaches* show,
And their stiff horses through the town move slow ...
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide.
Gay, Trivia, i. 25.

Used *adjectivally.*

I quitted the Piazza Coffee House, very much enlightened in my ideas of the blessings of matrimony, and the advantage of making *stage-coach* acquaintanceships.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Stagely. *adj.* Belonging to the stage; befitting the stage.

Nor may this be called an histrionick parada, or *stagely* visit and hypocrisy, while women seek to appear advantaged in stature, or in beauty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 168.

Stageplay. *s.* Theatrical entertainment.

This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of *stageplays* for one hundred and twenty years.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *stageplay.*—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

It is customary with fathers in *stage-plays*, after giving their daughters to the men of their hearts, to congratulate themselves on having no other business on their hands but to die immediately: though it is rarely found that they are in a hurry to do it. Mr. Pecksniff, being a father of a more sage and practical class, appeared to think that his immediate business was to live; and having deprived himself of one comfort, to surround himself with others.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

Stageplayer. *s.* One who publicly represents actions on the stage.

One Livius Andronicus was the first *stageplayer* in Rome.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication,

Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Stager. *s.*

1. Player.

You ... safe in your stage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stagewrights too. *B. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; practitioner; person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *stagers*
Say, fools for argument use wagers.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 297.

One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Some *stagers* of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could say,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away.
Dryden.

One cries out, these *stagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers.
Id.

Be by a parson cheated!
Had you been cunning *stagers*,
You might yourselves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

A stately sentiment comes tramping forth with a clank that sounds poetic and heroic: we start in breathless expectation waiting to reverence the heavenly guest; and, alas, he proves to be but an old *stager* dressed in new buckram, a *stager* well known to us, nay, often a *stager* that has already been drummed out of most well-regulated communities.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Stagery. *s.* Scenic exhibition; show on the stage.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *stagery*, or scene-work.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Stagestruck. *adj.* Smitten with a love of the theatre; mad after the drama.

'You are a precious fool, Jack Bunce,' said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the *stagestruck* pirate.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxix.

Stagewright. *s.* Dramatic poet.

And much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, safe in your stage clothes,
Dare quit upon your oaths,
The stagers and the *stagewrights* too. *B. Jonson.*

Staggard. *s.* Four year old stag.

(For example see under Stag.)

Stagger. *v.n.* [Provincial German, *staggeren.*]

1. Reel; not stand or walk steadily.

He struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 642.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and to *stagger*; after which he fell down as dead.—*Boyle.*

2. Faint; begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite, he will recover his strength.—*Addison.*

3. Hesitate; fall into doubt; become less confident or determined.

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith.—*Romans*, iv. 20.

A man may, if he were of a fearful heart, *stagger* in this attempt.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 3.

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience, will *stagger.*—*Bacon.*

But let it inward sink and drown my mind:
Falsehood shall want its triumph: I begin
To *stagger*: but I'll prop myself within. *Dryden.*

The staggering state of French statesmen must even *stagger* whither it is bound.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

Stagger. *v. a.*

1. Make to stagger; make to reel.

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *staggers* thus my person.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.

2. Shock; alarm; make less steady or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me,
Bearing a state of mighty moment in't.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Whosoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much *staggered*, and put to a kind of riddle.—*Howell.*

When a prince fails in honour and justice, 'tis enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The shells being lodged with the belemnites, selenites, and other like natural fossils, it was enough to *stagger* a spectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that these were so too.—*Woodward.*

The general seemed *staggered* in his resolution, but still attempted to rush past him. But Hartley, seizing him by the collar of his coat on each side, 'You are my prisoner,' he said; 'I command you to follow me.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. viii.

Stagger. *s.* Staggering motion.

The individual whom Saul Deth discerned in the act of progression towards him, seemed to be more than ordinarily incommoded by the inclemency of the weather; and, to tell truth, with his head bent down and his arms spread out, advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a *stagger*, far more resembling that of a drunken man than of a labouring ship.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship Chandler.*

Staggering. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of reeling.

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *staggering*, and loss of memory.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Cause of staggering or making to stagger.

This shall be no grief unto thee [in the margin, no *staggering*, or stumbling].—1 *Samuel*, xxv. 31.

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or *staggering*, this will be accepted by God.—*Hammond.*

Staggering. *part. adj.* Reeling; unsteady.

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *staggering* legs betray'd.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 58.

Staggeringly. *adv.* In a staggering manner.

1. In a reeling manner.

Drunkards go *staggeringly* when they are top-heavy. — *Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes* p. 319: 1621.

2. With hesitation.

While we are but *staggeringly* evil, we are not left without parentheses of consideration, thoughtful rebukes, and merciful interventions, to recall us to ourselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 30.

Staggers. *s. pl.*

1. Epilepsy of the horse.

His horse past cure of the fives, stark spoil'd with the *staggers.*—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

Staghound. *s.* Hound for hunting the stag by scent: (see second extract).

One fellow, having just brought a bundle of twenty spears, was sitting in a corner, employed in painting the white staves of the weapons with yellow and vermilion. Other lacqueys led large *stag-hounds*, or wolf-dogs, of noble race, carefully muzzled to prevent accidents to passengers.—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xix.

The opinion of those who have attended most carefully to the different breeds of dogs is, that the *stag-hound* is the produce of a cross between the old southern-hound—the ancestor probably of most of our races of hounds—and the fleeter fox-hound. The result of this mixture is the produce of a tall, strong, bony, well-formed dog, full of energy and power, combined with considerable swiftness and great perseverance: it is also of mild and gentle manners and expression.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Stagnancy. *s.* State of being without motion or current.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, p. 55: 1681.

Stagnant. *adj.* [Lat. *stagnans, -antis*; *stagnum* = standing pool.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *stagnant* in its ample seat,
The sun would through it spread destructive heat.
Sir R. Blackmore.

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the sand now was cast into layers, and not to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and *stagnant.*—*Woodward.*

Immured and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul.
Johnson, Irene.

Stagnate. *v. n.* Lie motionless; have no course or stream.

The water which now arises must have all *stagnated* at the surface, and could never possibly have

been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up.—*Woodward.*

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *stagnates*, and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows.—*Arbuthnot.*

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marshes *stagnate.* *Thomson.*

Stagnátion. *s.* Stop of course; cessation of motion: (often applied figuratively to *moral* or *civil* images).

As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a vast basin, where there would be a constant *stagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind scatter them from time to time.—*Addison.*

To what great ends subservient is the wind!
Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies:
This from *stagnation* and corruption saves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Staid. *part. adj.* [*stayed.*] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyself
Into a 'haviour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my *staider* senses.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

To our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black, *staid* wisdom's hue.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 15.

I should not be a persuader to them of studying much in the spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *staid* guides, to all the quarters of the land.—*Id., Tractate on Education.*

I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober and *staid* persons.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The doctor, who was what is called a *staid*, discreet personage, appeared somewhat unwilling to gratify our curiosity.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Stáidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Staid; sobriety; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

What good man,
That is a friend to truth, dares make it doubtful
That he hath Fabius's *staidness*, and the courage
Of bold Marcellus, to whom Hannibal gave
The style of Target and of Sword of Rome?
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 3.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity and fixed *staidness* which is necessary to so severe an intentness.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

If sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting.—*Dryden, Preface to Translations from Ovid.*

Stain. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *disteindre*, from Lat. *tingo* = dye, tinge.]

1. Blot; spot; maculate.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or *stain* the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

From the gash
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd . . .
And all his armour *stain'd*, erewhile so bright.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 331.

Embrace again, my sons: be foes no more,
Nor *stain* your country with her children's gore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1143.

2. Dye; tinge.

3. Disgrace; spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and *stain'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1074.

Stain. *s.*

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleasing show than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different *stains* of light that shew themselves in clouds of a different situation.—*Addison.*

Swift trouts diversified with crimson *stains*,
And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

In the Philosophical Magazine of December, 1836, the anonymous author of an ingenious essay 'On the Art of Glass-painting,' says, that if a large proportion of ochre has been employed with the silver, the *stain* is yellow; if a small proportion, it is orange-coloured; and by repeated exposure to the fire, without any additional colouring matter, the orange may be converted into red; but this conversion requires a nice management of the heat.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy; blot, or anything giving a foul character.

To solemn actions of royalty and justice their suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *stain?*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Then heaven and earth renew'd, shall be made pure
To sanctity, that shall receive no *stain.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 638.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 998.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the *stain* of all womankind.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Staíner. *s.* One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; dyer: (common as the *second element* in a *compound*, e.g. *paper-stainer*).

Staíning. *verbal abs.* Process of making a stain or tint.

The mouth of the muffle and the entry for introducing fuel to the fire, should be on opposite sides, to prevent as much as possible the admission of dust into the muffle, whose mouth should be closed with double folding-doors of iron, furnished with small peep-holes, to allow the artist to watch the progress of the *staining*, and to withdraw small trial slips of glass, painted with the principal tints used in the picture.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Staínless. *adj.*

1. Free from blots or spots.

The phenix' wings are not so rare
For faultless length and *stainless* hue.
Sir P. Sidney.

Yon gentle hills,
Robed in a garment of untrodden snow;
Yon darksome rocks, whence icicles depend,
So *stainless*, that their white and glittering spires
Tinge not the moon's pure beam.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

2. Free from sin or reproach.

I cannot love him;
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great estate, of fresh and *stainless* youth.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 5.

Stair. *s.* [A.S. *stæger.*] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper: (anciently used for the whole order of steps; but now, if it be used at all, it signifies, as in Milton, only one flight of steps).

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *stair* upright, but winding almost the full compass about, that the steepness be the more insensible.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false
As *stairs* of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Slaver with lips as common as the *stairs*
That mount the Capitol. *Id., Cymbeline*, i. 7.

I would have one only goodly room above *stairs*, of some forty foot high.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The *stairs* were such as whereon Jacob saw
Angels ascending and descending.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 510.

Satan . . . now on the lower *stair*,
That scaled by steps of gold to heav'n gate,
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view
Of all this world. *Ibid.* iii. 540.

Trembling he springs,
As terror had increased his feet with wings;
Nor staid for *stairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 291.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two servants, stood at the *stair-foot*, and sent these two villains to execute the murder.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Staircase. *s.* Part of a fabric that contains the stairs.

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *staircase*, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Bailly, with escort of twelve, steps forth to the great outer *staircase*; sways the ebullient multitude with stretched hand; takes their oath, with a thunder of 'rolling drums,' with shouts that rend the welkin.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. vi.

Stake. *s.* [A.S. *stace.*]

1. Post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

The more I shaked the *stake*, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers' foreign estimation hath been the best *stake* in their hedge.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof sharp *stakes*, pluckt out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small *stakes*, and the raised vines in arbors make but verjuice.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Or sharpen *stakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The sallow twigs to tie the straggling vine.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 357.

As my arable land was but small, . . . I got it tolerably well fenced in about three weeks' time; and shooting some of the creatures in the day-time, I set my dog to guard it in the night, tying him up to a *stake* at the gate, where he would stand and bark all night long; so in a little time the enemies forsook the place, and the corn grew very strong and well, and began to ripen apace.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Piece of long rough wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd *stake* strong Dryas found,
And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

3. Anything placed as a palisade or fence.

That halloo I should know: what are you? speak:
Come not too near, you fall on iron *stakes* else.
Milton, Comus, 490.

4. Post to which a beast is tied to be baited.

We are at the *stake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think?
Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

5. Anything pledged or wagered.

'Tis time short pleasure now to take,
Of little life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *stake*. *Cowley.*

O then what interest shall I make
To save my last important *stake*,
When the most just have cause to quake!
Lord Roscommon.

The increasing sound is borne to either shore,
And for their *stakes* the throwing nations fear.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxiv.

The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole *stake*; and when some others came up, you laid down.—*Arbuthnot.*

I'll lay you ten guineas each. . . . —'Tis done. I'll double the *stakes*.—*Farquhar, The Constant Couple*, i. 1.

6. State of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the *stake*, and that he must fight for it.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *stake*,
For covenant and cause's sake?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 733.

Of my crown thou too much care dost take;
That which I value more, my love, 's at *stake.*
Dryden.

Hath any of you great interest at *stake* in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *stake.*
Addison, Cato

7. See extract.

The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the workbench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Stake. *v. a.*

1. Fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

2. Wager; hazard; put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to *stake* him while they played for themselves.—*South.*

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than *stake* their miserable lives on the success of a revolution.—*Addison.*

They durst not *stake* their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations.—*Id.*

I'll *stake* yon lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys.
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

Stákenet. *s.* Net secured and expanded by stakes.

Pursuing a course along the shores and arrived at an estuary, on each side of the mouth, and for miles up on both sides. *stake-nets* are used.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes, Salmon.*

Stalactical. *adj.* Consisting of stalactite.

A cave was lined with those *stalactical* stones on the top and sides.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Stálactite. *s.* [Gr. σταλακτίς.] Calcareous deposit from water, *stalactite* being the term when it takes the shape of an icicle; *stalagmite* when it forms a floor.

For the last half-century the occasional occurrence in various parts of Europe of the bones of man or the works of his hand, in cave-breccias and *stalactites*, associated with the remains of the extinct hyæna, bear, elephant, or rhinoceros, has given rise to a suspicion that the date of man must be carried farther back than we had heretofore imagined.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*, ch. i.

Plural in *-es*.

The frotted pinnacle, the aisle, the nave,
Were there, all scooped by Darkness from her cave.
There with a little tinge of phantasy,
Fantastic faces, moved and moped on high —
Thus Nature played with the *stalactites*,
And built herself a chapel of the seas.
Byron, The Island, iv. 7.

Stalágmite. *s.* See under Stalactite.

In all . . . there was a single crust of *stalagmite*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlv.: 1868.

Stalagmític. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, stalagmite.

The recent growths . . . of *stalagmitic* limestone are . . . conspicuous in Cuba.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlv.: 1868.

Stale. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *estaller*.] Make water.

Having tied his beast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *stale*.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 151.

Stale. *s.* Urine

The smell of *stale*, as I observed before, is admirable against the vapours!—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Stale. *s.* [A.S.] Handle.

But, seeing th' arrow's *stale* without, and that the head did goe
No further than it might be seene, he called his spirits again.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Stale. *s.* [?] In *Chess.* Stalemate: (the *latter* the *commoner* word).

They stand at stay, like a *stale* at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Boldness.*

Stale. *s.* [German, *stellen* = place; *stell-vogel* = fowl placed as a lure; decoy-bird.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; decoy.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned: but rather one bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares.
Spenser.

The trumpery in my house bring hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?
I was the chief that raised him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a visor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious.—*Id., Decay of Christian Piety.*

This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

2. In Shakespear it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Stale. *adj.* [German, *stel.*]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*.
Old Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

This, Richard, is a curious case:
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *stale*;
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice.
Prior, Alma, ii. 200.

A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known.—*Spectator.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 61.

Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if *stale*, is less taking.—*Grew, Cosmologia.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew *stale* for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage.—*Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonsense which they ne'er invent.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 410.

Stale. *v. a.* Wear out; make old.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Were I a common laugher, or did use
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protester. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations;
Which, out of use, and *staled* by other men,
Begin his fashion. *Ibid.* iv. 1.

Stálely. *adv.* In a stale manner; of old; long time.

All your promised mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.

Stálemate. In *Chess.* Applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without going into check: by which the game is ended.

Stáleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stale; oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and *staleness* kept in a cellar.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Stalk. *v. n.* [A.S. *stælcan.*]

1. Walk with high and slow steps.

His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight,
Spenser.

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf by which we challenged it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And *stalk* in blood to our possession?
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Then *stalking* through the deep,
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side.
Addison, Milton's Style imitated.

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confined;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior, Solomon*, ii. 57.

Discord, dire sister of the slaughtering power,
Small at her birth, but rising every hour,
While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,
She *stalks* on earth, and shakes the world around.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 501.

2. Often used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

That accursed Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend
Pressing to be employ'd.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Walk behind a stalkinghorse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain house: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he; for yonder town is shy, and flies me. — *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Stalk. *s.* High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept.
Spenser.

Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfetter'd in majestick numbers walks:
No vulgar hero can his muse engage,
Nor earth's wide scene confine his hallow'd rage.
Addison, Account of the English Poets, 56.

Stalk. *s.* [A.S. *stælg* = column, pedestal.]

1. Stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible than it was.—*Bacon.*

Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use, hangs on the *stalk*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 322.

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherways than those of wheat and rye.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Roses unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bow'r.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 1.

2. Stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or *stalk* of a quill.—*Grew.*

Stálker. *s.*

1. One who stalks.

Let's ha' good cheer to-morrow night at supper, *stalker*, and then we'll talk; good capon, and plover, do you hear, sirrah?—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

2. Kind of fishing-net.

Stálking. *part. adj.* Walking with stately steps.

Of itself unfolds the eternal door:
With dreadful sounds the brazen hinges roar.
You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 774.

Stálkinghorse. *s.* Horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; mask; pretence.

He uses his folly like a *stalking-horse*, and under the presentation of that he shoots his wit.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 4.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalkinghorse* of his private ends.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalkinghorse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stálky. *adj.* Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Stall. *s.* [A.S. *stall, steall.*]

1. Crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carved, with high raised heads, forged all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *stall*,
Rusht to their pastures.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses.—1 *Kings*, iv. 26.

Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

His fellow sought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 222.

2. Bench or form where anything is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges horsed
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus. ii. 1.

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.—*Glanville.*

How pedlars' *stalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 73.

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observed a parson near Whitehall,
Chapening old authors on a *stall*. *Swift.*

The next day Frances enjoyed the privilege of listening to some equally valuable criticism uttered by the Queen touching Goethe and Klopstock, and might have learned an important lesson of economy from the mode in which her Majesty's library had been formed. 'I picked the book up on a *stall*,' said the Queen. 'Oh, it is amazing what good books there are on *stalls!*'—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madame D'Arblay.*

[Addison] says that in his time there was a man

who made a living by cheating the country people. He was not a Cabinet Minister, he was only a mountebank; and he set up a *stall*, and sold pills that were very good against the earthquake.—*Bright, Speeches.*

3. Small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcases of beasts in butcher's *stall*;
And in another corner wide were strown
The antique ruins of the Romans fall. *Spenser.*

4. Seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such a canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*.—*Bishop Warburton.*

Stall. *v. a.*

1. Keep in a stall or stable.

For such encheason, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will espy:
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the stall,
Is now fast *stalled* in his crumenal.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Nisus hit the turns with happier haste,
And, thoughtless of his friend, the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 523.

2. Invest.

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss;
And see another as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Stall. *v. n.* Dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the whole world.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

Stállation. *s.* Installation.

Then prepared he as fast for his translation from the see of Lincoln unto the see of Yorke, as he did before to his *stallation*.—*Life of Cardinal Wolsey.*

His *stallation* drew near.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 312.

Stállfed. *adj.* Fed by food supplied under cover, rather than from the field, not with grass only, but dry and artificial food.

Every one must every day sustaine
The load of one beast, the most fat, and best
Of all the *stallfed*, to the wooers' feast. *Chapman.*

Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diseased in their livers.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Stálling. *s.* Keeping in a stall.

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox?—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

Stállion. *s.* [N.Fr. *estalon.*] Horse kept for mares.

The present defects are breeding without choice of *stallions* in shape or size.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If fleet Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the *stallion* we retain,
And no respect for the degenerate train.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 103.

Stállman. *s.* One who attends at, or keeps, a stall.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it. 'There are not three Bruscambilles in Christendom' said the *stallman*, 'except what are chained up in the libraries of the curious.'—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, ch. iii. vol. xxxv.

Stálworth. *adj.* [A.S. *stæl-wyrð.*] Stout; strong; brave.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
Fairfax.

Stámen. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Threads.

As to cloth, the parallel threads above mentioned are called the *stamen*, in English, the warp or the chain.—*History of the Royal Society*, i. 57.

2. Foundation.

You are to know, that all, who enter into human life, have a certain date or *stamen* given to their being.—*Tatler*, no. 15.

3. In *Botany.* See under Style.

Stámina. *s. pl.* [Lat.]

1. First principles of anything.

A prerogative, that had moulded into its original *stamina* irresistible principles of decay and dissolution.—*Burke, On the Cause of the Present Discontents*: 1770.

2. Tone, or vigour, of the animal system.

In the morbid mental affections included under the heads of aberration and impairment, are observed various gradations . . . of moral and intellectual disorder and weakness, extending from the more shadowy forms of false perception, . . . derangement and confusion of thought, to hallucinations and clearly manifested insane delusions; and from brain-fag, cerebral lassitude, loss of mental *stamina*, tone, weakened memory, actual loss of memory, and flagging powers of attention, to obvious states of imbecility and idiocy.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. ii.

Stáminate. *v. a.* Endue with stamina.

The persons who, Moses tells us, lived to so great an age, were the special favourites of God, and formed and *staminated* by the immediate hand of God with peculiar principles of vitality.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 258.

Stámmel. *s.* [N.Fr. *estamine.*]

1. Kind of woollen cloth.

His table with *stammel*, or some other carpet neatly covered.—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 10: 1665.

2. Colour of the cloth, i.e. reddish brown.

Redhood, the first that doth appear
In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear. *B. Jonson.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Her bed, with all its rich furniture, of cloth of *stamel* colour.—*Citation* in *Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 204.

I'll not quarrel with this gentleman
For wearing *stammel* breeches.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer.

Stámmer. *v. n.* Speak with unnatural hesitation; utter words with difficulty.

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou mightst pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 1.

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like Demosthenes.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetorick.—*Swift.*

Stámmer. *v. a.* Pronounce or declare imperfectly.

They are famed to be a pair of absolute men.—
By my troth, I think fame but *stammers* them.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

'You'll not object,' he said, when he was quite equipped, 'to venture further with us, Chuzzlewit, my friend?' His pale lips faintly *stammered* out a 'No.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

Stámmerer. *s.* [A.S. *stamere.*] One who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Stámmering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who stammers.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about; but then is all my best
Wry words, and *stammering*, or else doltish dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come?
Sir P. Sidney.

Stámmering. *part. adj.* Speaking with difficulty.

Lagean juice,
Will *stammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 132.

Stamp. *v. a.*

1. Strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.

If Arcite thus deplore
His suffering, Palamon yet suffers more . . .
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 442.

2. Pound; beat as in a mortar.

I took your sin, the calf which ye had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* it, and ground it very small. —*Deuteronomy*, ix. 21.

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only.—*Bacon.*

3. Impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority.—*South, Sermons.*

Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope, Dunciad*, i. 141.

4. Fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *stampt* on the king's coin.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in all men of common sense.—*Sir K. Digby.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience.—*South, Sermons.*

No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a Deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself, though he has *stampt* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himself without witness.—*Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baser metal?
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters!—*Watts.*

Without undertaking to pronounce definitely a precise judgment upon disputed questions of speculation, or to enforce that judgment by its legal and coercive powers, a government possesses a moral authority, by which it can *stamp* a character of public approbation upon certain acts and certain opinions. It is placed on a high and conspicuous eminence; its voice will be heard far and wide; many people will incline to imitate its tendencies; and its judgments, on subjects upon which it is competent to judge, will not fail to produce a powerful impression on the public.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

5. Make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver.—*Locke.*

6. Mint; form; coin.

We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which I
Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stampt*. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 5.

Stamp. *v. n.* Strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated.—*Addison.*

He cannot bear the astonishing delight,
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow.—*Swift.*

Then *stamping* furiously on the gems, he exclaimed, 'Thus I annihilate the miserable toys for which thou hast sold thyself, body and soul, consigned thyself to an early and timeless death, and me to misery and remorse for ever!'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxxvi.

Stamp. *s.* [Italian, *stampa*; Fr. *étampe.*]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time destroy:
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*

2. Mark set on anything; impression.

But to the pure refined ore,
The *stamp* of kings imparts no more
Worth, than the metal held before. *Carew.*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass:
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays.
Dryden, Prologue at the Opening of the New House, 1674.

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep into itself.—*Locke.*

That hoary man had spent his livelong age
In converse with the dead, who leave the *stamp*
Of ever-burning thoughts on many a page,
When they are gone into the senseless damp
Of graves. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam.*

3. Thing marked or stamped.

The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. Picture cut in wood or metal; picture made by impression; cut; plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of

the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

5. Mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Indeed the paper *stamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. Character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon anything.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp* of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice.—*South, Sermons.*

Where reason or Scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp.*—*Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or the immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*
Should go so general current through the world.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news.—*Addison.*

A king of heaven's own *stamp*, not vulgar make:
Blessed in giving, and averse to take. *Harte.*

Stámper. *s.* One who, that which, stamps; instrument of pounding.

From the *stamping-mill* it passeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Stámping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, stamps.

All the inhabitants of the land shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs of his strong horses.—*Jeremiah*, xlvii. 2.

Then there are such scowls and malignant side-glances, ashy palenesses, *stampings* and hysterics, as might, one would think, wring the toughest bosom into drops of pity.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Stámping-mill. *s.* Mill for crushing ores.
(For extract see Stamper.)

Stanch. *v. a.* [Fr. *estancher.*] Stop blood; hinder from running.

Iron or a stone laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanched.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and essay'd
To *stanch* the blood by breathing of the vein.
Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Stanch. *v. n.* Stop.

A woman . . . came behind him and touched the border of his garment; and immediately her issue of blood *staunched.*—*Luke*, viii. 44.

Stanch. *adj.*

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavoured in vain may be peformed by some virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more sunny days.—*Boyle.*

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's head club.—*Addison.*

In politicks, I hear you're *stanch*,
Directly bent against the French.
Prior, Epistles to Fleetwood Shephard, i. 133.

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *stanch* men, men of sobriety and firmness.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Each *stanch* polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician, still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 195.

3. Applied to *dogs.* Following the scent without error or remissness.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us *staunch*, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would pursue it.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and carefully watched.—*Locke.*

Stánching. *verbal abs.* Act of that which stanches.

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra sigillata, communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stánchion. *s.* [Fr. *estançon.*] Prop; support. In *Navigation.* Upright timbers strengthening the bulwark and the rail.

The beams and the tiller (which traverses this nautical apartment) were painted a very bright white. The two guns were painted white, except the part which was outside the port; and the body of the cabin was done like wainscot. The *stanchion* itself was under the hands of an ingenious mechanic, who was colouring it in a very brilliant manner.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Stánchless. *adj.* Not to be stanched, or stopped.

There grows,
In my most ill-composed affection, such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw,
And thrust her down his throat, into his *staunchless* maw. *Drayton.*

Stand. *v. n.* pret. *stood.* [A.S. *standan.*]

1. Be upon the feet; not sit, kneel, or lie down.

The absolution, or remission of sins, to be pronounced by the priest alone *standing*, the people still kneeling.—*Book of Common Prayer, Morning Prayer*, rubric.

2. Be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *stand?*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 526.

3. Be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvio.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Remain erect; not fall.

To *stand* or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 640.

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming steeds: what *stood*, recoil'd
O'erwearied through the faint Satanick host,
Defensive scarce; or, with pale fear surprised,
Fled ignominious. *Ibid.* vi. 390.

5. Become erect.

Mute, and amazed, my hair with horror *stood*;
Fear shrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 40.

Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. *Ibid.* vi. 74.

6. Stop; halt; not go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*,
Will not go off until they hear you speak.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Sun, in Gibeon *stand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 265.

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*,
And tell thy name.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 526.

7. Be at a stationary point without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all other states of Christendom *stand* at a stay.—*Bacon.*

Immense the pow'r, immense where the demand;
Say at what part of nature will they *stand?* *Pope.*

8. Be in a state of firmness; not vacillation.

My mind on its own centre *stands* unmoved,
And stable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*

9. Be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood*
To his unnat'ral purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

10. Be in a state of hostility; keep the ground.

The king granted the Jews which were in every city to gather themselves together, and *stand* for their life.—*Esther*, viii. 11.

If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish hardiness.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength of opinion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, preface.

It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they should yield.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord himself brought his enemies unto him.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlvi. 3.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil.—*Ephesians*, vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

12. Stay; not fly.

Then the lightning-loving Deity cast
A foule flight on my soldiers: nor *stood* fast
One man of all. *Chapman.*

Used *substantivally.*

At the soldiery word *stand*, the flyers halted a little.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

13. Be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *stand* always chief.—*Watts.*

14. Remain in the existing state.

If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world *standeth.*—1 *Corinthians*, viii. 13.

That sots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;
And *stand* recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest.
Dryden, Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller, 147.

15. Be in any particular state.

The sea,
Awed by the rod of Moses so to *stand*
Divided. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 197.

Accomplish what your signs foreshow:
I *stand* resign'd, and am prepared to go.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 956.

He struck the snakes, and *stood* again
New sex'd, and straight recover'd into man.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Tiresias.

They expect to be favoured, who *stand* not possessed of any one of those qualifications that belonged to him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of their lands *stood*, in regard to those of our own country.—*Arbuthnot.*

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *stood* subdued by sound.
Pope.

16. Not become void; remain in force; continue valid.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, oftentimes would be deceived.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I will punish you in this place, that ye may know that my words shall surely *stand* against you for evil.—*Jeremiah*, xliv. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him for evermore, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him.—*Psalms*, lxxxix. 28.

A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *stand.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

17. Consist; have its being or essence.

That could not make him that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, which *stood* only in meats and drinks.—*Hebrews*, ix. 9.

18. Be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

19. Have a place.

If it *stand*, as you yourself still *stand*,
Within the eye of honour, be assured
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Mine enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night
Against my fire. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 7.

This excellent man, who *stood* not upon the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Chariots wing'd
From the armoury of God, where *stand* of old
Myriads. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 199.

20. Be in any state at the time present.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,

Which, if convenience will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 6.
So it *stands*; and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what case
Thy household *stands* in. *Chapman.*
Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us know ourselves, and how it *standeth* with us. —*Bacon.*
Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint John, *stood* revoked.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1003.
As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour did.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

21. Be in a permanent state.
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou didst leave it.—Doubtfully it *stood*,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

22. Be with regard to condition or fortune.
I *stand* in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame,
Dispel the factions of my foes on earth,
Disarm the justice of the powers above.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

23. Have any particular respect.
Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *stand* 's auspicious mistress.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.
An utter unsuitableness disobedience has to the relation which man necessarily *stands* in towards his Maker.—*South, Sermons.*

24. Depend; rest; be supported.
This reply *standeth* all by conjectures.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*
The presbyterians of the kirk, less forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only.—*Bishop Sanderson.*
He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on.—*Locke.*

25. Be with regard to state of mind.
Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still.—*Psalms*, iv. 4.
I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you.—*Galatians*, iv. 20.

26. Succeed; be acquitted; be safe.
Readers, by whose judgement I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks.—*Addison, Spectator.*

27. Be with respect to any particular.
Cæsar entreats,
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*
Further than he is Cæsar.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.
To heaven I do appeal,
I have loved my king and common-weal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

28. Be resolutely of a party.
The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for error.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Shall we sound him?
I think he will *stand* very strong with us.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus *stood* for his country.
Id., Coriolanus, ii. 2.

29. Be in the place; be representative.
Chilon said, that kings' friends and favourites were like casting counters, that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten.—*Bacon.*
I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same thing, or really include one another.—*Locke.*
Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand.—*Id.*

30. Remain; be fixed.
Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.—1 *Corinthians*, xvi. 13.
How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measured this transient world, the race of time,
Till time *stand* fix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 553.

31. Hold a course at sea.
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,
To the same parts on earth his army lands.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 103.

32. Have direction towards any local point.
The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins.—*Boyle.*

33. Offer as a candidate.
He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university.—*I. Walton, Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

34. Place one's self; be placed.
I *stood* between the lord and you at that time, to shew you the Lord's word.—*Deuteronomy*, v. 5.
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *stand* in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.
He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

35. Stagnate; not flow.
Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1092.

36. Be with respect to chance.
Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair
As any comer I have looked on,
For my affection.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.
Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessed of the golden number.—*Addison, Spectator.*
He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the bench.—*Rowe.*

37. Remain satisfied.
Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

38. Be without motion.
I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal, who time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

39. Make delay.
They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if in the books they read they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument.—*Locke.*

40. Insist; dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.
To *stand* upon every point, and go over things at large, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story.—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 30.
It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. —*Bacon.*

41. Be exposed.
Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

42. Persist; persevere.
Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
The emperor, *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

43. Adhere; abide.
Despair would *stand* to the sword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford.
Daniel.

44. Be consistent.
His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God, and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Doubt me not; by heaven, I will do nothing
But what may *stand* with honour.
Massinger, The Fatal Dowry, iv. 3.
Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
It stood with reason, that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, since they received pay.—*Sir J. Davies.*
Sprightly youth and close application will hardly stand together.—*Felton.*

45. Be put aside with disregard.
We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by neglected.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

46. In *Navigation*. See extract.
To *stand* when expressed of a ship, implies the movement by which she advances towards a certain object, or departs from it; as the 'enemy *stands* in shore,' 'the English fleet is *standing* off.' 'At daybreak we discovered three sail *standing* to the northward.' To *stand* by a rope is to attend to it. To *stand* on is to continue the course on which the ship sails. *Stand from under* is an order given to those below to keep out of the way of anything being lowered down or let fall from above. To *stand off* or *out to sea*, when speaking of a vessel, is to keep at a competent distance from the shore, so as to be clear of danger. To *stand off and on* is to keep alternately near to the shore and out to sea. To *stand* under easy sail is to advance in any proposed course with a moderate impulse of wind upon the sails. To *stand upon* starboard or larboard tack, is to advance by tacking either to the right or left of the ship.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Stand by.

a. **Support; defend; not desert.**
The ass hoped the dog would *stand by* him, if set upon by the wolf.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
If he meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's; come, gentlemen, you'll *stand by* me.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.
Our good works will attend and *stand by* us at the hour of death.—*Calamy.*

b. **Be present without being an actor.**
Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing by* when Richard kill'd her son.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 3.
Stand by when he is going.—*Swift.*

c. **Repose on; rest in.**
The world is inclined to *stand by* the Arundelian marble.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

Stand for.

a. **Propose one's self a candidate.**
How many *stand for* consulships?—Three: but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 2.
If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood for* the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. —*Dennis.*

b. **Maintain; profess to support.**
Those which *stood for* the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England.—*Bacon.*
Freedom we all *stand for*. *B. Jonson.*

Stand off.

a. **Keep at a distance.**
Stand off, and let me take my fill of death.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.

b. **Refuse to comply.**
Stand no more *off*,
But give thyself unto my sick desires.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

c. **Forbear friendship or intimacy.**
Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand off*
In differences so mighty.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.
Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it *stand off* in dislike and aversion.—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*
Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

d. **Have relief; appear protuberant or prominent.**
Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroked them in oil.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Stand out.

a. **Hold resolution; hold a post; not yield a point.**
King John hath reconciled
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.
Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *stand out* upon these traitorous terms.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 8.
Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand out* against an ill practice; yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves.—*South, Sermons.*
Scarce can a good-natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand out* against the raillery of his familiars.—*Rogers.*

b. **Not comply; secede.**
Thou shalt see me once more strike at Tullus' face:
What, art thou stiff? *stand'st out?*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.
If the ladies will *stand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed.—*Dryden.*

c. **Be prominent or protuberant.**
Their eyes *stand out* with fatness; they have more than heart could wish—*Psalms*, lxxiii. 7.

Stand to.

a. **Ply; persevere.**

Palinurus cried aloud,
What gusts of weather from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts presage! ere that the tempest roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 18.

b. Remain fixed in a purpose.

He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread
To both our goods if he *to it* will *stand*.
G. Herbert.

I still *stand to* it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

c. Abide by a contract or assertion.

As I have no reason to *stand to* the award of my enemies; so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends.—*Dryden.*

Stand under. Undergo; sustain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot *stand under* them.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Stand up.

a. Erect one's self; rise from sitting.

I cry unto thee, and thou dost not hear me; I *stand up*, and thou regardest me not.—*Job*, xxx. 20.

b. Arise in order to gain notice.

When the accusers *stood up*, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed.—*Acts*, xxv. 18.

c. Make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Stand upon.

a. Concern; interest.

Does it not, think thee, *stand* me now *upon?*
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

The king knowing well that it *stood* him *upon*, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

It *stands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1. 705.

Does it not *stand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God?—*Locke.*

b. Value; take pride.

Men *stand* very much *upon* the reputation of their understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We highly esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

c. Insist.

A rascally, yea-forsooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *stand upon* security.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Stand. *v. a.*

1. Withstand.

None durst *stand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enraged he flew.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Love *stood* the siege, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria*, 33.

Oh! had bounteous heaven
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolitus.

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick. *Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.*

2. Await; abide; suffer.

Bid him disband his legions,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate.
Addison, Cato.

3. Keep; maintain: (with *ground*).

Turning at the length, he *stood* his *ground*,
And miss'd his friend.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 527.

Stand. *s.*

1. Station; place where one waits standing.

I have found you out a *stand* most fit,
Where you may have such 'vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 6.

In this covert will we make a *stand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Then from his lofty *stand* on that high tree,
Down he alights among the sportful herds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 395.

The princely hierarch
In their bright *stand* there left his pow'rs to seize
Possession of the garden. *Ibid.* xi. 220.

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it, they took their several *stands* in the most convenient places.—*Addison.*

The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *stand* upon a neighbouring bough, and diverts her with his songs during her sitting.—*Id., Spectator.*

I took my *stand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several ladings.—*Ibid.*

When just as by her *stand* Arsaces past,
The window by design or chance fell down,
And to his view exposed her blushing beauties.
Rowe.

The urchin from his private *stand*
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; post; station.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

3. Stop; halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual *stand*;
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The Earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely, that they made a *stand*, when he furiously charged and routed them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Once more the fleeting soul came back,
T' inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *stand*,
Doubtful and hovering like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 114.

At every turn she made a little *stand*,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the rose. *Id., Palamon and Arcite*, i. 191.

Well, D'Arlon, what is this?—
The men of Ghent, my lord, the men of Ghent.—
What, here?—Two miles aloof they make a *stand*.—
What, are they mad?—I think not mad, my lord,
But desperate.
H. Taylor, Philip von Artevelde, Part I. v. 3.

4. Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great *stand* of trade.—*Bacon.*

Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *stand*.—*Woodward.*

5. Act of opposing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.

Our sons but the same things can wish and do;
Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow:
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of summer the days are at a *stand*, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes more of a right line than of a spiral.—*Id.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *stand*, without considerable variation.—*Bentley.*

7. Point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Doth make a *stand* at what your highness will.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

When famed Varelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsafed the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade.
Prior.

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.

A fool may so far imitate the mien of a wise man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to make of him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The well-shaped changeling is a man, has a rational soul, though it appear not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*.—*Locke.*

9. Frame or table on which vessels are placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns,
To stink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns;
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wise electors.
Dryden.

After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might drink; but no liquor was forced.—*Id., Translation from Plutarch, Life of Cleomenes.*

10. Building, scaffolding, or erection of any kind, placed so as to command a view of some particular object or action, e.g. a procession or a race. Such stands may be either temporary or permanent: (as 'the Grand *Stand*' at Ascot and elsewhere).

At length, a sprinkling of human beings is collected, but all is wondrous still, and wondrous cold. The only thing that gives sign of life, is Lord Breedall's movable *stand*; and the only intimation that fire is still an element, is the sailing breath of a stray cigar.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. i.

Stánd-up. *adj.* [often sounded as two words.] Term applied to pugilistic contests, wherein the combatants stand manfully against one another, avoiding false or sham falls: (as, 'A fair *stand-up* fight').

If it should be pitted ... for a *stand-up* fight, ... its best friends would have most reason to deplore the inevitable results.—*Times Newspaper*, February 8, 1869.

Stándard. *s.* [N.Fr. *étendard.*]

1. Ensign borne in battle.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display.
Fairfax.

Erect the *standard* there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 986.

To their common *standard* they repair;
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air.
Dryden.

Behold ... Camillus, loaded home,
With *standards* well redeem'd and foreign foes o'ercome.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1132.

The royal *standard*, the state flag of Great Britain and Ireland ... displays the arms of the United Kingdom, *quarterly, first and fourth, three lions* passant, guardant in pale, or, for England; *second*, a lion rampant, gules within a double tressure flory, counterflory of the last, for Scotland; *third*, azure, a harp, or, stringed argent, for Ireland; on an escutcheon of pretence, ensigned with the electoral bonnet, and divided per pale and per cheveron, enarched in three compartments, the arms of His Majesty's dominions in Germany; gules, two lions passant guardant in pale, or, for Brunswick; or, semé of hearts proper, a lion rampant, azure, Lunenburg; third, gules, a horse current argent for Saxony, in the centre, on an escutcheon gules, the crown of Charlemagne proper, being the badge of the office of arch-treasurer to the Holy Roman Empire.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney).

2. That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.

The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual *standard*.—*Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more stated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and *standards*.—*Holder.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a false *standard*, there follows an envious malevolence.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The Romans made those times the *standard* of their wit, when they subdued the world.—*Bishop Sprat.*

From these ancient *standards*, I descend to our own historians.—*Felton.*

When I shall propose the *standard* whereby I give judgement, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it.—*Woodward.*

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment.—*Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgement frame
By her just *standard*, which is still the same.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 68.

Suppose, for instance, I good-naturedly pointed out a blemish in my friend Mr. Punch's person, and say Mr. P. has a hump-back, and his nose and chin are more crooked than those features in Apollo or Antinous, which we are accustomed to consider as our *standards* of beauty; does this argue malice on my part towards Mr. Punch? Not in the least. It is the critic's duty to point out defects as well as merits, and he invariably does his duty with the utmost gentleness and candour.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvi.

3. That which has been tried by the proper test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain *standard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever.—*Swift.*

4. Settled rate; fixed value.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*.—*Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a *standard*, that is, maintained

with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in plenty.—*Bacon.*

A *standard* might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses.—*Sir W. Temple.*

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. —*Arbuthnot.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Our measures of length, I cannot call *standards*; for *standard* measures must be certain and fixed.—*Holder.*

In comely rank call every merit forth;
Imprint on every act its *standard* worth.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

5. In *Horticulture.* Standing stem or tree.

A *standard* of a damask rose, with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *standard* being more than two foot above it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Plant fruit of all sorts, and *standard*, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some *standards*, some against walls.—*Sir W. Temple.*

O blackbird! sing me something well:
While all the neighbours shoot thee round,
I keep smooth plats of fruitful ground,
Where thou mayst warble, eat, and dwell.
The espaliers and the *standards* all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park:
The unnetted black-hearts ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

Stándardbearer. *s.* One who bears a standard or ensign.

They shall be as when a *standardbearer* fainteth. —*Isaiah*, x. 18.

These are the *standardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impresses of the giants or knights.—*Spectator.*

Stándel. *s.* Standard tree. *Rare.*

The Druinians were nettled to see the princely *standel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

The commissioners of this county did not overweary themselves in working, when they returned these persons; presenting no underwood, yea, no *standels*, but only tymber-oaks, men of great wealth and worship in this shire.—*Fuller, Worthies, Northumberland.* (Rich.)

Care was taken in the reign of Henry the Eighth (when woods were in a far better condition than now-a-days) for the preservation of the *standels* of beech.—*Ibid., Buckinghamshire.*

Stánder. *s.*

1. One who stands.

Those soldiers who best kept their legs could best use their arms, the surest *stander* being always the soundest striker.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 210: 1639.

2. Standard tree.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and overtrodden by very beasts; and also the fairest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Stander by. One present; mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the *standers by.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I would not be a *stander by* to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without
My present vengeance taken.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers by* to curtail his oaths.—*Id., Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

The *standers by* see clearly this event,
All parties say they're sure, yet all dissent.
Sir J. Denham.

The *standers by* suspected her to be a duchess.— *Addison.*

Stander up. One who makes himself of a party.

The plausible, affected titles of publick spirits, *standers up* for their country, and for the liberties, properties, and the rights of the subject.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 118.

Stánding. *part. adj.*

1. Settled; established; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Laugh'd all the powers who favour tyranny,
And all the *standing* army of the sky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *standing* measure of other commodities, men consider it as a *standing* measure, though when it has varied its quantity it is not so.—*Locke.*

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves *standing* courts by consent.—*Kettlewell.*

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a *standing* object of raillery. —*Addison.*

The common *standing* rules of the Gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Then Truth is hush'd, that Heresy may preach;
And all is trash, that Reason cannot reach:
Then God's own image on the soul impress'd
Becomes a mockery, and a *standing* jest.
Cowper, Expostulation.

To such length has modern machinery reached. Bankruptcy, we said, was great; but indeed money itself is a *standing* miracle.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. ii.

It is (at least it was) a sort of *standing* rule in Oxford to wear the academic dress in lionising ladies.—*G. V. Cox, Recollections of Oxford*, p. 436: 1868.

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had-swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a *standing* crimson.—*Addison.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turneth the wilderness into a *standing* water. —*Psalms*, cvii. 35.

This made their flowing shrink
From *standing* lake to tripping ebb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 846.

4. Fixed; not movable.

There's his chamber,
His *standing* bed and truckle bed.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

The *standing* part of a rope or tackle, in the formation of knots, is the principal part of a rope which is made fast to the mast, deck, or block; in contradistinction to that pulled upon, which is called the fall or running part. The *standing* part of a sheet is that part which is made fast to a ring at the ship's quarter. . . . *Standing* rigging is that which is employed to sustain the mast, and which remains in a fixed position; as the shrouds, stays, and backstays. Running rigging is that which is fitted for the purpose of the sails. *Standing* water is that in which there is no current or tide.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

5. Continuing erect; not fallen; not cut down.

He let them go into the *standing* corn of the Philistines.—*Judges*, xv. 5.

Stánding. *verbal abs.*

1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long *standing.*—*Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *standing* as any upon the continent of Africa.—*Woodward.*

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years' *standing.*—*Swift.*

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little *standings.*—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

His coming is in state; I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry.—*Bacon.*

Standing for hackney carriages.—*Public Notice in several Parts of London.*

3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing.*— *Psalms*, lxix. 2.

No place for *standing*, miscalled *standing* room.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Crabbe.

4. Rank; condition.

Stándish. *s.* [*stand-dish.*] Stand for pen and ink.

I have newly made at least an essay of my invention in the structure of a little poor *standish.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 399.

A Grub-street patriot does not write to secure, but get something: should the government be overturned, he has nothing to lose but an old *standish.* —*Addison.*

I bequeath to Deane Swift, esq. my large silver *standish*, consisting of a large silver plate, an inkpot, and a sand-box.—*Swift.*

Stándstill. *s.* Incapacity of moving or stirring: (as 'Beat to a *standstill*').

If one of the Siamese twins insisted on running, and the other on walking, the result would be a *stand-still*, if not a downfall.—*Times Newspaper*, February 26, 1869.

Stang. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Long bar; wooden pole; shaft of a cart.

2. Perch; measure of land.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high.—*Swift.*

Ride the stang. Ride skimmington. See extracts.

Early on the morning of the first of January, the Fex Populi assemble together carrying *stangs* and baskets. Any inhabitant, stranger, or whoever joins not the ruffian tribe in sacrificing to their favourite saint-day, if unfortunate enough to be met by any of the band, is immediately mounted across the *stang* (if a woman, she is basketed), and carried shoulder-height to the nearest public-house, where the payment of sixpence immediately liberates the prisoner. —*Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 1169: 1791.

Thomas Jameson, Matthew Marrington, George Ball, Joseph Rowntree, Simon Emmerson, Robin Parkin, and Francis Wardell, for violently assaulting Nicholas Lowes, of Bishop Wearmouth, and carrying him on a *stang*, were sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Durham gaol, and find sureties for their good behaviour for three years.— *Newcastle-upon-Tyne Courant*, August 8, 1793.

A party of boys, assuming the office of public censors, are *riding the stang.* This is a pole, supported on the shoulders of two or more of the lads, across which one of them is mounted, beating an old pan or kettle with a stick. He at the same time repeats a speech, or what they term a nominy, which, for the sake of detailing the whole ceremony, is here subjoined:—

With a ran, tan, tan,
On my old tin can,
Mrs. —— and her good man.
She bang'd him, she bang'd him,
For spending a penny when he stood in need;
She up with a three-footed stool;
She struck him so hard, and she cut so deep,
Till the blood run down like a new-stuck sheep.
Costume of Yorkshire, p. 63: 1814.

A custom [is] still prevalent among the country people of Scotland; who oblige any man, who is so unmanly as to beat his wife, to ride astride on a long pole, borne by two men, through the village, as a mark of the highest infamy. This they call *riding the stang*; and the person who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some young fellow on the *stang* or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person, whom he names.—*Callander, Two Ancient Scottish Poems*, p. 154.

To *ride the stang*, is to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place; the rider representing usually a henpecked husband, and sometimes the husband who had beaten his wife. *To ride skimmington*, is, in some parts of England, of much the same import. —*Todd.*

The *riding of the stang* on a woman that hath beat her husband is, as I have described, by one's riding upon a long piece of wood, carried by two others on their shoulders, where, like a herald, he proclaims the woman's name, &c.—*Notes to Allan Ramsay's Poems, cited by Brand.*

There used formerly, and I believe it is still now and then retained, to be a kind of ignominious procession in the north of England, called *riding the stang*, when, as the glossary to Douglas's Virgil informs us, one is made to ride on a pole for his neighbour's wife's fault.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, ii. 107.

Stánhope. *s.* Kind of gig, named from the man of fashion who first brought it into notice, about A.D. 1820.

The office of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, of the Stock Exchange, was in a first floor up a court behind the Bank of England; the house of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was at Brixton, Surrey; the horse and *stanhope* of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, were at an adjacent livery stable; the groom of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was on his way to the West End to deliver some game; the clerk of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, had gone to his dinner; and so Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, himself, cried, 'Come in,' when Mr. Pell and his companions knocked at the counting-house door.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. lv.

Stániel. *s.* [see Stonegall.] In *Falconry.* Inferior kind of hawk so called; ? sparrow-hawk; ? kestril; Stone-hawk.

With what wing the *stanyel* checks at it.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

To prevent this daunger, therefore, the doves need to have with them the bird which is called Tinnunculus, i.e. a kestril, or *stannel*; for she defendeth them, and (by a certain natural power that she hath) skareth and terrifyeth all other hawkes; insomuch that they cannot abide either to see her or to heare her crie.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny's Natural History*, b. x. ch. xxxvii. (Rich.)

'Slid, this Musæus is a martialist; and if I had not held him a feverish, white-livered *staniel*, that would never have encountered any but the seven sisters, that Knight of the Sun who employed me should have done his errand himself.—*Lady Alimony*, sign. B. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stánielry. *s.* Ignoble falconry. *Rare.*

My wish shall be for all that puny, pen-feathered ayry of buzardism and *stanielry.*—*Lady Alimony*, sign. I. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stank. *adj.* [Italian, *stanco.*] Weak; worn out; weary. *Rare.*

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,
That unneth I may stand any more,
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

Stank. *s.* [A.S. *stanc.*] Dam; that by which anything is held up, or kept back.

Stánnary. *s.* [Lat. *stannum* = tin.] Tin mine; tin-work, especially in Cornwall, the chief tin district of England and Europe.

If by publick law the mint were ordained to be only supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 17.

The *stannary* courts of Devonshire and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tinners herein, are also courts of record, but of the same private and exclusive nature. They are held before the lord warden and his substitutes, in virtue of a privilege granted to the workers in the tin mines there, to sue and be sued only in their own courts, that they may not be drawn from their business, which is highly profitable to the public, by attending their lawsuits in other courts. ... All tinners and labourers in and about the *stannaries* shall, during the time of their working therein bonâ fide, be privileged from suits of other courts, and be only impleaded in the *stannary* court on all matters excepting pleas of land, life, and member.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. iii. ch. vi. § 8.

Come, Yarmouth, my boy, never trouble your brains
About what your old crony,
The Emperor Boney,
Is doing, or brewing, on Muscovy's plains,
Nor tremble, my lad, at the fate of our granaries;
Should there come a famine,
Still plenty to cram in
You always shall have, my dear lord of the *stannaries*. *T. Moore, The Twopenny Postbag.*

In the *singular number*.

She hath also laid upon you the charge of a government in your own countrie, where you are to command manie people by your honorable office of the *stannarie*, and where you are both a judge and a chancellor to rule in justice and to judge in equitie. —*Holinshed, Chronicle, Epistle Dedicatory.* (Rich.)

Used *adjectivally*.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts, of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin.—*Carew.*

Stánstickle. *s.* Stickleback; banstickle; Jack banstickle.

To *stanstickles* he did them all transform,
A fish no bigger than a petty worm.
The New Metamorphoses; MS. temp. Jac. I. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stánza. *s.* [Italian.] In *Poetry*. Term applied to certain definite divisions of a metrical composition in which there is a pause, *stand*, or break, in both the sense and the metre. The stanza is more regular than the *strophe*, and longer than the *couplet*; though of course a couplet can be printed in a *stanzaic* form. *Triplets*, however, have a fairer claim to be considered such, while in respect to the *quatrain*, especially when (as in Gray's Elegy, &c.) the rhymes are alternate, there is no doubt as to its character. The Spenserian stanza (Faerie Queen, Childe Harold, &c.) has nine lines; the Italian Ottava rima (as in Don Juan) eight; these numbers and four giving the ordinary number. The type and standard of the stanza is found in such Latin and Greek metres as the Alcaic, the Sapphic, and more particularly the stanzaic Asclepiad, wherein the first three lines are identical in the way of metre, and the third, with which the stanza concludes, differs from them only in its length.

So bold as yet no verse of mine has been
To wear that gem on any line,
Nor till the happy nuptial house be seen
Shall any *stanza* with it shine. *Cowley.*

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode.—*Dryden.*

In quatrains, the last line of the *stanza* is to be considered in the composition of the first.—*Id.*

Before his sacred name flies every fault,
And each exalted *stanza* teems with thought.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 422.

Stanza [is] a certain stated number of grave verses, containing some perfect sense, terminated with a rest or pause. The word is Italian, and signifies a *stand* or *station*, because of the pause to be made at the end of each *stanza*, or complete sense, ... *Stanzas* were first introduced from the Italian into the French poetry about the year 1580, and thence they were transferred into the English.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

When two or more *staves* are knit together into one, the compound *stave* thence resulting may be called a *stanza*—a name that seems to have been first applied to the compound Italian *stanze* which came into fashion during the sixteenth century.—*Dr. Guest, History of English Rhythms*, b. iv. ch. i.

Stanzáic. *adj.* Arranged as a stanza. (See under Stanza.)

Stáple. *s.*

1. Settled mart; established emporium.

A *staple* of romance and lies,
False tears, and real perjuries.
Prior, An English Padlock.

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Tyre Alexander the Great sacked; and, establishing the *staple* at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known.—*Id.*

The earl then acquainted them that he should move their sovereign to honour Woodstock occasionally with her residence.... Meanwhile, he rejoiced to be the expounder of her gracious pleasure, in assuring them that for the increase of trade and encouragement of the worthy burgesses of Woodstock, her majesty was minded to erect the town into a *staple* for wool.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. vii.

Bruges ... was the great *staple* for both Mediterranean and northern merchandise.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ix. pt. ii.

2. Original material of a manufacture.

At Leister, for her wool whose *staple* doth excel,
And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell.
Drayton, Polyolbion,

3. Staple commodity.

As I told you before, the whale is the *staple* of this island. You observe that his skin serves us as a house; from his bones we form all our implements—from his sinews, our thickest ropes down to our finest thread. The dress we wear is composed of the belly-part of the skin, dressed with a sort of soap, composed of the alkali obtained from the sea-weed which abounds in the lake, and the oil of the whale. His blubber serves us for fuel and candle; his flesh for meat, and the milk is invaluable to us.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales.*

4. Main element.

'I have been bred and reared all my life by this grandfather of whom I have just spoken. Now, he has a great many good points; there is no doubt about that; I'll not disguise the fact from you; but he has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side. In the first place, he has the most confirmed obstinacy of character you ever met with in any human creature. In the second, he is most abominably selfish.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

Stáple. *adj.*

1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse ware our *staple* trade.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccvii.

[Leather], though common to all counties, is entered under the manufactures of Middlesex, because London therein is the *staple* place of slaughter, and the hides of beasts there bought, and generally tanned about Enfield, in this county.—*Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex.*

[The] commerce of the English towns was confined to the exportation of wool, the great *staple* commodity of England.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no?—*Swift.*

Stáple. *s.* Loop of iron; bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen *staples* of doors and nails born.—*Peacham.*

Stápler. *s.* Merchant of the staple.

I do not mean only the *staplers* of Hamburgh and Rotterdam.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 6, 52.

Star. *s.* [A.S. *steorra.*]

1. Luminous nocturnal heavenly body, other than the moon; generally comprising the fixed stars and planets; strictly the former only.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the *stars*. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

I might as well attempt
To fix upon some bright particular *star*,
And strive to wed it, he's so much above me.
Id., All's well that ends well, i. 1.

Now of love they treat, till the evening *star*,
Love's harbinger, appear'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 588.

His soul was like a *star*, and dwelt apart.
Wordsworth.

A violet 'neath a mossy stone,
Half-hidden from the eye;
A single *star*, when only one
Is shining in the sky. *Id.*

It would be a vain task to count the *stars* in one of these globular clusters. They are not to be reckoned by hundreds; and on a rough calculation, grounded on the apparent intervals between them at the borders (where they are not seen projected on each other) and the angular diameter of the whole group, it would appear that many clusters of this description must contain at least ten or twenty thousand *stars* compressed and wedged together in a round space, whose angular diameter does not exceed 8 or 10 minutes; i. e. in an area not exceeding the tenth part of that covered by the moon.—*Sir J. Herschel*, in *Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopædia, Astronomy.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

Hither the Syracusan's art translates
Heaven's form, the course of things and human fates;
The included spirit serving the *star-deck'd* signs,
The living work in constant motions winds.
Hakewill, Apology.

2. With *the*. Polestar.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more sailing by the *star*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.

We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our *stars* or fortune.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He [Grillparzer] has met with applause in the career [writing dramas]; which therefore he is likely to follow farther and farther, let nature and his *stars* say to it what they will.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

4. Mark of reference; asterisk.

Remarks worthy of riper observation, note with a marginal *star*.—*Watts.*

5. Ornament.

So like a shattered column lay the king;
Not like that Arthur, who with lance in rest,
From spur to plume a *star* of tournament,
Shot through the lists at Camelot, and charged
Before the eyes of ladies and of kings.
Tennyson, The Epic.

6. Specially applied, in theatrical matters, to an actor of superior eminence; e.g. one from the capital among those of the provinces. Hence, also, the use of the verb, as '*starring*' or '*starring* it in the provinces.'

7. Decoration.

Eighteen shillings a week! Just, most just, thy censure, upright Pecksniff! Had it been for the sake of a ribbon, *star*, or garter, ... or eighteen thousand pounds, or even eighteen hundred;—but to worship the golden calf for eighteen shillings a week! Oh pitiful, pitiful!—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. x.

8. Flaw.

Tired out
With cutting eights that day upon the pond,
Where, three times slipping from the outer edge,
I bump'd the ice into three several *stars*.
Tennyson, The Epic.

Star. *v. a.*

1. Influence, or determine by the stars.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Haled out to murder.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

2. Decorate with stars.

He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starr'd* with golden studs around.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 325.

Star-of-Béthlehem. *s.* Native plant of the genus Ornithogalum (umbellatum).

Stárapple. *s.* In *Botany*. Edible fruit of the Chrysophyllum Cainito.

The *starapple* is a globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of dessert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet.—*Miller.*

The fruit of many [of the Sapotaceæ] is esteemed in their native countries as an article of the dessert. Such are the sapodilla plum, the *starapple*, the marmalade, the medlar of Surinam, and others; they are described as having generally a sweet taste, with a little acidity.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Stárboard. *s.* [A.S. *steorbord* = rudder.] Right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

On shipboard the mariners will not leave their *starboard* and larboard, because some one accounts it gibberish.—*Bramhall.*

We have had enough of action and of motion, we
Roll'd to *starboard*, roll'd to larboard, when the surge was seething free,
When the wallowing monster spouted his foam-fountains in the sea.
Tennyson, The Lotos-eaters.

Used *adjectively.*

The Bellona . . . kept too close to the *starboard* shoal, and grounded against the outer ship of the enemy. . . . Each ship had been ordered to pass her leader on the *starboard* side, because the water was supposed to shoal on the larboard shore.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. vii.

On the *starboard* side of the deck, just abaft the gangway, stood the apparatus of punishment.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Starch. *s.* [*stark* = strong, stiff.] That which gives strength, or stiffness; especially applied to certain granular vegetable elements, which, when partially dissolved in water, may be used for the stiffening of linen. In *Physiology*, starch is an important alimentary substance; and in *Chemistry*, important for the way in which it comports itself with certain reagents, e. g. iodine. Thus considered, *starchy* is often rendered by the word *amylaceous*, from *amylum* = starch.

But wot you what? The devill, as he in the fulnesse of his malice first invented those great ruffes, so hath he now found out also two great pillers to bear up and maintain this his kingdom of pride withall (for the devill is king and prince over all pride). The one arch or piller with which the devill's kingdome of great ruffes is underpropped, is a certain kind of liquid matter which they call *starteh*, wherein the devill hath willed them to wash and drie their ruffes, which being drie will stand stiff and inflexible about their neckes. The other piller is a certain device of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over with gold thred, silver, or silk, and this he calleth a supportasse or underpropper.—*Anatomie of Abuses.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Has he
Disliked your yellow *starch*, or said your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified?
Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

With *starch* thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Three kinds of *starch* have been distinguished by chemists; that of wheat, that called inuline, and lichen *starch*. These three agree in being insoluble in cold water, alcohol, ether, and oils, and in being converted into sugar by either dilute sulphuric acid or diastase. The main difference between them consists in their habitudes with water and iodine.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The potato consists of a mass of cells, enclosing *starch-granules* and an albuminous juice. The chemical composition of the potato is subject to great variations, as the analyses of different chemists very considerably. In general terms, it may be stated that potatoes contain water in quantity amounting to three-fourths of their weight, the remaining fourth part being made up of *starch*, gum, sugar, albumen, vegetable fibre, and a very small proportion of fatty material.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Stiff, formal manner.

This professor is to infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch*, which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 305.

Starch. *adj.* Stiff; precise; rigid.

If this will not do, 'tis but misrepresenting sobriety as a *starch* and formal, and virtue as a laborious and slavish, thing.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 230.

Starch. *v. a.* Stiffen with starch.

Her goodly countenance I've seen
Set off with kerchief *starch'd* and pinners clean.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 57.

Stárchamber. *s.* Old criminal court of equity, now abolished.

There is a royal court o' the *star-chamber*
Will scatter all these mists, disperse these vapours,
And clear the truth. *B. Jonson, The New Inn*, v. 5.

[They] doe sit in a place which is called the *starre-chamber*, eyther because it is full of windowes, or because at the first all the roofe thereof was decked with images of starres gilted.—*Smith, Commonwealth*, b. iii. ch. iv. (Rich.)

That court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reign, the *star-chamber*, still keeps its name, which was not taken from the stars with which its roof is said to have been painted (which were obliterated even before the time of Queen Elizabeth), but from the starra (Hebrew Shetar) or Jewish covenants, which were deposited there by Richard I. in chests under three locks. No starr was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories; here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I.—*Pennant, London*, p. 122. (Rich.)

Thus it was the Court of *Star-chamber* (as the old court of the King's Concilium Ordinarium was now called) exercised an extensive and anomalous jurisdiction, by means of which men were arbitrarily fined and imprisoned, and often suffered cruel mutilations for any alleged misconduct which the lords and prelates of the council or any minister of the crown might think fit to impute to them.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution*, ch. xv.

No attempt was made after the Restoration to revive some of the instruments of royal misgovernment which the Long Parliament had overthrown. The Court of *Star-chamber* had been abolished, nor was it ever revived.—*Id.*, ch. xvi.

Used *adjectivally.*

I'll make a *starchamber* matter of it: if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esq.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Stárched. *part. adj.*

1. Stiffened with starch.

Who? this in the *starched* beard?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. Stiff; precise; formal.

As supercilious . . . as a *starcht* gallant is of any thing that may disorder his dress. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 614.

Does the Gospel any where prescribe a *starched* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners?—*Swift.*

Stárchedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Starched; stiffness; formality.

Chancing to smile at the Moor's deportment, as not answering the *starchedness* of his own nation.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary*, p. 105: 1671.

Stárcher. *s.* One whose trade is to starch.

The taylors, *starchers*, semsters.
Marston, What you will.

Stárchly. *adv.* In a starch manner; stiffly; precisely.

In answer to all this, I might with good pretence enough talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at.—*Swift, Letter* (in *Sheridan's Life of Swift*): 1704.

Stare. *s.* [A.S. *stare*, *staer*, *stærn.*] Starling.

He that hath nothing but language only may be no more praised than a popinjay, a pye, or a *stare*, when they speak featly.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 40.

Stare. *v. n.* [A.S. *starian.*]

1. Look with fixed eyes; look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror.

Look not big, nor *stare* nor fret:
I will be master of what is mine own.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

They were never satisfied with *staring* upon their masts, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings.—*Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet steering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *stare*
At my affliction, and perhaps to insult.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 110.

And, while he *stares* around with stupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dyes.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 34.

Trembling the miscreant stood;
He *stared* and roll'd his haggard eyes around.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 85.

Break out in crackling flames to shun thy snare,
Or hiss a dragon, or a tiger *stare.*
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 591.

Narcissa's nature, tolerably mild,
To make a wash would hardly stew a child,
Has e'en been proved to grant a lover's prayer,
And paid a tradesman once, to make him *stare.*
Pope, Moral Essays, ii.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare?*
Id., Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Through nature and through art she ranged,
And gracefully her subject changed:
In vain; her hearers had no share
In all she spoke, except to *stare.*
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

'Mr. Tupman, we are observed!—we are discovered!' Mr. Tupman looked round. There was the fat boy, perfectly motionless, with his large circular eyes *staring* into the arbour, but without the slightest expression on his face that the most expert physiognomist could have referred to astonishment, curiosity, or any other known passion that agitates the human breast. — *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. viii.

2. Stand out prominent; stand up.

His hair *stareth*, or standeth on end.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Stare. *v. a.* Affect or influence by stares; look at with a stare; look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

Why dost thou not
Try but the virtue of that Gorgon face,
To *stare* me into statue? *Dryden.*

Is it possible for people without scruple to offend against the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *stares* them in the face whilst they are breaking it?—*Locke.*

A bear, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me out of my resolution.—*Addison, Guardian.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres.—*Id., Spectator.*

The High Bailiff of the city, who was himself in daily communication with Ferguson, reported to the Hague that he did not know where to find a single one of the refugees; and with this excuse the federal government was forced to be content. The truth was that the English exiles were as well known at Amsterdam, and as much *stared* at in the streets, as if they had been Chinese.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Whence comest thou?—Over Ilsenstein:
The owl was awake in the pale moonshine;
I saw her at rest, in her downy nest,
And she *stared* at me with her broad, bright eye.
Shelley, Translation from Goethe's Faust.

Stare. *s.* Fixed look.

I' the name of something holy, sir, why stand you
In this strange *stare?* *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 3.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glared betwixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *stare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 41.

Stárer. *s.* One who stares; one who looks with fixed eyes.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid *starers*, and of loud huzzas.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 255.

Stárfish. *s.* In *Malacology.* Radiate animal, chief of the genus Asteria; the term, however, has a wider application, and is sometimes given to the whole group of animals allied to, and represented by, the true starfishes.

The beauty and symmetry of the true *starfishes* attracted the attention of such observers of nature as dwelt by the sea-side, from a very early period, and several kinds are noticed by ancient authors. . . . A fanciful analogy between the form of these radiata and the popular notion of a star has originated a name applied to them in most maritime countries,—a name which has given rise to a fine thought or two. As there are stars in the sky, so are there stars in the sea. 'Cœlorum spectare sidera decet juvatque astronomos; physicorum interest stellis marinis visum intendere,' saith Christian Gabriel Fischer, in his preface to Link's volume. Our own poet, James Montgomery, whose inspiration has revelled gloriously among the wonders of nature, beautifully expresses the same analogy:—

The heavens
Were thronged with constellations, and the seas
Strown with their images.
—*E. Forbes, A History of British Starfishes.*

Leaving the Ophiuræ, we are led through a long series of almost imperceptible gradations to the *starfishes*. In these, from the increased size of the body, the rays are united at their origin, and become so much dilated as to contain prolongations of the viscera lodged in their interior; an arrangement not met with in Ophiuræ and other slender-rayed Asteridæ. The dilatation of the central part proceeds, and in the same proportion the rays become obliterated; so that, by degrees, the asteroid shape becomes totally lost by the progressive filling up of the interspaces between the rays; and we arrive ultimately at completely pentagonal forms, the sides of the pentagon being perfectly straight lines.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 438.

In the *star-fishes*, of which the body is flat, the mouth conducts to a wide stomach that fills the disc of the body. It was supposed formerly that this stomach was in all of them a blind sac, as Tiedemann has described it in Asterias aurantiaca. Afterwards Meckel detected in Comatulæ a second opening of the intestinal canal, that lies on the same surface of the body with the mouth.—*Dr. W. Clark, Translation of Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology.*

Stárgazer. *s.* One who contemplates the stars.

Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee.—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 13.

A *star-gazer*, in the height of his celestial observations, tumbled into a ditch.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stárgazing. *s.* Contemplation of the stars.

Stáring. *part. adj.*

1. Gazing with a stare.

He cast on me a *staring* look with colour pale as death. *Surrey, Complaint of a Dying Lover.* (Rich.)

Their *staring* eyes sparkled with fervent fire,
And ugly shapes did nigh the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retire.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Sticking out.

Take off all the *staring* straws and jags in the hive, and make them smooth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Star-jelly. *s.* In *Botany.* Cryptogamic plant of the genus Nostoc; Starshot.

Common nostoc, commonly called *star-jelly*, a trembling gelatinous plant that springs up suddenly after rain, is by superstitious persons supposed to possess virtue as a vulnerary, and in pains of the joints.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

Stark. *adj.* [A.S. *stearc* = strong.—The notions of strength and stiffness being allied, this is the origin of Starch.]

1. Strong.

Here be some fowles of night so proud and *starke*,
As can behold the sunne, and never shrinke.
Sir T. Wyatt, in *Puttenham's Art of Poesie*, p. 202. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whose senses all were strait benummed and *stark*.
Spenser.

The north is not so *stark* and cold. *B. Jonson.*

So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough, it breaks the case in two, and slings the seed.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Stiff in death; dead.

How found you him?—
Stark, as you see. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

3. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

4. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn *stark* fools, and subjects fit
For sport of boys and rabble wit.
Butler, Hudibras.

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense.—*Collier.*

With *stiff*.

Many a nobleman lies *stiff* and *stark*
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.

I sought to close mine eyes,
But like the balls, their lids were *stiff* and *stark*;
I would have risen, but ere that I could rise,
My parched skin was split with piercing agonies.
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.

In the following extract the sense is not evident; perhaps *rigorous* (as in *rigorous* weather) is as near an equivalent as exists.

From the *stark* night of vapours the dim rain is driven,
And the lightning let loose, like a deluge from heaven,
She sees the black trunks of the water-spout spin;
And bend as if heaven were raining in
From the skirts of the thundercloud.
Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

Used *adverbially*.

Then are the best but *stark* naught; for open suspecting others comes of secret condemning themselves.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beast, amazed
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,
Became *stark* blind, and all his senses dozed,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe himself at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new notions?—*Locke.*

Common in combination with *mad*.

He is *stark mad*, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

Those seditious, that seemed moderate before, became desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark mad*; whence tumults, confused hallooings and howlings.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Especially with *staring*.

In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribands, *stark staring mad*, brandishing his sword.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

'It seems,' said the Earl of Derby, 'that Old England, who takes a frolicsome brain-fever once every two or three years, for the benefit of her doctors, and the purification of the torpid lethargy brought on by peace and prosperity, is now gone *stark staring mad* on the subject of a real or supposed Popish plot.'—*Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak*, ch. v.

Stárkle. *v. n.* ? Startle. *Rare.*

When the newes of those occurrents were flowne farre abroade, and intelligences thereof continually given, one after another, had made Gallus Cæsar to *starckle*.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus*: 1609.

Stárkly. *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly. *Rare.*

As fast lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

Stárless. *adj.* Having no light of stars.

A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starless exposed. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 423.

Cato
Might give them furloughs for another world;
But we, like sentries, are obliged to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour.
Dryden.

Stárlight. *s.* Light of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* sheen.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 655.

They danced by *starlight* and the friendly moon.
Dryden.

Used *adjectivally*.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 547.

The *starlight* smile of children, the sweet looks
Of women, the fair breast from which I fed,
The murmur of the unreposing brooks,
And the green light which shifting overhead, ...
These sights and sounds did nurse my spirits' folded powers. *Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.*

Stárlike. *adj.*

1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness.—*Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

These reasons moved her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

Stárling. *s.* [*stare.*] In *Ornithology.* Bird of the genus Sturnus.

I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

A specimen of the red-winged *starling* of America (*Sturnus predatorius*) came into the possession of J. H. Gurney, Esq., in a fresh state, during June 1842, and was said to have been shot near Barton Broad, and to have had another of the same species in company with it. It was a male bird, in good condition, and almost adult plumage; the stomach full of the remains of beetles. I have detailed these circumstances, as it seems probable, if these points were so, that these foreign visitants intended to nest here. Wilson says they resort to low grounds where reeds and alders grow, for that purpose, and that the bird in America is often termed marsh blackbird, or swamp bird.—*Farrell, History of British Birds.*

Starpáved. *adj.* Studded with stars.

In progress through the road of heaven *starpaved*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 976.

Starproóf. *adj.* Impervious to starlight.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton, Arcades*, 88.

Star-rede. *s.* [A.S. *rede* = counsel.] Doctrine of the stars; astrology. *Obsolete.*

Ægyptian wisards old,
Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Stárred. *adj.*

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune: (commonest as the *second element* in a *compound*; as, *ill-starred* = born under a malignant star).

2. Decorated with stars.

That *starr'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton, Il Penseroso*, 19.

Star-reed. *s.* [probably a coined word translating the Spanish combination as given in the extract.] Peruvian plant of the genus Aristolochia.

The A. fragrantissima, called in Peru, Bejuca de la Estrella, or *star-reed*, is highly esteemed in Peru, as a remedy against dysenteries, malignant inflammatory fevers, colds, rheumatic pains, &c. The root is the part used.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

Stárry. *adj.*

1. Decorated with stars; abounding with stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky!
Pope, Pastorals, Winter

That *starry* night, with its clear silence, sent
Tameless resolve which laughed at misery
Into my soul. *Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.*

The night is *starry* and cold, my friend,
And the New-year blithe and bold, my friend,
Comes up to take his own.
Tennyson, The Death of the Old Year.

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser*

Heaven and earth's compacted frame
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 980.

Of old sat Freedom on the heights,
The thunders breaking at her feet:
Above her shook the *starry* lights:
She heard the torrents meet. *Tennyson.*

Ah, bear me with thee, smoothly borne,
Dip forward under *starry* light,
And move me to my marriage-morn
And round again to happy night. *Id.*

3. Resembling stars.

Behold the Nereids under the green sea,
Their wavering limbs borne on the wind-like stream,
Their white arms lifted o'er that streaming hair
With garlands pied and *starry* sea-flower crowns,
Hastening to grace their mighty sister's joy.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Stárshoot. *s.* Star-jelly; Star-shot.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star.—*Boyle.*

Stárshooter. *s.* Contemptuous term applied to the earlier observers of the heavens by means either of the quadrant or the telescope.

When navigators first began to make observations with instruments on deck, the self-sufficient called them *starshooters*, and, when a star's altitude was taken, would ask them if they had hit it. When the pendulum was first employed in this country to measure time, the incredulous were more than usually happy in their jests upon the swing-swangs, as they called them.—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D., Preface by A. B.*

Stárshot. *s.* Jelly-like matter, sometimes luminous, probably of more kinds than one, popularly mistaken for the remains of a fallen star: (under Star-jelly we find it as a cryptogamic plant; under the present entry as the excrement of a sea-bird).

The gelatinous substance known by the name of *star-shot*, or *star-jelly*, owes its origin to this bird, or some of the kind; being nothing but the half-digested remains of earthworms, on which these birds feed, and often discharge from their stomachs.—*Pennant, British Zoology*, vol. ii. p. 538.

Stárstone. *s.* Fossil framework of certain species of star-fishes, or allied genera.

Hereabout are found *star-stones*; but I was not then advised of it.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 107.

Start. *s.* [A.S.] Tail: (used chiefly in *composition*, as, *redstart* (the bird) = red-tail).

Start. *v. n.* [German, *stürzen.*]

1. Feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.

A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back;
It *started* back. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 461.

In his edicts
He does not blush, or *start*, to style himself
(As if the name of Emperor were base)
Great Lord and God, Domitian.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a friend from whom he *started* to meet the slightest appearance of that servile kindness.—*Bishop Fell.*

As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he starts at sin.
Dryden

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake.
Id., Spanish Friar.

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and solicitous for fear of a surprise.—*Collier Essays, Of Covetousness.*

'Tis sweet to see, from half-past five to six,
The long wax candles with short cotton wicks,
Touched by the lamplighter's Promethean art,
Start into light and make the lighter start.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Crabbe.

Then they *started* from their places,
Moved with violence, changed in hue,
Caught each other with wild grimaces,
Half invisible to the view.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Rise suddenly: (commonly with *up*).

There *started up*, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, a new Presbyterian sect, which tendered a form of discipline to the queen, and to the state.—*White.*

Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound.
Lord Roscommon.

They *starting up* beheld the heavy sight.
Dryden.

The mind often works in search of some hidden idea, though sometimes they *start up* in our minds of their own accord.—*Locke.*

Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start up* from the dead.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 462.

3. Move with sudden quickness.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. *Cleaveland.*

A spirit, fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

4. Shrink; wince.

With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

5. Deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whensoever any of them *starteth* out.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Th' old drudging sun from his long-beaten way
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day;
The jocund orbs shall break their measured pace,
And stubborn poles change their allotted place.
Cowley.

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules.
Creech.

Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild imagination.—*Watts.*

6. Set out from the barrier at a race.

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 182.

When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 165.

7. Set out on any pursuit.

Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart still yoked with heart.
Waller.

People, when they have made themselves weary, set up their rest upon the very spot where they *started*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other.—*Collier.*

Some honourable gentlemen know what it is to run a horse that has been weighted. I heard the other day of a horse that won every race in which it *started* up to a certain period, when it was for the first time weighted. It then lost the race, and it is reported in the annals of the turf that it never won a race afterwards.—*Bright, Speeches, Russia*, June 7, 1855, vol. i. p. 518.

Start. *v. a.*

1. Alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Being full of supper and distempering draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? *Id., Othello*, i. 1.

The very print of a fox-foot would have *started* ye.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Make to start or fly hastily from a hiding-place; rouse by a sudden disturbance.

The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

I *started* from its vernal bower
The rising game, and chased from flower to flower.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 425.

3. Bring into motion; produce to view or notice; produce unexpectedly.

Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier design, to *start* and follow another of less moment.—*Bishop Sprat.*

The present occasion has *started* the dispute amongst us.—*Leslie.*

Insignificant cavils may be *started* against every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonstration.—*Addison.*

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse.—*Id., Freeholder.*

The 'Pimlico Review' had been *started* originally to support the Church, ... and to maintain the cause of aristocracy, which it did by employing the language of Billingsgate.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. viii.

4. Discover; bring within pursuit.

The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Put suddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternon.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Start. *s.*

1. Motion of terror; sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

These flaws and *starts* ... would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;
Against his bosom bounced his heaving heart.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 555.

2. Sudden rousing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Base inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Several *starts* of fancy off-hand look well enough; but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought.—*Addison.*

Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul?
Id., Cato.

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had crost her tongue;
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtile ways be narrow straits;
Thy curtesy but sudden *starts*;
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits.
B. Jonson.

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry: but all her motions are gradual.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of passion, is not enough to take leave upon.—*Collier.*

5. Quick spring or motion; push.

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*.—*Bacon.*

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound; and the slacker they are, or less wound up, the baser the sound.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing, but by some subtile freezing principle which as suddenly shoots into it?—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* casting his proper lot. *Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of first performance is all.—*Bacon.*

Get the start. Begin before another; obtain advantage over another.

Get the start of the majestick world.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party during that time doth cautelously *get the start* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things 'in statu quo prius.'—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Doubtless some other heart
Will *get the start*;
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*

Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had *got* so much *the start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 145.

She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, dedication.

The reason why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have so much *got the start* in growth of other sciences, may be resolved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former discoverers.—*Glanville.*

The French year has *got the start* of ours more in the works of nature than in the new stile.—*Addison.*

Stárter. *s.* One who, that which, starts.

1. One who shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no *starter*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 605.

2. One who suddenly moves a question or objection.

3. Dog that rouses the game; springer. *Rare.*

If Sheridan was not the stanchest hound in the pack, he was at least the best *starter*.—*Delany.*

Stárthistle. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

Starthistle is a name applied to some species of Centaurea; viz. the Jersey *starthistle*, and the yellow *starthistle*, or St. Barnaby's thistle.—*C. W. Johnson, The Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Stárting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who starts.

Fear, like a terrible voice, wakens the soul by *startings*, and so seizes it that it remains insensible to every thing, except that stroke of astonishment that beats it.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 137: 1658.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection; and, therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to anything, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Nor fright thy nurse
With midnight *startings*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 258.

Stárting-hole. *s.* Evasion; loophole.

By the same tergiversation and *starting-hole* he avoideth the woordes of Christe himselfe.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, Dd. 4. b.: 1550.

What trick, what *starting-hole*, canst thou find out, to hide thee from this open shame?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

The ludicrousness and fugitiveness of our wanton reason might otherwise find out many *starting-holes*.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. i.

Stárting-post. *s.* Barrier from which the race begins; place, in a race, to start from, when it is a post or barrier of any kind; starting-place generally.

It seems to be rather a 'terminus a quo,' that a true principle as a *starting-post* is none of the horses' legs.—*Boyle.*

Stárting-place. *s.* Place to start from.

Should some god tell me that I should be born,
And cry again, his offer I would scorn;
Ashamed, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting-place*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. i.

Stártingly. *adv.* In a starting manner; with sudden fits; with frequent intermission.

Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash?
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Stártle. *v. n.* Move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction?
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Stártle. *v. a.*

1. Fright; shock; impress with sudden terror, surprise, or alarm.

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *startle* the dull night
From his watch tower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise.
Milton, L'Allegro, 41.

The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle* us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers seemed to believe that they had bodies.—*Locke.*

Incest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul:
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,
And nature sickens at the shocking sound.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Now the leaf
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove,
Oft *startling* such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, 987.

2. Deter; make to deviate.

They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness.—*Ibid.*

Stártle. *s.* Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased at the accident.—*Spectator.*

Stártled. *part. adj.* Caused to start; surprised.

With *startled* eye,
Such whispering waked her.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 26.

Stártling. *part. adj.*

1. Causing a startle.

The *startling* steed was seized with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 701.

The short man . . . gave four or five most *startling* double knocks, of eight or ten knocks a piece.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxvi.

2. Strong term for surprising.

It is a little *startling* to read that, of the two chief universities in Christendom for the study of theology, the English University was looked upon as remarkable for activity of imagination, and boldness amounting to temerity, in subtle speculations, while Paris was marked by its solid and safe theology, and for its almost excessive deference to antiquity.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of England*, ch. xii.

Stártup. *s.* One who comes suddenly into notice.

That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

In a maner all husbandmen doe, we are *startups*, sunt omnes pene agricolæ soccati.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 211: 1608.

Upon my life his marriage with that *startup*,
That snake this good queen cockered in her bosom.
R. Broome.

Stártup. *adj.* Suddenly come into notice.

A new *start-up* sect.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 262.

Stártup. *s.* [?] High shoe; galage.

The sheepcote first hath been her nursery,
Where she hath worne her idle infancy,
And in high *startups* walk'd the pastured plains.
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

But Hob and John of the country, they stept in churlishly in their high *startups*.—*R. Greene.*

When not a shepherd, anything that could,
But greased his *startups* black as autumn's snow.
Drayton, Eclogues, ix.

Home I came againe, in a manner distraught, and uncertain what to do for thought. I sit down to rest myselfe: some of my men comes to me and pulls off my *startups*, others I see hasting to lay the supper and make ready the cloth.—*Terence, in English*, 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

Draw close into the covert, lest the wet,
Which falls like lazy mists upon the ground,
Soak through your *startups*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Let me see your work;
Fie upon't, what a thread's here! a poor cobbler's wife
Would make a finer to sew a clown's rent *startup*.
Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

This was a stupid lout, seemingly a farmer's boy, in a gray jerkin, with his head bare, his hose about his heels, and huge *startups* upon his feet.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxiv.

Starvátion. *s.* Condition of that which is starved; process of starving.

Starve. *v. n.*

1. Perish; be destroyed. *Obsolete.*

To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *starve*.
Fairfax.

2. Perish with hunger: (with *with* or *for*; *of* less properly).

Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving with* hunger and cold, set before us, nobody would doubt which to choose.—*Locke.*

An animal that *starves of* hunger, dies feverish and delirious.—*Arbuthnot.*

Reach him up that distaff
With flax upon it: though no Omphale,
Nor you a second Hercules, as I take it,
As you spin well at my command, and please me,
Your wages, in the coarsest bread and water,
Shall be proportionable.—I'll *starve* first.—
That's as you please. *Massinger, The Picture*, iv. 2.

3. Be killed with cold: (with *with* or *for*).

Have I seen the naked *starve for* cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd?
Sandys, Paraphrase on Job.

4. Suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 149.

5. Be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of sun.—*Woodward, Natural History.*

Written *sterve*, probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Seven months he so her kept in bitter smart,
Because his sinful lust she would not serve,
Until such time as noble Britomart
Released her, that else was like to *sterve*,
Through cruel knife that her dear heart did kerve.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Starve. *v. a.*

1. Kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his cousin king,
That wish'd him on the barren mountains *starved*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words:
To push this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murther.
Prior, Alma, iii. 234.

If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves.—*Pope.*

2. Subdue by famine.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, *starved*, and ravenous.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting *starve* the untamed disease.
Dryden.

Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their convoy of provisions from Africa.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 600.

4. Deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive.—*Locke.*

Stárvedly. *adv.* As one who is starved.

Securitie and ignorance may scatter some refuse morsels of joy, savored with much bitternesse, or maybe like some boasting house-keeper, which keepeth open doores for one day with much cheere, and lives *starvedly* all the yeare after.—*Bishop Hall, Meditations.* (Ord MS.)

Stárveling. *s.* One who is thin, chilled, and weak for want of nourishment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old Sir John hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 1.

Now thy alms is given, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and calling them *starvelings*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stárveling. *adj.* Hungry; lean; pining.

The thronging clusters thin
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender autumn. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, i. 388.

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains!
Swift, On Poetry.

Stárwort. *s.* In *Botany.* Term laxly applied to any plant which shows like a star; more especially to the members of the genus Aster; the *water-starworts* are of the genus Callitriche; the *shavegrass*, or *starwort*, of the genus Equisetum.

This herbe is called in Greeke Ἀστὴρ Ἀττικός, and also βουβώνιον; in Latin, Aster Atticus, and Inguinalis; of some Asterion, Asteriscon, and Hyophthalmon; in High Dutch, Megerkraut; in Spanish, Bobas; in French, Estrille, and Asper goutte menne; in English, *Starwoort* and Sharewoort.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 490: 1633.

The water *starworts* are annual aquatic plants, which grow in ditches, ponds, or lakes. There are two native species, the vernal water *starwort*, and the autumnal water *starwort*.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmers' Encyclopædia.*

Statárian. *adj.* Disciplined.

I have made bold to bring a new adopted son of mine to beg a detachment of your *statarian* soldiers to escort him into the regions of physiology and pathology.—*Search* (i.e. *Tucker*), *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. xxiii.

Statárianly. *adv.* In a statarian manner.

Your skirmishing parties, call them cohorts or cowhearts, shall never drive my *statarianly* disciplined battalion from its ground.—*Search*, (i.e. *Tucker*), *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. xxiii (Rich.)

Státary. *adj.* Fixed; settled.

The set and *statary* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition.—*Sir T. Browne.*

State. *s.* [Lat. *status*, etymologically the *standing* (Lat. *sto* = I stand) position, condition, or relation in which anything occurs. The connection between this and that which, by representing a state, *establishes* something relating to the state represented, originates two series of meanings, which are found in the word under notice. This gives us (1) from the primary Latin form *status*, the series of terms connected with *condition*; (2) the series connected with *estate* (Fr. *état*), suggesting nobility or privilege of some kind or other, carrying with it political rights. Hence the close affinity between the *States* = body politic, and the *States* = the constituents thereof.

To distinguish between the origin of a word derived directly from the Latin *status*, and one from the immediate root of *estate*, is difficult. Hence, in the present entry, the two classes are dealt with as one; in other words, between the immediate derivatives from *status* and the immediate derivatives from the root of *estate* no distinction is drawn.

In the previous editions there is no separate entry. The derivatives from *état*, however, are noted separately.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
Secure. *Milton, Comus*, 407.

Their sins have the aggravation of being sins against grace, and forsaking and departing from God, which respect makes the *state* of apostates as the most unexcusable, so the most desperately dangerous state.—*Hammond.*

Thus have his prayers for others altered and amended the state of his own heart.—*Law.*

Relate what Latium was, her ancient kings,
Declare the past and present *state* of things.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 54.

Like the papist's is your poet's *state*,
Poor and disarm'd. *Pope, Satires of Donne*, sat. ii.

2. Modification of anything.

Keep the state of the question in your eye.—*Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression: (here *status* = *statio*, a standing-place).

The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is compleat at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having passed two general motions; that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its state and declination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. Estate; signiory; possession: (here the connection is with *estate*).

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

Canst thou ever hope
T' enjoy a quiet bed with her whose father
Ruined thy *state?*
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Your *state*, my lord, again is yours.
Id., The Fatal Dowry, v. 2.

5. Person of high rank; principal person in the government; notable.

The archbishop of Grenada saying to the archbishop of Toledo, that he much marvelled, he, being so great a *state*, would visit hospitals.—*Wits, Fits, and Fancies*: 1614.

Generally in the *plural*.

Our great admiral
With other *states*, being invited guests,
He does entreat you to appear among them
In some fresh habit.
Massinger, The Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

'Tis a goodly pile, this.
But better by the owner. But most rich
In the great *states* it covers.
Id., The Great Duke of Florence, v. 2.
The bold design
Pleased highly those infernal *states*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 386.

6. Mode of government.
No *state* can be named wherein any part of the body of those imperial laws hath the just force of a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly induced it.—*Selden.*

Often with the *definite article*. The community; public; commonwealth.
If anything more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health sake.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.
What he got by fortune,
It was *the state* that now must make his right.
Daniel.
A *state's* anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
The state hath given you licence to stay on land for the space of six weeks.—*Bacon.*
It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with particular loss to many of the people, than that all the people should be well, and *the state* of the kingdom altogether lost.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
I found not one
In all *the states* and kingdoms that I passed through
Worthy to be her second.
Massinger, The Emperor of the East, i. 1.
For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*
Since they all live by begging, it were better for *the state* to keep them.—*Graunt.*
These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules *the state*:
He hears and judges.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 763.

Single state. In Shakespear = individuality.
My thought, whose murther is but fantastical,
Shakes so my *single state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

7. Civil power, as opposed to, or contrasted with, ecclesiastical.
The same criminal may be absolved by the church, and condemned by the *state*; absolved or pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church.—*Leslie.*

8. Republic, or government not monarchical, as opposed to a regal government.
Well monarchies may own religion's name,
But *states* are atheists in their very fame.
Dryden, Satire on the Dutch.
They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops.—*Sir W. Temple.*

9. Rank; condition; quality.
Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.
High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies.
Fairfax.

10. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.
He hath more, and even
As Pompey's dignity, Augustus' *state*,
Antony's bounty, and great Julius' fortune,
With Cato's resolution.
Massinger, The Roman Actor.
When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse.
Lord Roscommon.
Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown.
Dryden.
There kings received the marks of sov'reign pow'r:
In *state* the monarchs march'd, the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 234.
To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of *state*.—*Collier.*
At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 281.
If God has delivered me up to evil spirits, to be dragged by them to places of torments, could it be any comfort to me that they found me upon a bed of *state*?—*Law.*

11. Dignity; grandeur.
She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
The swan ... rows her *state* with oary feet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 440.
He was well stay'd, and in his gait
Preserved a grave majestick *state*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 427.
Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again?
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.
He will consider, not what *arts*, or methods, or application will soonest make him richer and greater than his brethren, or remove him from a shop to a life of *state* and pleasure; but will consider what arts, what methods, what application can make worldly business most acceptable to God, and make a life of trade a life of holiness, devotion, and piety. —*Law.*

12. Seat of dignity; emblazoned canopy over the same: (this distinction is sometimes neglected; in the first edition of Mac Flecnoe, Dryden writes *state*; in the second he substitutes *throne*; the word was then growing obsolete). *Obsolete.*
This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and this cushion my crown.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with silver and silk.—*Bacon.*
His high throne ... under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was placed. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 445.
It is your seat; which with a general suffrage,
[Offering Timoleon the *state*],
As to the supreme magistrate Sicily tenders,
And prays Timoleon to accept.
Massinger, The Bondman, i. 1.
We have spoken, ladies,
And now expect your sentence.
[The ladies descend from the *state*.]
Id., The Great Duke of Florence, v. 2.
As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an elbow chair.—*Arbuthnot.*

Used *adjectivally*.
The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. —*Arbuthnot.*
That a *state* trial so conducted was little better than a judicial murder had been, during the proscription of the Whig party, a fundamental article of the Whig creed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.
The time has gone by for the establishment of a new *state* church.—*Bright, Speeches.*

State. *v. a.*
1. Settle; regulate.
This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendship.—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

2. Represent in all the circumstances of modification.
Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and confess the same God, may not ask in the same form.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead.—*Dryden.*
I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and natural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the most absolute condemnation of it.—*Law.*
Twenty years ago, when I stated in this house the things, or nearly the things, I stated recently, and shall *state* to-night, he ... was making speeches of exactly the same import.—*Bright, Speeches.*

Státecraft. *s.* Skill in political management.
The Normans were contentious in the extreme. They were unscrupulous in *statecraft*. They were remorseless in vindictive, and even in precautionary cruelty.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of England*, ch. vii.

Státed. *part. adj.* Settled.
This is so *stated* a rule, that all the casuists press it in all cases of damage.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestionable fee of his office.—*Addison.*

Státedly. *adv.* Regularly; not occasionally.
Why should not the body assume *statedly* the air of a thing, to which it is so often obliged to suit itself?—*Philosophical Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 218.

Státehouse. *s.* Stadthouse.
Is it no citie, if there be mud-walles; half-broken low cottages unequally built; no *statehouse*?—*Bishop Hall, Against the Brownists*, § 9. (Ord MS.)
Every town hath his garrison; and the keyes of the gates in the night time are not trusted but in the *statehouse*.—*Fellthan, On the Low Countries.* (Ord MS.)

Státelily. *adv.* In a stately manner.
Aye, Gilbert, God forgive thee for thy sins!
Thou steppest *statelily* the only walk
Thou hast to take upon this solid earth;
Full many a better man less bravely dieth.
H. Taylor, Philip von Artevelde, Part I. v. 9.

Státeliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stately.
1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity.
We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.—*South, Sermons.*
For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse?—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.
Agenor, glad such punctual ready bliss
Did on his own design itself obtrude,
Swell'd his vast looks to bigger *stateliness*.
Beaumont, Psyche.
She hated *stateliness*; but wisely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*
Let us not be unjust to this class of persons [the German aristocracy]. It is a poor error to figure them as wrapt up in ceremonial *stateliness*, avoiding the most gifted man of a lower station; and for their own supercilious triviality, themselves avoided by all truly gifted men.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Státely. *adj.*
1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent.
A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 6.
These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not show herself at the first visit.—*South, Sermons.*
He many a walk traversed
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 434.
Revered Isabel, the crown and head,
The *stately* flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect wifehood and pure lowlihead.
Tennyson, Isabel.
Thus her heart rejoices greatly,
Till a gateway she discerns,
With armorial bearings *stately*,
And beneath the gate she turns.
Id., The Lord of Burleigh.

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.
He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan.—*Dryden.*

Státely. *adv.* In a stately manner.
Ye that *stately* tread, or lowly creep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 201.

Státement. *s.*
1. Arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances.

2. Facts or circumstances so arranged; thing stated.
The greatest clearness of apprehension; quickness sufficient, and not extreme, which, in a judge, is perilous, often allied with impatience, and apt to degenerate into hastiness; admirable perspicuity of *statement*, whether delivering his opinion to the court and the bar, or giving his directions to a jury; conciseness with clearness; these were the contributions which his understanding made towards the formation of his judicial character.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*
It is not caprice, but a most sure instinct, which has led [Niebuhr] to seize on some particular passage of a careless or ill-informed writer, and to perceive in it marks of most important truth; while on other occasions he has set aside the *statements* of the same writer with no deference to his authority whatever.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xiii.
The whole army thus assembled amounted, according to the *statement* of Plutarch, to forty thousand men.—*Ibid.* ch. xxiv.
Diodorus states positively that the Roman army marched out across the Tiber. It is true that he seems to have supposed the Alia to have been on the right bank of the Tiber; but this confusion arose probably from his finding no notice of the Romans recrossing the river before the battle. His first *statement* is probable, and seems to me to explain the extreme suddenness with which the battle on the Alia took place.—*Ibid.* note.

Státemonger. *s.* One who is versed in the arts of government; overbusy politician.
I would therefore see the most subtile *statemonger* in the world chalk out a way for his majestie to mediate. — *Lord Keeper Williams, Letter Cabal*, p. 111: 1622.

Státeroom. *s.* Magnificent room in a palace or great house.

Státesman. *s.*

1. Politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman.* *B. Jonson.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman.*—*Pope.*

War is the *statesman's* game, the priest's delight,
The lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's trade.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

The tyranny of William displayed less of passion or insolence than of that indifference about human suffering, which distinguishes a cold and far-sighted *statesman.* Impressed by the frequent risings of the English at the commencement of his reign, and by the recollection, as one historian observes, that the mild government of Canute had only ended in the expulsion of the Danish line—he formed the scheme of riveting such fetters upon the conquered nation, that all resistance should become impracticable.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. viii.

Bards make new poems,
Thinkers new schools,
Statesmen new systems,
Critics new rules.
Look, ah, what genius,
Art, science, wit!
Soldiers like Cæsar,
Statesmen like Pitt.
Arnold, Bacchanalia, or, The New Age.

2. One employed in public affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough.—*South, Sermons.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the phrase of a late *statesman,* the pasture is not large enough.—*Addison.*

Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

3. One who occupies his own estate; small landholder.

Státesmanship. *s.* Skill in political legislation and action.

A perfect connoisseur in *statesmanship.*
Churchill, The Candidate. (Ord MS.)

In the ultimate crisis, at least, of Venetian liberty, that solemn mockery of *statesmanship* was exhibited to contempt.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. iii.

Státeswoman. *s.* Female statesman.

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stateswoman!*
B. Jonson.

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions of our *stateswomen.*—*Addison.*

Státic. *adj.* Statical.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of winter, according to experience, and the *statick* aphorisms of Sanctorius.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Státical. *adj.* Static.

At first we might expect, perhaps, that since *statical* forces come under the general notion of cause, the mode of measuring them would be derived from the second axiom of causation, that causes are measured by their effects. But we find that the application of this axiom is controlled by the limitation which we noticed, after stating that axiom, namely the condition that the causes shall be capable of addition. Further, as we have seen, a *statical* force produces no other effect than this, that it balances some other *statical* force; and hence, the measure of *statical* forces is necessarily dependent upon their balancing, that is upon the equality of action and reaction. That the *statical* forces are capable of addition is involved in our conception of such forces. —*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences,* pt. i. b. iii. ch. vi. § 4.

The duality of aspect demands duality of name. Add to this, that if we class those attributes in respect of which the object is active while the subject is passive, as dynamical; and if we class as *statical,* those in respect of which the subject is active while the object is passive; then we must class as statico-dynamical, those in respect of which subject and object are both active.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

If one by a *statical* engine could regulate his insensible perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout. —*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Státically. *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

A machine is an instrument by which force or motion may be transmitted and modified as to its quantity and direction. There are two ways in which a machine may be applied, and which give rise to a division of mechanical science into parts denominated statics and dynamics; the one including the theory of equilibrium, and the other the theory of motion. When a machine is considered *statically,* it is viewed as an instrument by which forces of determinate quantities and directions are made to balance other forces of other quantities and other directions. If it be viewed dynamically, it is considered as a means by which certain motions of determinate quantity and direction may be made to produce other motions in other directions and quantities.—*Kater and Lardner,* in *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Mechanics,* § 222.

Státics. *s. pl.* Branch of mechanics treating of equilibrium, or balance of motive power.

This is a catholick rule of *staticks,* that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and, if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole.—*Bentley.*

We must first turn our attention to a technical distinction of mechanics into two portions according as the forces about which we reason produce rest or motion; the former portion is termed *statics,* the latter dynamics. If a stone fall, or a weight put a machine in motion, the problem belongs to dynamics; but if the stone rest upon the ground, or a weight be merely supported by a machine, without being raised higher, the question is one of *statics.* In *statics* forces balance each other, or keep each other in equilibrium.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences,* pt. i. b. iii. ch. vi. §§ 2, 3.

To these names ought to be added that of Stephen Hales, whose Vegetable *Statics,* published in 1727, and Haemastatics, published in 1733, carried both vegetable and animal physiology considerably farther than any preceding work either English or foreign. —*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 168.

Státing. *verbal abs.* Statement.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stating* of the question; and particularly that by those which thus state it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of fundamentals. — *Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Státion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *statio, -onis.*]

1. Act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of *stations* given them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. State of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet, where there are no joints.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Spot where anyone is placed.

The seditious remained within their *station,* which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The planets in their *station* listening stood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 563.

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place. —*Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song.
Creech.

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station* and an even plain;
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-shade is crown'd?
Prior, Solomon, i. 67.

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be used in some *station* or other.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. —*Nelson.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much dispute.—*Id.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept, I see,
Their *station.* *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vii. 145.

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station* in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle.—*Dryden.*

Henry resolved that Becket should succeed [Archbishop Theobald] in the . . . See of Canterbury. Becket remonstrated. . . . He knew well the imperious and violent temper of the king, and the certainty of their friendship being turned to bitter hate, if he should in his new *station* thwart the royal will. . . . He may have felt that if he were to assume the *station* of the highest ecclesiastic in England . . . he could no longer be the mere instrument of kingly will, without contracting a degree of baseness and guilt, from which his soul revolted.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of England,* ch. ix.

9. See extract.

Stations, in Ecclesiastical Antiquities [are] the weekly fasts of Wednesdays and Fridays. These were omitted between Easter and Whitsuntide. They terminated at three in the afternoon; hence sometimes called Semijejunia. Saturday was made a station day by the council of Elvira; and this, it is said, led to the gradual neglect of the Wednesday *station* in the Western church.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

10. See extract.

The term *station* is also applied to certain points in the narrative of the passage of Christ from the judgment-seat to the cross, which are selected by the Roman Church as subjects for meditation, and are well known through the pictorial representations common in Roman Catholic churches.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

11. In *Botany.* See extract.

The various peculiarities which characterize different '*stations,*' can scarcely be appreciated. Those which possess a very general resemblance, may still differ in some important circumstance by which the existence, or at least the prevalence of some peculiar species may be determined. Thus a marsh may be formed by salt and fresh water mixed in different proportions; two tracts in other respects alike, may be very differently exposed to the prevalence of winds, or the influence of sea breezes, &c. Independently of these modifying circumstances, we may enumerate about sixteen tolerably well-defined *stations,* to one or other of which the different plants of every flora will be found more particularly attached. . . . Greater uncertainty prevails respecting the different habitations of plants than their *stations.*— *Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany,* pt. ii. §§ 308–309.

Státion. *v. a.* Assign to a certain post, rank, or place.

He gained the brow of the hill, where the English phalanx was *stationed.*—*Lord Lyttelton.*

The commanding officer of the troops on board of one of our ships asked where his men should be *stationed?* He was told that they could be of no use; that they were not near enough for musquetry, and were not wanted at the guns; and had, therefore, better go below. This, he said, was impossible; it would be a disgrace that could never be wiped away. They were therefore drawn up upon the gangway, to satisfy this cruel point of honour; and there, without the possibility of annoying the enemy, they were mown down.—*Southey, Life of Nelson,* ch. vii.

Státionary. *adj.* [Fr. *stationnaire.*]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Mine own businesses are rather *stationary* than retrograde.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains,* p. 565.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed *stationary,* I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that it should be moved no more. —*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

In astronomy a planet is said to be at its station, or to be *stationary,* when its motion in right ascension ceases, or its apparent place in the ecliptic remains for a few days unaltered.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Státioner. *s.*

1. Bookseller.

Such other places, where little markets are kept; as at Brussels, Lovaine, &c. I will not enter into particulars concerning such places; your own consciences are best witnesses what pernicious projects, what calumnious detractions, are there on foote: I only say, that your standing *stationers,* and assistants at your miracle-markets, and miracle-forges, are for most part of lewdest life.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist,* p. 174: 1616.

Hitherto no *stationer* has lost by me.—*Fuller.*

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in his *shop.*—*Dryden.*

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
(The field of glory is a field for all),
Glory and gain the industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 31.

The company of *stationers* existed long before the invention of printing. A *stationer,* therefore, was a dealer who kept a shop or stall, as distinguished from an itinerant vendor, whether of books or broomsticks. — *Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language,* p. 336: (2nd ed.)

2. Dealer in Stationery.

Státionery. *s.* See extract.

Stationery, a term which is not very well defined, but which is now commonly understood to desig-

nate the pens, ink, paper, wax, wafers, and other materials necessary to the writing of letters, including pen-knives, erasers, &c. Formerly the term had a wider signification, stationer and bookseller being held to be synonymous. And hence it is that the Stationers' Company formerly comprised, and continues to comprise, all the more eminent booksellers and publishers of the Metropolis. The name has no doubt been derived from the stationes (stations) that were assigned in the forum at Rome to the vendors of books, which were classed among the (sic) 'mercium vilissimarum.'— *M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

The term *stationery* is derived from the business of booksellers having been anciently carried on entirely in stalls or stations. The *Stationery* Office in London is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing materials; and at the same time it contracts for the printing of all reports and other matters laid before the House of Commons, &c. It consists of a comptroller, a storekeeper, and about thirty clerks and other subordinate officers, and has a branch establishment at Dublin.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Státism. *s.* Policy; arts of government.

The greatest politician is the greatest fool; for he turns all his religion into hypocrisy, into *statisme*, yea into atheisme; making Christianity a very footstoole to policy.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 613: 1639.

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism.*—*South, Sermons*, i. 151.

Státist. *s.* Statesman; politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

Right and lawful
Was never yet found as a marginal note
In the black book of profit. I am sunk
Too low to be buoyed up, it being held
A foolish weakness and disease in *statists*,
In favour of a weak man to provoke
Such as are mighty.
Massinger, Believe as You List, i. 1.

Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 353.

There was a young barrister who had written a pamphlet, and wore spectacles; there was the brother of a Liberal member; there was a *statist* in embryo; there was a leading-article man. All more or less clever—all working men, and pushing men. ... 'Have you seen The Lays of Ancient Rome?' asked somebody across the table. 'I never read poetry,' said the *statist.*—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Statístic. *adj.* Statistical.

Statístic. *s.* [Fr. *statistique.*] See Statistics.

Statístical. *adj.* Relating to, having the character of, constituted by, statistics.

It is scarcely worth while to discuss all the objections which the narrow views of cold-hearted *statistical* writers have suggested against the charity school of this benevolent country.—*Dr. Knox, Sermons*, xxviii. (Rich.)

In 1832 a *statistical* department was organised in the Board of Trade for preparing, classifying, and publishing official returns and information respecting the statistics of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and also respecting foreign states. Mr. Porter was placed at the head of this department; and the numerous volumes of well digested, commodiously arranged returns he has since given to the world afford the best evidence of his zeal and industry.—*M'Culloch, The Literature of Political Economy*, p. 222: 1845.

Statístically. *adv.* In a statistical manner; by means of statistics.

'I was reading a work the other day,' said Egremont, 'that *statistically* proved that the general condition of the people was much better at this moment than it had been at any known period of history.' 'Ah! yes, I know that style of speculation,' said Gerard; 'your gentleman, who reminds you that a working man now has a pair of cotton stockings, and that Harry the Eighth himself was not as well off.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. v.

Statistícian. *s.* One engaged on, employed in, interested in, statistics.

The researches, however, of the best *statisticians* fail to satisfy us.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Statístics. *s.* That part of political philosophy which investigates the several elements of the strength and resources of a state; exhibiting the results in either actual or approximate tables; or, at any rate in a numerical form. Todd names the Statistical Account of the Population, &c., of England and Wales, by Capper, date 1801, and this is probably one of the earliest works in which the name appears. Compare the notice from Richardson. Though the etymology of the term rests on the word *state*, the numerical method involved in the application has led to its extension to other branches of knowledge, e.g. the proportion of German, Latin, French, and other words in the English language has been treated as philological statistics.

Statistick is a word for which we are said to be indebted to a living writer. *Statisticks* is applied to everything that belongs to a state, its population, soil, product, &c.—*Richardson*, in *Dictionary*: 1837.

Statistics is that department of political science which is concerned in collecting and arranging facts illustrative of the condition and resources of a state. To reason upon such facts, and to draw conclusions from them is not within the province of *statistics*; but is the business of the statesman and of the political economist. . . . It would be useless to attempt an enumeration of the various matters that are included in the province of *statistics*; but for the more convenient consideration of the subject it may be divided into:—1. Historical *statistics*, or facts illustrative of the former condition of a state; 2. *Statistics* of population; 3. Of revenue; 4. Of trade, commerce, and navigation; 5. Of the moral, social, and physical condition of the people.—*Cyclopædia of Political, Constitutional, and Forensic Knowledge*: 1849.

The earliest *statistical* calculations—apart from some vague and uncertain guesses as to the currency and population—were made for certain practical purposes, for the granting annuities and affecting insurances, i.e. the first *statistics* were what is called vital *statistics*. Such calculations illustrate better than anything else the nature of a *statistical* induction. . . . *Statistics* in foreign countries are generally supplied from the various administrative bureaux, and are, as a rule, exact and exhaustive. In England the collection of *statistics* is partly the function of government boards (and as far as these can enquire are as good as can be), and, in part, the action of individual observation or research. Thus the customs returns of exports and imports, of shipping, of trade, of railways, are supplied from the Board of Trade: that of the banks and circulation, from the Treasury: that of pauperism, from the Poor Law Board, &c. But some *statistics* of great importance are as yet withheld, or only grudgingly accorded.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Státua. *s.* [Lat.] Statue, of which it is probably the older form. *Obsolete.*

Let there be a fountain, or some fair work of *statuas*, in the middest of this court.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Building.*

The Greeks in that place raised him a *statua.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 242.

Crosses . . . famous for the *statuas* which were placed in them.—*Heylin, History of the Presbyterians.*

Státuary. *s.* [Fr. *statuaire.*]

1. Art of carving images or representations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. One who practices or professes the art of making statues.

As the *statuary*,
That, by the large size of Alcides' foot,
Guess'd at his whole proportion.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets.—*Addison.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone.—*Swift.*

So he [Corporal Trim] stood before my father, my uncle Toby, and Dr. Slop,—so swayed his body, so contracted his limbs, and with such an oratorical sweep throughout the whole figure,—a *statuary* might have modelled from it;—nay, I doubt whether the oldest fellow of a college,—or the Hebrew Professor himself could have mended it.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xvii.

Painters and *statuaries* were by no means a despised or an ill paid class.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

'Shall we be careful in our newspapers, and negligent on our tombstones? Shall we teach our peasantry spelling, and bury them without it? Shall we be learned by the fireside, and illiterate at the grave? Sir, I early perceived this rank abuse, and I exerted myself to rectify it! I put myself in communication with various *statuaries*, and engaged to supply—for a proper but moderate remuneration—proper inscriptions.'—Lepel was charmed. 'You deserve great credit, upon my honour, Mr. Lakker,' he said; 'but give me an example. Is it not difficult to deal with such a variety of persons as you must have to write epitaphs for, and, pardon me, are you not apt to repeat yourself?'—'Mankind is fallible,' said Lakker, with a sigh. 'Some people have thought so. *Statuaries*, sir, I am sorry to say, have made the observation!'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. ix.

Used *adjectivally.*

Painting and the *statuary* art, cousins germans to poetry.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 211.

Státue. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *statua.*] Solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian master.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

They spake not a word:
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Stared each on other. *Id., Richard III.* iii. 7.

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The difference between an animal and an automaton *statue* consists in this, that in the animal we trace the mechanism to a certain point, and then we are stopped; either the mechanism becoming too subtile for our discernment, or something else beside the known laws of mechanism taking place; whereas, in the automaton, for the comparatively few motions of which it is capable, we trace the mechanism throughout.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

Státue. *v. a.* Place as a statue; form as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, loved, and adored;
And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 36.

Státuesque. *adj.* Having the character of a statue.

In such *statuesque*, taper-holding attitude, one fancies De Launay might have left Thuriot, the red clerks of the Bassoché, Curé of Saint-Stephen, and all the tag-rag-and-bobtail of the world, to work their will.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. vi.

Státuette. *s.* Small statue.

There are various species of statues. 1. Those smaller than nature, or *statuettes*. 2. Those of the same size as nature. 3. Those larger than nature, which are called heroic figures. 4. Those which are several times larger than nature, and are called colossal.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Statúminate. *v. a.* [[Lat. *statuminatus*, pass. part. of *statumino.*] Support; underprop. *Rare.*

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee.—*B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Státure. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *statura.*]

1. Height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times come short of, at one-and-twenty.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A creature who might erect
His *stature*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 508.

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man!
Prior, Solomon, i. 551.

We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *stature* has not diminished for above two thousand years.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Edward I. . . . was lofty in *stature*, and so remarkable for length as well as strength of limb, that he is often termed Edward Longshanks by the old writers.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of England*, ch. xiii.

2. Statue. *Obsolete.*

And then before her [Diana's] *stature* strait he told,
Devoutly all his whole petition there.
Mirrour for Magistrates. (Nares by H. and W.)

Those charets glittering bright, and *statures* all of gold,
Of solid masse, more rich than glorious to behold.
Ibid. (Nares by H. and W.)

Those ignorant, which made a God of Nature,
And Nature's God divinely never knew,
Were those to Fortune that first built a *stature*.
Drayton, Legend of the Duke of Normandy.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Státured. *adj.* Endowed with, arrived at, full stature; proportioned: (used as the *second element* in a *compound* rather than as a separate word).

How doth the giant honour seeme
Well *statured* in my fond esteeme!
J. Hall, Poems, p. 93: 1646.

Státus. *s.* [Lat.] State: (chiefly used in the ablative case with the relative pronoun, i.e. as *in statu quo*; this being part of a longer combination, i.e. *in statu quo ante bellum* = state as before the war. It was used originally in treaties, whereby the belligerents held the same possessions as they had before the war. It is now applied more generally; and sometimes in the nominative case).

Swift, in his masterly argument 'Against Abolishing the Christian Religion,' urges, not without pathos, that innumerable men of wit, enjoying a comfortable *status*, by virtue of jokes on the Catechism, would hereby be left without pabulum, the staff of life cut away from their hand.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Státutable. *adj.* According to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *statutable* measure of that club.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Státutably. *adv.* In a statutable manner; according to statute.

Holder was *statutably* established in this place by Dr. Fell.—*Warton, Life of Bathurst.*

Státute. *s.* [Fr. *statut*; Lat. *statutum* = thing established, pass. part. of *statuo* = I set up, establish, appoint, lay down as a rule or command.] Legislative enactment, i.e. law constituted by a definite and specific act of the legislature as opposed to the system originating in custom, prescription, and precedent; or *statute* law as contrasted with *common* law.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of parliament, were specially intended for its benefit.—*Spenser.*

There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the dislike the parliament had of gaoling them as chargeable and pesterous.—*Bacon.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those immutable rules of justice.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We have already seen, that a foundation was laid in the *statute* of provisors under Edward III. In the next reign, many other measures tending to repress the interference of Rome were adopted, especially the great *statute* of præmunire, which subjects all persons bringing papal bulls for translation of bishops and other enumerated purposes into the kingdom to the penalties of forfeiture and perpetual imprisonment. . . . Combined with the *statute* of provisors, it put a stop to the pope's usurpation of patronage, which had impoverished the church and kingdom of England for nearly two centuries. Several attempts were made to overthrow these enactments; the first parliament of Henry IV. gave a very large power to the king over the *statute* of provisors, enabling him even to annul it at his pleasure. This however does not appear in the *statute-book*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Státute-book. *s.* Book of statutes.
(See under Statute.)

Státute-fair. *s.* Meeting, held in certain districts, at a stated time of the year, for the hiring of servants: (in Warwickshire and elsewhere called a *mop*).

Do you come to market for my daughter, like servants at a *statute-fair?* Do you think you or any other man in the world is to come into my house, like the grand seignior, and throw the handkerchief first to one and then t'other, just as he pleases?—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, iii. 1.

Státute-mérchant. *s.* See extract from Blount.

I'll enter into a *statute-merchant* to see it answered.—Alas! art thou bound in a *statute-merchant!* a brown thread will bind thee fast enough.—*Lyly, Mother Bombie*, iv. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

But with this provision, that he must bind over his land in a *statute-merchant*, or staple, and so at last forfeit all to the merciless mercer.—*R. Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*

Who would let one have a thousand pounds upon a *statute-merchant* of his soule.—*Nash, Pierce Penniless' Complaint.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Statute-merchant [is] a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *statutes-merchant*, and mayor of the staple, a chief warden of the citie of London, or two merchants of the said city, for that purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden, or master, of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed; sealed with the seal of the debtor and the king, which is of two pieces; the greater is kept by the said merchant, &c., and the less by the said clerk.—*Blount.*

Státute-roll. *s.* Enrolled statute.

In the second year of Richard II., the council, after hearing read the *statute-roll* of an act recently passed, confirming a criminal jurisdiction in certain cases upon justices of the peace, declared that the intention of parliament, though not clearly expressed therein, had been to extend that jurisdiction to certain other cases omitted, which accordingly they caused to be inserted in the commissions made to these justices under the great seal.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Státutory. *adj.* Enacted by statute.

In the formulary and *statutory* part of law a plodding blockhead may excel; but in the ingenious and rational part of it, a plodding blockhead can never excel.—*Dr. Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life* (under 1766).

It is, on the whole, expedient that the *statutory* maximum should so far exceed the ordinary rates as to allow of a certain elasticity of administration; and there is little doubt that within a few years the tariffs of all railways will virtually be largely reduced by the incessant fall in the value of gold.—*Saturday Review*, August 22, 1868, p. 249.

Staunch. *adj.* See Stanch.

Stave. *s.* [Word for word this is *staff*, under the eighth sense of which this latter word may be found, with the meaning given in the present entry. With the word, however, now under notice, the *current* singular form always ends in *-ve*, never in *-ff*.] Metrical division in a poem. See extract, in which the import of the term is more specific and precise than is the case in ordinary language; where it is generally recognized that the stanza consists of more *staves* than one. That the *stave* is, in general, a shorter division than the stanza and strophe is much as may be safely said.

A *stave* is a portion of a song or poem, containing a given number of verses, arranged according to some given law, and ending with a period, or at least with some important division of a sentence. When two or more *staves* are knit together into one, the compound *stave* thence resulting may be called a stanza—a name that seems to have been first applied to the compound Italian *staves*, which came into fashion during the sixteenth century. . . . The classical *staves*, which admitted variety of verse (the Sapphic and Alcaic for instance), though some of them were well known during the middle ages, seem to have had but little influence on the modern versification of Europe. The later Latin poets generally preferred those *staves*, which contained only one description of verse. In the church-hymns, the iambic trimeter is always in *staves* of four verses; the imperfect trochaic tetrameter almost always in *staves* of three; the Asclepiad in *staves* of four; and the iambic trimeter in *staves* of five. All these *staves* were used in 'rhythmus;' and it is probable that the *stave* of four verses, with eight syllables to the verse, now so common throughout Europe, may represent the first; and some of our tumbling *staves* of four verses, with continuous rhyme, the third of these classical combinations. Speculations, however, of this kind require extreme caution.—*Dr. Guest, History of English Rhythms*, b. iv. ch. i.

Stave. *v. a.*

1. Break in pieces: (used originally of *barrels* made of small parts or staves).

If an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, are crept into my verses, let them be *staved* or forfeited like contrabanded goods.—*Dryden.*

2. Push away as with a staff: (with *off*).

How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved off* from reading?—*B. Jonson.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation.—*South, Sermons.*

Always more inclined to *stave off* an immediate difficulty by some patch-work scheme of modifications and suspensions, than to consult for posterity in the comprehensive spirit of legal philosophy, we accumulate statute upon statute, and precedent upon precedent, till no industry can acquire, nor any intellect digest the mass of learning that grows upon the panting student.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages.*

3. Pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *staved*.—*Sir E. Sandys, Travels.*

4. Furnish with rundles or staves of a ladder.

Stave. *v. n.* Fight with staves.

This equal shame and envy stirr'd
I' the enemy, that one should beard
So many warriours, and so stout,
As he had done, and *staved* it out.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 85.

Stáved. *part. adj.* Furnished with staves: (in the extract, the rundles or rounds of a ladder, and as the *second element* in a *compound*).

This was the shameful end of Aloysus Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Stave and tail. *v. n.* Part dogs, by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla *staved*, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffs loosed their hold.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 133.

Stávesacre. *s.* [Gr. σταφίς = grape + ἀγρία = wild.] Plant, akin to the larkspur, of the genus Delphinium (staphysagria); louse-wort.

Stavesacre . . . is with great difficultie preserved in our cold countries, albeit in some milde winters I have kept it covered over with a little fern, to defend it from the injury of the March winde, which doth more harme unto plants that come forth of hot countries, than doth the greatest frosts. It floureth in June, and the seed is ripe the second yeare of his sowing. . . . The seeds of *stavesacres* are extreame hot, almost in the fourth degree, of a biting burning quality.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 495: 1633.

Staves-acre—the seed mixed with oyle driveth away lice—with vinegar it killeth lice, being rubbed on the apparell.—*Langham, Garden of Health*, p. 620. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stavesaker—that's good to kill vermin.—Then belike, if I serve you, I shall be lousy.—*Marlowe, Dr. Faustus.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Look, how much tobacco we carry with us to expell cold, the like quantity of *staves-aker* we must provide to kill lice in that rugged country.—*Nash, Lenten Stuff.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Stay. *v. n.* [make to Stand.]

1. Continue in a place; forbear departure.

If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

He did ordain, that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *stay* should have very good means to live from the state.—*Bacon.*

Not after resurrection shall he *stay*
Longer on earth than certain times to appear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 436

The injured sea, which from her wonted place,
To gain some acres avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller.*

Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be back again by one-and-twenty.—*Locke.*

Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects on those who *stay* near them.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message requires.—*Swift.*

2. Continue in a state.

The flames augment and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay.
Dryden.

All joy *stay* with you. *Massinger, A new Way to Pay old Debts*, ii. 2.

3. Wait; attend; forbear to act.

Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye *stay* for them from having husbands?—*Ruth*, i. 13.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the rites. *Dryden, Indian Emperour*, i. 2.

I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My son and I expect it from his hand.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, xi. 275.

The father cannot *stay* any longer for the fortune, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with.—*Locke.*

4. Stop; stand still.

When she list pour out her larger spright,
She would command the hasty sun to *stay*,
Or backward turn his course. *Spenser.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new force, resolved to try some exploit upon England.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Satan . . .
Throws his steep flight in many an aery wheel,
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 741.

5. Dwell; belong.
I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of yourself. —*Dryden*.
Nor will I *stay*
On Amphyx, or what deaths he dealt that day.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

6. Rest confidently: (with *upon*).
Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression, and *stay thereon*, therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a breach ready to fall.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 12.
They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay* themselves *upon* the God of Israel.—*Id.*, xlviii. 2.

7. Wait; give ceremonious or submissive attendance: (with *upon*).
Worthy Macbeth, we *stay upon* your leisure.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.
The man from Sicyon.—Is there such an one?—
He *stays upon* your will.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Stay. *v. a.*

1. Stop; withhold; repress.
All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without some scruple.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
The Sirens sang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus sang so well that he *staid* them.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.
To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion,
That hurry you from reason, rest assured
The secret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe*.
Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope*.

2. Delay; obstruct; hinder from progression.
The joyous time will not be *stay'd*
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser*.
Your ships are *staid* at Venice.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.
Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,
They him conduct; cursing the bounds that *stay*
Their willing fleet. *Daniel*.
I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*
Thy coming. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 470.
How have I wandered
Out of the track of piety!
Could never meet till now a passenger,
That in his charity would set me right,
Or *stay* me in my precipice to ruin.
Massinger, The Picture, iv. 4.
A fray ensued,
And lo! as we were slaying some fourteen
That *stayed* our passage, it pleased Providence
Thus gently to chastise us on the arm.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 3.
Imbowered vaults of pillar'd palm,
Imprisoning sweets, which, as they clomb
Heavenward, were *stay'd* beneath the dome
Of hollow boughs.
Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

3. Keep from departure.
The people sought him, and came unto him, and *stayed* him that he should not depart from them.—*Luke*, iv. 42.
If as a prisoner I were here, you might
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,
And *stay'd* me here.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, ii. 3.

4. Wait for; stay for.
Perdy, said he, here comes, and is hard by,
A knight of wondrous power, and great assay,
That never yet encounter'd enemy,
But did him deadly daunt, or fowle dismay;
Ne thou for better hope, if thou his presence *stay*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4, 40.

5. Prop; support; hold up.
Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side and the other on the other.—*Exodus*, xvii. 12.
On this determination we might *stay* ourselves without further proceeding herein.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Sallows and reeds, on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut, for vineyards useful found,
To *stay* thy vines.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 573.

Stay the stomach.

a. Stop the cravings of hunger.
He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay his stomach*.—*Locke*.

b. Satisfy a strong desire.
You will understand that, doctor, before I have finished this discourse; but, to *stay your stomach* till then, you may please to know that in France the greatness of the nobility, which has been lately taken from them, did not consist in vast riches and revenues, but in great privileges and jurisdictions, which obliged the people to obey them; whereas our great peers in former times had *not* only the same great dependences, but very considerable revenues besides, in demesnes and otherwise.—*Neville*.
Stay her stomach with these half hundred plays till I can procure a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with adventures.—*Pope*.
False knight, thou com'st to see thy ladye love,
And can'st not *stay thy stomach* for an hour,
But thou must fight i' the street; thy hungry sword—
Could it keep Lent no longer? By my faith
Thou shalt do penance at thy lady's feet
This live-long night for this.—God's mercy, lady!
'Twere a sharp trial, one man to keep Lent,
Whilst all around kept Carnival; the sin
Was in the *stomachs* of your citizens:
But I will do thee penance not the less.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 3.

Stay. *s.* [Fr. *éstaye*.]

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.
Determine,
Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.
Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than usually they do, a day in a county would be a very good addition.—*Bacon*.
Her long with ardent look his eye pursued,
Delighted! but desiring more her *stay*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 397.
The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from the Elysian shades,
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller*.
So long a *stay* will make
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.
What pleasure hopest thou in my *stay*,
When I'm constrain'd and wish myself away?
Dryden.
When the wine sparkles from afar,
And the well-natured friend cries, Come away!
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care,
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*.
Id., Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

2. Stand; cessation of progression.
Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth stand at a *stay*, except their wearing.—*Bacon*.
Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*, than to advance or decline.—*Sir J. Hayward*.
Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *stay*.
Milton, Epitaph on Hobson the Cambridge Carrier.
Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all dispute;
Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,
Thou leap'st o'er all. *Dryden, The Medal*.

3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress.
His fell heart thought long that little way,
Grieved with each step, tormented with each *stay*.
Fairfax.

4. Restraint; prudence; caution; discreet steadiness; sobriety of judgment.
For her son,
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,
Till riper years he raught, and stronger *stay*.
Spenser.
Many just and temperate provisos well shewed and foretokened the wisdom, *stay*, and moderation of the king.—*Bacon*.
With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *A. Philips*.

5. Fixed state.
Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne*.
Alas! what stay is there in human state!
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden*.

6. Prop; support.
Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
What surety of the world, what hope, what *stay*,
When this was once a king, and now is clay?
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.
My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me? where subsist?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 921.
Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

7. Tackling.
With *stays* and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And, roll'd on levers, launch'd her in the deep.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 331.

8. Rope in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft.
All masts, topmasts, and flagstaves, have *stays*, except the spritsail topmast: the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them, have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitching forward or overboard.—*Harris*.
Stay, in sea language, [is] a big strong rope employed to support the masts on the fore-part, by extending from their upper end at the mast-head towards the fore-part of the ship, as the shrouds are extended to the right and left, and behind it. The *stays* are denominated from the masts, as the lower *stays*, topmast *stays*, top-gallant *stays*, flag-staff or royal *stays*, &c.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

9. See extract.
—*Stay* in the manège [is] to *stay* or sustain your horse—to hold the bridle firm and high. We likewise *stay* or sustain a horse with the in-leg, or in-heel, when he makes his croupe go before his shoulders upon volts: as also when we hinder him to traverse, and ride him equally, keeping him always subject, so that his croupe cannot slip out, and he cannot lose either his cadence or his ground, but makes all his times equal.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Stáyed. *part. adj.* Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile; staid, of which it is the original form, and from which it is a different word only so far as it may be sounded as a dissyllable, which *staid* cannot.
Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of shortness of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention.—*Bacon*.
He was well *stayed*, and in his gait
Preserved a grave majestick state.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 427.
A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as not to find consolation in each other.—*Pope*.

Stáyedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stayed.

1. Solidity; weight.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? —*Camden, Remains*.

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.
Jesting . . . is a thing much unbeseeming the *stayedness* of a Christian.—*Whately, Redemption of Time*, p. 18: 1634.
Such an invincible *stayedness* and firmness of spirit, as would have rendered his peace and tranquillity impregnable against all the assaults of misfortune.—*Dr. Scott, Works*, vol. ii. p. 253: 1718.

Stáyer. *s.* One who stays; i.e. holds, or supports; one who withholds or stops.
May Jove, the guardian of the Capitol,
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts!
A. Philips.

Stáylace. *s.* Lace with which women fasten their bodice or stays.
A *staylace* from England should become a topick for censure at visits.—*Swift*.

Stáyless. *adj.* Without stop or delay.
They fled the field
With *stailess* steppes, each one his life to shield.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 187.

Stáymaker. *s.* One who follows the trade of making stays.
Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*. —*Spence, Crito*.

Stays. *s.* [without *singular* always; though in *composition* the form is *singular*, e.g. Stay-lace.]

1. Bodice; kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone, worn by women.
No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace.
Gay.
Beside her sat her spinster daughters, three in number, and of gentlemanly deportment, who had so mortified themselves with tight *stays*, that their tempers were reduced to something less than their waists, and sharp lacing was expressed in their very noses.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

2. Station; fixed anchorage.
They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors descried a galley.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *staies*. *Chapman*.

3. Any support; anything that keeps another extended.
Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the weft.
Dryden.

Stead. *s.* [A.S. *sted*.]

1. Place: (chiefly used in such expressions as, 'You shall go in my *stead*;' i.e. in my place, room, or in lieu of me. It is also the second element in the adverb *instead*; common, too, as the second element in topographical names, as *Hampstead, Wanstead*, and the like).
Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy foolhardize work thee sad confusion.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They nigh approached to the *stead*
Where as those mermaids dwelt.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it:
The soldier may not move from watchful *sted*,
Nor leave his stand until his captain bed. *Ibid.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have.

If we had taken them clean away, or else removed them, so as to place in their *stead* others, we had done worse.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There fell down many slain, and they dwelt in their *steads* until the captivity.—1 *Chronicles*, v. 22.

Nor do the bold'st attempts bring forth
Events still equal to their worth;
But sometimes fail, and in their *stead*
Fortune and cowardice succeed.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 887.

Jealousy then fired his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold despair succeeding in her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 464.

'Take a fool's advice now, and you will not be here long.'—'How meanest thou, knave?' answered the Saxon.—'Even thus,' replied Wamba; 'take thou this frock and cord, which are all the orders I ever had, and march quietly out of the castle, leaving me your cloak and girdle to take the long leap in thy *stead*.'—'Leave thee in my *stead!*' said Cedric, astonished at the proposal; 'why, they would hang thee, my poor knave.'—'E'en let them do as they are permitted,' said Wamba.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxvii.

3. Frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *sted*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Stand in stead. Be of great use; help; advantage.

A compleat man hath some parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him *in* singular *stead*, in respect of special uses.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber rather than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him *in stead* when he has occasion for it.—*Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Stead. *v. a.*

1. Help; support; assist; bestead.

We are neither in skill, nor ability of power, greatly to *stead* you.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eyes.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 7.

Rich garments, linens, stuffs, and necessaries,
Which since have *steaded* much. *Id., Tempest*, i. 2.

Can you so *stead* me,
As bring me to the sight of Isabella?
Id., Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rowe.*

2. Fill the place of another. *Obsolete.*

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your appointment, and go in your place.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

Steádfast. *adj.* [A.S. *stedfæste.*]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake
This *stedfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake.
Spenser.

Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and immoveable.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose massy pillars rear their aged heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made *steadfast* and immoveable,
Looking tranquillity! it strikes an awe
And terrour on my aking sight. *Congreve.*

2. Constant; resolute.

I hope her stubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *steadfast* will endure.
Spenser.

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty, that thou mayest rejoice in his prosperity; abide *stedfast* unto him in the time of his trouble.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 23.

Your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour; whom resist, *stedfast* in the faith.—1 *Peter*, v. 8.

3. Not turn aside by fear.

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *stedfast* sight,
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep?
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

Steádfastly. *adv.* In a steadfast manner; firmly; constantly.

God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest and most slippery uncertainties.—*South, Sermons.*

In general, *steadfastly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Steádfastness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Steadfast.

1. Immutability; fixedness.

So hard these heavenly beauties be enfired,
As things divine, least passions do impress,
The more of stedfast minds to be admired,
The more they stayed be on *stedfastness*. *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

He was so doubtful . . . of his own character, that he determined not to say one word of vain regret or good resolve to Mark, but steadily to keep his purpose before his own eyes solely: and there was not a jot of pride in this; nothing but humility and *steadfastness*: the best armour he could wear.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

Steádily. *adv.* In a steady manner.

1. Without tottering; without shaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hindered by some accident, which no man can *steadily* build upon.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *steadily* does fickle fortune steer
Th' obedient orb that it should never err.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Steádiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Steady.

1. State of being not tottering, not easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest through all impediments.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness* of conduct.—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

Steády. *adj.* [A.S. *stedig.*]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He . . . sails between worlds and worlds with *steady* wing. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 268.

Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,
When the storm thickens and the billows boil.
Pope.

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my *steadiest* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 376.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all difficulties.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, preface.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*.—*Locke.*

Steády. *v. a.* Make steady.

The bird not only clings with its claws, but partly supports itself by strongly inclining its tail against the wall, making that a fulcrum; and, thus *steadied*, it works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone.—*White, Natural History of Selborne.*

Steak. *s.* [Danish, *stege*; Swedish, *steka* = roast. Another derivation connects it with the German *stücke* = piece; and a third with *stick*, the verb; a *steak*, writes Horne Tooke, being 'a piece or portion of flesh, so small, as it may be taken up and carried, *stuck* upon a fork or any slender *sticking* instrument.' (Diversions of Purley, vol. ii. p. 221.)] Slice of flesh broiled or fried; collop.

The surgeon protested he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the first *steak* of him.—*Tatler.*

Fair ladies, number five,
Who in your merry freaks,
With little Tom contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift.*

Steal. *v. a.* pret. *stole*; archaic, *stale*; past part. *stolen*. [A.S. *stelan.*]

1. Take by theft; take clandestinely; take without right: (to *steal* generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence).

Thou rann'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And *stol'st* away the ladies' hearts of France.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

There are some shrewd contents in yon same paper,
That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

The flat transgression of a schoolboy, who, overjoyed at finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he *steals* it.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold?—*Genesis*, xliv. 8.

2. Withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage and submission.—*Spenser.*

Let us shift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

3. Gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Were it not that my fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

They hate being alone, for fear some affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in.—*Calamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject.—*Watts.*

Steal a march. Get, by acting or moving in secret, a start or advantage of anyone.

You must know, she yesterday wanted to *steal a march* of poor Liddy, and went to breakfast in the room without any other companion than her dog, in expectation of meeting with the baronet.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.*

Steal. *v. n.*

1. Withdraw privily; pass silently.

My lords of Amiens and myself
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 1.

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him shew what he is, and *steal* out of your company.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

At time that lovers' flights doth still conceal,
Through Athen's gate have we devised to *steal*.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

In my conduct shall your ladies come,
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

A bride
Should vanish from her clothes into her bed,
As souls from bodies *steal*, and are not spy'd.
Donne.

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and *stealeth* on by little and little.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound,
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air, that even silence
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton, Comus*, 553.

As wise artists mix their colours so,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbouring white,
Without offending the well-cozen'd sight,
So on us *stole* our blessed change.
Dryden, Astrea Redux, 125.

Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow,
Now sighs *steal* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

With *away*.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night she *stole away*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *steal away* so guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

At a time when he had no steward, he *stole away*.—*Swift.*

Gone! when I had just run her down, — and is the little puss *stole away* at last? *Stole away!* plague on't, *stole away!*—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, ii. 3.

Construction with *were* instead of *had*, the result being an ambiguous or equivocal sentence.

Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *stolen away*; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and mire.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Practise theft; play the thief; take anything thievishly; have the habit of thieving.

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest. . . . Convey, the wise it call: *steal!* a fico for the phrase!—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Steáler. *s.* One who steals; thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Steáling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who steals.
Stealing is taking from another what is his without his knowledge or allowance.—*Locke.*

Steálingly. *adv.* In a stealing, or stealthy, manner; by invisible motion; by secret practice.
They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
She draws towards the countenance of her sister Stanhope more and more, but *stealingly.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains,* p. 462.

Stealth. *s.*
1. Act of stealing; theft.
In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*
The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*
The *stealth* of our most mutual entertainment
With character too gross is writ on Juliet.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 3.
The gods persuaded Mercury,
Their good observer, to this *stealth.*
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.
2. Thing stolen.
On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stealths,* and pillage several.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Store of cabbins are but sluttish dens, that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover *stealths,* and in fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
3. Secret act; clandestine practice: (*by stealth* means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal,* is often used in a *good* sense).
The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of that which toucheth the ear to convey as it were by *stealth* the treasure of good things into man's mind.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtile *stealth,*
To creep in at mine eyes.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 5.
The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades his brother's life by *stealth*
Before the sacred altar.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 480.
Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth,* and blush to find it fame.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i.

Steálthily. *adv.* In a stealthy manner; clandestinely.
Your heads so many bee-hives; honey'd words
Swarm in your ears, and others from your mouth
Go buzzing out to ply for sweets abroad;
And so your summer wastes, till some cold night
The cunning husbandman comes *stealthily,*
And there is fire and brimstone for my lords.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 3.

Steálthy. *adj.* Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.
Now wither'd murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* ii. 1.
Like the retreat of waters, or the *stealthy* pace of old age, that extraordinary power over human opinion has been subsiding for five centuries.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. vii.
It was impossible not to admire the singular beauty of the countenance; and yet, it had that expression, at once *stealthy* and fierce, which war with society has stamped upon the lineaments of the race of which it reminded me.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons,* pt. iv. ch. iii.

Steam. *s.* [A.S. *steme.*]
1. Vapour of anything moist and hot.
His offering soon propitious fire from heaven
Consumed with nimble glance and grateful *steam.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 441.
While the temple smoak'd with hallow'd *steam,*
They wash the virgin.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 197.
Such the figure of a feast
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam,*
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream. *King.*
Some it bears in *steams* up into the air, in such a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur.—*Woodward.*
But thou wilt never move from hence,
The sphere thy fate allots:
Thy later days increased with pence
Go down among the pots;
Thou battenest by the greasy gleam
In haunts of hungry sinners,
Old boxes, larded by the *steam*
Of thirty thousand dinners. *Tennyson,*
Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue.
2. As applied in mechanics from its elasticity.
Men have crossed oceans by *steam,* the Birmingham fire-king has visited the fabulous East; and the genius of the Cape, were there any Camoens now to sing it, has again been alarmed, and with far stranger thunder than Gama's. There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a fleet firehorse yoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by steam; the very brood hen is to be superseded.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times.*
During many years after the invention of the barometer and the consequent discovery of atmospheric pressure, the boiling-point of a liquid was defined to be the temperature at which its evaporating tendency is equal to the common pressure of the atmosphere, or the lowest temperature at which its vapour can have the elasticity of common air. About the middle of the last century it was noticed by several distinguished Fellows of the Society that the boiling-point of water under a constant pressure varies within certain limits, according to the depth to which the thermometer is plunged into the boiling liquid. In the Report on Thermometers published in the Transactions for 1777, it was stated that the *steam* from boiling water fairly represents the atmospheric pressure; and it was recommended that, in determining the boiling-point, the water be boiled in a metal vessel constructed so as to allow the bulb, and nearly the whole of that part of the stem that contained mercury, to be surrounded by the *steam.* In the fine experiments undertaken by Dalton, Watt, Robison, Southern, and others for determining the pressures of saturated *steam* at different temperatures above and below the standard boiling-point, it was noticed that if a minute portion of soda or of some salt soluble in water, and not capable of rising in vapour with it, be allowed to ascend to the top of the mercury, the column rises, thereby indicating a diminished pressure of *steam.* The adhesion of the soda to the water tends to restrain the water from evaporating, and thus the steam-emitting tension of a solution of soda is measurably less than that of pure water at the same temperature. . . . In 1803 De Luc stated, in very precise terms, that boiling is produced by the bubbles of air which the heat disengages from the liquid. If the water be completely purged of air it cannot boil, because *steam* can only form on free surfaces, such as the air-bubbles present. Deprived of air, water can boil only on the upper or free surface. Water in a tube from which the air had been carefully expelled was raised to 234½°F. without boiling.—*C. Tomlinson, On the Action of Solid Nuclei in Liberating Vapour from Boiling Liquids, Proceedings of the Royal Society, January* 21, 1869.
2. Energy in general.
The two Miss Pecksniffs being a pretty good match for the three Miss Chuzzlewits, and all five young ladies having, in the figurative language of the day, a great amount of *steam* to dispose of, the altercation would no doubt have been a long one but for the high valour and prowess of the strong-minded woman, who, in right of her reputation for powers of sarcasm, did so belabour and pummel Mrs. Spottletoe with taunting words that that poor lady, before the engagement was two minutes old, had no refuge but in tears.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. iv.

Steam. *v. n.* [A.S. *steman.*]
1. Smoke or vapour with moist heat.
Let the crude humours dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 139.
Say a baked cod's head and shoulders: did you ever try it baked, Twigg? With oysters, I mean, and bread-crumbs—done brown—and *steaming,* directly the spoon goes in, like mad!—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*
2. Send up vapours.
See, see, my brother's ghost hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 4.
But they smile, they find a music centred in a doleful song
Steaming up, a lamentation and an ancient tale of wrong,
Like a tale of little meaning, tho' the words are strong;
Chanted from an ill-used race of men that cleave the soil,
Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little dues of wheat, and wine, and oil. *Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters.*
3. Pass in vapours.
Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam.*
Spenser.
The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into the air.—*Boyle.*
These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive stenches.—*Woodward.*

Steam. *v. a.*
1. Exhale; evaporate.
How ill did him beseeme
In slouthful sleepe his molten heart to *steme.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
2. Act upon by applying steam instead of the boiling water which produces it; cook or dress food by steam.

Steam-éngine. *s.* Apparatus for the production and direction of steam.
Duncan Macmorrogh informed us, that we were quite wrong in supposing ourselves to be the miracle of the Creation. On the contrary, he avowed that already there were various pieces of machinery of far more importance than man; and he had no doubt, in time, that a superior race would arise, got by a *steam-engine* on a spinning-jenny.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke,* b. v. ch. viii.

Steámer. *s.* Steam-vessel.
Suddenly, up flies a signal! Away go the *steamers* with their load of marines! Away goes the 'Castor,'—away goes the splendid 'Pique,' brilliant 'Dido,' deadly 'Wasp!' The blue bay gleams with the white sails of the flying ships—and the wind carries the seeds of death elsewhere.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Steáming. *part. adj.* Rising in, or as, steam.
Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would bleat,
Nor any cloud would cross the vault,
But day increased from heat to heat,
On stony drought and *steaming* salt.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Steámship. *s.* Steam vessel rigged as a ship rather than as a boat.
There methinks would be enjoyment more than in this march of mind,
In the *steamship,* in the railway, in the thoughts that shake mankind.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Stean. *s.* [A.S.] Jar. *Obsolete, or local.*
Upon a huge great earth-pot *steane* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there foamed the Roman flood. *Spenser, Faerie Queen,* vii. 42.

Stéarate. *s.* In *Chemistry.* See under Stearic.

Stéaric. *adj.* [Gr. στέαρ, gen. στέατος = fat.] In *Chemistry.* Term applied to one of the acids which constitute fat; viz. the one which most conduces to its solid (the *oleic* being the one which conduces to its fluid) character. The salts of *stearic* acid are the *stearates.*
Stearic acid, improperly called *stearine,* is the solid constituent of fatty substances, as of tallow and olive oil, converted into a crystalline mass by saponification with alkaline matter, and abstraction of the alkali by an acid. By this process fat is convertible into three acids called *stearic,* margaric, and oleic; the first two being solid, and the last liquid. The stearine, of which factitious wax candles are made, consists of the *stearic* and margaric acid combined. These can be separated from each other only by the agency of alcohol, which holds the margaric acid in solution after it has deposited the *stearic* in crystals.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*
Stearic acid forms both neutral and acid salts. The *stearates* of the alkalies are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; but when the aqueous solutions of the neutral compounds are largely diluted, they deposit flakes of the acid *stearate.* The *stearates* of the alkaline earths may be obtained by double decomposition, from bistearate of potash: they are insoluble. *Stearate* of potash is the basis of soft soap, and *stearate* of soda of the principal hard soaps: these *stearates* are separated from their solutions in water by excess of alkali, and also by chloride of sodium and some other salts. *Stearate* of lead is the basis of lead-plaster.—*Frankland,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stéarin. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Common name for Stearic acid; this being a substance of which the acid character is determined by the way in which it comports itself with the alkalis in saponification (soap-making) rather than its sensible qualities; stearic acid with a certain mixture of glycerin and margarin.
The acid may be obtained by decomposing a soluble *stearin* soap by tartaric acid, and purifying the product by solution in boiling alcohol, from which it separates in crystalline flakes; it may be further purified by solution in ether. It is white, inodorous, and tasteless, but it reddens litmus. It fuses at about 160°, and may be distilled in vacuo, but when highly heated in the air it undergoes more or less change. Stearic acid may be distinguished from *stearin* by its ready solubility in a boiling solution of potash.—*Frankland,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stéatite. *s.* In *Mineralogy.* Soapstone.

Steatite is a mineral of the magnesian family. It has a greyish-white or greenish-white colour, often marked with dendritic delineations, and occurs massive, as also in various supposititous crystalline forms; it has a dull or fatty lustre; a coarse splintery fracture, with translucent edges; a shining streak; it writes feebly; is soft, and easily cut with a knife, but somewhat tough; does not adhere to the tongue, feels very greasy; infusible before the blowpipe; specific gravity from 2.6 to 2.8. It consists of—silica, 44; magnesia, 44: alumina, 2; iron, 7.3; manganese, 1.5: chrome, 2; with a trace of lime. It is found frequently in small contemporaneous veins that traverse serpentine in all directions, as in Portsoy, in Shetland, in the limestone of Icolmkiln, in the serpentine of Cornwall, in Anglesey, in Saxony, Bavaria (at Bayreuth), Hungary. &c. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain. It makes the biscuit semi-transparent, but rather brittle, and apt to crack with slight changes of heat. It is employed for polishing serpentine, marble, gypseous alabaster, and mirror glass, as the basis of cosmetic powders, as an ingredient in anti-attrition pastes: it is dusted in powder upon the inside of boots, to make the feet glide easily into them; when rubbed upon grease-spots in silk and woollen clothes, it removes the stains by absorption, it enters into the composition of certain crayons, and is used itself for making traces upon glass, silk, &c. The spotted *steatite*, cut into cameos and calcined, assumes an onyx aspect. Soft *steatite* forms excellent stoppers for the chemical apparatus used in distilling or subliming corrosive vapours. Lamellar *steatite* is talc.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Steatite [is] a massive variety of talc, with a smooth greasy feel, like that of suet, and so soft as to yield to the nail. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesia, and is found near the Lizard Point in Cornwall, at Glyder Rock, and Moel Siabod in Carnarvonshire, Portsoy in Banffshire, Canada, &c. *Steatite* is a material much used in China for carving into grotesque figures; and slabs of the same stone are, from their refractory nature, employed for lining ovens and furnaces. It is also made into gas-burners, which possess the advantage of not corroding or becoming stopped up.—*Frankland,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Steatóma. *s.* [Gr. στέαρ, -ατος.] In *Pathology.* Species, or variety, of tumour, so-called from its fatty, or suety, character.

If the matter in a wen resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, melicerís; and if composed of fat, *steatoma.*—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Steatómatous. *adj.* Having the character of a steatoma.

Steatomatous growths may be attached to either the internal or the external surface of the uterus.—*Cooper, Surgical Dictionary, Tumours.*

Steed. *s.* [A.S. *stede.*] Horse for state or war.

My noble *steed* known to the camp I give him,
With all his trim belonging.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.

Impresses quaint, caparisons and *steeds.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 35.

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds.*
Waller.

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd the infernal *steed.* *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria,* 344.

Who, like our active African, instructs
The fiery *steed,* and trains him to his hand?
Addison, Cato.

See! the bold youth strain up the threatening steep;
Hang o'er their coursers' heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed.*
Pope.

Some nymphs affect a more heroick breed,
And vault from hunters to the managed *steed.*
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 119.

Steel. *s.* [A.S. *stal, style.*]

1. Carburetted iron.

They are not charm'd against your points, of *steel* nor iron framed. *Chapman.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than glass simple.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire with *steel,* much less with one another; nor a flint easily with a *steel,* if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched in their eruption.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Both were of shining *steel,* and wrought so pure
As might the strokes of two such arms endure.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 175.

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

[*Steel* is] iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. *Steel,* of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered, whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds.—*Chambers.*

The good quality of *steel* is shown by its being homogeneous, being easily worked at the forge; by its hardening and tempering well, by its resisting or overcoming forces, and by its elasticity. To ascertain the first point, the surface should be ground and polished on the wheel, when its lustre and texture will appear. The second test requires a skilful workman to give it a heat suitable to its nature and state of conversion. The size and colour of the grain are best shown by taking a bar forged into a razor form, hardening and tempering it, and then breaking off the thin edge in successive bits with a hammer and anvil. If it had been fully ignited only at the end, then, after the hardening, it will display on fracture a succession in the aspect of its grains from that extremity to the other, as they are whiter and larger at the former than the latter. The other qualities become manifest on filing the *steel*; using it as a chisel for cutting iron, or bending it under a heavy weight.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Steel principally differs from wrought iron in containing a certain amount of combined carbon, and in being susceptible of having its hardness much increased by being first strongly heated, and then suddenly cooled in water. *Steel* is also much more brittle than ordinary iron; but less so than crude or pig iron, which, besides containing a larger per centage of carbon, is, moreover, to a greater or less degree, combined with other impurities.—*J. A. Phillips, Manual of Metallurgy,* p. 304: 1852.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *steel-headed* darts wherewith she quell'd
The savage beasts in their victorious play. *Spenser.*

With mighty bars of long-enduring brass
The *steel-bound* doors and iron gates he ties.
Fairfax.

Used *adjectivally.*

A lance then took he, with a keene *steel* head,
To be his keepe off, both 'gainst men and dogges.
Chapman.

2. Weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel,*
Which smoked with bloody execution,
Carved out his passage till he had faced the slave.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

He sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom plunged the sword;
Toxeus amazed, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge or ward the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood
Received the *steel* bathed in his brother's blood.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

Knights were knights then; God mend the age, say I!
True as the *steel* upon their backs were they,
And their one lady's word was gospel law.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 3.

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise an antiacid.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: (as, heads of *steel*).

Steel. *v. a.*

1. Point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

2. Make hard or firm.

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

So service shall with *steeled* sinews toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope.
Id., Henry V. ii. 2.

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;
Which, once in him rebated, all the rest
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers' hearts,
Possess them not with fear. *Id., Henry V.* iv. 1.

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms?
Addison.

Man, foolish man!
Scarce know'st thou how thyself began;
Scarce hast thou thought enough to prove thou art;
Yet *steel'd* with study'd boldness, thou darest try
To send thy doubted reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious gulph of vast immensity.
Prior, Ode on Exodus iii. 14.

So perish all whose breasts the furies *steel'd,*
And cursed with hearts unknowing how to yield.
Pope.

Steéled. *part. adj.* Converted into, hardened, either physically or morally, as steel.

Let the *steeled* Turk be deaf to matrons' cries,
See virgins ravished with relentless eyes. *Tickell.*

Steéler. *s.* See extract.

Steeler, in ship-building, [is] a name given to the foremost or aftermost plank, in a strake which drops short of the stem and stern-post, and of which the end or butt nearest the rabbet is wrought very narrow, and well forward or aft. Its use is to take out the sny ing-edge occasioned by a full bow, or sudden circular buttock.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Steéliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Steely.

Their nurture and education in the soft and warm bosom of that pacifick age, had so far temper'd the natural *steeliness* of their metal as it turn'd edge.—*Christian Religion's Appeal,* p. 70. (Ord MS.)

Steéling. *verbal abs.* See extract; case hardening.

Steeling, in cutlery, [is] the laying on a piece of steel upon a larger mass of iron, to make that part which is to receive the edge harder than the rest. The body of an axe may very well be of iron, as it never comes into use to cut with, and perhaps is stronger, and less liable to break, than if of steel; but it must have a quantity of steel at that part where the edge is to be made.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Steély. *adj.*

1. Abounding in, having the character, nature, or qualities of, steel: (applied to certain varieties of iron).

To prepare *steely* iron by the Catalan method, the founder greatly diminishes the quantity of siftings which are usually strewed on the fire during the process of smelting, and takes care to run off the clinkers very frequently, in order to diminish the decarburetting influence on the metal.—*J. A. Phillips, Manual of Metallurgy,* p. 311: 1852.

2. Made with steel. *Rare.*

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

Like polished mirrors, so his *steely* breast
Had every figure of her woes expressed.
Marvel, On the Death of the Lord Protector.

Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,
And early strokes the sounding anvil warm;
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew,
As for the steed he shaped the bending shoe.
Gay, Trivia, i. 253.

3. Hard; firm; unmoved; unfeeling.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

That *steely* heart yet relents, not!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations,* b. iv.

Steélyard. *s.* Balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

Hither your *steelyards,* butchers, bring to weigh
The pound of flesh Antonio's bond must pay!
Warton, Prologue on the Winchester Playhouse.

The muscle at the shoulder, by which the arm is raised, is fixed nearly in the same manner as the load is fixed upon a *steelyard,* within a few decimals, we will say, of an inch from the centre upon which the *steelyard* turns.—*Paley, Natural Theology,* ch. ix.

Steéning. *s.* [*stone.*] See extract.

Steening [is] brickwork laid dry (that is without mortar) used for forming the cylindrical shaft of a well or cesspool, whose office is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Steénkirk. *s.* [see extracts; Disraeli giving the Dutch, Macaulay the German, form.] Name brought into fashion after the Battle of Steenkirk for several articles of dress and its adjuncts; wigs, buckles, and powders; chiefly, however, applied to large, elaborately ornamented, neckties.

A quaker is prouder of his diminutive cravat, than a beau of his *steenkirk.*—*Laconicks,* &c. p. 53: 1701.

As for ruffles and *steenkirks,* they were never added in the very splendor and luxury of the empire!—*King, Miscellanies,* p. 221.

Fashions have frequently originated from circumstances as silly as the following one. Isabella, daughter of Philip II. and wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken; this siege, unluckily for her comfort, lasted three years; and the supposed colour of the archduchess's linen gave rise to a fashionable colour, hence called 'L'isabeau,' or the Isabella; a kind of whitish-yellow-dingy. Sometimes they originate in some temporary event: as after the battle of *Steenkirk,* where the allies wore large cravats, by which the French frequently seized hold of them, a circumstance perpetuated on the medals of Louis XIV., cravats were called *Steenkirks*; and after the battle of Ramillies, wigs received that denomination.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Anecdotes of Fashion.*

The people lined the roads to see the princes and nobles who returned from *Steinkirk.* The jewellers devised *Steinkirk* buckles: the perfumers sold *Stein-*

kirk powder. But the name of the field of battle was peculiarly given to a new species of collar. Lace neckcloths were then worn by men of fashion; and it had been usual to arrange them with great care. But at the terrible moment when the brigade of Bourbonnais was flying before the onset of the allies, there was no time for foppery; and the finest gentlemen of the Court came spurring to the front of the line of battle with their rich cravats in disorder. It therefore became a fashion among the beauties of Paris to wear round their necks kerchiefs of the finest lace studiously disarranged; and these kerchiefs were called *Steinkirks*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Steep. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *stippen*.] Soak; macerate; imbue; dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour *steep*,
For very fellness loud he gan to weep. *Spenser.*

He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wandering thought in deep desire does *steep*;
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds. *Id.*

A napkin *steeped* in the harmless blood
Of sweet young Rutland.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense
In soft and delicate Lethe.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Id., Cymbeline*, v. 4.

Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in nights;
Four nights will quickly dream away the time.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

When flowing cups run swiftly round,
With no allaying Thames,
Our careless heads with roses bound,
Our hearts with loyal flames;
When thirsty grief in wine we *steep*,
When healths and draughts go free,
Fishes that tipple in the deep
Know no such liberty.
Lovelace, Lines to Althæa from Prison.

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood;
In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares
Of their past labours and their irksome years.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1015.

Wheat *steeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the smuttiness.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Steep. *adj.* [A.S. *steap*.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains shall be thrown down, and the *steep* places shall fall.—*Ezekiel*, xxxviii. 20.

Steep. *s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monster that proposed
Her riddle, and him, who solved it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solved, for grief and spight
Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian *steep*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 572.

As high turrets for their airy *steep*
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the root,
So low did her secure foundation lie;
She was not humble, but humility.
Dryden, Eleonora, 91.

Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal *steep*.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 171.

Uprose the king of men with speed,
And saddled strait his coal-black steed;
Down the yawning *steep* he rode,
Which leads to Hela's dark abode.
Gray, The Descent of Odin.

Steépiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Steep; state or quality of being steep.

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and makes them inaccessible.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 132.

Steéping. *verbal abs.* Process by which anything is steeped.

Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the goodness of the crop is a great matter of gain.—*Bacon.*

Steéple. *s.* [A.S. *stepol, stypel*.] Tower or spire of a church; being the general name for the two. See fifth extract.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drench'd our *steeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 2.

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the seed of ivyberries, and though found in *steeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen conventicles found.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 612.

I was born under the shadow of St. Dunstan's *steeple*, just where the conflux of the eastern and western inhabitants of this two-fold city meet and justle in friendly opposition at Temple-bar.—*Lamb, The Londoner.*

Steeple . . . is a general term, and applies to . . . [either a] tower or spire, or combination of the two.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

In one instance, a joke about explanation has been taken for fact, and explanations given of it. Bacon, or Selden, or some such dry humourist, put forth the sarcasm of the old man who took Tenterden *steeple* to be the cause of the Goodwin Sands, because he never heard of the Sands until after the *steeple* was built. Those who should have been hit by this, but were not, accepted the fact, and proceeded to account for it. They put forth that some funds destined for lights or other warnings, were diverted to build the *steeple*; whence of course increased the wrecks. So it would seem that any sarcasm aimed at universal expositors may be but a missionary to the cannibals, one dinner more.—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D., Preface, by A. B.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

A raven I saw *steeple-high*, just over your house.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Steépled. *adj.* Towered; adorned as with towers.

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore.
Fairfax.

Steéple-chase. *s.* Race across country, on horseback, from the starting-point to some conspicuous object (either a steeple or something equally visible at a distance) as a winning-post.

At any rate, if he can't write, he has mastered a number of other accomplishments wonderful for one of his age and size. He is one of the best shots and riders in England. He rode his horse Abracadabra, and won the famous Guttlebury *steeple-chase*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxix.

Steéplehouse. *s.* Contemptuous name for a church.

Anabaptist: the word in the original is ecclesia, not templum, which never signifieth your *steeplehouse*!—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 14: 1645.

About caps and hoods, vestures and gestures, *steeplehouses* and churches, what fierce conflicts!—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 154.

These are the weathercocks not on, but against, *steeplehouses*, as churches are styled in our New Children's dictionary!—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 161: 1654.

He maketh amends at a *steeplehouse*, as those sacred oratories are in derision called.—*Ibid.* p. 186.

Their scorn cast upon the material edifices or churches wherein divine service is celebrated, calling them *steeplehouses* in derision.—*Hallywell, Account of Familism revealed by the Quakers*, p. 35.

Steépness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Steep.

The craggedness or *steepness* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inaccessible.—*Brerewood, On Language.*

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the *steepness* of the bank, and so was drowned.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders and run up all the sides of the Alps where the barrenness of the rocks, or the *steepness* of the ascent, will suffer them.—*Addison.*

Steépy. *adj.* Having a precipitous declivity. *Rhetorical.*

Who hath disposed, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the *steepy* crags do beat? *Wotton.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
(No matter which, so neither of them lie,)
From *steepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love.
Dryden, Amaryllis, 102.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 104.

Steer. *s.* [A.S. *steor, styre*.] Young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a *steer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Laocoon, Neptune's priest by lot that year,
With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 267.

Steer. *v. a.* [A.S. *steoran, styran*.] Direct; guide in a passage: (originally used of a *ship*, but applied to other things).

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,
Lest his long way his aged limbs should tire.
Spenser.

The ship was *steered*, the harbour cleared,
Merrily did we drop;
Below the kirk, below the hill,
Below the lighthouse top.
Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

Steer. *v. n.* Direct a course at sea; direct, or conduct generally.

As when a ship by skilful *steersmen* wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers*, and shifts her sail.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 513.

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and compass, be not that he *steers* by.—*Locke.*

Steérage. *s.*

1. Act or practice of steering.

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting it.—*Spectator.*

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course,
Direct my suit. *Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

3. That by which any course is guided.

Inscribed to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, that cut the sky.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 23.

4. Regulation, or management of anything.

You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

5. Stern or hinder part of the ship.

6. Cabin in the fore part of a ship for inferior class of passengers.

'I came over in the same ship as the general,' said Martin, 'but not in the same cabin. It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I took my passage in the *steerage*.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

Steérer. *s.* One who steers; steersman; pilot.

Now what the artificer is to works of art, who orders and disposes them to other ends than by nature they were made, that is the Maker of all things to all natural agents, directing all their operations to ends which they cannot apprehend; and thus appears the Maker to be the *Steerer* of this great ship, the Law of this universal commonwealth, the General of all the hosts of heaven and earth.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Steérsman. *s.* One who steers; pilot.

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*
(See also under Steer, *v. n.*)

Steérsmate. *s.* Fellow-steersman.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embark'd with such a *steersmate* at the helm?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1045.

Steg. *s.* Provincial for gander: (entered in the previous editions as a male horse; it is the Icelandic *steggr, steggi* = male in general, and the origin of Stag).

Steganógraphy. *s.* [Gr. στεγανὸς = concealed under cover (στέγω = I cover) + γραφὴ = writing, γράφω = I write.] Art of secret writing; writing in cypher; cryptography.

Such occult notes, *steganography*, polygraphy, or magnetical telling of their minds.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 503.

Stégnotic. *s.* [Gr. στέγω = I roof, cover, stop; στέγη = roof.] In *Old Medicine*. See extract: (*astringent* is the modern term).

Stegnotics, in medicine, [are] remedies proper to stop the orifices of the vessels or emunctories, when relaxed, stretched, or lacerated. Such are pomegranate leaves, red roses, plantain leaves, tormentil-roots, &c. *Stegnotics* are proper in the hæmorrhoids and other fluxes of the blood.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Stéllar. *adj.* [Lat. *stellaris*, from *stella* = star.] Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the stars.

In part shed down
Their *stellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 670.

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of crystal, and *stellar* figure of the stone asteria.—*Glanville.*

Stéllary. *adj.* Astral; starry.

The milky way . . . is made up of infinite orbs of stars, such as that we view around us in a starry night; an infinite infinity of such groups of *stellary* orbs.—*Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 43.

Stéllate. *adj.* [Lat. *stellatus.*] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several *stellate* reguluses of antimony and mars.—*Boyle.*

Stélled. *adj.* Starry. *Rare.*

And quench'd the *stelled* fires.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

Stéllify. *v. a.* Make, or turn, into a star. *Rare; obsolete.*

By him who strives to *stellify* her name.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

Chloris, in a general council of the gods, was proclaimed goddess of the flowers; and was to be *stellified* on earth.—*B. Jonson, Chloridia.*

Stéllionate. *s.* [see extract; more probably from the root of *stigma*, which applies to the spots on the lizard or eft.] In *Law.* Deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed.—*Bacon.*

The name is said to be derived from *stellio*, a lizard, because the fraudulent man may be compared with that animal for versatility and address. The six common species of *stellionate* enumerated by Roman writers were: 1. When one sells the same thing to two purchasers; 2. When a debtor pledges to his creditors something which does not belong to *him*; 3. When one abstracts or damnifies something which he has pledged to creditors; 4. Collusion by two parties to the prejudice of a third; 5. When a vendor substitutes an object of less value for that which he has engaged to sell; 6. A wilful false declaration in an instrument.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stelógraphy. *s.* [Gr. στηλογραφία, from στήλη = pillar + γράφω = write.] Art of writing upon a pillar.

This pillar [of Jacob] thus engraved gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography.*—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible.*

Stem. *s.* [Lat. *stemma*; A.S. *stemn*; German, *stamm.*]

1. Stalk; twig.

Two lovely berries moulded on one *stem*,
So with two seeming bodies, but one heart.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *stem.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Set them aslope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a *stem.*—*Bacon.*

This, ere it was in the earth,
God made, and every herb, before it grew
On the green *stem.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 335.

Farewell, you flowers, whose buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful sun did rear:
Who now shall bind your *stems?* or, when you fall,
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall?
Dryden, State of Innocence.

The louring Spring with lavish rain
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 423.

2. Race; generation; family; stock.

I will assay her worth to celebrate,
And so attend ye toward her glittering state;
Where ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach. *Milton, Arcades*, 80.

Whosoever will undertake the imperial diadem must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that *stem*, now so much spoken of.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Dost thou in hounds aspire to deathless fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem.*
Tickell.

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock, and let us fear
His native mightiness. *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 4.

4. Prow or forepart of a ship.

Orontes' barque ... ev'n in the hero's view,
From *stem* to stern, by waves was overborne.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 162.

Stem. *v. a.* Oppose a current; pass across or forward notwithstanding the stream.

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,
And *stem* the flood with their erected breasts.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clvii.

At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 693.

Stem. *v. n.* Move forward as a ship with its stem.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the pole.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 640.

Stémples. *s.* [?] In *Mining.* See extract.

Stemples in mining [are] cross-bars of wood in the shafts. ... In many places, the way is to sink a perpendicular hole, or shaft, the sides of which they strengthen from top to bottom with wood-work, to prevent the earth from falling-in: the transverse pieces of wood for this purpose they call *stemples*, and, by means of these, the *miners in some places* descend, without using any rope, catching hold of these with their hands and feet.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Stench. *s.*

1. Stink; bad smell.

Death, death! oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *stench*, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome *stench*,
Are from their hives, and houses, driv'n away.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

Physicians, by the *stench* of feathers, cure the rising of the mother.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The ministry will be found the salt of the earth, the thing that keeps societies of men from *stench* and corruption.—*South, Sermons.*

The hoary Nar,
Corrupted with the *stench* of sulphur flows,
And into Tiber's streams the infected current throws. *Addison.*

2. Good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of savoury *stench* involve the sky.
Dryden.

Stench. *v. a.* [allied to *stink*, as *drench* to *drink.*]

1. Make to stink.

The foulness of the ponds only *stencheth* the water.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Dead bards *stench* every coast.
Young, Resignation, pt. i.

2. Stop; hinder from flowing.

Restringents to *stench* and incrassatives to thicken the blood.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Sténchy. *adj.* Having a bad smell.

Far nobler prospects these
Than gardens black with smoke in dusty towns,
Where *stenchy* vapours often blot the sun. *Dyer.*

Sténcilling. *s.* [?] See extract.

The English first imported and began to imitate the Chinese paper-hangings. ... The first method of making this paper was *stencilling*; by laying upon it, in an extended state, a piece of pasteboard having spaces cut out of various figured devices, and applying different water-colours with the brush. Another piece of paper with other patterns cut out was next applied, when the former figures were dry, and new designs thus imparted.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Stenógraphy. *s.* [Gr. στενὸς = narrow + γραφή = writing; γράφω = I write.] Art of writing in shorthand; shorthand.

Some will preamble a tale impertinently, and cannot be delivered of a jest, till they have travelled an hour in trivials, as if they had taken the whole tale by *stenography*, and now were putting it out at large.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 93.

O the accurst *stenography* of state!
The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

The art of short-hand was first attempted in this country by Dr. Timothy Bright, who published his 'Characterie' in the year 1588. The 'Writing Schoolmaster' of Mr. Peter Bale appeared two years after Dr. Bright's work. Bale's book is divided into three parts, the first of which is entitled 'Brachygraphy,' and contains rules to write as fast as a man can speak with propriety and distinction. In 1618 appeared 'Willis's *Stenography*, or Short-hand Writing by Spelling Characters.' ... Henry Dix's 'Brachygraphy' was an attempt to improve upon Willis's.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Stenography has of late years become a part of academical instruction, and therefore any endeavour to extend its utility and further its improvement, requires neither apology nor excuse. It would be almost a waste of time to dwell at any length or with an affected formality, upon the advantages to be derived from the study of *stenography* when the recent establishment of institutions of *all* kinds has opened new channels of improvement to the people at large, and to which all classes of persons may obtain access on the most moderate terms. And what can or ought to claim a greater share of attention than an art which improves the memory, supplies it with mental aliment, and enables its possessor to enrich his commonplace book with such otherwise fugitive portions of co-temporary history, as might without the aid of short-hand be lost to posterity?—*C. Latham, An Attempt to re-model the Art of Stenography on new and more primitive Principles than the Systems now in Use*: 1828.

Stent. *v. a.* Stint: (Spenser uses it for the sake of his rhyme).

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first emprise,
And turning to that woman, fast her hent
By the hoare lockes that hong before her eyes,
And to the ground her threw: yet nould she *stent*
Her bitter rayling and foule revilement.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4. 12.

Stentórian. *adj.* Loud; uncommonly loud.

They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 326.

At that moment the waiter entered the room, and, in a *stentorian* voice, said, 'Gentlemen, is either of your names Gurney?'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. v.

'Why, I suppose you don't mean to spend the evening in the stable or the coach-house,' he returned. 'That, indeed, is not such hospitality as I would show to you my friend,' cried Mr. Pecksniff, pressing his hand. And then he took a long breath, and tapping at the window, shouted with *stentorian* blandness, 'Boh!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xx.

Stentorónic. *adj.* Stentorian. *Rare.*

For thus he measures out his own *stentoronic* voice.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, b. ii. ch. v. (Rich.)

Stentorophónic. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homeric herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνὴ = voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding.

I heard a formidable noise,
Loud as the *stent'rophonick* voice,
That roar'd far off! *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 1, 251.

Of this *stentorophonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. —*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

The speaking trumpet, under the title of the *stentorophonic* tube, was long ascribed in England to Sir Samuel Moreland; but Kircher has formally laid claim to it in his 'Musurgia;' however, the *stentorophonic* horn or tube of Alexander the Great claims primogeniture, as well as superior magnitude; for it is said he could give orders to his army, at the distance of one hundred stadia, which is above twelve English miles.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Step. *v. n.* [A.S. *stæppan.*]

1. Move by a single change of the place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace, to *step* constantly ten yards at a time.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

2. Advance by a sudden progression.

Ventidius lately
Buried his father, by whose death he's *stepp'd*
Into a great estate.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

3. Move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *step* back so far as to recollect the several heads.—*Watts.*

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of the Iliad.*

4. Go; walk.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

5. Come as it were by chance.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist.—*Addison.*

6. Take a short walk.

See where he comes: so please you, *step* aside;
I'll know his grievance.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they said, to the next thicket-side
To bring me berries. *Milton, Comus*, 184.

When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but that minute *stept* out.—*Swift.*

7. Walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bashaws, *stept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earnestly requested him to spare his life.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

When you *stepp'd* forth, how did the monster rage,
In scorn of your soft looks and tender age! *Cowley*
Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

In robe and crown the king *stept* down.
Tennyson, The Beggar Maid.

Singleton gallantly *stepped* forward to assist her, and by his aid she landed safely, and then acknowledged the courtesy with a smile.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Step. *s.*

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.

Thou sound and firm-set earth,
Hear not my *steps*, which way they walk.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death
Can be at once, shall *step* by *step* attend
You and your ways. *Id., Tempest*, iii. 3.

Who was the first to explore the untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *step?*
Addison, Cato.

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads of bishops, slain in battle, were set in order upon a wooden *step.—Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Those heights where William's virtue might have staid,
And on the subject world look'd safely down,
By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and *steps* were made
Sublimer yet to raise his queen's renown.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne, xix.

It was a saying among the ancients, truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may justly say, that logick does supply us with *steps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water.—*Watts.*

It is no wonder that the longest mathematical demonstration should be so much more easily constructed and understood, than a much shorter train of just reasoning concerning real facts. The former has been aptly compared to a long and steep, but even and regular, flight of *steps*, which tries the breath, and the strength, and the perseverance only; while the latter resembles a short, but rugged and uneven, ascent up a precipice, which requires a quick eye, agile limbs, and a firm step; and in which we have to tread now on this side, now on that—ever considering, as we proceed, whether this or that projection will afford room for our foot, or whether some loose stone may not slide from under us. There are probably as many *steps* of pure reasoning in one of the longer of Euclid's demonstrations, as in the whole of an argumentative treatise on some other subject, occupying perhaps a considerable volume.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 5.

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

4. Small length; small space.

'Best have [the carriage] to the theatre at night,' Gray exclaims; 'it is but a *step* to the Wells, and we can walk there. I've got tickets for all. Be at Sadler's Wells at eleven.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxv.

From billiards to whist is but a *step*; and when a man gets to whist and five pounds on the rubber, my opinion is, that it is all up with him.—*Ibid.* ch. xliv.

5. Walk; passage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 275.

6. Gradation; degree.

The same sin for substance hath sundry *steps* and degrees, in respect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another.—*Perkins.*

7. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a very great *step* in philosophy, though the causes of those principles were not yet discovered.—*Sir I. Newton.*

One injury is best defended by a second, and this by a third: by these *steps* the old masters of the palace in France became masters of the kingdom; and by these *steps* a general during pleasure might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king.—*Swift.*

The querist must not proceed too swiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more ease draw the learner to those principles *step* by *step*, from whence the final conclusion will arise.—*Watts.*

A great nobleman, who had an estate of fifteen or twenty thousand pounds a year, and who commanded two or three boroughs, would no longer be able to put his younger son, his younger brother, his man of business, into Parliament, or to earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage by finding a seat for the Lord of the Treasury or an Attorney General.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

8. Footstep; print of the foot.

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *steps* appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 671.

That man is not the most in tribulation
Who, resolute of mind, walks his own way,
With answerable mind to plant his *steps*.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. iii. 3.

Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea,
Thy tribute wave deliver:
No more by thee my *steps* shall be,
For ever and for ever.
Flow, softly flow, by lawn or lea,
A rivulet then a river;
No where by thee my *steps* shall be
For ever and for ever. *Tennyson, A Farewell.*

9. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a submissive *step* I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 185.

10. Action; instance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the first *steps* he makes in the world.—*Pope.*

Take a step. Make a movement in a given direction.

Worthy sirs,
We're in a perilous predicament,
And I should *take* no *step* without advice.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 4.

No wine, beer, or coffee could be sold without a license. It was rumoured that every person holding such a license would shortly be required to enter into the same engagements which had been imposed on public functionaries, or to relinquish his trade. It seems certain that, if such a *step* had been *taken*, the houses of entertainment and of public resort all over the kingdom would have been at once shut up by hundreds.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Step-părent. *s.* Stepfather or stepmother.

Stepchildren are strangers to the succession of their *step-parents.—Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stépchild. *s.* Stepson or stepdaughter.

Stépdame. *s.* Stepmother.

His wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;
But when she saw her offer'd sweets refused,
Her love she turn'd to hate. *Spenser.*

A *step-dame* too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd sire, and orders me.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 48.

Anybody would have guessed miss to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Stépdaughter. *s.* Female child of one parent, but not of both.

Stépfather. *s.* Mother's husband, who is not the father of the child or children, who suggest the second part of the term.

Stépmother. *s.* Father's wife who is not the mother of the child or children who suggest the second part of the term.

How should their minds chuse but misdoubt, lest this discipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true sister, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother?—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his son came to him, and said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have more such.—*Bacon.*

'Fancy Singleton's talking to his *stepmother* without knowing her!' said Welwyn.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Steppe. *s.* [?] In *Geography.*

The *steppes* of Russia are not unlike the heaths of Germany: being in part susceptible of cultivation, and affording pasturage for numerous herds belonging to nomadic tribes.—*Ansted, Geology.*

Far in the east of Europe, and on the borders of Asia, is the great Aralo-Caspian tract, a part of which, the Kirghis *steppe*, occupies nearly fifteen thousand square miles of almost unbroken surface, depressed nearly a hundred feet below the general level of the ocean. It is terminated by much loftier lands in Central Asia; but these decline towards the Arctic ocean, descending to the plains of Siberia, whose elevation is probably little greater than that of the European plain.—*Id., Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography*, p. 38; 1869.

Stépping *verbal abs.* Act of going forward by steps.

Though short he fall of old Corvino's age,
His *steppings* with the other's footsteps fit.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 82.

Stéppingstone. *s.*

1. Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

Like *steppingstones* to save a stride,
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

Or from the bridge I leaned to hear
The milldam rushing down with noise,
And see the minnows everywhere
In crystal eddies glance and poise.
The late flag-flowers where they sprung
Below the range of *stepping-stones*,
Or those three chestnuts near, that hung
In masses thick with milky cones.
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

2. Assistance to progress. *Metaphorical.*

Stépson. *s.* Male child of one parent, but not of both.

Stercoráceous. *adj.* [Lat. *stercus, stercoris* = dung.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *stercoraceous* taste and odour, in taste resembling putrid flesh, and in smell human fæces.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Stercorátion. *s.* Act of dunging; act of manuring with dung.

The first help is *stercoration*: the sheeps' dung is one of the best, and the next dung of kine, and that of horses.—*Bacon.*

Stercoration is seasonable.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

The exteriour pulp of the fruit serves not only for the security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Stéreochrome, or **Stereochrómy.** *s.* [Gr. στερεὸς = solid, rigid + χρῶμα, -ατος = skin, complexion, colour.] Kind, variety, imitation of, substitute for, fresco; so called from the permanence, or fixation of the colours. A term of very recent origin; see Waterglass.

The intonaco may be three of fine quartz sand and one of lime, such as is used in fresco-painting. The design may be traced on the wall when properly hardened; but the wall should be moistened immediately before painting. The colours are applied, mixed with distilled water, not heavily or in any great body, but thinly hatched over the surface. When the picture is finished, the whole is fixed by an application of the so-called waterglass from a syringe made expressly for the purpose, called a sprinkler. The picture is thus indelibly fixed; hence the term *stereochromy.—Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stéreograph. *s.* Stereographic impression.

Photography and the stereoscope in all their subtle concert are inadequate to produce on a plane surface the endless variety of forms into which at once and in succession the surface of water is carved by the wind. The nearest approximation to such a representation at present achieved is a *stereograph* taken by the instantaneous process.—*C. M. Ingleby, Introduction to Metaphysics*, b. i. § 36, p. 30.

Stereográphic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, Stereography; delineated on a plane; done according to the rules of stereography.

The angles made by the circles of the sphere are equal to the angles made by their representatives in the *stereographic* projection.—*Reid, Inquiry.*

The reason of this is not far to seek; for both eyes receive nearly the same perspective when the two coins are binocularly united; and such difference as there may be cannot possibly be such as subsists between two *stereographic* perspectives of one symmetrical coin.—*C. M. Ingleby, Introduction to Metaphysics*, b. i. § 47, p. 45.

Stereógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γραφή = writing; γράφω = I write.] Perspective.

Stereography [is] that branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all regularly defined solids; it explains the method for constructing the surfaces on planes, so as to form the entire body itself, or to cover its surface; or, when the solid is bounded by plane surfaces, the inclination of the planes.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Stereómeter *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure; μετρέω = I measure.] Instrument for the measuring of solids.

Say's *stereometer* was first described in the Annales de Chimie for 1797. An instrument on exactly the same principle was afterwards brought forward by Sir John Leslie under the name of Coinometer. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stereómetry. *s.* [Gr. στερὸς = solid + μέτρον = measure, from μετρέω = I measure.] Art of measuring, principle of the measurement of, solid bodies.

Stéreoscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = I see, spy, descry.] Instrument for the exposition of the influence of binocular vision in determining the solidity of visible objects.

On the mode in which our notion of the solid forms and relative projection of objects is acquired, great light has been thrown by the interesting experiments of Professor Wheatstone. It seems perfectly evident, both from reason and experience, that the flat picture upon the retina, which is the immediate source of our sensation, could not itself convey to our minds any notion but that of a corresponding plane surface. In fact, any notion of solidity, which might be formed by a person who had never had the use of more than one eye, would entirely depend upon the combination of his visual and tactile sensations. But where both eyes are employed, it has been ascertained by Professor Wheatstone, that they concur in exciting the perception of solidity or projection, which arises from the mental combination of the two dissimilar pictures formed upon the two retinæ. It is easily shown that any near object is seen in two different modes by the two eyes. But it is capable of proof, that the mental association of the different pictures upon the two retinæ, does of itself give rise to the idea of solidity. This proof is afforded by Professor Wheatstone's ingenious instrument, the *stereoscope*, first described by him in 1838.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, p. 644.

We retain too many images; and they confuse each other. We want a mental *stereoscope* to reduce them to unity.—*Derwent Coleridge*, Note on p. 272 of *Notes Theological, Political, and Miscellaneous, by S. T. Coleridge*: 1853.

Professor Wheatstone, reasoning from this fact, concluded that if he could see two pictures of an object at once, and drawn exactly as they appear to each eye in binocular vision, they ought to blend into one, and that that one ought to appear perfectly solid as in nature. The practical result of this reasoning was the invention of the *stereoscope*, which verified the truth of the argument, and gave the most convincing proof, that it is by means of the double image that we are enabled to judge with the greatest accuracy of the distance and relief of objects placed before us.—*J. D. Morell, An Introduction to Mental Philosophy on the Inductive Method*, p. 143: 1852.

Stereoscópic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the stereoscope.

These observations will be found useful in obtaining *stereoscopic* views of the structures in carpentry and shipbuilding.—*Sir David Brewster, The Stereoscope*, p. 188: 1856.

Stereótomy. *s.* [Gr. τομὴ = section, cutting; from root of τέμνω = I cut.] Cutting bodies. See extract.

Stereotomy [is] the science of cutting solids to suit certain conditions required for their forms.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture.*

Stéreotype. *s.* [Gr. τύπος = type, standard, cast, mould.]

1. In *Printing.* Solid plate of fixed type.
2. System of printing from immovable type.

There is some probability that this art originated in China, where it was practised long before it was known in Europe. Some European traveller might have imported the hint. That the Romans did not practise the art of printing cannot but excite our astonishment, since they really possessed the art, and may be said to have enjoyed it, uncenscious of their rich possession. I have seen Roman *stereotypes*, or printing immoveable types with which they stamped their pottery. How in daily practising the art, though confined to this object, it did not occur to so ingenious a people to print their literary works, is not easily to be accounted for.... Our modern *stereotype* consists of entire pages in solid blocks of metal, and, not being liable to break like the soft wood at first used, is profitably employed for works which require to be perpetually reprinted,—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Early Printing.*

Used *adjectivally.*

On pouring *stereotype* metal into this mould, a curved plate was obtained, which after undergoing a certain amount of trimming at two machines, specially made for the purpose, one for squaring the plate while being picked, the other for planing the back, could be taken to press and set to work within twenty-five minutes from the time at which the process began.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stéreotype. *v. a.* Cast solid plates in moulds taken from movable types.

Stereotyping by this process is very simple. A page of any work proposed to be *stereotyped* is set up with movable types, in the ordinary way. A plaster cast is then taken from it, which, being first dried, is immersed in fluid metal. The plaster used for forming the mould is pulverised gypsum, mixed with water to the consistence of cream.... After the form of types has been surrounded with a brass frame, and slightly oiled on the surface, the fluid plaster is poured upon it, and, by the application of a brush, made to fill every cavity of the letters, the superfluous portion being scraped off. When the plaster has set sufficiently hard, it is by means of the frame lifted off the face of the type and detached from it. It is then baked to dryness in an oven; and when quite hot it is placed in an iron box or casting pot, which has also been heated in an oven. The box is now plunged into a large pot of melted type metal, and kept about ten minutes under the surface, in order that the weight of the metal may force it into all the finer parts of the letters. The whole is then cooled; the mould is broken and washed off; and the back of the plate turned smooth on a lathe, or planed by a machine. The cast or plate, after being sufficiently cooled, is carefully examined with a view to removing any imperfections previous to its being printed from.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stéreotyping. *s.* Process by which anything is stereotyped: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

The *stereotyping* process by which the rapid printing of newspapers is effected is an improvement hardly inferior to that by which the late Mr. Walter applied steam power to the printing press, and certainly equal to that by which the rotary press superseded the reciprocating action of the flat machine.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stérile. *adj.* [Lat. *sterilis.*] Barren.

Our elders say,
The barren, touched in this holy chase,
Shake off their *sterile* curse.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and *sterile* swim.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere *sterile* and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables.—*Woodward.*

Sterílity. *s.* [Fr. *stérilité*; Lat. *sterilitas, -atis.*] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the *sterility* of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specifick gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

Stérilize. *v. a.* Make, or render, barren; deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it?—*Woodward, Natural History.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

Stérling. *adj.* [often, perhaps generally, postpositive; as, 'so many pounds *sterling*,' in which case the sense is, to some extent, *adverbial.* For the views respecting its derivation see the extracts illustrative of the question.]

1. Term by which genuine English money is discriminated.

The king's treasure that he left at his death amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds *sterling*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in sesterces than in pounds *sterling*.—*Addison.*

2. Genuine; having past the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentick.—*Swift, Polite Conversation.*

Do these foreign contemporaries of ours still exhibit, in their characters as men, something of that *sterling* nobleness, that union of majesty with meekness, which we must ever venerate in those our spiritual fathers?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Some have said esterling money to take that name of a *starre*, stamped in the border or ring of the pennie; some other of a bird called a stare or *starling*, stamped in the circumference.—*Stow, London*, pp. 42-43. (Nares by H. and W.)

When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called *esterling* or *sterling* metal; a name for which there are various reasons given, but none of them satisfactory; and of this *sterling* or *esterling* metal, all the coin of the kingdom must be made, by the statute 25 Edw. III. c. 13. So that the king's prerogative seemeth not to extend to the debasing or inhancing the value of the coin, below or above the *sterling* value: though Sir Matthew Hale appears to be of another opinion.... The most plausible opinion seems to be that adopted by those two etymologists, that the name was derived from the *esterlings* or *easterlings*, as those Saxons were anciently called, who inhabited that district of Germany, now occupied by the Hanse-towns and their appendages, the earliest traders in modern Europe.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. vii.

Sterling was the epithet for silver money current within this kingdom, and took its name from this: that there was a pure coin stamped first in England by the *Easterlings*, or merchants of East Germany, by the command of King John; and Hoveden writes it *Esterling*. Instead of the pound *sterling*, we now say so many pounds of lawful English money; but the word is not wholly disused, for though we ordinarily say lawful money of England, yet in the Mint they call it *sterling* money; and when it was found convenient in the fabrication of monies, to have a certain quantity of baser metal to be mixed with the pure gold and silver, the word *sterling* was then introduced; and it has ever since been used to denote all certain proportion or degree of fineness, which ought to be retained in the respective coins.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Sterling [was] originally the name of an English penny, the standard coin in which it was commonly stipulated that payments should be made; it was subsequently applied to the coinage of England in general, and metaphorically came to signify, of standard value, genuine, sound.... The origin of the name is unknown. Some suppose it to be from the coin having had a star on the obverse, the objection to which is that there is no evidence of any coin in which the star occupied a place sufficiently marked to give a name to the coin. There are, indeed, pennies of King John on which there is a star or sun in the hollow of a crescent, with other emblems, but it is a very inconspicuous object. Others suppose that the name was given to coins struck at *Stirling* in Scotland. But the hypothesis most generally approved is, that the coin was named from the *Easterlings*, or North Germans, who were the first moneyers in England.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Stérling. *s.* [from the *adjective.*]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wise:
By useful observation he can tell
The sacred charms that in true *sterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites brave. *Garth.*

Great name, which in our rolls recorded stands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view.
C. Arbuthnot.

2. Standard rate.

Sterling was the known and approved standard in England in all probability from the beginning of king Henry the Second's reign.—*Leake.*

Stern. *adj.* [A.S. *styrne.*]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so *stern* and tragical?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenance of this so famous a man.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' the woods. *Milton, Comus*, 446.

The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,
Stern, yet attemper'd with benignity. *Harte.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible:
Thou *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

The common executioner,
Whose heart the accustom'd sight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be,
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops?
Id., As you like it, iii. 5.

When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 339.

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward.
Id., Translation of Persius, i. 26.

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else subscribed.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

Mischiefe stood,
And with his *stern* steele drew in streams the blood.
Chapman.

Stern. *s.* [A.S. *stearn.*]

1. Hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 4.

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

3. Hinder part of anything.

She all at once her beastly body raised,
With doubled forces high above the ground;
Tho wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around,
Lept fierce upon his shield.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 18.

Like an idle whelp, he runs about after his own *stern*.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 7.

Stern-cháser. *s.* In *Navigation.* See extract.

Bow-chasers [are] the cannons situated at the forepart of a ship, to fire upon any object ahead of her. *Stern-chasers* are those placed in the after part of a ship, pointed astern, and intended to annoy any vessel in pursuit of her.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

With this he [Villemoes] got under the stern of the Elephant, below the reach of the *stern-chasers*; and under a heavy fire of small arms from the marines, fought his raft, till the truce was announced with such skill, as well as courage, as to excite Nelson's warmest admiration.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. vii.

Stérnage. *s.* Steerage or stern.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Stérnal. *adj.* In *Anatomy.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, constituting, a sternum.

In the burrowing mole, the first *sternal* bone, or manubrium, is of unusual length, being much produced forward, and its under surface downward in the shape of a deep keel for extending the origin of the pectoral muscles. Seven pairs of ribs directly join the sternum, which consists of four bones, in addition to the manubrium and an ossified ensiform appendage.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 386.

Stérned. *adj.* In *Naval Architecture.* Having a particular kind of stern: (as, 'a square-*sterned*,' or 'a pink-*sterned* vessel').

Stérner. *s.* Pilot; governor; director.

He that is 'regens sidera,' the *sterner* of the stars.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 15: 1637.

Stérnly. *adv.* In a stern manner; severely; truculently.

No mountaine lion tore
Two lambs so *sternly.* *Chapman.*

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid interdiction.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 333.

Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
Thou look'st more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 3.

Stérnness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stern.

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amazed their *sternness* to behold.
Spenser.

How would he look to see his work so noble
Vilely bound up! what would he say? or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence!
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of murders, rapes, and sacrilege.
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

Stérnon. *s.* [Gr. στέρνον.] Sternum.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sternophthálmi. *s.* [Gr. στέρνον = breast, chest + ὀφθαλμὸς = eye.] Men having, or believed to have, an eye in the breast, chest, or bosom.

We relinquished as fabulous what is delivered of *sternophthalmi*, or men with eyes in their breasts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 154. (Ord MS.)

Stérnpost. *s.* In *Navigation.* Upright timber forming the after-end of the ship.

Stérnum. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. στέρνον.] Breast-bone.

In Mammalia, the *sternum* is generally simple, and consists of a single chain of ossicles, except in the orang-utan, and occasionally in man, where a double series of ossifications are originally developed in the body of the bone, but which afterwards become confluent. The upper portion, or manubrium sterni, remains long distinct from the main body of the *sternum*; in man the cartilaginous appendage of the lower edge of the *sternum* is called xiphoid or ensiform.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sternutátion. *s.* [Lat. *sternutatio.*] Act of sneezing.

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils.—*Quincy.*

Sternútative. *adj.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

Sternútatory. *s.* Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when, if the faculty arise, and sternutation ensueth, they conceive hopes of life.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sterquilínous. *adj.* Mean; dirty; paltry. *Obsolete.*

Now . . . any *sterquilinous* rascal is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 48: 1644.

Stértorous. *adj.* [Lat. *sterto* = I snore; *stertor* = snoring.] Having the character of a snore.

How could it be otherwise? In that *stertorous* last fever-sleep of our European world, must not phantasms enough, born of the pit . . . flit past in ghostly masquerading and chattering.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

The facetious clerk, Snigg, awoke at this moment, tolerably refreshed by his slumber, and wiped away a kind of apoplectic foam that used to gather about his lips during his *stertorous* snooze. Indeed, Sniggs being seized with apoplexy was a thing confidently expected by the mess, facetiously alluded to by many, and rather wished for, as a lark, by some.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Sterve. See Starve.

Stethómeter. *s.* [Gr. μετρέω = I measure; μέτρον = measure.] In *Medicine.* Instrument for measuring the capacity, and determining the form, of the chest.

The amount of motion in the chest and abdomen, and of its various parts, is capable of being accurately determined by means of the chest-measurer of Dr. Gibson or the *stethometer* of Dr. Quain. Both instruments are composed of a brass box, having a dial and an index, which is moved by a rack attached to a prolonged pinion or a string. One revolution of the index indicates an inch of motion in the chest; the intervening space being graduated. It has been found necessary, when making observations on the respiratory movements, whether of the chest or of the abdomen, to divert the patient's attention, and make him look straightforwards, otherwise these movements become so affected as to vitiate the results.—*J. H. Bennett, Lectures on Medicine*, p. 45.

Stéthoscope. *s.* [Gr. στῆθος = breast, chest + σκοπέω = I see.] In *Medicine.* Instrument for conducting the internal sounds of the body to the ear of one who listens with the view of ascertaining how far those vital processes which are attended with sound are healthy and normal, or morbid and irregular. Of these the respiratory sounds of the lungs, and the circulational sounds of the heart are the chief, and as both are referred to the chest, the name *stethoscope* applies to the instrument which investigates them. Other sounds, however, beyond the chest may be investigated by the same, or a similar, instrument; e.g. the circulation of the gravid uterus, as well as that of the fœtus.

When the ear or the *stethoscope* rested gently upon the præcordial region, no unnatural sound whatever was heard. But when either the ear or the *stethoscope* was applied with such force as to cause the ribs to sink below their natural level, then a loud bellows-murmur sprang up. The space at which it was heard, and not beyond it, was just as far as the mouth of the *stethoscope* covered, when it was placed upon the cartilage of the third rib as a centre.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Diseases of the Heart.*

Stethoscópic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, determined by, the stethoscope: (as, 'a *stethoscopic* examination').

Stethoscópical. *adj.* Stethoscopic.

Stethoscópically. *adv.* In a stethoscopical manner; by means of the stethoscope.

Stethóscopist. *s.* Adept at the stethoscope.

Stethóscopy. *s.* Art of stethoscopic examination.

Stéven. *s.* [A.S. *stefn.*] Cry; loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
Fast by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roffy renne to the *steven*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

Stew. *v. a.* [Fr. *estuver*; Dutch, *stoven.*] Seethe anything in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathless.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Stew. *s.* [N.Fr. *estuve.*]

1. Bagnio; hothouse.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke;
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke.
Spenser.

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews.*—*Abbot.*

2. Brothel; house of prostitution: (generally *plural*).

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falsehood, and never brake promise.—*Ascham.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no courtesans.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Pleasures of worse natures
Are gladly entertained; and they that shun us
Practise in private sports the *stews* would blush at.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

A litter, borne by eight Liburnian slaves,
To buy diseases from a glorious strumpet,
The most censorious of our Roman gentry,
Nay, of the guarded robe, the Senators,
Esteem an easy purchase.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

Her, though seven years she in the *stews* had laid,
A nunnery durst receive and think a maid.
Donne.

What moderate fop would rake the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of faultless nymphs can chuse?
Lord Roscommon.

Plural form with *singular* meaning.

And here, as in a tavern or a *stewes*,
He and his wild associates spend their hours.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.
(Nares by H. and W.)

His modest house
Turned to a common *stewes.*
Heywood, English Traveller. (Nares by H. and W.)

You may find them, as Solomon says, not in corners of the streets only, but thick in the very midst of them, and turning the whole city into a *stewes.*—*England's Vanity*, p. 55: 1683. (Nares by H. and W.)

Making his own house a *stews*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instil the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Prostitute. *Rare.*

It was so plotted betwixt the lady, her husband, and Bristoll, that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent him.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 146.

Plural form for *singular*.
And shall Cassandra now be turned, in common speeche, a *stewes*. *Whetstone, Promos and Cassandra, Part I.* iv. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

4. Meat stewed: (as, a *stew* of veal, beef, or the like).
I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *stew*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Stew. *s.* [Provincial German, *stau* = dam, pond.] Storepond; small pond where fish are kept for the table.

Stew. *s.* [German, *staub* = dust.] Confusion, as when the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam. *Provincial.*

In a stew. Perspiring with fear or confusion. *Vulgarism.*
He, though naturally bold and stout,
In short was *in a* most tremendous *stew*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Ghost.

Stéward. *s.* [A.S. *stíward*; Icelandic, *stívardr*.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.
There sat yclad in red,
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *steward* was, hight Diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer *steward*.—*Luke*, xvi. 2.
Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 2.
Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain.
Id., Richard III. iii. 7.
Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them.—*Nelson.*
When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice.—*Swift.*
What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency than to consider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives?—*Id.*
Just *steward* of the bounty he received,
And dying poorer than the poor relieved. *Harte.*

2. Officer of state.
The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high *steward*. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iv. 1.

Stéward. *v. a.* Manage as a steward.
Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the state?—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 85.

Stéwardly. *adv.* With the care of a steward.
It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.—*Tooker, Fabrick of the Church*, p. 48: 1604.

Stéwardship. *s.* Office of a steward.
The earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 2.
Shew us the hand of God
That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*.
Ibid. iii. 3.
If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

Stéwish. *adj.* Suiting the brothel or stews.
Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 9.

Stíbial. *adj.* [Lat. *stibium* = antimony.] Antimonial.
The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust, *stibial*, or eruginous sulphur.—*Harvey.*

Stibiárian. *s.* Violent man: (from the violent operation of antimony). *Obsolete.*
This *stibiarian* presseth audaciously upon the royal throne, and, after some sacrification, tendereth a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonian potion.—*White.*

Stíbium. *s.* [Lat.] Antimony.
Ceruse nor *stibium* can prevail,
No art repair where age makes fail.
Collop, Poesie Revived: 1656.

Stich. *s.* [Gr. στίξ, στίχος.] See extract.
In some ancient Greek New Testaments, at the close of the Epistles, there were some numeral letters added, signifying how many *stichs* were in the Epistle. What these *stichs* were the learned Suicerus informs us. A *stich* in poetry was a verse, whatsoever kinds or parts it may consist of: a verse is a measured line, whether it be iambick, heroick, or any other length. In rural affairs, a *stich* is an order or rank of trees; and a verse a furrow, or as much as the plowman turns up in one line. In military matters it is an order of ten men. This term is used in numbering the books of Scripture. Verses are applied to prose as well as metre, and were distinguished by great letters or arithmetical notes. The Jewish and Christian writers have computed these *stichs* in Scripture books, and have added them at the end of each book. Suicerus endeavours to show, by sundry instances, that a *stich* is not a line, but a sentence or part of it, either comma, or colon; and that it answers to a verse in our Bible.—*Mather, Vindication of the Holy Bible*, p. 67: 1720.

Stichómetry. *s.* [Fr. *stichométrie*.] Catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains.

Stick. *s.* [A.S. *sticca*.]

1. Piece of wood small and long.
Onions as they hang will shoot forth, and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Some strike from clashing flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed.
Dryden.
Berghem's wife would never allow that excellent artist to quit his occupations; and she contrived an odd expedient to detect his indolence. The artist worked in a room above her; ever and anon she roused him by thumping a long *stick* against the ceiling, while the obedient Berghem answered by stamping his foot, to satisfy Mrs. Berghem that he was not napping.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*
'We got out of bed back'ards, I think, for we're as cross as two *sticks*.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

2. Long and slender instrument.

3. Thrust; stab.

Stick. *v. a.* preterit *stuck*; past part. *stuck*.

1. Fasten on so as that it may adhere.
Two troops in fair array one moment show'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd:
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhorsed.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 595.
Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour?—*Addison.*
O for some pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bless the land again;
To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 175.

2. Cause to stick up or stick out; set up in an awkward prominent manner.
'What,' repeated Mr. Pecksniff, *sticking* up his hair and glancing at his bust by Spoke.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

Stick. *v. n.*

1. Adhere; unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.
I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales.—*Ezekiel*, xxix. 4.
The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh*.—*Bacon.*
Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 553.
Thou art a handsome and a hopeful youth,
Nor will I have the least affront *stick* on thee,
If I with any danger can prevent it.
Massinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 1.

2. Be inseparable; be united with anything: (generally in an *ill sense*).
Now does he feel
His secret murthers *sticking* on his hands.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.
He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth.—*Bishop Sanderson.*
In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*.—*Swift.*

3. Rest upon the memory painfully.
The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Stop; lose motion.
None of those, who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable as they found theirs.—*Kettlewell.*
I shudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my faltering tongue
Sticks at the sound.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

5. Resist emission.
Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.
'Those Popish errors——' 'Ah, very true!' cried the Squire: that Pope *sticks* hard in my gizzard. I could excuse her being a foreigner, and not having, I suppose, a shilling in her pocket—bless her handsome face!—but to be worshipping images in her room instead of going to the parish church, that will never do. But you think you could talk her out of the Pope, and into the family pew?'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. ii.

6. Be constant to; adhere with firmness: (sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by*).
The knave will *stick by* thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 3.
Some *stick to* you, and some *to t'* other side.
Dryden.
They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and being so convinced, pursue it and *stick to* it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

7. Be troublesome by adhering: (with *by* or *to*).
I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me.—*Pope, Letters.*

8. Remain; not be lost.
Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse whereby they *stick* upon the memory.—*Watts.*

9. Dwell upon; not forsake.
If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mastered the difficulty.—*Locke.*
Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to.—*Id.*

10. Cause difficulties or scruple.
This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the Revolution.—*Swift.*

11. Scruple; hesitate.
It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less.—*Bacon.*
The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of Scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter.—*Id.*
Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration.—*Locke.*
That two bodies cannot be in the same place is a truth that nobody any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be.—*Id.*
To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will.—*Arbuthnot.*

12. Be stopped; be unable to be proceed.
They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lord's house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other placed
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

13. Be embarrassed; be puzzled.
Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves.—*Locke.*
They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing.—*Id.*
Souls a little more capacious can take in the connection of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Stick out.

a. Be prominent with deformity.
His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick out*.—*Job*, xxxiii. 21.

b. Refuse compliance.

Stick. *v. a.* [A.S. *stician*.]

1. Stab; pierce with a pointed instrument.
The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them with a dagger.—*Grew.*

2. Fix upon a pointed *body*: (as, 'he *stuck* the fruit upon his knife.')
3. Fasten by transfixion.

Her death!
I'll stand betwixt: it first shall pierce my heart:
We will be *stuck* together on his dart.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love.

4. Set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear,
Of pitch-trees, oaks, and pines, and unctuous fir:
The fabrick's *front* with cypress twigs they strew,
And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 308.

Stick-lac. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

Lac is a resinous substance, the secretion of which appears to depend upon the puncture of a small insect (the Coccus ficus) made for the purpose of depositing its ova upon the branches of several plants, especially the Ficus religiosa and indica, the Rhamnus jujuba, the Croton lacciferum, and the Butea frondosa, which grow in Assam, Siam, Pegu, Bengal, and Malabar. The twig soon becomes encrusted with a reddish substance, which concretes, and consists of the inspissated juice of the plant imbued with colouring matter derived from the insect. The twigs thus encrusted constitute the *stick-lac* of commerce.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1510: 1848.

Stickiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sticky; adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

Sticking. *verbal abs.* Act of that which, or one who, sticks; adherence.

The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the Christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin, as he rose to a new Christian life.—*Hammond.*

Sticking-place. *s.* Point of determination.

If we should fail.—We fail!
But screw your courage to the *sticking-place*,
And we'll not fail. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

Sticking-plaster. *s.* Court-plaster: (used *adjectivally* in the extract, and applied ludicrously to a silhouette.)

In the front room up-stairs where the dinner is laid *out*, there is a picture of Muffborough Castle; of the Earl of Muffborough, K.X. Lord Lieutenant of Diddlesex: an engraving from an almanac, of St. Boniface College, Oxon., and a *sticking-plaster* portrait of Hugby when young, in a cap and gown. —*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Stickle. *v. n.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves or *sticks* to interpose occasionally.]

1. Take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 515.

2. Contest; altercate; contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to 't, and *stickle*,
Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cleaveland.*
Heralds *stickle*, who got who,
So many hundred years ago.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 481.

3. Trim; play fast and loose; act a part between opposites.

When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends.—*Dryden.*

Stickle. *v. a.* Arbitrate.

Here Weever, as a flood affecting godly peace,
His place of speech resigns; and to the Muse refers
The hearing of the cause, to *stickle* all these stirs.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xi.

Stickleback. *s.* Small British fish of the genus Gasterosteus (pungitius, &c.); prickleback; 'stanstickle; banstickle; Jack banstickle.

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

The rough-tailed three-spined *stickleback* is one of the smallest as well as one of the most common of our fishes, and is found both in the salt and in the fresh water; not only does almost every river, brook, and lake produce this well-known species, but it is also common all round the coast from the Land's End to the Orkneys. Cuvier and Valenciennes first noticed that three species of three-spined *sticklebacks* had been constantly included under the term 'Gasterosteus aculeatus' of Linnæus; and the distinguishing characteristics being very obvious, all three species were shortly afterwards made known as inhabiting the waters of this country, and a figure of each given with a short memoir, in the Magazine of Natural History. The three-spined *stickleback* was first described by Belon, and figured by Rondeletius; and the history, habits, and peculiarities of the three species before referred to, have been constantly included in that of one only—the 'aculeatus' of authors. Willughby and Pennant have figured the species now called Gasterosteus leiurus, or the smooth-tailed *stickleback*, while Bloch and Mr. Donovan have given coloured representations of Gasterosteus trachurus.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Stickler. *s.* One who stickles.

1. Sidesman to fencers; second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; arbitrator.

Basilius came to part them, the *stickler's* authority being unable to persuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Basilus, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey.—*Id.*
The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler* like, the armies separates.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 9.
Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
First fought t' inflame the parties, then to poise:
The quarrel loved, but did the cause abhor;
And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise.
Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

2. Obstinate contender about anything.

Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the 'tria prima,' has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds.—*Boyle.*
The Tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II.—*Swift.*
All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience.—*Id.*

3. Small officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose within the king's parks of Clarendon.

Sticky. *adj.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stiff. *adj.* [A.S. *stif.*]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower
The mid aërial sky. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 441.
Fire! assist me to renew
Life in what lies in my view
Stiff and cold!
His resurrection rests with me and you.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 1.
If you are not *stiff* with your wounds, come to my rooms.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xv.

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.

Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;
And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.
Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* gale
The Theban swan extends his wings.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 633.

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

Stiff, formal style.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert.

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Stiff forms are bad, but let not worse intrude,
Nor conquer art and nature to be rude.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 485.

8. Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2

Stiffen. *v. a.* [A.S. *stifian.*]

1. Make stiff; make inflexible; make unpliant.

He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord God of Israel.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxvi. 13.
When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.
Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 624.

2. Make torpid.

Stiffen. *v. n.*

1. Grow stiff; grow rigid; become unpliant.

Fix'd in astonishment, I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath.
Addison, Cato.
In the stall he will not *stiffen*,
But be winged as a griffin,
Only flying with his feet;
And will not such a voyage be sweet?
Merrily, merrily, never unsound,
Shall our bonny black horses skim over the ground!
From the Alps to the Caucasus, ride we, or fly!
For we'll leave them behind in the glance of an eye.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 2.

2. Grow hard; be hardened.

The tender soil, then *stiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas.
Dryden

3. Grow less susceptive of impression; grow obstinate.

Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden*

Stiffening. *part. adj.* Becoming, growing, stiff.

The poor, by them disrobed, naked be,
Veiled with no other covering but the sky;
Exposed to *stiffening* frosts and drenching showers,
Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours.
Sandys.
Her *stiffening* grief,
Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*
The sun was sinking—still I lay
Chain'd to the chill and *stiffening* steed,
I thought to mingle there our clay,
And my dim eyes of death had need;
No hope arose of being freed.
Byron, Mazeppa, xviii.

Stiffhearted. *adj.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiffhearted*.—*Ezekiel*, ii. 4.

Stiffish. *adj.* Somewhat stiff.

If the endes of the bowe be *stiffishe*, or a man's hand any thinge hote, the bellye must nedes soone frette.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 139.

Stiffly. *adv.* In a stiff manner.

1. Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no stiffnecked force.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Then began I greatly to commend them that stood so *stiffly* for the name of the Lord.—2 *Esdras*, ii. 47.
The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root; the plenty of the sap and the softness of the stalk making the bough, being overloaden and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down.—*Bacon.*

2. Strongly.

Hold, hold my heart;
And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffly* up! *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Stiffnecked. *adj.* Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked*.—*Spenser.*
This *stiffneck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Stiffness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stiff.

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron to melt, must be holpen by moistening or opening it.—*Bacon.*
The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidness.

The pillows of this frame grow weak,
As if the weight of many years oppress'd 'em;
My sinews *slacken*, and an icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

3. Tension; not laxity.
To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below, their ease or *stiffness* notes.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlviii.

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.
The suppleness of obedience is to be plied by parents, before the *stiffness* of will come on too fast.—*W. Wotton, On the Education of Children*, p. 79.
The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfitness of it to unlearn will be found much greater—*South, Sermons.*
Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice.—*Locke.*
These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*; being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets.—*Id.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.
All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

6. Rigorousness; harshness.
There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain.
Spenser.

7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.
Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing.—*Felton.*

Stifle. *v. a.* [Fr. *étouffer*; connected with *stop*, *stuff*, &c.]

1. Oppress or kill by closeness of air; suffocate.
Where have you been broiling?—
Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedged in more; I am *stifled*
With the mere rankness of their joy.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.
Prayer against his absolute decree
No more avails than breath against the wind!
Blown *stifling* back on him that breathes it forth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 311.
Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies.
Dryden.
I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room.—*Swift, Account of Partridge's Death.*

Keep in; hinder from emission.
Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Extinguish by hindering communication.
These mansions, only used for storehouses, were dark and dull, and, being filled with wool and cotton, and the like—such heavy merchandise as *stifles* sound and stops the throat of echo—had an air of palpable deadness about them which, added to their silence and desertion, made them very grim.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

4. Extinguish, or suppress, by artful and gentle means.
Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Suppress; conceal.
If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after *stifle* mine.
Otway, Orphan, i. 1.

6. Suppress artfully or fraudulently.
These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stifled* their first convictions.—*Rogers.*
On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand, firm and unmoveable, against all attempts; whether of vain philosophy, to better the doctrine, or of vainer criticism, to corrupt or *stifle* the evidence.—*Bishop Waterland.*
You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment.—*Swift.*

Stifle. *s.* [German, *stiefel* = boot.] First joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock.
The *stifle* is properly the articulation of the knee, and contains the knee-pan.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Stiflement. *s.* Something that might be suppressed or concealed.
Uttering nought else but idle *stiflements*,
Tunes without sense, words inarticulate.
Brewer, Lingua, i. 1: 1657.

Stifling. *part. adj.* Causing a feeling of suffocation.
That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stifling* steams of the coals to be received into it.—*Boyle.*

Stigma. *s.* [Lat.; Gr. στίγμα, -ατος.]

1. Brand; mark with a hot iron.

2. Mark of infamy.
All such slaughters were from thence called Bartelmies, simply in a perpetual *stigma* of that butchery.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 63: 1646.
Happy is it for him, that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him, is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, preface.

3. In *Biology*. Mark, or point in general: (common in the plural form, *stigmata*).

a. In *Botany*. Apex of the style.
The filaments, antheræ, and *stigmata* of flowers, bear no more resemblance to the young plant, or even to the seed, which is formed by their intervention, than a chisel or plane does to a table or chair. What then are the filaments, antheræ, and *stigmata* of plants, but instruments so called?—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. iv.
The surface of all parts of plants (except the spongiolas and some *stigmata* to be described hereafter) is covered, at least when young, with a thin skin, which may easily be detached, especially from the leaves, and most readily after these organs have been allowed to macerate for a few days in water.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. sect. i. § 29.
The *stigma* is the upper extremity of the style, without epidermis: in consequence of which it has almost uniformly either a humid or papillose surface. In the first case it is so in consequence of the fluids of the style being allowed to flow up through the intercellular passage of the tissue, there being no cuticle to repress and conceal them; in the latter case the papillæ are really the rounded sides of vesicles of cellular tissue. When perfectly simple, it is usually notched on one side, the notch corresponding with the side from which the placenta arises. See the *stigma* of Rosa, Prunus Pyrus, and others. If it belongs to a single carpel, it is either undivided, or its divisions, if any, are placed side by side, as in Spurgeworts, Euphorbiaceæ, Crocus, &c.; but if it is formed by the union of the *stigmas* of several carpels, its lobes are either opposite each other, as in Mimulus, or placed in a whorl as in Geranium. Such being the case, it is a general law that an apparently simple ovary, to which more than two opposite *stigmas* belong, is really of a compound nature; but when the *stigma* of a simple carpel is two lobed, the arms are often placed exactly opposite each other, as in composites, grasses, &c., and then the apparent number of the *stigmas* is not the real number.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, p. 367.

b. In *Entomology*. Breathing-pore.
We now come to a class of Articulata in which the highest problem of animal mechanics is solved, and the entire body and its appendages can be lifted from the ground and be propelled through the air. The species which enjoy this swiftest mode of traversing space breathe the air directly: but their organs of respiration are peculiarly modified in relation to their powers of locomotion: they consist of innumerable tracheæ commencing from lateral pores called *stigmata*, or by anal tubes, which are ramified through and over every tissue and organ of the body.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, Insecta*, lect. xvi.

Stigmatic. *adj.* Branded, or marked, especially in token of infamy or disgrace: (in the extract with *the*, and used as a *substantive*).
The crooked, the halt, the *stigmatic*.—*Drayton, Epistles, King John to Matilda.*

Stigmatic. *s.*

1. Notorious lewd fellow, who has been burnt with a hot iron; or bears other marks about him, as a token of his punishment.

2. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.
Foul *stigmatick*, that 's more than thou canst tell.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.
Thou art neither like thy sire nor dam;
But like a foul misshapen *stigmatick*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Stigmátical. *adj.* Stigmatic.
He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.
What could that apish and *stigmatical* friar have done either more or worse?—*Bishop Hall, Pharisaism and Christianity.*

Stigmátically. *adv.* In the way of a stigma; with a mark of infamy or deformity.
If you spy any man that hath a look
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury.
Wonder of a Kingdom: 1635.

Stigmatize. *v. a.* [Fr. *stigmatiser*.] Mark with a brand; disgrace with a note of reproach.
They had more need have their cheeks *stigmatized* with a hot iron, some of our Jezebels, instead of painting!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 479.
But my clothes
To be defaced and *stigmatized* so foully!
I take it as a contumely done me,
Above the wisdom of our laws to right.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.
Men of learning who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former in reading have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*, while the latter have seen vice triumphant and virtue discountenanced.—*Addison.*
Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion.—*Id.*
The privileges of juries should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by public censure.—*Swift.*
'The villain, then, hath done you the poor justice which remained in his power,' said Tressilian; 'and I behold before me the wife of Varney!' 'The wife of Varney!' she replied, with all the emphasis of scorn; 'with what base name, sir, does your boldness *stigmatize* the—the—the'—She hesitated, dropped her tone of scorn, looked down, and was confused and silent, for she recollected what fatal consequences might attend her completing the sentence with 'the Countess of Leicester,' which were the words that had naturally suggested themselves.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxvii.
On this occasion his [Bishop Burnet's] fortitude seems to have failed him. To be *stigmatized* by the popular branch of the legislature as a teacher of doctrines so servile that they disgusted even Tories, to be joined in one sentence of condemnation with the editor of Filmer, was too much.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Stile. *s.* [A.S. *stigel*, from the root of *stigan* = ascend, mount.] Set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.
There comes my master and another gentleman from Frogmore, over the *stile* this way.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.
If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The little strutting pile,
You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*

Stilétto. *s.* [Italian; Fr. *stilet*; Lat. *stilus*.]

1. Small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.
When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one who, entering into the senate-house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and, stabbing him with *stilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

2. Beard: (in the Elizabethan period, often pointed like a stiletto).
The very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin.
Ford, The Fancies, iii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Used *adjectivally*.
The *stiletto* beard,
O, it makes me afeard,
It is so sharp beneath;
For he that doth place
A dagger in his face,
What must he wear in his sheath?
Academy of Compliments. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stilétto. *v. a.* Stab.
This king was likewise *stilettoed* by a rascal votary which had been enchanted and conjured for the purpose.—*Bacon, Charge against William Talbot.* (Rich.)

Still. *s.* Vessel for distillation; alembic.
Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchemy;
The *still* of his refining mould
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*
In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
Still [is] a chemical apparatus for vapourizing liquids by heat in one part, called the cucurbit, and condensing the vapours into liquids in another part, called the refrigeratory, the general purpose of both combined being to separate the more volatile fluid particles from the less volatile. In its simplest form it consists of a retort and a receiver, or of a pear-shaped matrass and a capital, furnished with a slanting tube for conducting away the condensed vapours

in drops; whence the term *still*, from the Latin verb *stillare*, to drop.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Still. *v. a.* [Lat. *stillo* = I drop; *stilla* = a drop.] Distil; extract or operate upon by distillation.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thundering volleys float,
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast,
That ever bubbling spring.
Crashaw, Musick's Duel.

Still. *v. n.* [Lat. *stillo.*] Drop; fall in drops. *Rare.*

His sceptre 'gainst the ground he threw,
And tears *still'd* from him which moved all the crew.
Chapman.

Still. *s.* [? *stigel.*] Ascent: (perhaps pronounced *stile*).

On craggy rocks, or steepy *stills*, we see
None runs more swift nor easier than he.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song iv. (Nares by H. and W.)

Still. *v. a.* [A.S. *stillan.*]

1. Silence; make silent.

Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

The third fair morn now blazed upon the main,
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,
And a dead silence *still'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

2. Quiet; appease.

In all refrainings of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean time, and reserve it.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Anger.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often *still'd* my brawling discontent.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

3. Make motionless.

He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it.—*Woodward.*

Still. *adj.* [A.S. *stille.*]

1. Silent; uttering no noise: (it is well observed by Junius, that *st* is the sound commanding silence).

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old but true, *still* swine eat all the draugh.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

The storm was laid, the winds retired
Obedient to thy will;
The sea, that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *still*. *Addisor, Odes.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Atin when he spied
Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cry'd.
Spenser.

From hence my lines and I depart,
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurse, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. —*South, Sermons.*

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indolent hours.—*Addison.*

Silius Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it.—*Id.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains!
Such silence waits on Philomela's strains
In some *still* ev'ning, when the whisp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

3. Motionless.

Grecia sat *still*, but with no still pensiveness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks.—*Locke.*

That, in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still*, where we are not sufficiently assured.—*Id.*

But hark! he strikes the golden lyre,
And see! the tortured ghosts respire,
See, shadowy forms advance;
Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands *still*;
Ixion rests upon his wheel.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

4. Continual; constant.

But that *still* use of grief makes wild grief tame,
My tongue should to thy ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

I, of these, will wrest an alphabet,
And by *still* practice learn to know the meaning.
Id., Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

5. Gentle; not loud.

After the earthquake a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a *still* small voice.—1 *Kings*, xix. 12.

Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute or viol *still*, more apt for mournful things.
Milton, Ode on the Passion, 27.

Usher'd with a shower *still*.
Id., Il Penseroso, 127.

The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs breathe
Still musick, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
Their dancing shade. *Carew, Poems*, p. 70.

A *still* small voice spake unto me,
'Thou art so full of misery,
Were it not better not to be?'
Then to the *still* small voice I said;
'Let me not cast in endless shade
What is so wonderfully made.'
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Still. *s.* Calm; silence; quiet.

He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things passed in a *still.*—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Still. *adv.*

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauses of great multitudes have so rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down.—*Bacon.*

Thou, O matron of immortal fame!
Here dying, to the shore hast left thy name:
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1.

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private.—*Addison.*

3. In an increasing degree.

As God sometimes addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully.—*South, Sermons.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Whom the disease of talking *still* once possesseth, he can never hold his peace.—*B. Jonson.*

He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little.—*Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, What lack you?
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.

Still-life. *s.* In *Painting.* Things that have only vegetable life.

Even that, which according to a term of art we commonly call *still-life*, must have its superiority and just preference in a tablature of its own species. —*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Stillatitious. *adj.* [Lat. *stillatitius.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stillatory. *s.*

1. Alembic; vessel in which distillation is performed.

In all *stillatories* the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory.* —*Bacon.*

2. Room in which stills are placed; laboratory; still-room.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, stoves, should be meridional.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquavitæ, that good fresh water.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Stillborn. *adj.* Born lifeless; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *stillborn*; and that we now possest
The utmost man of expectation;
I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to equal with the king.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Many casualties were but matters of sense, as whether a child were abortive or *stillborn.*—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the falt'ring tongue.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 308.

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,
And scorn to wrap up spice. *Swift.*

Stiller. *s.* One who, that which, stills: (in the extract, as the *second element* in a *compound*).

Empedocles got the title of *wind-stiller.*—*Meric Casaubon, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 60: 1668.

Stillicide. *s.* [Lat. *stillicidium; cado* = I fall.] Succession of drops. *Rare.*

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread; because they will not discontinue.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stillicidious. *adj.* Falling in drops. *Rare.*

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the stirious or *stillicidious* dependencies of ice.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Stillness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Still.

1. Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from noise.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft *stillness* and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,
Ere yet abroad the winged thunder flies,
An horrid *stillness* first invades the ear;
And in that silence we the tempest fear.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 5.

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas' passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *stillness* of the night.—*Id., Translation of the Æneid*, preface.

If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape, by the *stillness* of the weather.—*Swift.*

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Stillroom. *s.* Room for distilling; a common name in old English housekeeping for the apartment where the distillation of the several liquors from caraways, anise, roses, and similar simples, was carried on; when now used, it means the housekeeper's room, or the apartment for confectionery: (used *adjectivally*, as 'a *stillroom* woman').

Stillstand. *s.* Absence of motion.

The tide, swell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Stilly. *adj.* Still. *Rhetorical.*

Oft in the *stilly* night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me.
T. Moore, Irish Melodies.

Stilly. *adv.* In a still manner.

1. Silently; not loudly; gently.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *stilly* sounds.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.

2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

Thus, mindless of what idle men will say,
He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 306: 1647.

Stilt. *v. a.* Raise on stilts; make higher by stilts.

This antick prelude of grotesque events,
Where dwarfs are often *stilted.*
Young, Night Thoughts, night vi.

Stilt. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Bird so called from the length of its legs; black-winged *stilt* (Himantopus melanopterus).

Sir Robert Sibbald first recorded the black-winged *stilt* as a visitor to these islands from two specimens that were killed in Scotland; and Mr. Don, in his account of the native plants and the animals of Forfarshire, has noticed two others, also killed in Scotland.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Stilts. *s. pl.* [Dutch, *stelt*; German, *stelze.*] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts.*—*Howell, English Tears.*

The heron and such like fowl that live of fishes walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Sundry inhabitants of the water make more or less prolonged excursions on the land. Eels migrate at night from one pool to another. There are fish with specially-modified gills, and fin-rays serving as *stilts*, which, when the rivers they inhabit are partially dried-up, travel in search of better quarters. And while some kinds of crabs do not make land-excursions beyond high-water mark, other kinds pursue lives almost wholly terrestrial.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology,* § 106.

Used *metaphorically.*

Men must not walk upon *stilts.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stímulant. *adj.* [Lat. *stimulans, -antis*, pres. part. of *stimulo* = I incite with a *stimulus*, i.e. goad, sting.] Acting as a stimulus.

The solution of copper in the nitrous acid is the most acrid and *stimulant* of anything with which we are acquainted.—*Falconer.*

Stímulant. *s.* That which acts as a stimulus.

Stimulants produce pain, heat, redness.—*Chambers.*

After the peroration, a plentiful allowance of brandy was served out to the audience, and when the brandy had been swallowed, a bishop pronounced a benediction. Thus duly prepared by physical and moral *stimulants*, the garrison, consisting of about fourteen thousand infantry, was drawn up in the vast meadow which lay on the Clare bank of the Shannon.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xvii.

Stímulate. *v. n.* Act as a stimulus; excite.

Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigor, and then a glowing heat: those things which *stimulate* in the extreme excite pain.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Stímulate. *v. a.* Excite to action; apply a stimulus.

With this view [Louis XIV.] bribed and *stimulated* both parties in turn, pensioned at once the ministers of the crown and the chiefs of the opposition, encouraged the court to withstand the seditious encroachments of the Parliament, and conveyed to the Parliament intimations of the arbitrary designs of the court.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. ii.

Stímulátion. *s.* [Lat. *stimulatio, -onis.*] Stimulus.

The providential *stimulations* and excitations of the conscience.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon, January* 30, 1674.

Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Whether certain muscular contractions are produced by the *stimulation* of an insect's optic nerve, or by the *stimulation* of a nerve of touch supplying one of its legs, matters not in so far as the psychological meaning of the phenomenon is concerned.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology,* § 185.

Stímulative. *adj.* Having a tendency to stimulate.

Ulphilas, as a true missionary of the Prince of Peace, aspired not merely to convert his disciples to Christianity, but to peaceful habits. In his translation of the scriptures he left out the Book of Kings, as too congenial and too *stimulative* to their warlike propensities.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. iii. ch. ii.

Stímulus. *s.* Excitement; exciting cause.

Pain, anguish, palpitation, and irregular action, are things purely vital. They are the sensibilities and functions of the organ exalted, and hurried, and baffled by the present *stimulus* of inflammation.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lecture on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart.*

Sting. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Poisonous (sometimes also puncturing) organ of animals, as in the bee, wasp, and sea-nettle, and of vegetables, as the nettle.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting,*
It was a very dangerous thing,
For if it chanced to harm the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

2. Anything that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in it, shows that the authority was high.—*Forbes.*

3. Point of an epigram.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis.—*Dryden.*

Sting. *v. a.* [A.S. *stingan, styngan.*]

1. Pierce, goad, venom, or poison, with a sting.

The snake, rolled in a flowery bank,
With shining checkered slough, doth *sting* a child,
That for its beauty thinks it excellent.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

2. Cause acute pain: (as that of a *sting*).

His own unkindness,
That stripped her from his benediction, turned her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right
To his doghearted daughters, these things *sting*
His mind so venomously, that burning shame
Detains him from Cordelia.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

No more I wave
To prove the hero—slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

Sting. *v. n.* Use a sting; practise stinging.

That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Stínger. *s.* One who, that which, stings.

Professor E. Forbes states that only a small minority of the medusæ of our seas are *stingers*, and amongst these the Cyanæa capillata is a formidable one, and the terror of tender-skinned bathers.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,* lect. ix.

As the *second element* of a *compound*, in *horse-stinger.*

Stíngfish. *s.* Native fish of the genus Trachinus (vipera); weever; otter-pike.

Whether the supposed venomous quality of the sharp spines is justly founded, is difficult to determinate; but it appears to be a fact that the wounds inflicted by these offensive weapons usually exhibit symptoms of great inflammation and pain, and which has given rise to the vulgar name of *stingfish.* It is caught sometimes in the shorenets or seines about Teignmouth and Torcross, rarely exceeding five or six inches in length.—*Montague.*

Stínginess. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stingy; closeness in matters of expenditure; nearness in money matters; avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

Another sort ... out of *stinginess*, or some other folly, will apply themselves only to quacks and mountebanks.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference,* pt. iii.

The squire and his son, Frank, were large-hearted, generous creatures in the article of apology, as in all things less skimpingly dealt out. And seeing that Leonard Fairfield would offer no plaster to Randal Leslie, they made amends for his *stinginess* by their own prodigality.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. iii. ch. xv.

Stínging. *part. adj.* Pungent as a sting.

When Rutilia hounds at you her tiger aunt, or Raspina expects you to cherish and fondle her viper sister, whom she has preposterously taken into her bosom, to try *stinging* conclusions upon your constancy, they must not complain if the house be rather thin of suitors.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies, Love me and Love my Dog.*

Stíngless. *adj.* Having no sting.

To tread under foote the head of their lustes, as of a *stingless* serpent.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests,* Mm. ii. b.: 1550.

What harm can there be in a *stingless* snake?—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

This merry jest you must excuse,
You are but a *stingless* nettle.
Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, iii. 15.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Stíngo. *s.* [?] Strong ale: (according to Johnson a *cant word*).

Returning with a large quart of mighty ale, that might compare with *stingo*, for it would cut a feather, they tossed the cannikin lovingly one to another.—*Commentary on Chaucer,* p. 32: 1665.

Shall I set a cup of old *stingo* at your elbow?—*Addison, Drummer.*

Stíngy. *adj.* [? N.Fr. *chinche, chice*; see Chinche and Chittyface.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow-hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

God can easily accomplish whatsoever he promises or threatens; he can be straitened in nothing, nor need anything, having all things in himself; and, consequently of that, it is impossible to conceive of him as a narrow-hearted, *stingy* being, that can envy or malign his creatures; but contrariwise, he must be unspeakably good, and take delight in nothing more than in communicating of his own fulness to them.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference,* pt. iii.

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole; which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

'A *stingy* old dog he is,' said Jonas.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. xxiv.

Stink. *v. n.* pret. *stunk, stank*; the latter somewhat archaic. [A.S. *stincan.*]

1. Emit an offensive smell: (common of *putrefaction*).

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;
Not all Arabia would sufficient be;
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee.
Granville.

2. *Figuratively.* Have a bad reputation; be in bad odour.

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, the children of Ammon sent and hired Syrians.—2 *Samuel,* x. 6.

Stink. *s.* [A.S. *stinc.*] Stinking smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History,*

They share a sin, and such proportions fall,
That like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Pope.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is prized for sweetness, that for *stink?*
Id., Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Stínkard. *s.* Polecat.

You perpetual *stinkard*, go; talk to tapsters and ostlers, you slave.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Stínker. *s.* That which stinks; Stinkpot.

(For example see under Stinkpot.)

Stínking. *part. adj.* Emitting a stink.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

What a fool thou art to leave thy mother for a nasty *stinking* goat.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stínkpot. *s.* Pot, or jar, of stinking materials: (in the first extract it applies to disinfectants; in the second, to the common chamber-pot; in the third, where its application is most specific, to an offensive implement in naval warfare).

The air may be purified ... by burning of *stinkpots* or *stinkers* in contagious lanes.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Mrs. Weazel, enraged to find herself in such a pickle ... arose in her shift, and with the heel of her shoe, which she found by the bedside belaboured the captain's bald pate till he roared 'Murder.' 'I'll teach you to empty your *stinkpots* on me,' cried she, 'you pitiful hop-o'-my-thumb coxcomb.'—*Smollett, Roderick Random,* ch. xii.

Stinkpot [is] an earthen jar, or shell, charged with powder grenades and other materials of an offensive and suffocating smell. It is sometimes used by privateers to annoy an enemy whom they design to board; for which purpose it is furnished with a lighted fuse, at the opening or touch-hole.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Stínkstone. *s.* Variety of limestone. See extract.

Among the inferior limestones, we may enumerate many varieties, such as common marble; bituminous limestone, abundant upon the Avon, near Bristol, and known under the name of swine-stone or *stinkstone*, from the peculiar smell which it affords when rubbed.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry,* p. 656: 1848.

Stínkweed. *s.* In *Botany* and *Pharmacy.* Herb, akin to the Goosefoots, used as a vermifuge, anthelmintic, or remedy for intestinal worms; Chenopodium anthelminticum, and perhaps also C. olidum.

A native of the United States of America, where it is known by the names of wormseed, Jerusalem oak and *stinkweed.*—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,* p. 1365: 1850.

Stint. *v. a.* [A.S. *stintan* = stop.] Limit; check.

Then hopeless, heartless, gan the cunning thief
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further grief.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9, 29.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently unto that

end for which it worketh.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more *than* undisturbed delight.
Dryden.

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth.—*Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice.—*Addison.*

There are few countries which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in necessaries.—*Swift.*

She *stints* them in their meals, and is very scrupulous in what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes she has seen spoiled in her time for want of such care.—*Law.*

Nor was [Mr. Pinch] *stinted* in his draughts of wine; but on the contrary, remembering Mr. Pecksniff's speech, attacked the bottle with such vigour, that every time he filled his glass anew, Miss Charity, despite her amiable resolves, could not repress a fixed and stony glare, as if her eyes had rested on a ghost.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

It is observed by the admirable Charron, that 'judgment and wisdom is not only the best, but the happiest portion God Almighty hath distributed amongst men; for though this distribution be made with a very uneven hand, yet nobody thinks himself *stinted* or ill-dealt with, but he that hath never so little is contented in this respect.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. initial chapter.

Stint. *v. n.* Cease; leave off; stop; stay.

The pretty wench left crying, and said Ay:....
And, pretty fool, it *stinted*, and said, Ay.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.

Older form of spelling, *stent.*

Oft would she tell
Her wretchedness, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh.
Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.

Stint. *s.*

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions, we should go on we know not whither.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common husbands.—*Dryden.*

2. Proportion; quantity assigned. *Obsolete.*

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our *stint* of woe
Is common; every day a sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our theme of woe.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Must also pay the *stint*. *Sir J. Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company is a pint at noon.—*Swift.*

My most zealous wish and fervent prayer in your behalf, and in my own too, in case the thing is not done already for us—is, that the great gifts and endowments both of wit and judgment, with everything which usually goes along with them—such as memory, fancy, genius, eloquence, quick parts, and what not, may this precious moment, without *stint* or measure, let or hindrance, be poured down warm as each of us could bear it.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xx.

Their faithful correspondence indeed had maintained the chain of sentiment unbroken. But details are only for conversation. Each poured forth his mind without *stint*.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. vii. ch. ii.

Stint. *s.* [*stunt, stunted* = small.] In *Ornithology.* Native bird of the genus Tringa (species minuta and Temminckii); little stint; little sandpiper.

The little sandpiper, or little *stint*, as it is also called, from its diminutive size, goes through seasonal changes of colour in its plumage, like those observed to take place in the curlew, sandpiper, and the knot, already described; but is more common in autumn than at any other period of the year. The species was first mentioned by Pennant as a British bird from a specimen killed in Cambridgeshire, and is most frequent on the southern and eastern shores of this country.... This diminutive *stint*, named after M. Temminck, is still smaller in size than the little *stint* last described, and is the smallest of the British sandpipers. It is also much more rare than the little *stint*, and somewhat different in its habits, frequenting the borders of rivers and fresh-water lakes at a distance from the coast, like our common sandpiper, T. hypoleucos; but is sometimes found on the sandy or muddy creeks and shores of the sea.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Stintance. *s.* Restraint; stoppage. *Rare.*

Nay, I cannot weep you extempore: marry, some two or three days hence I shall weep without any *stintance*.—*The London Prodigal*, i. 1.

Stinted. *part. adj.* Limited; bounded; narrowed; contracted; checked in growth; undeveloped.

His [Dr. Johnson's] intellectual weaknesses and prejudices had something in them of strength and greatness; they were the exuberance and excess of a rich mind, not the *stinted* growth of a poor one.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 308.

Stinter. *s.* One who, that which, stints, restrains, or cramps.

Let us see whether a set form or extemporary way of praying by the spirit be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 112.

Stipend. *s.* [Lat. *stipendium.*] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends.*
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, i. 4.

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend.*—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Stipend. *v. a.* Pay by settled wages. *Rare.*

I, sir, am a physician; and am *stipended* in this island to be so to the governours of it.—*Continuation of Shelton's Translation of Don Quixote*, ch. xlvii.

Stipéndiary. *adj.* [Lat. *stipendiarius.*] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates.—*Swift.*

Stipéndiary. *s.* One who performs any service for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.

Money from thee!
From a boy! a *stipendiary!* one that lives
At the devotion of a stepmother,
And the uncertain favour of a lord;
I'll eat my arms first.
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk.—*Abbot.*

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which, after all its danger and brave toil,
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

Stípple. *v. a.* [? diminutive of *stop* and *stopple.*] Work in Stippling.

Stíppled. *part. adj.* Worked in Stippling.

The interlaying of small pieces cannot altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect: it cannot be alive. As it is strong and hard, we can tread it under foot on a pavement, and it is still bright as ever: but in the church, the hall, or the chamber, it is an enamelled wall—but it is a wall; splendid decoration, but aspiring to none of the loftier excellences of art.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. x.

Stíppling. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Stippling is a mode of engraving on copper by means of dots; and is contradistinguished by this word *stippling* from that mode of art which consists of courses of continued lines. The dots in stippled engravings are either round, that is to say, each dot forms a small cone in the copper, whose apex is downwards, or they are triangular, each dot forming a peak, or small isosceles triangle, on the surface of the plate; or when the dot consists of more than one of these peaks, as is commonly the case in engraving in the chalk manner, its form is of course multangular. The round dots in *stippling* are performed by means of a dry needle or an etching point, and the angular dots by means of that well-known steel instrument which is termed a graver. *Stippling* with a graver is also much used in the art of engraving on wood.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Stípule. *s.* [Lat. *stipula* = straw.] In *Botany.* Leaf, leaflet, or representative of a leaf, at the base of a leaf-stalk.

When the rudimentary leaf of Liriodendron tulipifera is like a small cone, there is no trace of any lateral inequality. The base of the cone is afterwards seen to extend obliquely on each side on the axis of the bud; these extensions finish by forming two projecting tumours which cover the top of the axis in such a way that their edges touch one another on the side opposite the apex of the leaf. These two tumours are nothing but the *stipules.* If the entire organ is now isolated, an incompletely closed spur is obtained, the top of which corresponds with the apex and lamina of the leaf, while the edges represent the *stipules.* On unrolling this leaf and its *stipules*, a lyre is obtained, the petiole being still imperceptible.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany.*

Stipules, in Botany, [are] small scales or appendages situated on each side, at the base of the petioles or leaf-stalks, most commonly of a less firm texture than the latter, and having a subulate termination.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Stípulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *stipulatus*, pret. part. of *stipulor*; *stipulatio, -onis*; Fr. *stipuler.*] Contract; bargain; settle terms; agree.

Their bargains [in the Isle of Man] are compleated, and confirmed, by the giving and taking of as mean a matter as a straw; as of old also, 'per traditionem stipulæ': from whence the phrase of *stipulation* came.—*Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 175: 1649.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war.—*Arbuthnot.*

The Great Charter first provides for the rights of the English church. It next *stipulates* with elaborate, but not superfluous minuteness, for the precise amount of feudal obligations, by which the barons and other military tenants of the crown should be thenceforth bound.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of England*, pt. i. ch. xi.

Stípulated. *part. adj.* Determined by stipulation; agreed on.

He asserts, as a known historical fact, that the kingdom of Spain had formerly belonged, by special right, to St. Peter; and by virtue of this imprescriptible claim, he grants to a certain count de Rouci all territories which he should reconquer from the Moors, to be held in fief from the Holy See by a *stipulated* rent.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

The vast acquisitions of landed wealth made for many ages by bishops, chapters, and monasteries, began at length to excite the jealousy of sovereigns. They perceived that, although the prelates might send their *stipulated* proportion of vassals into the field, yet there could not be that active co-operation which the spirit of feudal tenures required, and that the national arm was palsied by the diminution of military nobles.—*Ibid.*

Stipulátion. *s.* Bargain.

Nor any politick composition made by mutual *stipulation.*—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 165: 1622.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation.*—*Rogers.*

Stir. *v. a.* [A.S. *stirian, stirigian, styran.*]

1. Move; remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but as it was lifted.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad,
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Agitate; bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims.—*Bacon.*

One judgement in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Elements, near me,
Be mingled and *stirred*;
Know me, and hear me,
And leap to my word.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

3. Incite; instigate; animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Até, *stirring* him to blood and strife.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

If it be you that *stir* these daughters' hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Id., King Lear*, ii. 4.

Nestor next beheld
The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the field,
Embattelling his men at armes, and *stirring* all to blowes. *Chapman.*

4. Raise; excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

Stir up.

a. Incite; animate; instigate.

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex *up* to put his brother down.
Spenser.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour.—2 *Maccabees*, xiv. 17.

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the Christians and Numidians against him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt, whether he had any help or no.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him *up* to so notable a design.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

b. Put in action; excite; quicken.

Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stirreth up* the dead for thee.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 9.

Such [mirth] the jocund flute or gamesome pipe *Stirs up* among the loose unletter'd hinds.
Milton, Comus, 173.

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour.—*Locke.*

The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind, and put it upon action, to awake the understanding and to enforce the will.—*Addison.*

Stir. *v. n.*

1. Move one's self; go out of the place; change place.

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rise.
Spenser.

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to *stir*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Be in motion; not be still; pass from inactivity to motion.

3. Become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon everything that *stirs* or appears.—*Watts.*

4. Rise in the morning.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her, there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 1.

Is my lady *stirring*?—
Her presence answers for us all.
Massinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 2.

Stir. *s.*

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chase.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Tumultuous *stirs* upon this strife ensue.
Drayton.

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, venerable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*,
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours.—*Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them, they are good for nothing.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of.—*Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Commotion; public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who lie in the wind.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,
Satan from hell 'scaped through the darksome gulf,
Hath raised in paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 224.

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief
Still waving, as the fits and *stirs* of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 4.

Stirabout. *s.* Dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency, and then eaten either with a bit of cold butter put into it and salt, or with milk: (a common breakfast among the lower orders in the north of Ireland).

'You must have heard, for as short a time as you have been in Kenilworth, that it is haunted by the spirit of Arthur ap Mervyn . . . murdered, as they say, in that same tower which bears his name?' 'Oh, I have heard the tale five hundred times,' said Lambourne, 'and how the ghost is always most vociferous when they boil leeks and *stirabout*, or fry toasted cheese, in the culinary regions.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxix.

Stirious. *adj.* [Lat. *stiria* = icicle.] Resembling icicles. *Rare.*

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Stirp. *s.* [Lat. *stirps.*] Stock; race; family; generation. *Rare.*

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*.—*Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles.—*Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day.—*Id.*

Stirrage. *s.* Motion; act of stirring. *Rare.*

They cannot sleep soundly, but the crowing of the cock, the noise of little birds, . . . every small *stirrage* waketh them.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 320: 1621.

Stirrer. *s.* One who stirs.

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

Here's one outlived his peers,
And told forth fourscore years:
He vexed time, and busied the whole state;
Troubled both foes and friends,
But ever to no ends:
What, did this *stirrer* but die late?
How well at twenty had he fall'n or stood,
For three of his fourscore he did no good.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Riser.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

3. With *up*. Inciter; instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours?—*Arbuthnot.*

Stirring. *verbal abs.* Act of stirring, of bestirring one's self, of moving.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit.—*Addison, Spectator.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy, who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of *stirring*; or, taking himself to be wax, dares not let the sun shine upon him.—*Law.*

Stirrup. *s.* [A.S. *stigerap.*] Iron suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up, or mount.—*Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*?—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 1.

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred.—*Id., Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

My friend, judge not me,
Thou seest I judge not thee.
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden, Remains.*

At this the knight began to cheer up,
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cried out, Victoria! lie thou there.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 687.

Then damsels played the leech's part,
And wounds were heal'd with syrup;
And knights would often lose the heart,
But never lose the *stirrup*. *W. M. Praed.*

Stitch. *v. a.* [*stick.*]

1. Sew; work with a needle on anything.

2. Join; unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Stitch up. Mend what was rent.

I with a needle and thread *stitch'd up* the artery and the wound.—*Wiseman, Surgery*

Stitch. *v. n.* Practise needlework.

Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt.
T. Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Stitch. *s.*

1. Pass of the needle and thread through anything.

2. Sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

3. Furrow or ridge.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

4. Link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking.—*Motteux.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

A *stitch-fall'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 309.

Stitchery. *s.* Needlework. *Contemptuously.*

Come, lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

Stitchwort. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant, akin to the chickweeds, of the genus Stellaria.

There are eight indigenous species of *stitchwort*, one or two of which are annual, the others perennial.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Stith. *s.* Stithy.

Determined to strike on the *stith* while the iron was hot.—*Greene, Card of Fancy*: 1608.

Stithy. *s.* [Icelandic, *steði.*]

1. Anvil.

2. Smith's workshop; forge.

My imaginations are as foul as Vulcan's *stithy*.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Stithy. *v. a.* Forge (as a smith).

The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Stive. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *stove.* Stuff; cram.

You would admire if you saw them *stive* it in their shops.—*Sandys, Journey to Aleppo.*

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Birds beasts and reptiles *stoved* up as in a close hutch.—*Parker, Bibliotheca Biblica*, vol. i. p. 203.

Stiver. *s.* [Dutch, *stuiver.*] Dutch coin of the value of about a halfpenny.

I would not give, so I might live,
A *stiver* or a skilling,
To touse and kiss the veriest miss
That leaks in Ballyspillin. *Swift.*

I carry it, continued he, thus—holding up his naked scymeter, his mule moving on slowly all the time, on purpose to defend my nose.—It is well worth it, gentle stranger, replied the sentinel.—'Tis not worth a single *stiver*, said the bandy-legged drummer—'tis a nose of parchment.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv. ch. i.

Stóa. *s.* Greek for portico or porch; suggested, as in the extract, by its derivatives Stoic, Stoical, and Stoicism, as applied to the philosophy so called. *Rhetorical.*

But above all, the mysticism of Fichte might astonish us. The cold, colossal, adamantine spirit, standing erect and clear, like a Cato major among degenerate men; fit to have been a teacher of the *Stoa*, and to have discoursed of beauty and virtue in the groves of Academe!—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Stoat. *s.* [A.S. *stod-hors* = stallion; how it applies to the animal in question is uncertain.] In *Zoology.* Native animal of the genus Mustela (erminea); ermine; miniver. See, also, under Weasel.

Ne armed knight ydrad in war,
With lyon fierce will I compare;
Ne judge unjust with furred fox
Harming in secret guise the flocks;
Ne priest unworth of Goddes coat
To swine ydrunk or filthy *stoat*.
Prior, Erle Robert's Mice.

When coloured red it is generally named the *stoat*, when white the ermine.—*W. Macgillivray*, in *Naturalist's Library, British Quadrupeds.*

Stócah. *s.* [Gaelic, *stocach, stochaich, stochean* = idler.] Boy in attendance; hanger-on.

The strength of all that nation is the kerne, gallo-glasse, *stocah*, horseman, and horseboy.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh a horse-boy, or a *stocah*, to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing.—*Ibid.*

Stoccáde. *s.* See Stockade.

Stoccádo. *s.* [Spanish.] In *Fencing.* Thrust with a rapier; stock.

You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccadoes*, and I know not what.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

And so, as the shades of dusk thicken in that Bois-de-Boulogne, we behold two men with lion-look, with alert attitude, side foremost, right foot advanced; flourishing and thrusting, *stoccado* and passado, in tierce and quart; intent to skewer one another.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iii.

Stochástic. *adj.* [Gr. στοχαστικὸς = conjectural, from στοχάζομαι = I guess.] Conjectural: (in the extract used *substantivally*). *Rare.*

Though he were no prophet, nor son of a prophet, yet in that faculty which comes nearest it he excelleth, i.e. the *stochastick*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well public as private.—*Whitefoot, Life of Browne.* (Ord MS.)

Stock. *s.* Stoccado. *Rare.*

To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy puncto, thy *stock*, thy reverse.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Stock. *s.* [A.S. *stoc*; N.Fr. *estoc.*]

1. Trunk; body of a tree.

That furious beast
His precious horn, sought of his enemies,
Strikes on the *stock*, ne thence can be released.
Spenser.

There is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground.—*Job*, xiv. 7.

2. Trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The cion over-ruleth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft.—*Bacon.*

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 181.

3. Log; post.

Men, serving either calamity or tyranny, did ascribe unto stones and *stocks* the incommunicable Name.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiv. 21.

Them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton, Sonnets*, xviii. 3.

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France?
Prior, An English Ballad on the taking of Namur.

4. Men proverbially stupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*

Let's be no stoicks, nor no *stocks*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

5. Handle of anything.

6. Race; lineage; family.

Say what *stock* he springs of.—
The noble house of Marcius.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took.
Waller.

The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 324.

Thou hast seen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed.
Ibid. xii. 6.

To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock produced thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

As we follow the stream of time backwards towards its source, it is natural that the differences, not only of dialect, but even of language, should become less and less; so that what are now distinct main branches of one great *stock*, may at a very remote period have formed the as yet undivided elements of one common trunk.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xxiv.

7. Principal; capital; store.

Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock* of treasure.—*Bacon.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign; so the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for the then balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion.—*Id., Advice to Villiers.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own glory.—*South, Sermons.*

Yet was she not profuse; but fear'd to waste,
And wisely managed that the *stock* might last;
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve:
Which to prevent, she still increased her store:
Laid up and spared, that she might give the more.
Dryden, Eleonora, 65.

Beneath one law [bees] live,
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 226.

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey,
But oft'ner bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away.
Ibid. iii. 713.

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind?—*Locke.*

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of some charities.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat,
Itself a sun. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 516.

Though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock*.—*Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them, that every one may be charitable out of their own *stock*, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and sick of the parish.—*Law.*

In the *plural.*

We cast our eyes upon all sorts of good that is to be done: The poor in extremity must be holpen; orphans and aged must be provided for, our poor friends that are behind-hand; prisoners and distressed householders, young tradesmen that want *stocks*, must be thought on.—*Dr. White, Sermon*, p. 69: 1615.

8. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design.—*Arbuthnot.*

9. Cattle.

In the phraseology of agriculturists, the animals maintained on the farm are called live *stock*, the implements and carriages dead *stock*. . . . In one particular only, that of sheep, is Great Britain on a general level with other countries. There is nearly a sheep to every head of population. But of horned cattle there is only one to about every five; of pigs, one only to every nine. Were the amount of horned cattle in France proportionate only to that of Great Britain, France would have a little more than 6,000,000; in fact, it has rather more than 14,000,000. The same may be said of Austria. In many of the German states the proportion is higher still. In Denmark the cattle are not very much less numerous than the population. In the United States there is rather more than one head to every two of population. In France and Prussia, pigs are one to seven; in Austria, one to four and a half. Taking the whole of Europe, the proportion is one to six. In the United States there are more pigs than population. Had the returns supplied us with information as to poultry, the deficiency of Great Britain would have been still more striking. In the year 1865 this country imported more than 400,000,000 eggs, if the hundred of eggs be taken, as it has been from the earliest time, at 120. This deficiency is not greatly supplemented by importation. Small as the *stock* of cattle is, the annual importations do not amount to more than one-twentieth of the ordinary *stock*, while that of sheep is, as a rule, but one-fiftieth. During the present year even these quantities must have undergone a serious diminution. Nor is the import of meat large. The most important item is that of bacon. But even here the largest estimate will not give more than the equivalent of 300,000 pigs. The beef seems to be about equal to the supply of 50,000 oxen.—*J. E. T. Rogers*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

10. Government scrip.

The language of the Stock Exchange is eminently metaphorical. . . . Bull [is] a person who buys *stock* on account, not intending to hold it, but simply, at a date agreed on between the dealers, to pay or receive the difference between the price at which he values it, and that at which it actually stands on the day specified.—Bear [is] a person who sells *stock* on account on the same terms, and with the same purpose.—Lame Duck [is] a defaulter at the settlement of such bargains, whose name is exposed on the pillory of the Stock Exchange, the dreaded black board.—Backardation [is] a consideration given to keep back the delivery of *stock*, when the price is lower for time than for money.—Continuation or contango is the premium given when the price of funds in which a person has a jobbing account open, is higher for time than for money, and the settling day is arrived, so that the *stock* must be taken at a disadvantage. In this case a per centage is paid to put off the settlement and continue the account open.—Jobber [is] a term applied to those who accommodate buyers and sellers of *stock* with any desired quantity.—*J. E. T. Rogers*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *adjectivally*, the sense being that of Stocks in commerce: (as, in *Stock-exchange*).

11. In *Botany.* Stock-gilliflower.

Stock. *v. a.*

1. Fill sufficiently; store.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of Scripture answerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss.—*South, Sermons.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves,
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manured the glebe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain.
Dryden.

The world begun to be *stocked* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places.—*Bishop Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water.—*Woodward.*

2. Lay up in store: (as, 'He *stocks* what he cannot use').

Stock. *v. a.*

1. Put into the stocks.

Call not your stocks for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

2. Extirpate: (sometimes with *up*).

The time shall quickly come, thy groves and pleasant springs,
Where to the mirthful merle the warbling mavis sings,
The painful labourer's hand shall *stock*, the roots to burn. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiv.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Stock. *v. a.* Pierce.

Oh! the brave age is gone; in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point
Three times together.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure, iii. 4.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Stóckade. *s.* Enclosure or fence made with pointed stakes.

Rotherwood was not, however, without defences; no habitation, in that disturbed period, could have been so, without the risk of being plundered and burnt before the next morning. A deep fosse, or ditch, was drawn round the whole building and filled with water from a neighbouring stream. A double *stockade*, or palisade, composed of pointed beams, which the adjacent forest supplied, defended the outer and inner bank of the trench. There was an entrance from the west through the outer *stockade*, which communicated by a drawbridge, with a similar opening in the interior defences. Some precautions had been taken to place those entrances under the protection of projecting angles, by which they might be flanked in case of need by archers or slingers.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. ii.

Stóckbroker. *s.* One who deals in stock, or the public funds.

A day was fixed for selling out and transferring the stock, and of waiting, with that view, upon Wilkins Flasher, Esq., *stockbroker*, of somewhere near the Bank.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers* ch. lv.

Stóckdove. *s.* Woodpigeon, so named from often building in pollard trees, or trees reduced to the trunk and few thick leafy branches at the top of it.

Stóckfish. *s.* Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

Saltfish, *stockfish*, nor herring,
It is not for your wearing. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 185.

He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.—
Yes, if they taw him as they do whit-leather
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like *stock-fish*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

Stockgíllyflower. *s.* Native and garden plant of the genus Mathiola.

Stócking. *s.* Covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she abhors.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, *stockings*, and money for his soldiers.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he had them both upon a leg.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *stocking* thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or a *stocking* to their feet.—*Swift.*

[The clothing of the legs formerly consisted of a single garment . . . it was afterwards cut in two at the knees, leaving . . . knee-breeches . . . or *upper-stocks*, and *nether-stocks*, or *stockings*. . . . In these terms the element *stock* is to be understood in the sense of stump or trunk, the part of the body left when the limbs are cut off.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

This *stocking-frame*, which is the great implement of hosiery, is totally different from the rectangular decussation which constitutes cloth, as the slightest inspection of a stocking will show; for this, instead of having two distinct systems of thread, like the warp and the weft, which are woven together, by crossing each other at right angles, the whole piece is composed of a single thread united or looped in a peculiar manner, which is called *stocking-stitch*, and sometimes chain-work.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Stócking. *v. a.* Dress in stockings. *Rare.*

Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt he goes.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 397.

Stóckish. *adj.* Hard; blockish.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Stóckjobber. *s.* Dealer in the funds on speculation.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

The London mansion and the Alhambra had both been disposed of, and well; the first to the new French Ambassador; and the second, to a grey-headed *stock-jobber*, very rich, who, having no society, determined to make solitude amusing.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. xii.

Necker, in the National Assembly, is making moan, as usual, about his deficit: barriers and custom-houses burnt; the taxgatherer hunted, not hunting; his Majesty's Exchequer all but empty. The remedy is a loan of thirty millions: then, on still more enticing terms, a loan of eighty millions: neither of which loans, unhappily, will the *stock-jobbers* venture to lend. The *stockjobber* has no country, except his own black pool of Agio.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vii. ch. i.

Stóckjobbing. *s.* Act of buying and selling stock in the public funds for the turn of the scale, or on speculation.

Projects for improving old manufactures, or setting up new ones, should not be despised in a trading country; but the making them pretences for *stockjobbing* hath been a fatal imposition.—*Berkeley, Essay on Great Britain.*

A system, that ought to be plainest and fairest imaginable, will become a dark, intricate, and wicked mystery of *stockjobbing*.—*Bolingbroke, On Parties*, letter xvii.

Stócklock. *s.* Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks, called *stock-locks*; chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks, and cupboard-locks.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Stocks. *s.*

1. In *Law.* Wooden frame confining the legs, by enclosing the ankles within two semicircles, too small to allow the withdrawal of the feet, set-up in most of the parishes of England, for the restraint, as much as for the punishment, of vagrants, disorderly people, and small offenders. Derived by Minsheu from the *stock* of a tree, as being made of wood; by others connected with *stocking*. Connected with *stock* = obstruct, detain, confine. Probably, always plural. In *Composition*, however, the form is singular. Generally with *the*, i. e. *the parish-stocks.*

Fetch forth *the stocks*:
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit till noon. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

There dwells, and within call, if it please your worship,
A potent monarch, called the constable,
That does command a citadel called *the stocks*,
Whose guards are certain files of rusty billmen.
Massinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks*.—*Peacham.*

The stocks hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place.—*Locke.*

As the *first element* of a *compound*, and in the *singular number.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *stock-punished* and imprisoned.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built.

Each day brings fresh supplies of arms and men,
And ships which all last winter were abroad,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cl.

3. In *Commerce.* The Funds.

An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the public.—*Swift.*

Statesmen and patriots ply alike the *stocks*,
Peeress and butler share alike the box.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 139.

Stockstill. *adj.* [two words rather than a true compound.] Motionless as a stock or log.

The polype fish sits all the winter long
Stock-still, through sloth.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. G. 1.

Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon.—*Addison.*

Stócky. *s.* Stout. *Rare.*

They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the *stocky*, such an one the gruff.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 433.

Stodge. *v. n.* [German, *steigen* = go.] Stir; move. *Obsolete.*

Stóic. *s.* [Gr. Στωϊκός, from στοὰ = porch.] Disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught under a piazza or portico in the city of Athens; and maintained, that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the *Stoicks* encountered him.—*Acts*, xvii. 18.

The *Stoick* last, in philosophick pride,
By him call'd virtue.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 300.

The *Stoic* of the woods, the man without a tear.
Campbell, Gertrude of Wyoming.

Demons heroic;
Demons who wore
The form of the *Stoic*
And sophist of yore.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

Balzac said of Scarron, that he had gone further in insensibility than the *Stoicks*, who were satisfied in appearing insensible to pain; but Scarron was gay, and amused all the world with his sufferings.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Scarron.*

Stóic. *adj.* Belonging to the Stoics; cold; stiff; austere; affecting to hold all things indifferent.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the *Stoick* fur.
Milton, Comus, 706.

The *Stoick* philosophers discard all passions in general.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 397.

Stóical. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, supported by, a Stoic.

It is a common imputation to Seneca, that though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome.—*Tatler*, no. 170.

I defy the best cabbage planter that ever existed, . . . I defy him to go on coolly, critically, and canonically, planting his cabbages one by one, in straight lines, and *stoical* distances, especially if slits in petticoats are unsewed up, without ever and anon straddling out, or sliding into some bastardly digression.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. viii. ch. i.

His [Werner's] fundamental principle of morals we have seen in part already; it does not exclusively or primarily belong to himself; being little more than that high tenet of entire Self-forgetfulness, that merging of the Me in the Idea; a principle which reigns both in *stoical* and christian ethics, and is at this day common, in theory, among all German philosophers, especially of the transcendental class.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

Stóically. *adv.* After the manner of the Stoics; austerely.

Be not *stoically* mistaken in the equality of sins.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

Stóicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stoical.

Stóicism. *s.* Opinions and maxims of the Stoics.

To pretend to virtue and holiness without reference to God and a life to come, is but to fall into a more dull and flat kind of *Stoicism*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 193: 1653.

Stoicism, which was the pedantry of virtue, ascribes all good qualifications of what kind soever to the virtuous man.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 243.

We have the greatest admiration for this learned doctor [Cabanis]; with what scientific *stoicism* he walks through the land of wonder, unwondering.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times.*

Both were by principle and habit *Stoics*; yet Johnson with the greater merit, for he alone had very much to triumph over; farther, he alone ennobled his *stoicism* into devotion. To Johnson life was as a prison, to be endured with faith; to Hume it was little more than a foolish Bartholomew-Fair show-booth, with the foolish crowdings and elbowings of which it was not worth while to quarrel.—*Ibid. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Fichte's metaphysical theory may be called in question, and readily enough misapprehended; but the sublime *stoicism* of his sentiments must find some response in many a heart.—*Ibid. State of German Literature.*

Stoke. *v. a.* [?] Feed and attend to a furnace.
(For extract see under Stoking.)

Stóker. *s.* One who looks after the fire.

a. In a brewery.

As the plague of happy life,
I run away from party-strife:
A prince's cause, a church's claim,
I've known to raise a mighty flame,
And priest, as *stoker*, very free
To throw in peace and charity.
Green, The Spleen: 1754.

b. In the furnace of a steam-engine.
(For extract see under Stoking.)

Stóking. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Stoking [is] the operation of replenishing a furnace with coal, and of keeping it in proper order, by clearing away the ashes and clinkers, so as to maintain a vigorous combustion. Much skill is needed to *stoke* the furnace of a steam boiler successfully; and one *stoker* will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether. One main indication to be fulfilled is to spread the coal evenly over the bars of the grate, and to leave no holes or open places in the fire, through which the cold air will rush, and diminish the temperature of the furnace.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stole. *s.* [Lat. *stola*; A.S. *stol*; N.Fr. *stole*.] Long vest.

Over all a black *stole* she did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenser.*

Of sable *stole* or cypress lawn
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 35.

Groom of the stole. See extract.

Groom of the stole . . . is a great officer of the king's household, whose precinct is properly the king's bedchamber, where the lord chamberlain hath nothing to do.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Stóled. *adj.* Wearing a stole or long robe.

After them flew the prophets, brightly *stoled*
In shining lawn. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Victorie.*

As the *second element* in a *compound.*

In vain with timbrell'd anthems dark
The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 219.

Stólen. *part. adj.* Obtained by stealth.
Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant.—*Proverbs*, ix. 17.

Stólid. *adj.* [Lat. *stolidus*.] Stupid; foolish.

Stolídity. *s.* Stupidity; want of sense.
To the end his prince might never, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own *stolidity*.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 97: 1626.
These are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments.—*Bentley, Sermons*, i.

Stómach. *s.* [Fr. *estomac*; Lat. *stomachus*.]
1. Digesting part of the intestinal canal.
This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my *stomach*.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue ii.
The gastric juice, or the liquor which digests the the food in the *stomachs* of animals, is of this class. Of all menstrua it is the most active, the most universal. In the human *stomach*, for instance, consider what a variety of strange substances, and how widely different from one another it in a few hours reduces to one uniform pulp, milk, or mucilage.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. vii.
The human *stomach* is a somewhat oblong and rounded membranous bag, situated in the epigastric region. It is largest on the left side (or cardiac end), and gradually diminishes towards the right or lower orifice, which is called the pylorus. Like the intestines, the *stomach* has three coats or membranes, connected together by cellular membrane. The exterior or peritonæal coat is a dense firm membrane; the internal or villous coat is soft, mucous, and vascular; the central coat is muscular, and the glands of the *stomach* are situated between it and the villous coat. The *stomach* is largely supplied with nerves, which come from the eighth pair and sympathetic. They are derived chiefly from the cæliac or solar plexus, and are accompanied by veins which empty themselves into the vena portæ. The lymphatics of the *stomach* proceed directly to the thoracic duct.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*
As the *first element* in a *compound*.
If you're sick at sea,
Or *stomach-qualm'd* at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.
2. Appetite; desire of food.
Tell me, what is't that takes from thee
Thy *stomach*, pleasure, and thy golden sleep?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.
Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?
She either gives a *stomach*, and no food,
Such are the poor in health; or else a feast,
And takes away the *stomach*; such the rich,
That have abundance, and enjoy it not.
Ibid., Part II. iv. 4.
If you 've a *stomach*, a cold bake-meat's ready.
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 2.
As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *stomach*, is a most desperate prognostick.—*Hammond.*
3. Inclination; liking.
He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 3.
The unusual distance of time made it subject to every man's note, that it was an act against his *stomach*, and put upon him by necessity of state.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
The very trade went against his *stomach*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
4. Anger; violence of temper.
Disdain he called was, and disdain'd
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*
Is't near dinner time?—I would it were,
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.
Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 107.
5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.
Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater *stomach* their judgements, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised under a new form.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive with wit, the match is not equal.—*Ibid.*
Whereby the ape in wond'rous *stomach* wox,
Strongly encouraged by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*
That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.
It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
6. Pride; haughtiness.
Arius, a subtile-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and *stomach* prone unto contradiction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Stómach. *v. a.* Resent; remember with anger and malignity. *Obsolete.*
Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.
Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *stomached* him, and therefore hated him.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations.*
The lion began to shew his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stómach. *v. n.* Be angry.
Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto those that are disordered in their ways, and what one amongst them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction, storm at reproof, and hate such as would reform them?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Stómached. *adj.* Filled with passions of resentment.
High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

Stómacher. *s.* Ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.
Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of sackcloth.—*Isaiah*, iii. 24.
Golden quoifs and *stomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.
Thou marry'st every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red *stomacher*.
Donne.
I shouldn't ha' thought of your entertaining me with your old father's pipe and Peggy Trundle's *stomachers*—if you're come here to run away with me, why do the thing at once, and let's have no more talk about it.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 3.

Stómachful. *adj.* Sullen; stubborn; perverse.
A *stomachfull* Esau knows that his good father cannot but be displeased with his pagan matches.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 138.
A *stomachful* boy put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, because it is another way of encouraging those passions which 'tis our business to subdue.—*Locke.*

Stómachfully. *adv.* In a stomachful manner.
While so many thousand Israelites were slaine, that had *stomachfully* desired the idol, Aaron, that in weaknesse condescended, is both pardoned the past and afterwards laden with honours from God.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations.* (Ord MS.)

Stómachfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stomachful; stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.
Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness . . . avail but little.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 248: 1621.

Stomáchic. *adj.* Relating to the stomach.
An hypochondriack consumption is an extenuation, occasioned by an infarction and obstruction of the *stomachick* vessels through melancholy humours.—*Harvey.*
That he was a wine-bibber, a gross liver, gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character, is undeniable enough.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*
Used *substantivally*. Medicine for the stomach.

Stomáchical. *adj.* Stomachic.
By a catarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Stómaching. *verbal abs.* Resentment.
This is no time for private *stomaching*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Stómachless. *adj.* Wanting stomach.
Thy sleeps broken, thy meals *stomachless*.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Stómachous. *adj.* Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. *Obsolete.*
That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly salved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courtesy became;
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain.
Spenser.

Stómata. *s. pl.* [plural of the Gr. στόμα, -ατος = mouth.] In *Botany*. Small microscopic orifices in the surface of leaves; (the singular form is so rare, that it would be difficult to say what it is; *stoma*, however, is the only correct one, inasmuch as the final *t* is not found either in the nominative or the accusative case *singular*; *stomates* as a masculine form is, as στόμα is neuter, an impossible form; *stomatia*, from a singular *stomation*, is a better, though a different word. See extract from Lindley).
In most plants the cuticle has certain openings of a very peculiar character, which appear connected with respiration, and which are called *stomates*, *stomata*, or *stomatia*. *Stomates* are passages through the cuticle, having the appearance of an oval or circular space, in the centre of which is a slit that opens or closes according to circumstances, and lies above a cavity in the subjacent tissue.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. sect. i.
In the flowering plants the perfect *stomata* appear as roundish or squarish chasms in the epidermal layer, occurring regularly at the meeting angles or sides of four, or more, epidermal cells.—*Griffith and Henfrey, Micrographical Dictionary.*

Stone. *s.* [A.S. *stán*.]
1. Mineral body, more or less compound and resistant, smaller in bulk than rocks, and larger than pebbles, earthy rather than metallic, and commoner than gems (*precious stones*). With all of these, however, the ordinary stone has a common general character. See extracts from Woodward and Hill.
Five sharp smooth *stones* from the next brook he chose,
And fits them to his sling. *Cowley, Davideis.*
Relentless time, destroying power,
Whom *stone* and brass obey. *Parnell.*
Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water.—*Woodward, Method of Fossils.*
Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrose, as the asbestus. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* are, 1. The opake *stones*, as limestone. 2. The semi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*
Of the philosopher's *stone*, he [Ashmole] says, he knows enough to hold his tongue, but not enough to speak. This *stone* has not only the power of transmuting any imperfect earthy matter into its utmost degree of perfection, and can convert the basest metals into gold, flints into *stone*, &c., but it has still more occult virtues, when the arcana have been entered into, by the choice fathers of hermetic mysteries. The vegetable *stone* has power over the natures of man, beast, fowls, fishes, and all kinds of trees and plants, to make them flourish and bear fruit at any time. The magical *stone* discovers any person wherever he is concealed; while the angelical *stone* gives the apparitions of angels, and a power of conversing with them. . . . Ashmole, in one of his chemical works, prefixed a frontispiece, which, in several compartments, exhibited Phœbus on a lion, and opposite to him a lady, who represented Diana, with the moon in one hand and an arrow in the other, sitting on a crab; Mercury on a tripod, with the scheme of the heavens in one hand, and his caduceus in the other. These were intended to express the materials of the *stone*, and the season for the process.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Alchymy.*
2. Piece of stone cut for building.
Should I go to church,
And see the holy edifice of *stone*,
And not bethink me straight of dang'rous rocks?
Which touching but my gentle vessel's ride,
Would scatter all her spices on the stream.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
The contrast in this respect [durability], of the works of modern architects, especially in Great Britain, is very humiliating to those who boast so loudly of social advancement; for there is scarcely a public building of recent date which will be in existence one thousand years hence. Many of the most splendid works of modern architecture are hastening to decay, in what may be justly called the very infancy of their existence, if compared with the date of those erected in ancient Italy, Greece, and Egypt. This is remarkably the case with the three bridges of London, Westminster, and Blackfriars; the foundations of which began to perish most visibly in the very lifetime of their construc-

tors. Every *stone* intended for a durable edifice ought to be tested as to its durability, by immersion in a saturated solution of sulphate of soda, and exposure during some days to the air.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

3. Gem; precious stone.

I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

4. Anything made of stone.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus; calculus.

A specifick remedy for preventing of the *stone* I take to be the constant use of alehoof-ale.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *stone*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

6. Case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit.

To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity.—*Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

A man that is . . . crookbackt, or a dwarf, or that hath a blemish in his eye, or be scurvy, or scabbed, or hath his *stones* broken.—*Leviticus*, xxi. 19.

8. Weight containing fourteen pounds: (a *stone* of meat is eight pounds).

Does Wood think that we will sell him a *stone* of wool for his counters?—*Swift.*

9. Funeral monument: (common in composition, as *gravestone*, even when the material is other than stone).

Should some relenting eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold reliques lie.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

10. State of torpidness and insensibility.

Though cold like you, unmoved and silent grown,
I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Used to express *intensity*.

What need you be so boist'rous rough?
I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.

And there lies Whacum by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dyed.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1141.

The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead.—*Id.*

The cottagers having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement.—*Pope.*

Used *adjectivally*.

[You'd] rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she brought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd quarts.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

Leave no stone unturned. Do everything that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that *left no stone unturn'd*
In which the cause might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 777.

He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 133.

Stone. *v. a.*

1. Pelt or beat or kill with stones.

What shall I do unto this people? They be almost ready to *stone* me.—*Exodus*, xvii. 4.

2. Harden.

Oh perjured woman! thou dost *stone* my heart;
And mak'st me call what I intend to do,
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

3. Remove stones.

(See under Stoning, *verbal abs.* 2.)

Stónebow. *s.* Crossbow which shoots stones.

Hailstones full of wrath shall be cast as out of a *stone-bow*.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, v. 22.

O for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

Stónebreak. *s.* In *Botany*. Anglicized form of Saxifraga, or *Saxifrage*; from *saxum* = stone + *frango* = I break. *An artificial translation, rather than a true vernacular name.*

Stónechat. *s.* Native bird so called; Saxicola rubetra: (the prefix *stone* is said to be from the noise, like that of the clicking of stones, rather than from the habitat of the bird; the generic name, however, Saxicola, to which the older name *sylvia* has been changed, indicates the contrary).

The *stonechat* has much the habits of the whinchat, frequenting commons and furzy places, where they sit upon the uppermost sprays, and dart at every fly that passes, frequently returning to the same place again like the flycatcher, to which they seem as nearly allied as the cold finch or pied flycatcher, insects and worms being their only food.—*Montagu, Dictionary of British Birds.*

Stónecray. *s.* [?] In *Falconry*. Disease in hawks.

Stónecrop. *s.* [A.S. *stæncrop.*] In *Botany*. At present the Sedum acre; the plant of the extract being a different one.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Stone-cúrlew. *s.* [two words.] In *Ornithology*. Thick-knee.

Stónecutter. *s.* One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stonecutter's* man had the vesiculæ of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the parish church.—*Swift.*

Stónefly. *s.* Fly of the Caddis, Caddis-worm, or straw-worm.

Stónefruit. *s.* Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp; botanically, by a drupe.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit*.—*Boyle.*

Stónegall, or **Stónehawk.** *s.* Hawk, for which the Latin name is *Lithofalco* (λιθος = stone + *falco* = falcon). Word for word, the first is the fuller form of Staniel.

Stónehearted, or **Stóny-heárted.** *adj.* Hardhearted; cruel; pitiless.

The *stony-hearted* villains know it well enough.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

Weep, ye *stone-hearted* men! Oh, read and pity!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.

Stónehorse. *s.* Horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Stónepit. *s.* Quarry.

There's one found in a *stonepit*.—*Woodward.*

Stónepitch. *s.* Hard inspissated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stonepitch*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stóner. *s.* One who strikes, beats, or kills with stones.

It was the character of Jerusalem to be the killer of the prophets, and the *stoner* of them who were sent unto her.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

Stónescast, or **Stónecast.** *s.* Distance to which a stone may be thrown.

A madder thing to see them ride, though not half a *stonescast*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 314.

About a *stone-cast* from the wall,
A sluice with blacken'd water slept,
And o'er it many, round and small,
The clustered marish-mosses crept.
Tennyson, Mariana.

Stónesmitch, or **Stónesmickle.** *s.* Stonechat.

Stónesquarer. *s.* One who shapes stones into squares.

Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stonesquarers*.—1 *Kings*, v. 18.

Stóneware. *s.* Variety of pottery, consisting of stone in powder in addition to the clay.

The second kind (of pottery) consists of an infusible mixture of earth, which is refractory in the kiln, and continues opaque. This is pottery, properly so called; but it comprehends several subspecies, which are earthenware, *stoneware*, flintware, fayence, delftware, iron-stone china, &c. The earliest attempts to make a compact *stoneware* with a painted glaze, seem to have originated with the Arabians in Spain about the ninth century, and to have passed thence into Majorca, in which island they were carried on with no little success.—*Ure Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Stónework. *s.* Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Stóniness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stony.

1. Quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place.—*Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stonyness* at the bottom.—*Hammond.*

Stóning. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who stones, either by pelting or by castration.

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy.—*Stephens, Sermons.*

2. Clearing the ground of stones.

As the stones were laid together in the wall for defence; so they were gathered off from the soil, to avoid offence. But to what purpose is the fruitfulness, fencing, *stoning*, if the ground yield a plentiful crop of briers, thistles, weeds?—*Bishop Hall, Fast-Sermon*: 1628.

Stóny. *adj.*

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

Nor slept the winds
Within their *stony* caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 413.

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 67.

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to stone;
The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own.
Id., Translation from Ovid, The Trojan War.

They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or *stony* icicles.—*Woodward.*

2. Abounding with stones.

From the *stony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us.
Milton, Arcades, 102.

3. Petrifying.

Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side.
Spenser.

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stony* hardness of too many patrons' hearts, not touched with any feeling in this case.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thou art come to answer
A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

It will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 188.

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can *stony* bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt?
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Sir Pitt had judged correctly, that she would not quit the premises. She contented herself by preserving a solemn and *stony* silence, when in company of Pitt and his rebellious wife, and by frightening the children in the nursery by the ghastly gloom of her demeanour.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xli.

Stook. *s.* [N.Fr. *estoque.*] Set of sheaves, as arranged at harvest, for carting or leading off the land.

Stool. *s.* [Lat. *stolo.*] Shoot from the trunk of a tree.

Stool. *s.* [A.S. *stol.*]

1. Seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back.—*Watts, Logick.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?
Ne sittest down on that same silver *stool*,
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold?
Spenser.

Now which were wise, and which were fools?
Poor Alma sits between two *stools!*
The more she reads, the more perplext.
Prior, Alma, i. 230.

2. Fecal evacuation.

There be medicines that move *stools*, and not urine; some other urine, and not *stools*: those that purge by *stool*, are such as enter not all, or little, into the mesentery veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the mesentery veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual needing of going to *stool*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Stool of Repentance, or *cutty stool*. Punishment in the discipline of the kirk of Scotland, somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to public view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastic vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgement of things brings many a great man to the *stool of repentance*. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stoólball. *s.* Play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Susan is at *stoolball* seen. *Prior, Alma*, i. 309.

Kind service cannot be chucked from hand to hand like a shuttlecock or *stoolball*.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxvii.

Stoop. See Stoup.

Stoop. *v. n.* [A.S. *stupian.*]

1. Bend down; bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and *stooped* toward the earth.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Ismenias were sent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did not unworthy; but Ismenias let fall his ring to the ground, and *stooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

[He], *stooping*, open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 465.

So, *stooping* down, as needs he must,
Who cannot sit upright,
He grasped the mane with both his hands,
And eke with all his might.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

3. Yield; bend; submit.

I am the son of Henry the fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
And swept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, v.

4. Descend from rank or dignity; condescend.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly.—*Bacon.*

He that condescended so far, and *stooped* so low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there.—*Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

No man ever so much feared death, to avert which he *stooped* to every meanness and sought every remedy. His physician had sworn that, if he were dismissed, the king would not survive a week; and Louis, enfeebled by sickness and terror, bore the rudest usage from this man, and endeavoured to secure his services by vast rewards.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. i.

5. Yield; be inferior.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,
And *stoop* inglorious.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 251.

These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome.
Addison, Cato.

6. Sink from resolution or superiority; condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concourse of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men and to constrain thereunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold themselves in suspense from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

7. Come down on prey as a falcon.

When they *stoop*, they *stoop* with the like wing.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Here stands my dove: *stoop* at her, if you dare.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

8. Alight from the wing.

[Satan] ready now
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 73.

Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,
And *stoop* with closing pinions from above.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 544.

9. Sink to a lower place.

Cowering low
With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 350.

Stoop. *v. a.*

1. Submit.

Sole cause that *stoops*
Their grandeur to man's eye.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

2. Bend forward, as a vessel of liquor.

To *stoop* this vinacre to the very lees.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 59.

Stoop. *s.*

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *stoop* at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stoóping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, stoops. In *Falconry*. See extract.

Stooping is when a hawke, being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth violently downe to strike the fowle, or any other prey.—*Latham, Falconry.*

Stoópingly. *adv.* In a stooping manner; with inclination downwards.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and to raise himself from benches with laborious gesture.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Stop. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *estouper.*]

1. Hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had,
Shall *stop* or spur me.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

2. Hinder from successive operation.

Can any dresses find a way
To *stop* the approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Earl of Dorset.*

3. Hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. Hinder from action or practice.

As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall *stop* me of this boasting.—2 *Corinthians*, xi. 10.

Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *stopp'd*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

5. Put an end to the motion or action of anything; intercept.

Almon falls, old Tyreus' eldest care,
Pierced with an arrow from the distant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
And *stopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 741.

6. Repress; suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?—*South, Sermons.*

7. Suppress.

He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed.—*Dryden.*

8. Regulate musical strings with the fingers.

In instruments of strings, if you *stop* a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

9. Close any aperture.

Ye shall smite every fenced city, and every choice city, and shall fell every good tree, *stop* all wells of water.—2 *Kings*, iii. 19.

They refused to hearken, and pulled away the shoulder, and *stopped* their ears, that they should not hear.—*Zechariah*, vii. 11.

A hawk's bell, the holes *stopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glass, and *stop* the glass close with wax.—*Bacon.*

His majesty *stopped* a leak that did much harm.—*Id.*

Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein should be *stopped*. —*Arbuthnot.*

10. Obstruct; encumber.

Mountains of ice that *stop* the imagined way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 291.

11. Garnish with proper punctuation.

Stop. *v. n.*

1. Cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts:
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then *stops* again.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they *stop* at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end.—*Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through the crowd in vain.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 87.

2. Cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another; and the best time to *stop* is at the beginning.—*Lesley.*

Stop. *s.*

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a *stop*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full *stop*
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *stop* on a sudden at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the *stops* it would make in the whole course of all men's lives and actions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My praise the Fabii claim,
And thou great hero, greatest of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
And by delays to put a *stop* to fate.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1164.

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. —*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *stops*, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier.—*Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a *stop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation.—*Addison.*

3. Repression; hinderance of operation.

'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our desires to give this *stop* to them, and shut them up in silence.—*Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard to night:
Let's teach ourselves that honourable *stop*,
Not to outsport discretion.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath;
Therefore these *stops* of thine fright me the more.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two nations. —*Sir W. Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

The proud Duessa, full of wrathful spight
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,
Inforced her purple beast with all her might,
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course.
Daniel.

Blessed be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin.—*South, Sermons.*

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness.—*Rogers.*

8. In *Music.*

a. Hole or vent in a wind-instrument which is stopped by the finger.

You would play upon me, you would seem to know my *stops*; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgement are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what *stop* she please. *Ibid.*

A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of *stops* on their tibiæ; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classick author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and *stops*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

b. Gradation of the scale made by the fingers on the strings of a lute.

The further a string is strained, the less superstraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets.—*Bacon.*

c. Mechanism of the organ, by which a certain range of pipes is opened or closed.

The organ-sound a time survives the *stop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

The harp
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 594.

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who moved
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Ibid. xi. 551.

9. Point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been ashamed to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel *stop* ill-placed. *Crashaw.*

Stópcock. *s.* Pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Stópgap. *s.* Something substituted; temporary expedient.

Stóppage. *s.* Act of stopping; state of being stopped.

The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation.—*Arbuthnot.*

The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Stópper. *s.*

1. One who closes any aperture.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy calkers, [in the margin *stoppers* of chinks.]—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 9.

2. Tobacco-stopper.

Little tube of mighty power, ...
With my little *stopper* prest.
J. H. Browne, Imitation of A. Philips.

Stópless. *adj.* Not to be stopped; irresistible.

Making a civil and staid senate rude,
And *stopless* as a running multitude.
Sir W. Davenant, On King Charles II.'s Return.

Stópple. *s.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

Bottles swinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower.—*Bacon.*

There were no shuts or *stopples* made for the ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Stórage. *s.* Laying up as a stock or store.

The first and most natural cry would be for irrigation, and this, no doubt, is one of the best cures for famine. But irrigation itself means only the *storage* and distribution of a natural water supply, and this supply depends upon the rainfall of the season.—*Times' Newspaper*, February 25, 1869.

Stórax. *s.* [Gr. στύραξ; Lat. *styrax*.] In *Botany and Pharmacy.* Balsam of the styrax; liquidamber: (*storax* is the English, *styrax* the Latin form).

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum and onyx, and sweet *storax*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiv. 15.

Storax, styrax, flows from the twigs and the trunk of the Liquidamber styraciflua, a tree which grows in Louisiana, Virginia, and Mexico. Liquidamber, as this resin is called, is a brown or ash-gray substance, of the consistence of turpentine, which dries up rapidly, has an agreeable smell, like benzoin, and a bitterish, sharp, burning taste. It dissolves in four parts of alcohol and affords 1-4 per cent. of benzoic acid.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Store. *s.*

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quantity of treasure.—*Bacon.*

None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aërial vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 444.

With *store* of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize
Of wit and arms, while both contend
To win her grace whom all commend.
Id., L'Allegro, 121.

Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *store*
Heap on my bending back.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 301.

2. Stock accumulated; supply hoarded.

We lived as unconcern'd and happily
As the first age in nature's golden scene,
Supine amidst our flowing *store*,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 11.

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*
Enlarged the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds.
Id., Alexander's Feast, 161.

Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isles adores:
How has she oft exhausted all her *stores*,
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought!
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax, 127.

3. State of being accumulated; hoard.

Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed up among my treasures?—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 34.

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and adusted, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 513.

Store. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action, so that the cause of Christendom is raised since twenty times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store* treasure; but the silver is still growing.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Store. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *estorer*, *estorement* = provisions, from Lat. *instauro* = I repair anything.]

1. Furnish; replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was *stored*,
That succour each to other might afford.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Her face with thousand beauties blest;
Her mind with thousand virtues *stored*;
Her power with boundless joy confest,
Her person only not adored.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary, xxxv.

2. Stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay where they were, until more aid and store of victuals were come; but others said the enemy were but barely *stored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

One having *stored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years' end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an excessive bigness.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection.—*Locke.*

3. Lay up; hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in and *stored* up, and then delivered out in proportion.—*Bacon.*

Stórehouse. *s.*

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and reposited against a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the Scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely necessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and sold unto the Egyptians.—*Genesis*, xli. 56.

Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cramm'd with grain! *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

To these high powers a *storehouse* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and general reasons lay;
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean flood can wash away.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

My heart hath been a *storehouse* long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 103.

The image of God was resplendent in man's practical understanding, that *storehouse* of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality.—*South, Sermons.*

As many different sounds as can be made by single articulations, so many letters there are in the *storehouse* of nature.—*Holder.*

Early in the spring Athlone and Cohorn had, by a bold and dexterous move, surprised Givet, and had utterly destroyed both *storehouses* and stores.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

2. Great mass reposited.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Stórekeeper. *s.* One whose business is to look after and keep stores.

The Stationery Office in London ... consists of a comptroller, a *storekeeper*, and about thirty clerks and other subordinate officers, and has a branch establishment at Dublin.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Stationery.*

Stórer. *s.* One who lays up.

A wench of a *storer*, or
Your sutler's wife. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.*

Stóried. *adj.* Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister pale,
And love the high-embowed roof,
With antick pillar, massy proof;
And *storied* windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 155.

Some greedy minion or imperious wife
The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 303.

Can *storied* urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?
Gray, Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.

Place it where sweetest sunlight falls
Upon the *storied* walls. *Tennyson, Ode to Memory.*

Stórier. *s.* Historian; relater of stories. *Obsolete.*

The storie ... made of thre moost famese and credible *storiers* in Greek lond.—*Bishop Pecock*, in *Lewis's Life of him*, p. 117.

Stórifying. *part. adj.* Historical. *Rare.*

Tacitus complains his *storifying* vein is becalmed —*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 70.

Stork. *s.* [A.S. *storc*.] Bird of the genus Ciconia.

The *stork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times.—*Jeremiah*, viii. 7.

Who bid the *stork*, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, states the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 105.

In the days of Merrett, Willoughby, and Ray, the white *stork* was considered a very rare visitor to this country. Dr. Turner even mentions that he had only seen it in confinement; but Sir Thomas Browne, writing at Norwich, says, 'I have seen this bird in the fens, and some have been shot in the marshes between this and Yarmouth.' Bewick says that Wallis, in his History of Northumberland, mentions one which was killed near Chollerford Bridge, in the year 1766. ... This species is recorded by Dr. Harvey to have been killed at Fermoy, in Ireland. Dr. Edward Moore, on the authority of Mr. Gosling, says, that three birds have been obtained in Devonshire. One killed in Hampshire in 1808, by the gamekeeper of John Guitton, Esq., of Little Park, near Wickham. One has been killed near Salisbury: one bird, out of a flock of four, was shot in Oxfordshire. Two have been killed in Kent; one of them in Romney Marsh; the second near Sandwich. One was killed at Mildenhall, in Suffolk, in 1830. Several have been killed in Norfolk. I learn from Frederick Holme, Esq., that a flock of

four or five white *storks* haunted the pools of Kedby Common in the East Riding of Yorkshire, for some time in the spring of 1830; and one of them was shot. One specimen has been killed in Scotland, communicated to me by Thomas M. Grant, Esq.; and two examples are said to have been killed in Shetland. W. R. Fisher, Esq., sent me word that a white *stork* was shot at Halvergate, seven miles from Yarmouth, in May, 1842; another was shot at Breyden near Yarmouth, in 1852; and Thomas Thornhill, Esq., favoured me with notice of one killed in Essex during the same year. The first occurrence of the black *stork* in a wild state in this country, was made known by Colonel Montagu in a paper read before the Linnæan Society on the 2nd of May, 1815; and I am not aware that more than three or four other examples of this bird have occurred since.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Storksbill. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Erodium (cicutarium and moschatum). Like Cranesbill, which is an approximate translation of Geranium (Gr. γέρανος = crane) and Heronsbill (which is a better rendering of Erodium, *heron*, than the present word) the name is taken from the beaklike character of the fructification. The *etymological* equivalent of *storksbill* is Pelargonium.

Storm. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Tempest; commotion of the elements.
   We hear this fearful tempest sing,
   Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*.
   Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.
   Them she upstays, mindless the while
   Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,
   From her best prop so far, and *storm* so nigh.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 431.
   Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm*.
   Ibid. i. 172.
   Then stay, my child! *storms* beat and rolls the main;
   Oh! beat those *storms*, and roll the seas in vain.
   Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ii. 414.
   I'll follow thee through sunshine and through *storm*.
   H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 3.
2. Assault in a fortified place.
   How by *storm* the walls were won,
   Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town.
   Dryden.
3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.
   Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
   I will stir up in England some black *storm*.
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
   Her sister
   Began to scold, and raise up such a *storm*,
   That mortal ears might hardly endure the din.
   Id., Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
4. Affliction; calamity; distress.
   A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate,
   And greatly falling with a falling state.
   Pope, Prologue to Addison's Cato.
5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
   As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

(See also under Stress.)

Storm. *v. a.* Attack by open force.
From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town.
Dryden.
There the brazen tower was *storm'd* of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Storm. *v. n.*

1. Raise tempests.
   So now he *storms* with many a sturdy stoure,
   So now his blustering blast each coast doth scoure.
   Spenser.
2. Rage; fume; be loudly angry.
   Hoarse, and all in rage,
   As mock'd they *storm*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 58.
   When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds.—*Swift.*
   While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,
   It passes but for common form.
   Id., Journal of a Modern Lady.
   Then the music touched the gates and died;
   Rose again from where it seemed to fail,
   Stormed in orbs of song, a growing gale.
   Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.

Stórmbeat. *s.* Injured by storm.
O turn thy rudder hitherward awhile;
Here may thy *storm-bett* vessel safely ryde.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Stórmbird, or **Stórmcock.** *s.* Name for the missel-bird, missel-thrush, or mistletoe-thrush; Turdus viscivorus.

Stórmful. *adj.* Stormy.
The savage Prussians, with their amber-fishing, their bear-hunting, their bloody idolatry, and *stormful* untutored energy, are brought vividly into view.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*
Nature too is putting forth her green hopes, under bright sunshine defaced by the *stormful* east.—*Id., The French Revolution,* pt. ii. b. i. ch. vii.

Stórming. *verbal abs.* Taking by storm.
Three hundred men at arms I think it was,
You freely fell upon with sword in hand,
After the *storming* of the fort at Sas.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. i. 2.

Stórmwind. *s.* Blast of a tempest.
And now the *stormwind* came, and it
Was terrible and strong;
It struck with its o'ertaking wings,
And chased us south along.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Stórmy. *adj.*

1. Tempestuous.
   The rising of some *stormie* flood.
   Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 634; 1610.
   Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* sound,
   And with an armed winter strew the ground.
   Addison.
   The tender apples from their parents rent
   By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie.
   J. Philips, Cyder.
   Ye mariners of England,
   Who guard our native seas;
   Whose flag has braved a thousand years
   The battle and the breeze:
   Your glorious standard launch again,
   To meet another foe;
   As ye sweep, through the deep,
   While the *stormy* tempests blow;
   While the battle rages loud and long,
   And the *stormy* tempests blow. *Campbell.*
2. Violent; passionate.

Stóry. *s.* Floor; flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, and the contrary fault of low distended fronts.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house about two *stories*;
A lyrick ode would slate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

Story. *v. a.* [? N.Fr. *estorer* (from Lat. *instauro*) = construct.] Range one under another.
Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *storied*, according to the difference of it; any concretion that can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Stóry. *s.* [Lat. *historia*; Gr. ἱστορία.]

1. History; account of things past.
   The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn arose from the true *story* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren, the sons of Noah.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
   Thee I have heard relating what was done
   Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
   My *story*, which perhaps thou hast not heard.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 203.
   Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons, actions, which depend upon *story*, and the relation of others, these things are not capable of being proved by such scientifical principles.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
   Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest force; yet by some slight miscarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found but only in *story*.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.
   In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Bern tells us the *story* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers.—*Addison.*
3. Idle or trifling tale; petty fiction; euphemism, or mild term, for a lie; fib.
   These flaws and starts would well become
   A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,
   Authorized by her grandame.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
   This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
   Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard
   Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
   Their feasts, their revels, and their amorous flames!
   Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
   Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;
   I wrote the lines;—— claim'd them; he told *stories*.
   Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, Note on the Cynotaph.
   Drops of compassion tremble on my eyelids,
   Ready to fall as soon as you have told your
   Pitiful *story*.—
   Story, God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,
   Only last night, a-drinking at The Chequers,
   This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
   Torn in a scuffle.
   Canning, Poetry of the Antijacobin, Friend of Humanity and the Knifegrinder.
   Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations, a fact which has been made more evident by recent research.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Prior's Hans Carvel.*

Stóry. *v. a.* Tell in the manner of, deliver as, history; give an account of anything; relate; narrate. *Rare.*
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline,* i. 5.
'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell.
Milton, Comus, 514.
It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp one of them with both his arms.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Stórybook. *s.* Book containing stories or tales; collection or repertory of stories, tales, or fables.
My maid left on the table one of her *story-books*, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies.—*Swift.*

Stóryteller. *s.*

1. One who relates tales in conversation; historian, in contempt.
   In such a satire all would seek a share,
   And every fool will fancy he is there;
   Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,
   To see their antiquated wit laid by;
   Like her who miss'd her name in a lampoon,
   And grieved to find herself decay'd so soon.
   Dryden.
   Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation.*
2. One who tells fibs.

Stórytelling. *s.* System, habit, amusement or pastime, of telling stories; practice or art of a storyteller.
a. In the way of narrative.
A Christmas party was gathered round a fire—a leaping, roaring, jovial coal fire—and indulging in the orthodox amusement of *story-telling*.—*Sala Dutch Pictures, Wild Mr. Will.*
b. As lies or fibs.

Stot. *s.* [A.S. *stotte* = hack-horse; *stod-hors* = stallion.] Young bullock or steer.

Stound. *v. n.* Be in pain or sorrow.

Stound. *s.* [A.S. *stunian* = dash, strike, stun.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap.
   Begin and end the bitter baleful *stound*. *Spenser.*
   The fox his copesmate found,
   To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*,
   He with him fared some better chance to find. *Id.*
2. Shooting pain.
   Keep your corpse from the carefull *stounds*
   That in my carrion carcase abounds. *Spenser.*
3. Noise.
   With that he roar'd aloud, as he were wood,
   That all the palace quaked at the *stound*. *Spenser.*
4. Astonishment; amazement.
   Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
   And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.
   Gay, Prologue to the Shepherd's Week.
5. Hour; time; season; small space of time.
   Till that *stownd* could never wight him harme
   By subtility, nor slight, nor might, nor mighty charme. *Spenser.*
   Marks that will be ever found,
   To remember this glad *stound*. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Stoup. *s.* [A.S. *stoppa.*]

1. Cup of liquor.
   Come lieutenant, I have a *stoop of wine*; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a measure to the health of Othello.—*Shakespear, Othello,* ii. 3.
   There's nothing more in me, sir, but may be squeezed out without racking; only a *stoop* or two of wine.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
Ragouts of peacocks' brains, or filbert tart.
King, Art of Cookery.

Each of these empty *stoups*, now, which my nephew and his drunken comrades have swilled off, should have been a matter of profit to one in my line, and I must set them down a dead loss.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. ii.

2. Post fastened in the earth: (a northern word).

It might be known hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days.
Tancred and Gismunda.

Stour. *s.* [A.S. *styrung* = stirring.] Assault; incursion; tumult.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr. *Spenser.*

Love, that long since has to thy mighty powre
Per force subdued my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with restless *stowre*,
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. *Id.*

The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stony tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been poulder'd all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stowre*. *Id.*

Stout. *adj.* [N.Fr. *estout*; Dutch; German, *stolz* = proud.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 4.

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 143.

Oft, working by her husband's side,
Ruth does what Simon cannot do;
For she, with scanty cause of pride,
Is *stouter* of the two. *Wordsworth, Simon Lee.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debarr'd.
Bathurst.

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 170.

Stout. *s.* Strongest kind of porter.

Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton-chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift.*

Stout-heárted. *adj.* Brave.

The *stout-hearted* are spoiled.—*Psalms*, lxxvi. 5.

Stoútly. *adv.* In a stout manner; boldly; obstinately.

The general and his wife are talking of it,
And she speaks for you *stoutly*.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 1.

If the western Christians should *stoutly* invade Turkey with any likelihood to prevail, the Greeks therein would run to aid them.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 178.

The cock, with lively din,
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;
And to the stack or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dames before.
Milton, L'Allegro, 49.

Stoútness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stout.

1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death
With as stout heart as thou.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Stove. *s.* [A.S. *stofa*.]

1. Hot-house; place artificially made warm.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods, of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make,
Fountains in autumn to bring winter back.
Beaumont, Pysche.

The heat which arises out of the lower spiracles bring forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or sweating-vaults.—*Woodward.*

The most proper place for unction is a *stove*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoking put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove*.—*Evelyn.*

Stove is a fireplace, more or less close, for warming apartments. When it allows the burning coals to be seen, it is called a stove-grate. Hitherto *stoves* have rarely been had recourse to in this country for heating our sitting rooms, the cheerful blaze and ventilation of an open fire being preferred. When coke is burned very slowly in an iron box, the carbonic acid gas which is generated, being half as heavy again as the atmospherical air, cannot ascend in the chimney at the temperature of the 300° F.; but regurgitates into the apartment through every pore of the *stove*, and poisons the atmosphere. The large stoneware *stoves* of France and Germany are free from the vice; because, being fed with fuel from the outside, they cannot produce a reflux of carbonic acid into the apartment, when their draught becomes feeble, as inevitably results from the obscurely burning *stoves*, which have the doors of the fireplace and ash-pit immediately above the hearth-stone.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Stove. *v. a.* Keep warm in a house artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram warm set.—*Bacon.*

Stóver. *s.* [N.Fr. *estover*.] Fodder for cattle; coarse hay or straw; and sometimes straw for thatch.

The turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Sedge and reed, for thatch and *stover* fit.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxv.

Their browse and *stover* waxing thin and scant.
Id., Muses' Elysium.

Stow. *s.* [A.S. *steow*.] Place: (chiefly retained as a topographical name: as, *Stow*, *Longstow*, *Walthamstow*, &c.).

Stow. *v. a.* Lay up; reposit in order; lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

I' th' holsters, at his saddle-bow
Two aged pistols he did *stow*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 391.

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

All the patriots were beheaded, *stowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines.—*Addison.*

So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he throws
All his long-toil'd-for treasure his ship *stows*
Into the angry main. *Carew.*

Stówage. *s.*

1. Room for laying up.

What were all the fasts and humiliations of the late reformers, but the forbearing of dinners? that is, the enlarging the *stowage*, and the redoubling the appetite for a larger supper!—*South, Sermons*, viii. 8.

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value.—*Addison.*

2. State of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

3. Things stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck,
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea-Voyage.

4. Money paid for stowing of goods.

Strabísmus. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *strabisme*.] Medical term for squinting.

Strabismus . . . [is] an affection of the eye by which a person sees objects in an oblique manner, from the axis of vision being distorted.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Stráddle. *v. n.* [*stride*.] Stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; part the legs wide.

Unskilful statuaries suppose
In forming a Colossus, if they make him
Straddle enough, strut, and look big and gape,
Their work is goodly. *Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois.*

A fourth *straddled* betwixt a pair of long crutches, like the mummy of a felon hanging in chains; a fifth was bent into a horizontal position, like a mounted telescope, shoved in by a couple of chairmen; and the sixth was the bust of a man, set upright in a wheel machine, which the waiter moved from place to place. — *Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Stráddling. *part. adj.* Standing, or walking, with the legs far apart laterally.

Let man survey himself divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs.—*Pope and Arbuthnot.*

What the Italians call Caricatura . . . includes many sorts of grotesque inventions, whimsical incongruities, such as those arabesques found at Herculaneum, where Anchises, Æneas, and Ascanius are burlesqued by heads of apes and pigs, or Arion, with a grotesque motion, is *straddling* a great trout; or like that ludicrous parody which came from the hand of Raphael, in a playful hour, when he sketched the Laocoon, whose three figures consist of apes.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The History of the Caraccis.*

Strage. *s.* [Lat. *strages*.] Destruction; slaughter. *Rare.*

I have not dreaded famine, fire, nor *strage*.
Webster, Appius and Virginia. (Nares by H. and W.)

Strággle. *v. n.* [*stray*.] Wander apart from others, as left behind, or without any certain direction.

But stay; like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees his journey's end,
I *straggle* on too far. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge that *straggle* too far out.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Strággler. *s.*

1. One who straggles; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mischief.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these overweening rags of France.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*, and the other half broken.—*Swift.*

2. Anything that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single; outlier.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 502.

Oft in his harden'd hand a goad he bears,
Like one who late unyoked the sweating steers;
Sometimes his pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines.
Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona.

Yoicks! I'll bring in the *stragglers*. I'm the boy to fill the rooms, and empty the bottles.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 2.

The beauty of the night is hardly felt, when day comes leaping up. Yoho! Two stages, and the country roads are almost changed to a continuous street. . . . past market-gardens, rows of houses, villas, crescents, terraces, and squares; past waggons, coaches, carts; past early workmen, late *stragglers*, drunken men, and sober carriers of loads; past brick and mortar in its every shape; and in among the rattling pavements, where a jaunty-seat upon a coach is not so easy to preserve. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvi.

Strággling. *part. adj.*

1. Wandering, roving, or ranging loose, as left, separated, lost, or thrown out of order.

Having passed the Sirens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seemed to cast out great store of flames and smoke.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great quantity.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who, out of weariness, stayed behind.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

To our feelings, this entire episode runs like *straggling* bindweed through the whole growth of the piece, not so much uniting as encumbering and choking up what it meets with; in itself, perhaps, a green, and rather pretty weed; yet here superfluous, and, like any other weed, deserving only to be altogether cut away.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

2. Outlying; dispersed; standing apart.
A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid and pursued him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house;
Yet still he was at hand.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson.
Form *straggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 194.

Straight, or **Straighten,** &c. See Strait and Straiten, &c.

Strain. *s.* [A.S. *strynd*, from *streonan*, *strynan* = beget.]

1. Race; generation; pedigree; descent; genealogy; blood; breeding.
Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.
Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strains*,
I took alive; and, yet enraged, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*
Why dost thou falsely feign
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*
Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain.*
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.
Where is the maiden of mortal *strain*,
That may match with the Baron of Triermain?
She must be lovely, and constant and kind,
Holy and pure, and humble of mind,
Blithe of cheer, and gentle of mood,
Courteous and generous, and noble of blood.
Noble her blood as the currents that met,
In the veins of the noblest Plantagenet.
Such must her form be, her mood and her *strain*,
That shall match with Sir Roland of Triermain.
Sir W. Scott, The Bridal of Triermain, i. 2.

2. Hereditary disposition.
Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy, the *strain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, i. 1.
Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Rank; character.
But thou who, lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too . . .
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 164.

4. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.
Because hereticks have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time might haply reduce her to good order.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Strain. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *estraindre*; Lat. *stringo.*]

1. Filter.
Earth doth not *strain* water so freely as sand.—*Bacon.*
Their aliment ought to be light rice boiled in whey and *strained.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Squeeze in an embrace.
I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slipt and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.*
Old Evander, with a close embrace,
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow'd his face.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, viii. 740.

3. Weaken by too much violence.
Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

4. Put to its utmost strength.
By this we see, in a cause of religion, to how desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own part, having law and authority against them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *strain.* *Spenser.*
'Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I set my foot on his neck;' even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 3.
My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to the highth,
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 453.
Mark how the lark and linnet sing!
With rival notes
They *strain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring.
Dryden, On the Death of Mr. Purcell.
Nor yet content, she *strains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contrived before.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 536.
It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding.—*Locke.*

5. Make strait or tense.
A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone.—*Bacon.*
Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 595.
The people of this town had a bedstead on which they laid travellers who asked to rest. If any one was too long for it, they cut off his legs; and if he was shorter than the bedstead, they *strained* him to its head and foot.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Rabbinical Stories.*

6. Push beyond the proper extent.
See they suffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous.
Addison, Cato.
There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it.—*Swift.*
Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines.—*Bishop Waterland.*
With a *double meaning.*
The jury make no more scruple to pass against an Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

7. Force; constrain; make uneasy or unnatural.
It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.
He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forced and *strain'd*, and in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Strain. *v. n.*

1. Make violent efforts; pull.
To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Id. Henry V.* iii. 1.
They *strain*,
That death may not them idly find to attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end.
Daniel.
Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epistles to the king.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

2. Filter.
Cæsar thought that all sea-sands had natural springs of fresh water: but it is the sea-water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide, and the sea-water passing or *straining* through the sands, leaveth the saltness behind them.—*Bacon.*

Strain. *s.*

1. Injury by too much violence.
Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*; but if broken, is never well set again.—*Sir W. Temple.*
In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains.*—*Grew.*

2. Style or manner of speaking.
According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language.—*Swift.*

3. Song; note; sound: (compare Tone, from Gr. τόνος = tension).
Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee?—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 3.
Orpheus self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton, L'Allegro*, 145.
Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft musick mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*
When the first bold vessel dared the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian raised his *strain*,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main.
Pope, Ode to St. Cecilia's Day.
Some future *strain*, in which the muse shall tell
How science dwindles, and how volumes swell.
Young.
Stay, little cheerful Robin! stay,
And at my casement sing,
Though it should prove a farewell lay,
And this our parting spring.
Though I, alas! may ne'er enjoy
The promise in thy song;
A charm, that thought can not destroy,
Doth to thy *strain* belong.
Wordsworth, To a Redbreast (in Sickness).
It was the pleasing melodies of Wise, the pathetic airs of Clarke, the majestic movements of Blow, and the sublime *strains* of Purcell, which at once proved the good sense as well as the genius of these masters; and at the same time the powers which vocal music might have upon the mind, when so managed that sound might be subservient, or rather assistant, to sense.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Music*, ch. ii.

4. Manner of speech or action.
Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, 'ultima primis cedebant.'—*Bacon.*

Strainable. *adj.* Capable of being strained. *Rare.*
A thing captious and *strainable.*—*Bacon, On the Controversies of the Church of England.*

Strainer. *s.* One who, that which, strains.

1. Instrument of, apparatus for, filtration.
The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin.—*Bacon.*
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a *strainer* to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*
The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal vessels the *strainers*, to separate the pure emulsion from its feces.—*Arbuthnot.*
These, when condensed, the airy region pours
On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers;
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. One who exerts his utmost strength.
Is he therefore to be deemed
Rude, or savage? or esteemed
But a sorry entertainer,
'Cause he is no common *strainer*
After painted nymphs for favours?
B. Jonson, Entertainments.

Straining. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of filtration; substance strained.

2. Act of putting to the utmost stretch.
Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Straint. *s.* Violent tension; straining.
Sir Artegall . . .
Upon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, 14.

Strait. *adj.* [N.Fr. *estroit*; Modern Fr. *étroit*; Italian, *stretto*; Lat. *strictus.* The practice of writing *straight*, for *not crooked*, and *strait* for narrow, rests mainly on the dictum of Ainsworth, approved by Johnson. The *-c-* in *strictus* is common to both words: its omission when obsolete being merely a matter of time.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.
They are afraid to meet her, if they have missed the church; but then they are more afraid to see her, if they are laced as *strait* as they can possibly be.—*Law.*

2. Close; intimate.
He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.
Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, cxix. 128.
Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straighter* order taken.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees,
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

4. Difficult; distressful.

5. Narrow; avaricious.
I do not ask you much,
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*,
And so ingrateful, you deny me that.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

6. In opposition to crooked.
A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there is only one which is *straight*.—*Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round. *Prior.*

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Go straight. Act honestly.

'I shall have finished my job by noon,' said Warner; 'and then, please God, we shall break our fast.' 'It is yet two hours to noon,' said his wife, 'and Barber always keeps you so long! I cannot bear that Barber: I dare say he will not advance you money again, as you did not bring the job home on Saturday night. If I were you, Philip, I would go and sell the piece unfinished at once to one of the cheap shops.' 'I have *gone straight* all my life,' said Warner. 'And much good it has done you,' said his wife.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xiii.

Strait. *adv.* Straitway.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not send them. I will after *straight*,
And tell him so.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are the most pernicious.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.
Addison, Cato.

Strait. *s.*

1. Narrow pass, or frith.

Plant garrisons to command the *streights* and narrow passages.—*Spenser.*

They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain.—*Judith*, xiv. 11.

Honour travels in a *streight* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

2. Distress; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *streights* as the other how to carry on their designs.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *streight* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient.—*Ibid.*

Thyself
Bred up in poverty, and *streights* at home,
Lost in a desert here, and hunger-bit.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 414.

Thus Adam, sore beset, reply'd:
O Heav'n! in evil *streight* this day I stand
Before my Judge. *Id., Paradise Lost*, x. 124.

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I must not merit you, or must forsake:
But in this *streight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you.
Dryden.

Some modern authors, observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him.—*South, Sermons.*

She watches their time of need and adversity, and if she can discover that they are in great *streights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief.—*Law.*

Strait. *v. a.*

1. Put to difficulties; straiten.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply; at least, if you make care
Of happy holding her.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Make strait.

One man draws out the wire, another *straights* it, a third cuts it, a fourth points it.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. i. (Ord MS.)

Straiten. *v. a.*

1. Make narrow.

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe,
Subtile or violent. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 322.

Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore strait clothes and cold baths heat.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

2. Contract; confine.

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *streightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects.—*Addison.*

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French.—*Id., State of the War.*

3. Make tight; intend.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull their *streighten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryden, Indian Emperor*, v. 2.

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,
Gasps, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when Dulness gives her Page the word.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 27.

In the ninth century, the dukes of Brittany did homage to Charles the Bald, the right of which was transferred afterwards to the dukes of Normandy. This formality, at that time no token of real subjection, led to consequences beyond the views of either party. For when the feudal chains, that had hung so loosely upon the shoulders of the great vassals, began to be *straitened* by the dexterity of the court, Brittany found itself drawn among the rest to the same centre.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. i.

4. Deprive of necessary room.

Waters when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He could not be *streightned* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The airy crowd
Swarm'd, and were *straiten'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 776.

Several congregations find themselves very much *straitened*, and if the mode increase, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Distress; perplex.

Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitened* for want of room.—*Ray.*

6. Make straight.

A crooked stick is not *straightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Of ourselves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right.—*Id.*

A finger is not bent and *straightened*, without the contraction of two muscles taking place.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

Straitening. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, straitens; condition resulting therefrom. In the extracts, confining; contracting; limiting.

The *straitening* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The landed man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *streightening* of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain.—*Locke.*

Straitforward. *adj.* Direct; simple; open.

Instruction, that mysterious communing of wisdom with ignorance, is no longer an indefinable tentative process requiring a study of individual aptitudes and a perpetual variation of means and methods to attain the same end; but a secure, universal, *straightforward* business, to be conducted in the gross, by proper mechanism, with such intellect as comes to hand.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times.*

Straithandedness. *s.* Niggardliness.

They were not more liberal than our Romish divorcers are niggardly: . . . the Romish doctrine makes the *strait-handedness* so much more injurious.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 3.

Straitlaced. *adj.*

1. Griped with stays.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tampered with.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Stiff; constrained.

He had to doe with certaine holy and *straitelased* heretickes.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, K. 4: 1550.

I know not what philosopher he was, that would have women come but thrice abroad all their time: to be baptised, married, and buried: but he was too *straight-laced*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 632.

Witnesses, like watches, go
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;
And, where in conscience they're *straightlaced*,
'Tis ten to one that side is cast.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 361.

Men of a more sanguine and cheerful temper are not so *straitlaced* in their principles.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Straitly. *adv.* In a strait manner.

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Closely; intimately.

Straitness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Strait.

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places.—2 *Maccabees*, xii. 21.

It is a great errour, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

2. Strictness; rigour.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Among the Romans the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships which were successively remedied.—*Sir M. Hale.*

3. Want; scarcity; distress.

The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them.—*Locke.*

Straitway. *adv.* In a strait or direct manner.

Let me here for aye in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare.
Spenser.

Like to a ship, that, having 'scaped a tempest,
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 9.

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Straitways. *adv.* [the *s* the sign of the genitive case rather than of the plural number.] Straitway.

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways*.—*Bacon.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* if the bell or string be touched.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Strake. *s.* [?] Iron rim of a cart-wheel.

Absis, absidis, fœ. gen. . . . The *strake* of a cart whele wherein the spokes ben set.—*Sir T. Elyot, Dictionarie*: 1559. (Nares by H. and W.)

Strale. *s.* [German, *strahl* = ray.] Pupil. *Rare.*

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 278: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stramázoun. *s.* [Fr. *estramaçon.*] Blow; punch. *Rare.*

I being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stramíneous. *adj.* [Lat. *stramineus*, from *stramen* = straw.]

1. Strawy; consisting of straw. *Rare.*

Upon a sudden approach of the warmed electrick, the *stramineous* bodies will, at first, a little recede.—*Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 123: 1658.

2. Light; chaffy; like straw.

Other discourse, dry, barren, *stramineous*, dull, and heavy.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

Stramónium. *s.* Plant, used in medicine, of the genus Daturia (stramonium).

Stramonium acts as a sedative of the nerves of the bronchi.—*Dr. Bennet, Lectures on Medicine.*

Strand. *s.* [German, *strähn.*] String of which a rope (of so many *strands*) is made.

Strand. *s.* [A.S.] Verge of the sea or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strands*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior, Celia to Damon*, 72.

Strand. *v. a.* Dry or force upon the shallows.

Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* stood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 420.

Strange. *adj.* [N. Fr. *estrange*; Modern Fr. *étrange*; Lat. *extraneus*; *extra* from *ex* = out.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern.—*Bacon.*

2. Not domestic.
As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a sluttish house, haunted with sprites;
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.
It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in sounds, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 598.
Thus the *strange* cure to our spilt blood apply'd,
Sympathy to the distant wound does guide.
Cowley.
It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Strange to relate, from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 930.

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.
Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.
A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from everybody I would be thus obliged.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

5. Unknown; new.
Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them.—*Genesis*, xlii. 7.
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.
Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange!*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 530.

6. Remote.
She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleased
To be so anger'd with another letter.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

7. Uncommonly good or bad.
This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.
They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful.—*Bacon.*

Used as an *interjection.*
Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*
Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it.—*Locke.*

Strange. *v. n.* Wonder; be astonished. *Rare.*
Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one, of whom a father saith, 'Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.'—*Glanville.*
Whereat I should *strange* more, but that I find, &c.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 169.

Strange. *v. a.* Estrange. *Rare.*
Stranging them from their God.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 364: 1623.

Strángeful. *adj.* Strange. *Rare.*
O frantick France! why dost not thou make use
Of *strangefull* signes, whereby the heavens induce
Thee to repentance. *Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas*, day ii. week i. (Ord MS.)

Strángely. *adv.* In a strange manner.

1. With some relation to foreigners.
As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place
Where chance may nurse or end it.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.
My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* borne.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.
How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs.
Dryden.
In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits.—*Calamy, Sermons.*
It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses, with what tenderness he reproves, with what affection he exhorts, and with what vigour he preaches.—*Law.*
How *strangely* crowds misplace things and miscall!
Madness in one is liberty in all. *Harte.*

Strángeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Strange.

1. Foreignness; state of belonging to another country.
If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me.—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.
Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.
Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.
Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.
An original man ... is not made altogether by the common pattern; one whose phases and goings-forth cannot be prophesied of, even approximately; though, indeed, by their very newness and *strangeness* they most of all provoke prophecy.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

4. Mutual dislike; coldness of feeling; want of intimacy.
In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers.—*Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.
If a man for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles.—*South, Sermons.*

Stránger. *s.*

1. Foreigner; one of another country.
I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 4.
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*
Of here and every where. *Id., Othello*, i. 1.
There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
After a year's interregnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues.—*Swift.*

2. One unknown.
Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss.
Shakespear, All well that ends well, ii. 5.
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other.—*Bacon.*
His perusal of the writings of his friends and *strangers.*—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*
Thus the majestick mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amiably blind,
On the green margin innocently stood,
And gazed indulgent on the crystal flood;
Survey'd the *stranger* in the painted wave,
And, smiling, praised the beauties which she gave.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 581.

Used *adjectivally.*
You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
They came and near him placed the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*

3. Guest; one not a domestic.
He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 313.

4. One unacquainted.
My child is yet a *stranger* in the world:
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.
I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it.—*Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.
I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here.
Granville.

Stránger. *v. a.* Estrange. *Rare.*
Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her?
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Strángle. *v. a.* [Lat. *strangulo*; pass. part. *strangulatus*; *strangulatio, -onis.*]

1. Choke; suffocate; kill by intercepting the breath, through compression of the windpipe.
The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lioness, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin.—*Nahum*, ii. 12.
Dost thou not know, said they, that thou hast *strangled* thine husbands?—*Tobit*, iii. 8.
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.
So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Suppress; hinder from birth or appearance.
By the clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is 't night's predominance, or the day's shame?
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Strángled. *part. adj.* Killed by strangulation.
His face is black and full of blood,
His eyeballs farther out than when he lived,
Staring full ghastly like a *strangled* man.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Strángler. *s.* One who strangles.
The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

Strángles. *s.* [*plural*, with *the.*] Swellings in a horse's throat.

Strángling. *verbal abs.* Death by stopping the breath.
My soul chooseth *strangling* and death rather than my life.—*Job*, vii. 15.

Strangulátion. *s.* [Lat. *strangulatio, -onis.*] Act of strangling; suffocation; state of being strangled.
A spunge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Strangúrious. *adj.* Denoting the pain of strangury.
I was often fretted with *strangurious* symptoms.—*Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 321: 1733.

Strángury. *s.* [Gr. στραγγουρία.] Painful retention, or difficulty of, voiding urine.
The liquor of the birch is most powerful for the dissolving of the stone in the bladder, bloody water, and *strangury.*—*Evelyn.*
I hope they got better of their colds, coughs, claps, toothaches, fevers, *stranguries*, sciaticas, swellings, and sore eyes.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. viii. ch. iii.

Strap. *s.* [A.S. *stropp.*]

1. Narrow long slip of cloth or leather.
These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps.*—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 3.
I found but one husband, a lively cobbler, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap.*—*Addison, Spectator.*
One word bred another, a shocking mishap;
She gave me the lie and I gave her the *strap.*
Song, probably founded on the prose extract.
Now don't let Satan ... take advantage of any one spot of rising ground to get astride of your imagination, if you can anyways help it; or if he is so nimble as to slip on—let me beg of you, like an unback'd filly, to frisk it, to squirt it, to jump it, to rear it, to bound it—and to kick it, with long kicks

and short kicks, till, like Tickletoby's mare, you break a *strap* or a crupper, and throw his worship into the dirt.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xxxvi.

2. Specially as a part of dress; i.e. a short strap connecting the two sides of each leg of a pair of trowsers by passing under the shoe or boot, the object being to keep the trowsers well over the ankles; the use of which was more common in the last generation than in the present.

We then used to consider snobs raw-looking lads, who never missed chapel; who wore high-lows and no *straps*; who walked two hours on the Trumpington-road every day of their lives, who carried off the college scholarships, and who overrated themselves in hall. We were premature in pronouncing our verdict of youthful snobbishness. The man without *straps* fulfilled his destiny and duty. He eased his old governor, the curate in Westmoreland, or helped his sisters to set up the lady's school. He wrote a Dictionary, or a Treatise on Conic Sections, as his nature and genius prompted. He got a fellowship; and then took to himself a wife, and a living. He presides over a parish now, and thinks it rather a dashing thing to belong to the Oxford and Cambridge club; and his parishioners love him, and snore under his sermons. No, no, he is not a snob. It is not *straps* that make the gentleman, or high-lows that unmake him, be they ever so thick. My son, it is you who are the snob if you lightly despise a man for doing his duty, and refuse to shake an honest man's hand because it wears a Berlin glove. —*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xv.

As the *second element* in a *compound*.

He walked into the market ... it was the same market as of old, crowded by the same buyers and sellers; brisk with the same business; noisy with the same confusion of tongues and cluttering of fowls in coops ... dainty with the same array in higglers' baskets of small shaving-glasses, laces, braces, *trowser-straps*, and hardware.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvi.

Strap. *v. a.* Beat with a strap.

Strappádo. *s.* Kind of military punishment formerly practised in drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which, dislocation of a limb usually happened.

Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Would you have him tortured?—I would have him proved.—
Rest try him then with goads, or burning irons;
Put him to the *strappado*. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

They would meet every where with chains and *strappadoes*.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 213.

Strappádo. *v. a.* Punish, or torture, by the Strappado.

They had neither been haled into your gehenna at Lambeth, nor *strappadoed* with an oath ex officio by your bowmen of the arches.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Strápping. *adj.* Lusty; bulky; big; well-grown.

Sir, we'll maintain you no longer.—Then your wives shall, old Actæon. There are five-and-thirty *strapping* officers gone this morning to live at free quarters in the city.—*Farquhar, The Constant Couple*, i. 1.

Strátagem. *s.* [Gr. στρατήγημα, -ατος; στρατηγέω = I command as a general, from στρατὸς = army + ἡγέομαι = I lead.]

1. Artifice in war; trick by which an enemy is deceived.

See then as fine and cunning a *stratageme* as can be devised, for I hope I may be bold to use this word, seeing of late it hath found such good entertainment amongst us.—*Florio, World of Wonders*: 1608.

John Talbot, I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 5.

Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of some *stratagem*.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

It seemeth reasonable, and in piety allowable, that *stratagems* and subtilties may be used in the war, yet with such caution, as the same may stand with fidelity and honour; for fraud being used, contrary to contracts and agreements made with the enemy, is mere treachery.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxiii.

2. Artifice; trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errours seem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 179.

Stratagémical. *adj.* [the full form would be *stratugematical*: see under Stratagem.] Having the character of a stratagem.

His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this *stratagemical* epistle.—*Swift, in the Tripos assigned to him by Dr. Barret.*

Strátegy. *s.* Art of conducting a campaign.

On what principle then can it be maintained that he was at liberty to exercise the former power without consulting anybody, but that he was bound to exercise the latter power in conformity with the advice of a minister? Will it be said that an error in diplomacy is likely to be more injurious to the country than an error in *strategy*? Surely not.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Strath. *s.* [Welsh, *ystrad.*] Valley; bottom: (common in *geographical compounds*).

They dwelt in valleys or *straths*, bounded on each side by ridges of hills.—*Bishop Horsley's Biblical Criticism*, vol. iv. p. 468.

Avimore is situated in a narrow valley or *strath*, called *Strathspey*, from its being intersected by the river Spey.—*Garnett, Tour*, ii. 38.

Stratificátion. *s.* Arrangement of different matter; arrangement in beds or layers.

A mass in which there is no *stratification*.—*Dr. Hutton, Theory of the Earth*, ii. 307: 1796.

The first examination of structure, when a young geologist seeks to familiarise himself with the rocks of which the earth's surface is made up, brings to light a peculiarity which cannot fail to attract notice. It is the appearance of bedding, or *stratification*, presented in the great majority of cases, when the superficial coating of vegetable soil is removed, or a vertical section seen—an appearance indicating clearly the mechanical origin of the formation; or, on the other hand, when this is not the case, a peculiar crystalline structure is observable unaccompanied by any regular *stratification*, and apparently caused by the gradual cooling of a rock from a state of igneous fusion. Now it is one great object of a geologist, in making himself acquainted with the structure of a district not yet familiar to him, to determine the facts as to whether the rocks are stratified or unstratified; for upon this depends in a great measure their aqueous or igneous origin; and thus the result of a mere cursory and superficial observation becomes a step in the general classification of rocks.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Practical, and Scientific*, pt. i. ch. i.

Strátified. *part. adj.* Ranged in beds, layers, or strata: (common in *Geology*, as applied to those portions of the earth's crust which overlie one another, the undermost being the oldest, and the uppermost the newest, like a series of sediments from water; sedimentary).

It requires but little study to discover that every one of the most common and daily operations is concerned more or less in the formation of *stratified* rocks.... Every shower of rain, ... every brook or river, ... every wave that dashes against a projecting rock on the sea-coast, or washes into a hollow bay, ... each ... is concerned in the formation of new strata.—*Ansted, Geology*, pt. i. ch. i.

Strátify. *v. a.* [Fr. *stratifier.*] Range in beds or layers.

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, *stratified* with coal-dust and wood-ashes, &c.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Stratigráphical. *adj.* [Gr. γράφω = I write, describe; the result of its connection with the Latin *stratum* being a hybrid compound.] Arrangement, disposition, or classification, of anything, according to the stratum to which it belongs; e.g. in a geological collection when we find the remains of widely different plants or animals placed together because they occur in the same or similar strata, the disposition is *stratigraphical*, as opposed to *zoological* or *botanical*; these last being the terms applied when remains from different strata, but of the same genera or families, are associated on the strength of their structural affinities.

If our 'cold area' were to be raised above the surface, so that the deposit at present in progress upon its bottom should become the subject of examination by some geologist of the future, he would find this to consist of a barren sandstone, including fragments of older rocks, the scanty fauna of which would in great degree bear a boreal character; whilst if a portion of our 'warm area' were elevated at the same time *with the 'cold area,'* the geologist would be perplexed by the *stratigraphical* continuity of a cretaceous formation, including not only an extraordinary abundance of sponges, but a great variety of other animal remains, several of them belonging to the warmer temperate region, with the barren sandstone whose scanty fauna indicates a widely different climatic condition, which he would naturally suppose to have prevailed at a different period.—*Dr. Carpenter, On Deep-Sea Dredgings, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 17, 1868.

Stratócracy. *s.* [Gr. στρατὸς = army + κρατὸς = power. Contrast the *o* in the Greek with *i* in the Latin compound Stratify.] Military government.

Ever since the invasion of Kouli Khan, Indostan, from being a well-regulated government, became a scene of mere anarchy of *stratocracy*; every great man protecting himself in his tyranny by his soldiers.—*Guthrie, Geography, India.*

Strátum. *s.* [Lat. *stratus, -a, -um*; pass. part. of *sterno* = I strew.] Layer; (horizontal) extension of any material or substance of appreciable thickness, and with an approximate parallelism (this distinguishing it from a wedge) of its surfaces.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland.—*Woodward.*

We are thus led to regard the atmosphere of air ... as an aerial ocean, of which the surface of the sea and land constitutes the bed, and whose inferior portions or *strata*, within a few miles of the earth, contain by far the greater portion of the whole mass. ... It may therefore be considered as consisting of successively superposed strata or layers, each of the form of a spherical shell, concentric with the general surface of the sea and land, and each of which is rarer, or specifically lighter than that immediately beneath it; and denser, or specifically heavier than that immediately above it. This at least is the kind of distribution which alone would be consistent with the laws of the equilibrium of fluids above it.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, §§ 35–37.

Strata the *plural* form.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be.—*Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Straw. *s.* [A.S. *streow, streaw.*]

1. Stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it.
Id., King Lear, iv. 6.

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *straw* more.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Anything proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 891.

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or wrong.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Why the deuce should Mrs. Botibol blow me a kiss? I would not kiss her for all the world. Why do I grin when I see her, as if I was delighted? Am I? I don't care a *straw* for Mrs. Botibol.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

Stráwberry. *s.* [A.S. *straw-berie, streow-berie, streaw-berge.*—The import of the first syllable is uncertain; it has been connected with the verbs *stray* and *straggle*, from its runners, and with *straw*, from the habit of gardeners to lay it between the plants.] Plant and fruit of the genus Fragaria.

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Golden Age.

Of the *strawberry* there are numerous sorts, by some botanists distinguished as species, by others considered as only varieties. Knight, (Hort. Trans. vol. iii. p. 307) considers the grandiflora or pine, the Chilensis or Chile, and the Virginiana or common scarlet (the first supposed to be a native of Surinam, the second of Chile, and the third of Virginia) to be varieties only of one species, as all may be made to breed together indiscriminately. The fruit has received its name from the ancient practice of laying

straw between the rows, which keeps the ground moist and the fruit clean. The cultivated *strawberries* are natives of temperate or cold climates, as of Europe and America. The fruit, though termed a berry, is in correct botanical language a fleshy receptacle studded with seeds.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*: (in the extracts the *strawberry-leaves* are those of the ducal coronet, with which the compound is nearly synonymous).

More than one of the other great 'civil and religious' families—the families who in one century plundered the church to gain the property of the people, and in another century changed the dynasty to gain the power of the crown—had their brows circled with the *strawberry-leaf*. — *B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i, ch. iii.

Lord Marney was spared the pang of the catastrophe.... he died in the full faith of dukism; worshipping the duke, and believing that ultimately he should himself become a duke. It was under all the circumstances a euthanasia; he expired leaning as it were on his white wand and babbling of *strawberry-leaves.—Ibid.*

Look at the Marquis of Carabas and his two carriages. My Lady Marchioness comes on board, looks round with that happy air of mingled terror and impertinence which distinguishes her ladyship, and rushes to her carriage, for it is impossible that she should mingle with the other snobs on deck. There she sits, and will be ill in private. The *strawberry-leaves* on her chariot-panels are engraved on her ladyship's heart.— *Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

Stráwberry-tree. *s.* Shrub so called from the likeness of its fruit to a strawberry, of the genus Arbutus (unedo); árbutus.

The arbutus, or *strawberry-tree*, is a native of Europe, Asia, and North and South America.... They are of easy culture, in sandy loam, or loam and peat; and they are readily propagated, the common kinds of layers, cuttings, or seeds, and the rarer and tenderer sorts, by grafting on those that are more common and hardy. All the species have the outer bark more or less tinged with red.—*Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum.*

The only variety necessary to be enumerated in these pages is the Arbutus unedo, or *strawberry-tree*. The Greeks called this tree κόμαρος, and the fruit μιμαίκυλον; the Latins named the tree Arbutus; but in Pliny's time, when Rome abounded in wine and oil, they called the tree Unedo, which was an abridgement of 'Unum edo,' meaning 'You will eat but one.' It has the name of *strawberry-tree* with us, because its berries so nearly resemble in appearance that delicious fruit.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Stráwbuilt. *adj.* Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate and confer
Their state affairs. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 772.

Stráwcoloured. *adj.* Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcoloured* beard.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

Stráwlike. *adj.* Resembling, having the character of, a straw.

How is man's heart by vanity drawn in,
On the swift circle of returning toys
Whirl'd, *straw-like*, round and round, and then ingulph'd,
Where gay delusion darkens to despair.
Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Stráwstuffed. *adj.* Stuffed with straw.

So rides he mounted on the market-day
Upon a *straw-stuff'd* pannel all the way.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

Stráwworm. *s.* Caddis; caddis worm.

Stráwy. *adj.*

1. Made of straw; consisting of straw.

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

2. Like straw; light.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.

Luther hath these words: the epistle ... is contentious, swelling, dry, *strawy*.—*Knott, Charity Maintained, &c.*, in *Chillingworth*, ch. ii. § 8.

Stray. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *estrayer*; Lat. *extra* = without, beyond.]

1. Wander; rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play.
Pope, Imitations, Waller.

2. Move out of the way; range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *stray?*
Spenser.

No way can I *stray*,
Save back to England; all the world's my way.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where she kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours.
Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst *this* new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct *thy* steps?
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 2.

3. Deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep.—*Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.*

Stray. *v. a.* Mislead. *Obsolete.*

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Stray. *s.*

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; anything lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*
The king of Scots. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 2.

Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 699.

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *stray*; not like the lost sheep with joy, but with tears of penitence.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

He cries out, Neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way?
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Battus.

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Stray. *adj.* Wandering.

The firing had become by this time a kind of target-practice on a large scale, and Commander Modell used to signalize himself by picking off *stray* fellows on shore with a main-deck thirty-two, very neatly and creditably indeed.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Stráyer. *s.* One who strays.

Hubberdin, an old divine of Oxford; a great *straier* abroad in all quarters of the realm.—*Fox, Acts and Monuments, Bishop Latimer.*

Stráying. *verbal abs.* Act of one who strays; act of going astray.

Do you see thousand little motes and atoms wandering up and down in a sun-beam? It is God that so peoples it; and he guides their innumerable and irregular *strayings*.—*Bishop Hopkins, Expositions and Discourses*, p. 267.

Streak. *s.* [A.S. *strica, strice.*] Line of colour different from that of the ground.

The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 3.

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heaven,
Distended, as the brow of God appeased?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 879.

The night comes on, we eager to pursue,
Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive.
Dryden.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear!
Id., Amaryllis, 20.

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*.
Prior, Solomon, i. 76.

The fire at this instant burst another window, and shot out in a thin clear *streak*, like a golden branch.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Streak. *v. a.*

1. Stripe; variegate in hues; dapple.

All the yeanlings which were *streak'd* and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streak* the east,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flowery arbours. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 623.

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon azure sky:
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night.
Prior, Solomon, i. 453.

2. Stretch. *Obsolete.*

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fish she falls.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Streáky. *adj.* Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 584.

Stream. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Running water; course of running water; current.

He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers.—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 16.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *streams*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Cocytus named, of lamentation loud
Heard in the rueful *stream*; fierce Pblegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from these, a slow and silent *stream*,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 579.

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *stream*
My great example, as thou art my theme!
Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide;
Ours is the Trojan, yours the Arcadian side.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 186.

Divided interests, while thou think'st to sway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away.
Id., Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1.

2. Anything issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord, like a *stream* of brimstone, doth kindle it.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 33.

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 585.

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Anything forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any *stream* of weather.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion against the current *stream* of antiquity.—*Locke.*

His eyes were dark and deep, and the clear brow
Which shadowed them was like the morning sky,
The cloudless Heaven of Spring, when in their flow
Thro' the bright air, the soft winds as they blow
Wake the green world—his gestures did obey
The oracular mind that made his features glow,
And where his curved lips half open lay,
Passion's divinest *stream* had made impetuous way.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

4. Course; current.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Stream. *v. n.*

1. Flow; run in a continuous current.

God bade the ground be dry,
All but between those banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 304.

On all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the ground.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 580.

2. Emit a current; pour out water in a stream; be overflown.

3. Issue forth with continuance, not by fits.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

4. Throw a stream: (in the extract, of *light*).

A thousand suns will *stream* on thee,
A thousand moons will quiver;
But not by thee my steps shall be
For ever and for ever. *Tennyson, A Farewell.*

Stream. *v. a.*

1. Pour; send forth.

She at length will *stream*
Some dew of grace into my wither'd heart,
After long sorrow and consuming smart.
Spenser, Hymn to Heavenly Beauty.

2. Mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold.—*Bacon.*

Streámer. *s.*

1. Ensign; flag; pennon; anything flowing loosely from a stock, stand, or flagstaff.

His brave fleet,
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.
Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cv.
The man of sense his meat devours;
But only smells the peel and flowers:
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*.
Prior, Alma, i. 385.

2. Northern light; Aurora Borealis.
And he knew by the *streamers* that shone so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Streáming. *part. adj.* Flowing in; emitting a stream of anything.
Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 305.
From opening skies may *streaming* glories shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love mine.
Id., Eloisa to Abelard.
She, as her carol sadder grew,
From brow and bosom slowly down,
Thro' rosy taper fingers drew
Her *streaming* curls of deepest brown
To right and left. *Tennyson, Mariana in the South.*

Streámlet. *s.* Small stream.
Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets* play'd,
And hurled every where their waters sheen.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.
Nature I'll court in her sequester'd haunts,
By mountain, meadow, *streamlet*, grove, or cell:
Where the poised lark his evening ditty chaunts,
And health, and peace, and contemplation dwell.
Smollett, Ode to Independence.
His last cascade . . . is formed by the same stream which runs through Virgil's grove, but somewhat augmented by a few *streamlets* which it meets in its passage.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 60.

Streámy. *adj.*
1. Abounding in running water.
Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Deny'd the goddess water: where deep Melas,
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smoak'd
Obscure with rising dust.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.
2. Flowing with a current.
Before him flaming his enormous shield,
Like the broad sun, illumined all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray,
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Streave. *adj.* ? Stray. *Rare.*
Why did he counterfeit his prince's hand,
For some *streave* lordship of concealed land?
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Streek. *v. a.* [*stretch*] Lay out a dead body. *Rare.*

Streéking. *verbal abs.* Laying out of a dead body.
Durand gives a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at laying out the body, as they are at present practised in the north of England, where the laying out is called *streeking*.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities*, ii. 144.

Street. *s.* [A.S. *stræt*.]
1. Way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses.
He led us through fair *streets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row.—*Bacon.*
The *streets* are no larger than alleys.—*Sandys.*
When night
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;
Witness the *streets* of Sodom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 500.
The Italians say the ancients always considered the situation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square, or in a narrow *street*, and more or less deviated from their rule of art.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
When you tattle with some crony servant in the same *street*, leave your own street-door open.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*
2. Proverbially, a public place.
That there be no breaking in, nor going out; and that there be no complaining in our *streets*.—*Psalms*, cxliv. 14.
Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world, and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our *streets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world?—*Rogers, Sermons.*
Used *adjectivally*.
Our public ways would be so crowded, that we should want *street-room*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Street-door. *s.* [two words.] Door of a house opening into the street, as opposed to one which opens upon some part of the interior of the house.
'Twould cure an author for ever of the fuss and folly of opening his *street-door*, and calling in his neighbours and friends, and kinsfolk, with the devil and all his imps, with their hammers and engines, &c., only to observe how one sentence of mine follows another, and how the plan follows the whole.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. viii. ch. ii.
Mr. Tuckle no sooner got into the open air, than he was seized with a sudden desire to lie on the curb-stone; Sam thought it would be a pity to contradict him, and so let him have his own way. As the cocked hat would have been spoilt if left there, Sam very considerately flattened it down on the head of the gentleman in blue, and putting the big stick in his hand, propped him up against his own *street-door*, rang the bell, and walked quietly home.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxvi.
Egremont was about to speak when the *street-door* was opened.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Streétwalker. *s.* Prostitute that plies in the open street.

Streight. *adj.* [Lat. *strictus*.] Strict; limited; spare. *Rare.*
Whereas he meant his corrosives t' apply,
And with *streight* diet tame his stubborne malady.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 25.
Used *adverbially*. Strictly.
My lord me sent, and *streight* behight
To seek occasion. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 4, 43.

Strein. *s.* [*strain* = race.] ? Tread (of an egg). *Obsolete.*
If you shall perceive the tunicle salvatrice to be hurt and broken, you shall then take xij *streines* of . . . the new laid eggs of white hens, and put them into a mortar.—*Barrough, Method of Physick*: 1624. (Nares by H. and W.)

Streínable. *adj.* Constraining; violent. *Rare.*
It chaunced that a Portingale shippe was driven and drowned by force of a *streynable* tempest, neare unto the shoore of one of the Scottish isles.—*Holinshed.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Strength. *s.* [A.S. *strengð*.]
1. Force; vigour; power of the body.
For *strength* from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 381.
Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty. *Ibid.* xi. 538.
The insulting Trojan came,
And menaced us with force, our fleet with flame;
Was it the *strength* of his tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that saved you from the sword?
Dryden.
2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.
Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 427.
Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,
And all below is *strength*, and all above is grace.
Dryden.
3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.
God in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with *strength* entire, and free-will arm'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 7.
This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his *strength*.
Ibid. xii. 429.
He was troubled at a charm withdrawn
Thus suddenly; that sceptres ruled no more—
That even from gold the dreadful *strength* was gone,
Which once made all things subject to its power.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 28.
4. Power of resistance; sureness; fastness.
Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.
5. Support; security; that which supports.
Bereave me not thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 919.
6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.
Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and *strength* of judgement, few have equalled.—*Locke.*
He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness.—*Addison.*
We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new *strength* and light.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.
7. Spirit; animation.
Methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise,
Wings growing, and dominion given.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 243.
Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 136.
8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force opposed to softness, in writing or painting.
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know,
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow,
And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 359.
Caracci's *strength*, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine.
Id., Epistle to Mr. Jervas.
9. Potency of liquors.
10. Fortification; fortress.
The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *strengths* placed in the mouth.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
He thought
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seized.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 140.
Betray'd in all his *strengths*, the wood beset;
All instruments, all arts of ruin met.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
11. Support; maintenance of power.
What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*
12. Legal force; validity; security.
13. Confidence imparted.
Certain services were due from the soldier to his captain, and from the captain to the prince, and upon the *strength* of such tenures, in after times, the descendants of these people and their kings did subsist and make their wars.—*Dr. Davenant.*
The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign.—*Addison.*
14. Armament; force; power.
What is his *strength* by land?
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.
Nor was there any other *strength* designed to attend about his highness than one regiment.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.
This presupposed, it may then stand very well with *strength* and soundness of reason, thus to answer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Strength. *v. a.* Strengthen. *Rare.*
Edward's happy-order'd reign, most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strength* his state.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Stréngthen. *v. a.*
1. Make strong, or stronger.
Thou who stealest fire,
From the fountains of the past,
To glorify the present; oh, haste,
Visit my low desire!
Strengthen me, enlighten me!
I faint in this obscurity,
Thou dewy dawn of memory.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.
2. Confirm; establish.
Authority is by nothing so much *strengthened* and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bless your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example *strengthens* all his laws,
And is himself that great sublime he draws.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 675.
If it were true that women were *thus naturally* vain and light, then how much more blamable is that education, which seems contrived to *strengthen* and increase this folly!—*Law.*
2. Animate; fix in resolution.
Charge Joshua, and encourage him and *strengthen* him.—*Deuteronomy*, iii. 28.
Let us rise up and build: so they *strengthened* their hands for this good work.—*Nehemiah*, ii. 18.
4. Make to increase in power or security.
Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 2.

Stréngthen. *v. n.* Grow strong.
Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when ye are young ye learn it all like him,
Till, as your years increase, that *strengthens* too,
T' undo poor maids. *Otway, Orphan.*
The young disease which must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope, Essay on Man*, ii. 135.

Stréngthener. *s.*
1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great *strengthener* of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Medicine which adds to the strength of the body, stimulants (cordials) merely exciting that which already exists.

Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina.—*Quincy.*

Strēngthening. *verbal abs.* Process by which anything is strengthened; act of that which strengthens.

They that were in the tower shut up the Israelites round about the sanctuary, and sought always their hurt and the *strengthening* of the heathen.—*1 Maccabees*, vi. 18.

Strēngthless. *adj.*

1 Wanting, deprived of strength.

Yet are these feet, whose *strengthless* stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like *strengthless* hinges, buckle under life
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

2. Wanting potency; weak.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtile and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else *strengthless* or insipid, which may be named phlegm.—*Boyle.*

Strēnuous. *adj.* [Lat. *strenuus.*]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 269.

Would any true son of the Church of England seriously maintain that a man who was a *strenuous* royalist till after the battle of Naseby, who then went over to the Parliament, who, as soon as the Parliament had been purged, became an obsequious servant of the Rump, and who, as soon as the Rump had been ejected, professed himself a faithful subject of the Protector, was more deserving of the respect of Christian men than the stout old cavalier who bore true fealty to Charles the First in prison and to Charles the Second in exile?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise Christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others.—*Id., Letter to Pope.*

He gave up his indefinite prerogative of reserving benefices, and received only a small stipulated patronage. This convention met with *strenuous* opposition in France; the parliament of Paris yielded only to force; the university hardly stopped short of sedition.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Strēnuously. *adv.* In a strenuous manner.

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute *strenuously* for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiasticks under the name of high church.—*Swift.*

Strēnuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Strenuous; state of being strenuous; earnestness; laboriousness.

Strépent. *adj.* [Lat. *strepens, -entis*, pres. part. of *strepo* = I make a noise.] Noisy; loud.

Peace to the *strepent* horn!
Let no harsh dissonance disturb the morn;
No sounds inelegant and rude
Her sacred solitude profane.
Shenstone, Ode to Rural Elegance.

Stréperous. *adj.* [Lat. *streperus.*] Loud; noisy.

Porta conceives, because in a *streperous* eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Stress. *s.* [N.Fr. *estroissir* = straiten, contract.]

1. Importance; important part.

The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous stock of children.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient.—*Locke.*

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It shewed how very little *stress* is to be laid upon the precedents they bring.—*Leslie.*

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.

By *stress* of weather driv'n,
At last they landed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength.—*Locke.*

Shall they who by the *stress* of grinding toil
Wrest from the unwilling earth his luxuries,
Perish for crime, while his foul blood may boil,
Or creep within his veins at will?—Arise!
And to high justice make her chosen sacrifice.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 32.

Storm and stress. Translation of a German combination, as in extract.

The literary period is called the Sturm-und-Drang Zeit, the *Storm-and-Stress* Period; for great indeed was the woe and fury of these power-men. Beauty, to their mind, seemed synonymous with strength. All passion was poetical, so it were but fierce enough. Their head moral virtue was pride; their beau-ideal of manhood was some transcript of Milton's Devil. Often they inverted Bolingbroke's plan, and, instead of patronising Providence, did directly the opposite, raging with extreme animation against Fate in general, because it enthralled free virtue; and with clenched hands, or sounding shields, hurling defiance towards the vault of heaven. —*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Stress. *v. a.* Distress; put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight
Of this sad realm. *Spenser.*

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 155.

Stretch. *v. a.* [A.S. *streccan.*]

1. Extend; spread out to a distance.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor, that thy blessing may be perfected.—*Ecclesiasticus*, vii. 32.

Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand upon the waters of Egypt.—*Exodus*, vii. 19.

Eden *stretch'd* her line
From Auran, eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 210.

2. Elongate, or strain to a greater space.

Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea, from one entire globose
Stretch'd into longitude.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 750.

3. Expand; display.

Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory sleeps.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 413.

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

5. Make tense.

6. Carry by violence farther than is right; strain: (as, to *stretch* a text; to *stretch* credit).

Stretch. *v. n.*

1. Be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially.

A third? a fourth?
What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone.
Cowley.

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1003.

2. Bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken.—*Boyle.*

3. Sally beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Stretch. *s.*

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread.
And with her feather'd arms embraced the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.*

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Effort; struggle: (from the act of running).

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the south, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. —*Addison.*

With *on.*

Those put a lawful authority *upon* the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

His friend's discourse was prefaced with a question, 'How he liked the company of the preceding evening?' 'Why, excellently well,' said Lord Glenvarloch; 'only I should have liked the wit better had it seemed to flow more freely. Every man's invention seemed *on* the *stretch*, and each extravagant simile seemed to set one half of your men of wit into a brown study to produce something which should out-herod it.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xiii.

The variety of these devices, and the frequency of their recurrence, kept Sir John de Walton's anxiety so perpetually *upon* the *stretch*, that he at no time thought himself exactly out of the Black Douglas's reach any more than the good Christian supposes himself out of reach of the wiles of the Devil.—*Id., Castle Dangerous.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.
Granville.

Strétched. *part. adj.* Extended; made tense.

So the *stretched* cord the shackled dancer tries.
Smith.

Strétcher. *s.*

1. Anything used for extension.

His hopes enstiled
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string,
And his steele's piercer. *Chapman.*

2. Term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the *stretching course* two inches with the *stretcher* only.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Stretcher in architecture [is] a block of stone, or a brick, laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of a wall. A *stretching-course* has the bricks or stones in its composition laid horizontally with their length in the direction of the wall.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at every oar, and every *stretcher* bends.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 416.

They now appeared on the scene—fierce desperadoes, as became their calling, with features bronzed by the tropical sun under which they had pursued it. They rushed at once among the crowd, laying about them with their *stretchers*; and, forcing their way up to Cleveland, speedily delivered him from the hands of the officers, who were totally unprepared to resist an attack so furious and so sudden, and carried him off in triumph towards the quay.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxii.

4. Wooden frame on which violent persons are fastened, in order to transport them from place to place.

Strétching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, stretches.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land.—*Isaiah*, viii. 8.

Strétching-course. *s.* Term in bricklaying.

(For examples see Stretcher, in second sense.)

Strew. *v. a.* often spelt *strow*; pass. part. *strewed, strawed, strowed, strewn, strawn, strown.* [A.S. *strewian, streowian.*]

1. Spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranced
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Vallombrosa. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 301.

Come, come, come!
Leave the bed, low, cold, and red,
Strewed beneath a nation's dead.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

I think that he who would wish to have his own hair honoured when time has *strewed* it with silver, should so rein his mirth when in the presence of the young, as may show in what respect he holds innocence.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

2. Spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid,
And not have *strew'd* thy grave.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 1.

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And some flowers and some bays,
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways.
Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*.
Id., Paradise Lost, vi. 388.

Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, v. 59.

With osier floats the standing water *strow*,
With massy stones make bridges if it flow.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 37.

3. Scatter loosely.

But little need to *strow* my store. *Spenser.*

He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and *strawed* it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it.—*Exodus*, xxxii. 20.

With furies and nocturnal orgies fired . . .
Whom ev'n the savage beasts had spared, they kill'd,
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 756.

There have been three years' dearth of corn, and every place *strow'd* with beggars.—*Swift.*

Stréwing. *verbal abs.* Anything strewn, or fit to be strewed.

The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night
Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Stréwment. *s.* Anything scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful. . . . For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Stríæ. *s. pl.* [Lat.]

1. Small channels or threadlike lines.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *striæ*, than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation.—*Boyle.*

2. In *Architecture.* Fillets between the flutes of columns.

Stríate. *adj.* Formed in striæ.

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction.—*Ray.*

Stríate. *v. a.* Mark with striæ.

Striáted. *part. adj.* Marked with striæ.

These effluviums fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attracted from either pole unto the equator.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Crystal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, shews, if broke, a *striated* or fibrous texture, like those talcs.—*Woodward.*

Striátion. *s.* Marking in striæ.

Stríature. *s.* Disposition of striæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, *striature*, and texture of the body.—*Woodward.*

Strich. *s.* [Gr. στρίγξ; Lat. *strix.*] Bird of bad omen.

The ill-faced owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strich*, still waiting on the bier. *Spenser.*

Stricken. *part. adj.* Struck.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

That shall I shew, as sure as hound
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Spenser.*

Strickle, Strickler, Strickles. *s.*

1. Piece of wood used in measuring corn, which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel or strike.

The *strickler* is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measuring, that it exceed not the height of the measure.—*Holme, Academy of Armoury*, p. 337.

This level measure of grain is here provincially termed *strike* and *strickless*.—*Shaw, History of Staffordshire.*

2. Instrument used to whet scythes with.

Strict. *adj.* [Lat. *strictus*, pass. part. of *stringo* = I bind.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 363.

As legions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider space.
Dryden.

He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 136.

The French ministers anxiously expected him to say something, but . . . he observed *strict* silence. How to interpret that silence they scarcely knew. They were certain only that it could not be the effect of unconcern.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deputy.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 3.

Thy will
By nature free, not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 526.

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love.—*Locke.*

Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incense due.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission *stricter* or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Close; tight.

The lustful god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Syrinx.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face.—*Arbuthnot.*

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air.—*Arbuthnot.*

Strictly. *adv.* In a strict manner.

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troupes, that the vantgard had, he *strictly* did command
To ride their horses temperately. *Chapman.*

The other parts being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first.—*Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconsistency with his goodness inflict penalties on those who are wanting.—*Rogers.*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind.—*Swift.*

3. Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

Strictness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Strict.

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgement you cannot pardon.—*Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of Heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest?—*South, Sermons.*

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Ante-Nicenes.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it.—*Rogers.*

The *strictness* used with recusants, which much increased from 1579 or 1580, had the usual consequence of persecution, that of multiplying hypocrites.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iii.

If legislative power be essential to sovereignty, we cannot in *strictness* assert the king of France to have been sovereign beyond the extent of his domanial territory.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

As ours is emphatically styled a government by king, lords, and commons, we cannot perhaps in *strictness* carry it further back than the admission of the latter into parliament; so that, if the constant representation of the commons is to be referred to the age of Edward I., it will be nearer the truth to date the English constitution from that than from any earlier era.—*Ibid.* pt. iii. ch. viii.

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

Stricture. *s.*

1. Stroke; touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. In *Medicine.* Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I past through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on all and every passage.—*Hammond.*

Stride. *s.* [A.S. *stræde.*] Long step; step taken with great violence; wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stride*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

The monster, moving onwards, came as fast,
With horrid *strides*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 675

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*.
Pope, Imitations, Earl of Dorset.

Stride. *v. n.* pret. *strode*, or *strid*; past part. *stridden.*

1. Walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is graved, and *strides* along the liquid field.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 929.

2. Stand with the legs far from each other.

Stride. *v. a.* Pass by a stride.

See him *stride*,
Vallies wide.
Gay, Lilliputian Ode to Quinbus Flestrin.

Stríding-place. *s.* Place for striding over anything.

This *striding-place* is called the Strid,
A name which it bore of yore;
A thousand years hath it borne that name.
And shall a thousand more.
And hither is young Romilly come,
And what may now forbid
That he, perhaps for the hundredth time,
Shall bound across the Strid?
Wordsworth, The Force of Prayer.

Strídor. *s.* [Lat.] Quick loud noise; clap.

Juturna from afar beheld her fly,
And knew the ill omen by her screaming cry,
And *stridor* of her wings.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xii. 1256.

Strídulous. *adj.* [Lat. *stridulus.*] Making a small noise; hissing; creaking; chattering.

Not a *stridulous* jay, not a petulant sparrow.—*Bishop Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulsion of parts.—*Sir T. Browne.*

A thin thread of water trickling through a leaden tube yields a *stridulous* and plaintive sound compared with the full volume of sound corresponding to the full volume of water.—*De Quincey, Works, Autobiographic Sketches*, vol. xiv. p. 16.

Strife. *s.* [*strive.*]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon.—*Judges*, xii. 2.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some also of good-will.—*Philippians*, i. 15.

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doting about questions and *strife* of words.—1 *Timothy*, vi. 4.

Acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 264.

These vows, thus granted, raised a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 375.

'Tis this that shakes our country wit halarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife*. *Addison.*
Born to no pride, inheriting no *strife*,
Nor marrying discord in a noble wife.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Contest of emulation.
Thus gods contended, noble *strife!*
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*
By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.
Artificial *strife*
Lives in those touches, livelier than life.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Strifeful. *adj.* Contentious; discordant.
Th' ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*
I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen.—*Dr. Maine.*

Strigment. *s.* [Lat. *strigmentum*, from *stringo* = scrape.] Scraping.
Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing procedeth from gold in its usual decoction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Strike. *v. a.* pret. *struck*, or *strook*; past part. *struck*, *struckeu*, *stricken*, or *strook*.

1. Act upon by a blow; hit with a blow.
He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.
We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Cæsar when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.
I must
But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Punish; afflict.
To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity.—*Proverbs*, xvii. 26.

3. Dash; throw by a quick motion.
They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts.—*Exodus*, xii. 7.

4. Notify by sound.
The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute.—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

5. Stamp; impress.
The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive.—*Locke.*

6. Contract; lower; vail: (only used in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag*).
How many nobles then would hold their places,
That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.
To this all differing passions and interests should *strike sail*, and, like swelling streams, running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety.—*Sir W. Temple.*
They *strike sail* where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety.—*Dryden.*
Now, did I not so near my labour's end
Strike sail, and hast'ning to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 175.

7. Alarm; put into emotion; surprise.
The rest, *struck* with horror stood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood.
Waller.
Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 742.
We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-natured man.—*Addison.*
His virtues render our assembly awful,
They *strike* with something like religious fear.
Id., Cato.
Didst thou but view him right, thou'dst see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes,
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them.
Ibid.
Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heaven's influence scarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike.*
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 141.

8. Make a compact or agreement of any kind. *Latinism*, from *fœdus ferire.*
Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The sacred names of fops and beaus profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear,
As times go now, he offers very fair.
Dryden, Prologue to Don Sebastian.
I come to offer peace, to reconcile
Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips, Briton.*

9. Produce by sudden action.
The court paved, *striketh* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Building.*
Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land.
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 51.
These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,
Brought forth with their own fire and light;
If I her vulgar stone for either took,
Out of myself it must be *struck.* *Cowley.*
Take my caduceus!
With this the infernal ghosts I can command,
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand.
Dryden.

10. Affect suddenly in any particular manner.
When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 3.
Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness.
Id., King Lear, ii. 4.
He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eye-sight lost.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.
So ceased the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admired.
Dryden, On the Death of Purcell.
Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead.—*Collier.*
Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison, Cato.*
I have sometimes wondered why we are not *struck* with mechanism in animal bodies as readily and as strongly as we are *struck* with it at first sight, in a watch or a mill.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix.
Among German writers of this stamp, we would ask any candid reader of them ... whether bad taste *struck* him as a prevailing characteristic.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

11. Cause to sound by blows: (with *up* only emphatical).
Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our interest, and our being here.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

12. Forge; mint.
Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they *struck* them at a heat. *Tate.*
Some very rare coins *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick.—*Arbuthnot.*

Strike off.

a. Erase from a reckoning or account.
Deliver Helen, and all damage else
Shall be *struck off.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.
I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest;
But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this score of absence. *Id., Othello*, iii. 4.
When any wilful sin stands charged on our account, it will not be *struck off* till we forsake and turn away from it.—*Kettleworth.*
Ask men's opinions: Scoto now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well:
Strike off his pension, by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 158.

b. Separate by a blow, or any sudden action.
Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *stroke off* his head.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
A mass of water would be *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tost through the air like a flying river.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

c. Print: (as, 'five hundred impressions were *struck off*').

Strike out.

a. Produce by collision.
My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wandering fires,
Follow'd false lights; and, when their glimpse was gone,
My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 72.

b. Blot; efface.
By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons.—*Sir T. Browne.*
To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out.*—*Pope.*

c. Bring to light.

d. Form at once by a quick effort.
Whether thy hand *strike out* some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line,
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimick face.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas, 5.

Struck, or stricken, in years. Being of an advanced age.
The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck in years*; fair, and not jealous.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Strike. *v. n.*

1. Make a blow.
I in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he *struck.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 3.
It pleased the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction;
When he tript me behind. *Id., King Lear*, ii. 2.

2. Collide; clash.
Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Act by repeated percussion.
Bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,
She *strike* upon the bell.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.
Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles like kings,
Cities their lutes, and subjects' hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they *strook*,
Consent of motion from their breath they took.
Waller.

4. Sound by the stroke of a hammer.
Cæsar, 'tis *strucken* eight.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.
Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of.—*Grew.*

5. Make an attack.
Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 2.
When, by their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 31.

6. Act by external influx.
Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish.—*Locke.*

7. Sound with blows.
Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

8. Be dashed; be stranded.
The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

9. Pass with a quick or strong effect.
Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration.—*Dryden.*

10. Pay homage, as by lowering the sail.
We see the wind sit sore upon our sails;
And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.
I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.
The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing-towns: it is hard you will not accept our services.—*Swift.*

11. Be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; break forth.
It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Strike in with. Conform; suit itself to; join with at once.
Those who, by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really vicious that they may be thought young.—*South, Sermons.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and, so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman.—*Norris.*

The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought.—*Addison.*

He immediately *struck in with* them, but described this march to the temple with so much horrour, that he shivered every joint.—*Id., Freeholder.*

Strike out. Spread or rove; make a sudden excursion.

In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land.—*T. Burnet. Theory of the Earth.*

When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue.—*Collier.*

Strike. *s.*

1. Joint action on the part of a body of workmen, or persons employed in any department of business, by which each and all refuse to work except under certain prescribed conditions; often with the means of sustenance, or some approximate equivalent to the loss of wages thereby incurred, provided for by a common fund.

That apart from the 'seventeen thousand utterly necessitous, digging on Montmartre,' most of whom, indeed, have got passes, and been dismissed into space 'with four shillings,'—there is a *strike*, or union, of domestics out of place; who assemble for public speaking: next, a *strike* of tailors, for even they will strike and speak; further, a *strike* of journeyman cordwainers; a *strike* of apothecaries: so dear is bread. All these, having struck, must speak; generally under the open canopy; and pass resolutions;—Lafayette and his patrols watching them suspiciously from the distance.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vi. ch. v.

'I have seen a many things in my time,' said Mr. Trotman; 'some risings and some *strikes*, and as stiff turn-outs as may be. But to my fancy there is nothing like a *strike* in prosperous time.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. iii.

2. In *Geology.* Vertical, or oblique direction of strata, the *dip* and *strike* being at right angles to one another.

3. Dry measure of capacity; four pecks. See Strickle, with which this word is connected, and, therefore, originally meaning the act of measuring rather than the measure itself.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, *strike*, ready at hand. *Tusser,*
Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

What dowry has she?—Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strike* of oats.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Stríkeblock. *s.* See extract.

A *strikeblock* [is] a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and it is used for the shooting of a short joint.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Stríker. *s.* One who, that which, strikes.

Musick, the most divine *striker* of the senses.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A bishop then must be blameless . . . not given to wine, no *striker*.—1 *Timothy*, iii. 3.

The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Stríking. *part. adj.* Affecting; surprising.

Though colour be the lowest of all the constituent parts of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most *striking*.—*Spence, Crito.*

We have lost many good things of Cervantes, and other writers, through the tribunal of religion and dulness. One Aonius Palearius was sensible of this, and said that the Inquisition was a poniard aimed at the throat of literature. The image is *striking*, and the observation just; but the ingenious observer was in consequence immediately led to the stake.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Cervantes.*

Stríking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who strikes: (in the extracts, old *slang* for stealing).

The cutting a pocket, or picking a purse is called *striking*.—*R. Greene, Art of Coneycatching.* (Nares by H. and W.)

I must borrow money,
And that some call a *striking*. *Shirley,*
Gentleman of Venice. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stríkingly. *adv.* In a striking manner; so as to affect or surprise.

The force of many *strikingly* poetic passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.—*Warton, Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems.*

String. *s.* [A.S. *string, streng.*]

1. Slender rope; small cord; any slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it must be conceived as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dedalus.*

2. Riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystick *string*,
That makes the knight companion to the king.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

3. Thread on which things are filed.

Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

4. Set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren *strings* are set alike,
To move them both, but one of them we strike.
Cowley.

The *string* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers.
Rowe.

Used *adjectivally.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string* instrument that seems comparable to our violins.—*Addison.*

6. Small fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom.—*Bacon.*

In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

7. Nerve; tendon.

The *string* of his tongue was loosed.—*Mark*, vii. 35.

The most piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puissant, and the *strings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

8. Bowstring.

Th' impatient weapon whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring *string*.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 156.

9. Any concatenation or series: (as, 'a *string* of propositions').

To have two strings to the bow. To have two views or two expedients; have double advantage, or double security.

No lover has that power
T' enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has *two strings to's bow*,
And burns for love and money too.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1.

My lord loves music, as we know,
Has always *two strings to his bow*.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

String. *v. a.* pret. *strung*, past part. *strung.*

1. Furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street?
Gay, Trivia, iii. 241.

2. Put a stringed instrument in tune.

Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
Addison.

3. File on a string.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them.—*Spectator.*

4. Make tense.

By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food:
Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden, 88.

Strínged. *part. adj.* Having strings; produced by strings.

Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs.—*Psalms*, cl. 4.

Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took.
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 97.

Stríngent. *adj.* [Lat. *stringens, -entis*, pres. part. of *stringo* = I bind.] Binding; contracting.

What down doth dive
Into the straiten'd cuspis, needs must strive
With *stringent* bitterness, vexation.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 3, 8.

Stríngent. *s.* One who makes strings for a bow. *Obsolete.*

Stringers ought more diligently to be looked upon, . . . than either bowyer or fletcher.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, b. ii.

Stríngháltt, less properly **Spríngháltt.** *s.* Sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

Stríngless. *adj.* Having no strings.

Nothing; all is said:
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Stríngy. *adj.* Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.

A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form.—*Grew.*

By melting expensive sweats, and an obstinate flux of the belly, the *stringy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Strip. *v. a.* [see under Stripling.]

1. Make naked; deprive of covering: (with *of* before the thing taken away).

They began to *strip* her *of* her clothes when I came in among them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They *stript* Joseph out *of* his coat.—*Genesis*, xxxvii. 23.

Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Hadst thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Askalon, who never did thee harm,
Then, like a robber, *stripp'dst* them *of* their robes?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1185.

You clothe all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without control to *strip* and spoil the dead.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 139.

A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That *stript* them bare. *Ibid.* ii. 538.

[He] saw a beauteous maid
With hair dishevell'd, issuing through the shade,
Stript of her clothes.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 107.

The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *stript*. *Swift.*

2. Deprive, generally.

The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand, that those are even the lowest of things necessary; that, if we should be *stript of* all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Now this curious built Phæacian ship,
Returning from her convoy, I will *strip*
Of all her fleeting matter.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

We *strip* and divest ourselves *of* our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God.—*Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped of* those specifick differences we give them.—*Locke.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript of* all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Expose.

The astonish'd vulgar trembled when he tore
The mask from faces never seen before;
He *stripp'd* the impostors in the noon-day sun,
Shew'd that they follow'd all they seem'd to shun.
Cowper, Expostulation.

4. Rob; plunder; pillage: (as, 'A thief *stripped* the house').

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him *of* a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Reduce to strips.

If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

6. Deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary?—*South, Sermons.*

7. Cast off, *Rare.*

His unkindness,
That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her

To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters: these things sting him. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 3.

8. Separate from something adhesive or connected. *Rare.*

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute.—*Locke.*

With *off.*

He *stripped off* his clothes also, and prophesied before Samuel in like manner.—1 *Samuel*, xix. 24.

Logick helps us to *strip off* the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature.—*Watts.*

Strip. *s.* Narrow shred.

A plumed fan may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms.—*Swift.*

The consequence is, that in that spot, wealth was rapidly accumulated, the cultivation of knowledge quickly followed, and this narrow *strip* of land became the seat of Egyptian civilization; a civilization which, though grossly exaggerated, forms a striking contrast to the barbarism of the other nations of Africa, none of which have been able to work out their own progress, or emerge, in any degree, from the ignorance to which the penury of nature has doomed them.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. p. 45.

Stripe. *v. a.*

1. Variegate with lines of different colours.
2. Beat; lash.

Stripe. *s.*

1. Lineary variation of colour.

Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes.*—*Bacon.*

2. Shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their clothes was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Pattern; manner. *Rare.*

I shall go on; and first in differing *stripe*
The flood-god's speech thus tune on oaten pipe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals. (Nares by H. and W.)

4. Weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow.

This cur . . .
That wears my *stripes* impressed upon him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

5. Blow; lash.

A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions.—*Hayward.*

To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience, I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Stripling. *s.* [This is noted in the previous editions as a word of uncertain origin. That *strip* and *stripe* are connected, and that this is connected with the two is probable; the sequence of ideas being *tearing-off, lashing, peeling off in strips, denuding*; *stripling* itself being a thin object like a *strip* or *stripe*, a mere *stripe*. See Wedgwood.] Youth; one in the state of adolescence.

'Thwart the lane,
He, with two *striplings*, lads, more like to run
The country base than to commit such slaughter,
Made good the passage. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 3.

Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *striplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

As when young *striplings* whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court;
The wooden engine flies and whirls about.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 528.

As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *striplings*, old men and young men, must have divers diets.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

We had better . . take his commands how the *stripling* is to be dealt with.'—'Content am I,' said the archer; 'and first, methinks, I would just, in order to show that we know what belongs to such a case, ask the *stripling* a few questions.' . . . 'I hope at all events,' said the minstrel, 'to have your favour for my son, who is a delicate *stripling*.'—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*

Stripling, a slender youth, from *strip* or *stripe*.—*G. C. L.* (*Sir G. C. Lewis*), *On English Diminutives, Philological Museum*, vol. i. p. 685.

If he can't catch a lord, he will hook on to a baronet, or else the old wretch will catch hold of some beardless young *stripling* of fashion, and show him 'life' in various amiable and inaccessible quarters.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

Used *adjectivally.*

Now a *stripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smiled celestial.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 636.

Stripping. *verbal abs.*

1. Divesting; denudation.
2. Of milk. See Strokings.

Strive. *v. n.* pret. *strove*, anciently *strived*; past part. *striven.* [Dutch, *streven*; N.Fr. *estriver.*]

1. Struggle; labour; make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts.—*Spenser.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me.—*Romans*, xv. 30.

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel.—*Ibid.* 20.

Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt,
With so much falsehood, so much guilt?
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to enter in; because many will fail, who only seek to enter.—*Law.*

2. Contest; contend; struggle in opposition to another: (with *against* or *with* before the person opposed).

Strive for the truth unto death.—*Ecclesiasticus*, iv. 28.

Why dost thou *strive* against him?—*Job*, xxxiii. 13.

Charging them before the Lord that they *strive* not about words to no profit.—2 *Timothy*, ii. 14.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

For my part
I will obey the time; it is in vain
To *strive* against the torrent.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If intestine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar;
And murmuring sounds proclaim the civil war.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 92.

3. Oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial and Death.

4. Vie; be comparable to; emulate; contend in excellence.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 272.

Striver. *s.* One who labours; one who contends.

An imperfect *striver* may overcome sin in some instances; and yet in that do no great matter neither, if he lies down, and goes no further.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 46.

Striving. *verbal abs.* Contest.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and *strivings* about the law.—*Titus*, iii. 9.

This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superiour powers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stroke. *s.*

1. Blow; knock; sudden act of one body upon another.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

2. Caress; gentle rub.

His white-maned steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urged his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw.
Dryden.

3. Hostile blow.

As cannons overcharged with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking a *stroke.*—*Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 175.

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready.—*Swift.*

4. Sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

5. Sound of the clock.

What is't o'clock?—
Upon the *stroke* of four.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

6. Touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

7. Touch; masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of good-breeding, to compliment the reader.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, preface.

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing into the service of the confederates an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work.—*Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate; I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke.*—*Arbuthnot.*

8. Effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.
9. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams; those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies.—*Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them.—*Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation.—*Ray.*

Stroke of grace. Finishing stroke in executing a criminal by breaking on the wheel. *Gallicism.*

The victim having once got his *stroke-of-grace*, the catastrophe can be considered as almost come. There is small interest now in watching his long low moans: notable only are his sharper agonies, what convulsive struggles he may make to cast the torture off from him; and then finally the last departure of life itself, and how he lies extinct and ended, either wrapt like Cæsar in decorous mantle-folds, or unseemly sunk together, like one that had not the force even to die.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. i.

Stroke. *v. a.* [A.S. *stracan, stracian.*]

1. Rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; soothe.

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *stroaken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike;
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike.
B. Jonson.

He set forth a proclamation, *stroaking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government.—*Bacon.*

He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *stroked* her cheeks. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.*

Come in, my friends, and let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar.
Id., Cleomenes, iv. 1.

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Rape of Europa.

2. Rub gently in one direction.

Stróker. *s.* One who rubs gently with the hand; one who attempts to cure diseases by such application of the hand to the part affected. Ben Jonson *figuratively* uses the word for a flatterer, this being a Latinism (*palpator* = stroker, flatterer).

An eye-witness of several wonderful cures by the famous Irish *stroker*, Mr. Greatrix.—*Thoresby to Bishop Nicholson, Epistolatory Correspondence*, i. 128: 1699.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*, in the memory of our fathers; and those performed at the tomb of Abbé Paris in our own!—*Warburton, Sermons*, serm. xxvii.

Stróking. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of rubbing gently with the hand.
   The manner of his cure in those imperfections is somewhat strange: he useth no bindings, but oils and *strokings*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 462.
2. Act of rubbing gently in one direction.
   The big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
   Waiting the *strokings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*
3. In the *plural*. Last milk that can be drawn from a cow: (Strippings has the same meaning).

Stroll. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *strolchen*.] Wander; ramble; rove; gad idly.
   She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granville.*
   Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad.
   Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.
   These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants.—*Swift.*

Stroll. *s.* Ramble: (a *low* expression; as, 'upon the *stroll*').

Stróller. *s.* One who strolls.

1. Vagrant; wanderer; vagabond.
   The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets.—*Swift.*
   Two brother-hermits, saints by trade,
   Disguised in tatter'd habits, went
   To a small village down in Kent;
   Where, in the *stroller's* canting strain,
   They begg'd from door to door in vain.
   Id., Baucis and Philemon.
2. Strolling player.
   Our Gallic-Encyclopedic friends, again, must have a Champ-de-Mars, seen of all the world, or universe; and such a scenic exhibition, to which the Coliseum amphitheatre was but a *stroller's* barn, as this old globe of ours had never or hardly ever beheld.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. ix.

Strólling. *part. adj.* Vagrant: itinerant: (common with *actor* or *player*).
   He was apparently about to proceed to do so, when Lieutenant Tappleton, who had been eyeing him with great curiosity, said with considerable scorn—'Haven't I seen you at the theatre, sir?' 'Certainly,' replied the unabashed stranger. 'He is a *strolling actor*,' said the Lieutenant, contemptuously, turning to Dr. Slammer—'He acts in the piece that the officers of the 52nd get up at the Rochester Theatre to-morrow night. You cannot proceed in this affair, Slammer—impossible!' 'Quite!' said the dignified Payne.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iii.

Strong. *adj.* [A.S. *stræng*.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.
   Tho gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
   That nothing may sustain his furious force,
   He cast him down to ground, and all along
   Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser.*
   Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
   He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1054.
   The Roman constitution of 306 was as shortlived as Simon de Montfort's provisions of Oxford, or as some of the *strongest* measures of the long parliament.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xvi.

   As the *first element* in a *compound*.
   The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,
   And set thee by Jove's side.
   Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.
   The Marsian and Sabellian race,
   Strong-limb'd and stout.
   Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 230.
2. Fortified; secure from attack.
   Within Troy's *strong* immures
   The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps.
   Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.
   An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification and *strong* in men on the other.—*Bacon.*
3. Powerful; mighty.
   While there was war between the house of Saul and the house of David, Abner made himself *strong* for the house of Saul.—2 *Samuel*, iii. 6.
   The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underset with rich men and good order, held out bravely.—*Bacon.*
   Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please.—*Addison.*
   The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so.—*South, Sermons.*
4. Supplied with forces: (it has in this sense a very particular construction; we say, 'a thousand *strong*;' as we say, twenty years old, or ten yards long).
   When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,
   Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
   My father gave him welcome to the shore.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.
   He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
   In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
   War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*.
   Tickell, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon.
5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.
   A river of so *strong* a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel.—*Heylin.*
   But her own kings she likens to his Thames,
   With gentle course devolving fruitful streams;
   Serene yet *strong*, majestick yet sedate,
   Swift without violence, without terror great.
   Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.
6. Hale; healthy.
   Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* of constitution, than a rich man that is afflicted in his body.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxx. 14.
7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.
   This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was.—*Bacon.*
8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.
   Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
   And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
   That he shall shuffle her away.
   Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.
   In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons than to make an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides.—*Bacon.*
   The knight is a much *stronger* Tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest.—*Addison.*
9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.
   By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
   Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by reflexion.—*Ibid.*
10. Potent; intoxicating.
    Get *strong* beer to rub your horses' heels.—*Swift.*
11. Affecting the taste forcibly; rancid.
    However, there was plenty of porter in a tin can, and the cheese went a great way, for it was very *strong*.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxii.
12. Affecting the smell powerfully.
    The prince of Cambay's daily food
    Is asp, and basilisk, and toad;
    Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
    Each night he stinks a queen to death.
    Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 753.
    The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*.—*Arbuthnot.*

    As the *first element* in a *compound*.
    Add pounded galls and roses dry,
    And with Cecropian thyme, *strong-scented* centaury.
    Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 389.
13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.
    Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age.—*Hebrews*, v. 12.
14. Furnished with abilities for anything.
    I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism.—*Dryden.*
15. Valid; confirmed.
    In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was kept as a law.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiv. 16.
16. Violent; vehement.
    In the days of his flesh when he had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears.—*Hebrews*, v. 7.
    The Scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so is he in understanding brutish.—*Bishop Corbet.*
17. Cogent: conclusive.
    Messengers
    Of *strong* prevailment in unharden'd youth.
    Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.
    What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
    The *strongest* and most important texts are these which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the *strongest*.—*Bishop Waterland.*
18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.
    There is no English soul
    More *stronger* to direct you than yourself.
    Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.
19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.
    Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone,
    Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone.
    Pope.
20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.
    Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
    As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Smith.*

Strong-fisted. *adj.* Stronghanded.
   John, who was pretty *strongfisted*, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Strong-set. *adj.* Firmly compacted.
   As to his person, he is described to be of middle stature; his body *strong-set* and fleshy.—*Swift, Character of King Henry I.*

Strong-wáter. *s.*

1. Distilled spirits.
2. ? Aqua-fortis, i.e. nitric acid and its allied corrosives the sulphuric and muriatic.
   Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stróngband. *s.* Force; violence.
   When their captain dieth, if the seniory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
   They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Stróngbold. *s.* Trustworthy fortress.
   In the English, as well as Scotch Chronicles, and in Rymer's Fœdera, occur frequent notices of the different officers intrusted by Edward with the keeping of this renowned *stronghold* [Douglas Castle]; especially Sir Robert de Clifton; . . . his lieutenant, Sir Richard de Thurlewalle, . . . and Sir John de Walton.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*, introduction.

   As *two words*.
   It is no matter how things are; so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong holds* of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid.—*Locke.*

Stróngly. *adv.* In a strong manner.

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.
   The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth.—*Bacon.*
   He saw at distance, or the dazzling light
   Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aching sight.
   Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.
   Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*.—*Arbuthnot.*
   When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression.—*Watts.*
2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.
   Great Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.
   Let the house be builded, the place where they offered sacrifices, and let the foundations thereof be *strongly* laid.—*Ezra*, vi. 3.
3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
   All these accused him *strongly*.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.
   The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses.—*Swift.*

Stróntia. *s.* In *Chemistry* and *Mineralogy*. Oxide of Strontium: (see extract).
   Strontia [is] an earth contained in a mineral, generally of a pale green tint and radiated crystalline texture, found at *Strontian* in Argyleshire. It is a carbonate of *strontia*. *Strontia* is the oxide of a metallic base, the properties of which are very imperfectly known, called *strontium*; the equivalent of *strontia*, or oxide of *strontium* (composed of 44 *strontium* and 8 oxygen), is 52. It has a caustic taste, an alkaline reaction, and a degree of solubility in water intermediate between lime and baryta. The salts of *strontia* are generally obtained by dissolving the natural or artificial carbonate in the acids; those which are soluble give the flame of burning bodies a fine rose-red colour: the nitrate of *strontia* is used for this purpose, and with beautiful effect, in theatrical exhibitions and fireworks. The sulphate of *strontia* is found native; it is an insoluble white powder when artificially prepared. Some of its native varieties have a pale blue tint, whence the term cælestine. Very beautiful crystals of this variety have been found in the new red marl of Clifton and in the neighbourhood of Bristol. A colourless prismatic crystalline variety, of great

beauty. is found associated with the native sulphur of Sicily.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stróntium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Metal so called. See under Strontia.

Strop. *s.* [A.S. *stropp.*]

1. Leather on which a razor is sharpened.

Thank heaven, Piercie Shafton, which hath sent thee a subject, wherein, without derogating from thy rank, (since the honours of the Avenel family are beyond dispute,) thou mayest find a whetstone for thy witty compliments, a *strop* whereon to sharpen thine acute ingine, a butt whereat to shoot the arrows of thy gallantry.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. xv.

2. Piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block, or for other purposes on board a ship.

Stróphe. *s.* [Gr. στροφή, from στρέφω = turn.] Metrical division in lyric poetry founded upon the music, and probably named from the movements which, in the drama at least, accompanied it. Each strophe has a corresponding antistrophe, and when the system is complete, the pair are followed by an epode. This correspondence or correlation, is the fundamental element in the import of the word, which is sometimes used loosely for a long stanza.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts, . . without regard had to *strophe*, antistrophe, or epode, which were a kind of stanzas framed only for the musick.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, preface.

I entered a gondola by moonlight: one singer placed himself forwards, and the other aft, and thus proceeded to St. Georgio. One began the song: when he had ended his *strophe* the other took up the lay, and so continued the song alternately. Throughout the whole of it, the same notes invariably returned, but, according to the subject-matter of the *strophe*, they laid a greater or smaller stress, sometimes on one, and sometimes on another note, and indeed changed the enunciation of the whole *strophe*, as the object of the poem altered.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Venice.*

Strósser. *s.* Trowser.

The Italian close *strosser*, nor the French standing coller.—*Decker, Gull's Hornbook.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Strout. *v. n.* [German, *strotzen.*]

1. Strut.
2. Protuberate; swell out.

The daintie clover grows, of grass the only silke,
That makes each udder *strout* abundantly with milke. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Strout. *v. a.* Swell out; puff out; enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language.—*Bacon.*

Stroy. *v. a.* Destroy.

Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Strúctural. *adj.* Relating to, determined by, structure.

It seems that in each species of organism, there is a margin for functional oscillations on all sides of a mean state, and a consequent margin of *structural* variations; that it is possible rapidly to push functional and *structural* changes towards the extreme of this margin in any direction, both in an individual and in a race; but that to push these changes further in any direction, and so to alter the organism as to bring its mean state up to the extreme of the margin in that direction, is a comparatively slow process.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Strúcture. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *structura.*]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 116.

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. —*Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 286.

High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay;
Steep its ascent, and slippery was the way.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Ecclesiastical *structures* were perhaps more splendid in France and England; but neither country could pretend to match the palaces and public buildings, the streets flagged with stone, the bridges of the same material, or the commodious private houses of Italy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. iii.

4. Constitution.

Lord Loughborough's . . . decisions evince little of the learning of his profession, and do not even show a very legal *structure* of the understanding.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Loughborough.*

Strúggle. *v. n.*

1. Labour; act with effort; strive; contend; contest.

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events.—*Sir W. Temple.*

He had the wisdom to see that the time was not come to *struggle* with success against such tyranny. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Not for internal perfection, but for external combinations and arrangements, for institutions, constitutions,—for mechanism of one sort or other, do they hope and *struggle*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times.*

2. Labour in difficulties; be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Id.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy, my readers may be persuaded to be good.—*Spectator.*

Strúggle. *s.*

1. Labour; effort.

Gray pursued his unfortunate guest with the most queer and outrageous description of his *struggles*, misery, and poverty. He described how he cleaned the knives when they were first married; and how he used to drag the children in a little cart; how his wife could toss pancakes; and what parts of his dress she made.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxv.

2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. —*Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The Saxons brought with them from their original forests at least as much roughness as any of the nations which overturned the Roman empire; and their long *struggle* with the Britons could not contribute to polish their manners.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

In the *struggle* a tablet fell from her bosom on the ground: Arbaces perceived and seized it—it was the letter that morning received from Glaucus. —*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Favoured by nature we still remain: but in exact proportion as we have been favoured by nature, we have been persecuted by man. After a thousand *struggles*; after acts of heroic courage that Rome has never equalled; deeds of divine patriotism that Athens, and Sparta, and Carthage, have never excelled; we have endured fifteen hundred years of supernatural slavery, during which, every device that can degrade or destroy man has been the destiny that we have sustained and baffled.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xi.

3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.

Notable only are his sharper agonies, what convulsive *struggles* he may make to cast the torture off from him: and then finally the last departure of life itself.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. i.

Strúggler. *s.* One who struggles; one who contends; striver.

The Jewes were hard-hearted and malicious *strugglers* against the trueth.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, B. b. i.: 1550.

Strúggling. *part. adj.* Striving with labour and effort.

In the *struggling* condition of Spanish liberty under Charles I. the crown began to neglect answering the petitions of cortes, or to use unsatisfactory generalities of expression.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. iv.

Strúggling. *verbal abs.* Act of striving or contending.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborne it, not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit; but still the thing was possible.—*South, Sermons.*

Strum. *v. n.* Bring out the notes of a stringed instrument monotonously, or with more perseverance than skill.

Strúma. *s.* [Lat.] Scrofula.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Strúmming. *verbal abs.* Persevering practice on a stringed instrument.

But the Carnival's coming,
Oh, Thomas Moore!
But the Carnival's coming,
Oh, Thomas Moore!
Masking and humming,
Fifing and drumming,
Guitarring and *strumming*,
Oh, Thomas Moore! *Byron.*

Piano *strumming* begins at six o'clock in the morning; it lasts till breakfast, with but a minute's intermission, when the instrument changes hands, and Miss Emily practises in place of her sister Miss Maria. In fact, the confounded instrument never stops: when the young ladies are at their lessons, Miss Wirt hammers away at those stunning variations, and keeps her magnificent finger in exercise. —*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxvi.

Strúmous. *adj.* Scrofulous.

How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhous, or cancerous.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

A glandulous consumption, such as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scrophulous humours.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Strúmpet. *s.* [N.Fr. *strupre*; Lat. *stuprum.*] Whore; prostitute.

Ne'er could the *strumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art, and nature,
Once stir my temper; but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none.
Id., Othello, iv. 2.

For my honour
I would not be his *strumpet*; and how law
Can be dispensed with to become his wife,
To me 's a riddle.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were tied:
So I came not a *strumpet*, but a bride.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 405.

Strúmpet. *adj.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

How like a younker, or a prodigal
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Strúmpet. *v. a.* Make a whore; debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Gilded honour shamefully misplaced,
And maiden virtue rudely *strumpeted*.
Id., Sonnets, lxvi.

Oh! never may
Fair law's white reverend name be *strumpeted*,
To warrant thefts! *Donne, Poems*, p. 139.

Strúmstrum. *s.* Tom-tom.

The *strumstrum* is made somewhat like a cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large gourd cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed.—*Dampier, Voyages.* (Rich.)

Strut. *s.* [?] In *Architecture*, Kind of brace.

When a brace is used to support a rafter, it is called a *strut*.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Strut. *v. n.* [German, *strotzen.*]

1. Walk with affected dignity; swell with stateliness.

Adore our errours, laugh at us while we *strut*
To our confusion.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait?
—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

Thou though *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both shrunk up and old. *B. Jonson.*

By this the widow had unbarr'd the door,
And Chanticleer went *strutting* out before.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 431.

It was soon rumoured that one of those murderers, who had brought on England guilt, for which she annually, in sackcloth and ashes, implored God not to enter into judgment with her, was *strutting* about the streets of her capital and boasting that he should ere long command her armies.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

The poor silly jays, who trail a peacock's feather behind them, and think to simulate the gorgeous

bird whose nature it is to *strut on* palace terraces, and to flaunt his magnificent fan-tail in the sunshine.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

2. Swell; protuberate.

The pow'r appeased, with winds sufficed the sail,
The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

Strut. *v. a.* Swell out; make tumid.

Are not my *strutted* vessels full of wine?
Otia Sacra, Poems, p. 33: 1648.

Strut. *s.* Affectation of stateliness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment.—*Swift.*

Their manner of walking is truly theatrical; but this *strut* is probably the effect of the capote, or cloak, depending from one shoulder.—*Byron, Note B, on the second canto of Childe Harold.*

While Buckingham, in the antechamber, was mimicking the pompous Castilian *strut* of the secretary, for the diversion of Mistress Stuart, this stately don was ridiculing Clarendon's sober counsels to the king within, till his majesty cried with laughter and the chancellor with vexation.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky pavonine *strut*, and shrill genteel scream.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

Strútter. *s.* One who struts; one who swells with stateliness; one who is blown up with self-conceit; bragger.

We have seen what a mere nothing it is, that this *strutter* has pronounced with such sonorous rhetorick.—*Annotation on Glanville's Pre-existence of Souls*: 1682.

Strútting. *part. adj.* Bulging out.

As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

Nor absent Phyllis could my care supply,
To house and feed by hand my weaning lambs,
And drain the *strutting* udders of their dams.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vii. 20.

Strýchnia. *s.* Strychnine.

Strýchnine. *s.* In *Chemistry and Pharmacy.* Active alkaloid, highly poisonous, principle of the Strychnos nux vomica.

Strychnine acts especially as an excitor of the motor filaments of the spinal cord, causing tonic muscular contractions, as in tetanus from spinal arachnitis, or from the diastaltic action of a wound. —*Dr. J. H. Bennett, Lectures on Medicine.*

Stub. *s.* [A.S. *styb, steb.*]

1. Thick short stock of a tree left when the rest is cut off.

Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenser.*

To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs*; to thirst inured
More than the camel, and to drink go far;
Men to much misery and hardship born.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 338.

Prickly *stubs* instead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 535.

2. Log; block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Stub. *v. a.* Force up; extirpate.

His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees.—*Grew, Museum.*

A parson of our town,
To mend his barn, cut Baucis down;
At which 'tis hard to be believed
How much the other tree was grieved,
Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Stúbbed. *adj.*

1. Truncated; short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

To spight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns,
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *B. Jonson.*

2. Hardy; not delicate; not nice.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things, that fret and gall these delicate people, who, as if their skin was peeled off, feel to the quick every thing that touches them.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 105.

Stúbble. *s.* [N.Fr. *estouble*; Dutch, *stoppel*; Lat. *stipula.*] Stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of his own harvest.—*Dryden.*

Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubble*,
Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

If a small red flower in the *stubble-fields*, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, be sure of a fair day.—*Bacon.*

Stúbblegoose. *s.* Goose fed on the stubbles.

I'll make you a *stubble-goose.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Stúbborn. *adj.* [obstinate, unbending like a *stub.*]

1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.

Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tined.
Spenser.

Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The *stubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave law.
Chapman.

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by 't.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would be no longer so *stubborn.—Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.

All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than common application.—*Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.

Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroak.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 638.

4. Hardy; firm.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.

We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but by a soft answer deaden their force.—*Burnet.*

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though Locke has catachrestically used it in a sense of praise.

Stúbbornly. *adv.* In a stubborn manner; obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any thing he can do.—*Locke.*

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love 's more violent than the chymist's fire.
Garth.

Stúbbornness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stubborn; obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility: (Dryden has used it in commendation).

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stubbornness* and filthy flattery.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*

Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mastered with blows.—*Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it was designed.—*Swift.*

Stúbby. *adj.* Short and thick; short and strong.

The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles.—*Grew, Museum.*

Stúbnail. *s.* Nail broken off; short thick nail.

Stúcco. *s.* [Italian; Fr. *stuc.*] Gypsum (plaster of Paris) plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* floors.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. vi.

The plaster stone of the Paris basin contains about twelve per cent. of carbonate of lime. This body, ground and mixt with water, forms an adhesive mortar much used in building, as it fixes very speedily. Works executed with pure gypsum never become so hard as those made with the calcareous kind; and hence it may be proper to add a certain portion of white slaken lime to our calcined gypsum, in order to give the *stucco* this valuable property. Coloured *stuccos* of great solidity are made by adding to a clear solution of glue, any desired colouring tincture, and mixing in a proper quantity calcined calcareous gypsum.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Stúcco. *v. a.* Plaster with stucco.

Stúccoed. *part. adj.* Plastered with stucco.

Palaces, as adorned with tapestry, are here contrasted with lowly sheds and smoky rafters. A modern poet would have written *stuccoed* halls.—*Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Stuck. *s.* Thrust.

I had a pass with a rapier, scabbard and all; and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Stúckle. *s.* Stook.

Some paid their tythes in sheafs scattered about the field; some in *stuckles* and cocks: others paid them, not in the field, but in the barn.—*Dr. Colbatch, Case of Proxies*, p. 101: 1741.

Stud. *s.* [A.S. *studu*; probably a Slavonic word; *stado* in Polish, and *stodas* in Lithuanic being the ordinary terms for herds, flocks, coveys, &c. of beasts and birds.] Collection of breeding horses and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Stud. *s.* [A.S. *stod.*]

1. Prop.

Seest not thilke same hawthorne *studde*,
How bragly it begins to budde,
And utter his tender head?
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.

They that build houses of clay, must every where place *studs*, and pieces of timber and wood, to strengthen the building.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 141.

It is a gross mistake in architecture, to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 11.

A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Nail with a large bright head driven in for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs.*
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs.* *Marlowe.*

Crystal and myrrhine cups emboss'd with gems,
And *studs* of pearl.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 119.

Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly in a quincunx order.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

A desk he had of curious work,
With glittering *studs* about. *Swift.*

Stud. *v. a.* Adorn with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

As the *second element* in a *compound.*

A *silver-studded* ax alike bestow'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 404.

Stúddery. *s.* Stud. *Rare.*

For whose breede and maintenance... king Henry the Eighth erected a noble *studdery.—Holinshed, Description of England*, b. ii. ch. xii.

The king of that nation [Pella in Syria] had usually a *studderie* of 30,000 mares and 300 stallions, as Strabo dooth remember.—*Ibid.* b. iii. c. i. (Rich.)

Stúdding-sail. *s.* [?] In *Navigation.* Light sail set temporarily outside the principal sails of a vessel.

In came the *studding-sails*. The 'Patagonian' hauled her wind, which was now rising fast, and laid her head towards the horizon.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Stúdent. *s.* [Lat. *studens, -entis*, pres. part. of *studeo*.] One given to books; scholar; bookish man; examiner, investigator, explorer, of anything.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his book.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 6.

A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four in a dull season.—*Watts, Logick.*

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some *student* of the profession.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Stúdied. *part. adj.*

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study: (generally preceded by an *adverb*).

He died
As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he owed,
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 4.

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law, go as chancellor.—*Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination: (in the extract preceded by an *adverb*.) *Obsolete.*

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so weak a composition.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

3. Carefully and studiously contrived, thought out.

The flattering senate
Decrees him divine honours; and to cross it
Were death with *studied* torments.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

Stúdiedly. *adv.* In a studied manner; as one who studies; with deliberation or circumspection; with care and attention.

They should not forget to preach and press charity; and this not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but *studiedly* and digestedly.—*Life of Mede, prefixed to his Works*, p. 39.

Stúdier. *s.* One who, that which, studies; student; observer; examiner; investigator; scholar.

Lipsius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience; the philosophy which he had studied would furnish him: he answers him, 'Lord Jesus, give me Christian patience.'—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths.—*Locke.*

Stúdio. *s.* [Italian.] Artist's study.

Great as was the mind, and splendid as were the habits of Rubens, he could not resist the entreaties of the hundred thousand florins of our Duke of Buckingham to dispose of his *studio*.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

Stúdious. *adj.*

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contemplative part of mankind.—*Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy.

The Postboy on my pillow I explore,
And sift the news of every foreign shore,
Studious to find new friends, and new allies.
Tickell, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon.

3. Attentive to; careful: (with *of*).

You have well advised me.
But, in the meantime, you that are so *studious*
Of my affairs, wholly neglect your own.
Massinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Divines must become *studious of* pious and venerable antiquity.—*White.*

The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious of* their trade.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 21.

There are who, fondly *studious of* increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natured land
Induce. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 119.

I stood,
Where the lazy old Cam rolls his willowy flood,
Through Granta, sweet Granta, where *studious of* ease,
I slept seven long years, and then lost my degrees.
Anstey, The Bath Guide.

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 155.

These questions we must leave candid and *studious* enquirers to answer for themselves.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Stúdiously. *adv.* In a studious manner.

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a short pruning-hook his head reclines,
And *studiously* surveys his generous vines.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 248.

All of them *studiously* cherished the memory of their honourable extraction.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The bold censoriousness of republican historians, and the cautious servility of writers under an absolute monarchy, conspire to mislead us as to the relative prosperity of nations. Acts of outrage and tumultuous excesses in a free state are blazoned in minute detail, and descend to posterity; the deeds of tyranny are *studiously* and perpetually suppressed.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

Stúdiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Studious; addiction to study.

Men are sometimes addicted to *studiousness* and learning, sometimes to ease and ignorance.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 36.

Stúdy. *s.* [Lat. *studium*.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge.—*Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, That can I not do with my honour.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*
Make me a curse like this.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Without *study* this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained.—*Holyday.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 577.

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgement and disposition of business.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Studies.*

This genius of thirty per cent. first had proved the decided vigour of his mind, by his enthusiastic devotion to his law *studies*: deprived of the leisure for *study* through his busy day, he stole the hours from his late nights and his early mornings; and without the means to procure a law-library, he invented a method to possess one without the cost; as fast as he learned, he taught, and by publishing some useful tracts on temporary occasions, he was enabled to purchase a library. He appears never to have read a book without its furnishing him with some new practical design, and he probably studied too much for his own particular advantage. Such devoted *studies* was the way to become a lord chancellor; but the science of the law was here subordinate to that of a money-trader.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Usurers of the Seventeenth Century.*

5. Subject of attention.

The holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*.—*Law.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots.
Id., Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the east.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *study*, t' other for the stage. *Dryden.*

It is my private opinion that when Ponto retires to what he calls his *study*, he sleeps too. He locks himself up there daily two hours with the newspaper. . . . All the major's bills are docketted on the *study* table and displayed like lawyers' briefs.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxvi.

7. Sketched ideas of a painter, not wrought into a whole.

Notwithstanding all his faults, such is his [Tempesta's] merit, that, as *studies* at least, his prints deserve a much higher rank in the cabinets of connoisseurs than they generally find; you can scarce pick one out of them, which does not furnish materials for an excellent composition.—*Gilpin, Essay on Prints.*

Stúdy. *v. n.* [Lat. *studeo*.]

1. Think with very close application; muse.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable.—*Swift.*

2. Endeavour diligently.

Study to be quiet, and to do your own business.—1 *Thessalonians*, iv. 11.

Stúdy. *v. a.*

1. Apply the mind to.

Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* household good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 232.

If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country.—*Locke.*

2. Consider attentively.

He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges.—*Dryden.*

Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee.
Id., Translation of Persius, iii. 125.

3. Learn by application.

You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines, which I would set down.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Stuff. *s.* [N.Fr. *estouffe*; Modern Fr. *étoffe*; N.Fr. *estouffer*; Modern Fr. *étouffer* = stop breath, stifle; N.Fr. *estouper* = stop; German, *stoff*.]

1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though his heart do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill.
Sir J. Davies.

Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build
A city and tower. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 43.

Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *stuff*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

We have heard of a person patriotically desirous of excluding Latin words from the language, who wrote of the 'thoroughfaresomeness of *stuff*.'—*Philological Museum, On English Adjectives*, vol. ii. p. 361: 1832.

2. Materials out of which anything is made.

Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 1.

Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spite put *stuff*
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee,
Poor rogue hereditary. *Ibid.* iv. 3.

When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill.
Lord Roscommon.

Fanfaronading and gesticulation, vehemence, effervescence, heroic desperation, they do show in abundance; but of what one can call originality, invention, natural *stuff* or character, amazingly little.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

3. Furniture; goods.

I will not stay to-night for all the town;
Therefore away, to get our *stuff* aboard.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high
With *stuff*. *Cowley, Davideis.*

4. That which fills anything.

With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

5. Essence; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contrived murther.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

6. Any mixture or medicine.
I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
A writer of the thirteenth [century] asserts that all the world was clothed from English wool wrought in Flanders. This, indeed, is an exaggerated vaunt; but the Flemish *stuffs* were probably sold wherever the sea or a navigable river permitted them to be carried.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

9. Matter or thing. *Contemptuous.*
O proper *stuff!*
This is the very painting of your fear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Such *stuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Id., Cymbeline*, v. 4.
At this fusty *stuff*
The large Achilles, on his prest bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 124.
If nature could not, anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write.
Id., Translation of Juvenal, i. 121.
With all this paltry *stuff*
She sits tormenting every guest.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.
The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit, must be shocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Stuff. *v. a.*

1. Fill very full with anything.
When we've *stuff'd*
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.
Each thing beheld did yeeld
Our admiration: shelves with cheeses heapt;
Sheds *stuft* with lambs and goats distinctly kept.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
Though plenteous, all too little seems
To *stuff* this maw, this vast un-hidebound corps.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 600.
Sometimes this crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 49.

2. Thrust into anything.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Fill by putting into anything.
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.
With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 25.
Officious Baucis lays
Two cushions *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

4. Swell out by putting something in.
I will be the man that shall make you great.—I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me out with straw.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 5.
Lest the gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 272.

5. Fill with something improper or superfluous.
It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of particular lives with matter of publick record.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
A week of such fatherly government as that of Lewis would have raised all England in arms from Northumberland to Cornwall. That there might be abundance at Paris, the people of Normandy and Anjou were *stuffing* themselves with nettles.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

6. Obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.
These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume.—I am *stuff't*, cousin, I cannot smell.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

7. Fill meat with something of high relish.
She went for parsley to *stuff* a rabbit.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

8. Form by stuffing.
An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal.—*Swift.*

9. Prepare the skins of animals for museums or collections, by mounting them on a rigid framework to represent the skeleton, and filling up the parts with soft matter and antiseptics, so as to retain the shape.
Just before his third journey Mr. Waterton takes leave of Sir Joseph Banks, and speaks of him with affectionate regret. 'I saw' (says Mr. W.) 'with sorrow, that death was going to rob us of him. We talked of *stuffing* quadrupeds; I agreed that the lips and nose ought to be cut off, and *stuffed* with wax.' This is the way great naturalists take an eternal farewell of each other.—*Sydney Smith, Review of Waterton's Wanderings in South America.*

Stuff. *v. n.* Feed gluttonously.
Wedged in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

Stúffing. *verbal abs.*

1. That by which anything is filled.
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed before.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Stulpe. *s.* [?] ? Post.
Bridgewarde-within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principall parte of that warde, and beginneth at the *stulpes* on the south end of Southwark.—*Stowe, London*, p. 167. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stúltify. *v. a.* [Lat. *stultus* = fool + *fio* = I become.] Prove foolish or void of understanding.
In England no man is allowed to *stultify* himself. —*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Tour*, p. 428.
Sir, in mercy to me, tell me why—why the law faulters about his death, and so *stultifies* its most solemn doings in so few days, before all mankind?—*Warren, Now and Then*, ch. iv.

Stultíloquy. *s.* [Lat. *stultiloquium*, from *stultus* = fool + *loquor* = I speak.] Foolish babbling or discourse.
What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit, is indeed to wise persons a meer *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 301: 1653.

Stum. *s.* [German, *stumme* = deaf; in French, *vin muet*, both meaning *dead*. See Wedgwood; elsewhere connected with Lat. *mustum*.] Wine doctored (often with sulphur) so as to check the fermentation; doctoring stuff for wine generally.

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.
An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of grapes, when they lie mashed in the vats, puts out a light, when dipped into it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.
Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle.
B. Jonson, Leges Conviviales.

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.
Drink ev'ry letter on't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champaigne become.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 569.

Stum. *v. a.* Renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.
Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Stúmble. *v. n.* [connected with *stump*, and founded on the notion of being shortened, falling short, tripping.]

1. Trip in walking.
The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at what they *stumble*.—*Proverbs*, iv. 19.
When she will take the rein, I let her run;
But she'll not *stumble*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.
As we paced along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster *stumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that sought to stay him, overboard.
Id., Richard III. i. 4.
Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints: his steed no longer bears the rein;
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain.
Prior, On seeing the Duke of Ormond's Picture.

2. Slip; err; slide into crimes or blunders.
He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him.—1 *John*, ii. 10.
This my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 198.

3. Strike against by chance; light on by chance: (with *upon*).
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled upon* such mischances as were little for the honour of her or her family.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
What man art thou, that, thus bescreen'd in night,
So *stumblest on* my counsel?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.
A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the side, and *stumbled upon* a delicious morsel.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, *upon* Livia in a bath.—*Dryden.*
Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally *stumbled upon* by men busy and inquisitive.—*Ray.*
Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble upon* one of them.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Stúmble. *v. a.*

1. Obstruct in progress; make to trip or stop.
It holds out false and dazzling fires to *stumble* men.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. ii. ch. iii.

2. Make to boggle; offend.
This *stumbles* me: art sure for me, wench,
This preparation is?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.
If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely others of his form would be so too.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis.—*Locke.*

Stúmble. *s.*

1. Trip in walking.

2. Blunder; failure.
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stúmbler. *s.* One who, that which, stumbles.
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion sour?
Then keep such company; make them thy allay:
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way.
G. Herbert

Stúmbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who stumbles.
A headstall, which being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*, hath been often burst.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Stúmblingblock. *s.* Cause of stumbling; cause of error; cause of offence.
We preach Christ crucified; unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks foolishness.—1 *Corinthians*, i. 23.
Shakspeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid criticks.—*Spectator.*

Stúmblingly. *adv.* In a stumbling manner; with failure; with blunder.
I know not whether to marvel more, either that he [Chaucer] in that misty time could see so clearly, or that we in this clear age go so *stumblingly* after him.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Stúmblingstone. *s.* Stumblingblock.
This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

As *two words*, with the order *transposed*.
The theory of moral freedom ... is ... the great *stone* of *stumbling*, the one seemingly irresolvable crux in psychology.—*Ingleby, An Introduction to Metaphysic.*

Stúmming. *verbal abs.* [*stum.*] See extract.
There is a hard green wine that grows about Rochel, and the islands thereabouts, which the cunning Hollander sometime uses to fetch; and he hath a trick to put a bag of herbs, or some other infusions into it (as he doth brimstone in Rhenish) to give it a whiter tincture and more sweetness; then they re-embark it for England, where it passes for good Bachrag, and this they call *stumming* of wines.—*Howell, Letters*, b. ii. letter liv. (Rich.)

Stump. *s.* [Danish, *stump*; Dutch, *stompe*.] Part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.
He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a *stump*.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 3.

He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongst the briers and brambles.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

'Twas but to shew
How much they scorn'd the saints, the few;
Who, 'cause they're wasted to the *stumps*,
Are represented best by rumps.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1579.

A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed the *stump* with common digestive.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his load.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a feather.—*Grew, Museum.*

Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire.—*Swift, Meditation on a Broomstick.*

Nothing that I know of, except my cousin, Crush-jaws of Carshalton, who tugs out a *stump* [i.e. of a *tooth*] with perfect pleasure to the patient.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

One summer day I chanced to see
This old man doing all he could
To unearth the root of an old tree,
A *stump* of rotten wood.
Wordsworth, Simon Lee.

He hastened down into his cabin, as soon as he arrived on board, to ascertain the condition of Snarleyyow, whom he found as well as could be expected, and occasionally making unavailing attempts to lick the *stump* of his tail.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

We arrived at the house, where we found our repast ready; an excellent stew received my commendation. 'It is one of our favourite dishes,' replied my host; 'it is made of lizards' tails.' 'Lizards' tails!' 'Yes; I am about to procure some for dinner, and you shall see my preserve.'... The man.... soon returned with a pail full of lizards. ... He then took them out one by one, and pulled their tails, which were immediately left in his hand. He then notched the *stump*, and threw the animal into the pit. 'Of what use is it to return the animals?' observed I. 'Because their tails will grow again by next year.' 'But why, then, were the *stumps* notched in the middle?' 'That they might have two tails instead of one, which is invariably the case,' replied my host.—*Id., The Pacha of Many Tales, Huckaback.*

2. At *Cricket*. One of a set of three straight pieces of wood which support the bails, and constitute the wicket.

'Play!' suddenly cried the bowler. The ball flew from his hand straight and swift towards the centre *stump* of the wicket.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. vii.

Stump. *v. n.* Walk about heavily or clumsily, like a clown.

Cymon, a clown, who never dreamt of love,
By chance was *stumping* to the neighbouring grove.
Song of Cymon and Iphigenia.

Stump. *v. a.*

1. Colloquial, vulgar, or slang term of no very precise meaning; sometimes used with *up*, as *stump up* = pay money.

2. Disappoint; deceive; ruin.

'My dear fellow,' said my friend, 'you know me pretty well. Do you think that I, Bob Daly—the uncontrollable Bob—who always proceeded, like Pat in the play, to

"Spend half-a-crown out of sixpence a day,"

should be here pent up, "cabined, cribbed, confined," in a first floor in Duke Street, Manchester Square, if I could be any where else? Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped?*' '*Stumped*,' said I, almost unconsciously repeating the quaint, but wofully expressive word. 'Positively *stumped*,' said Daly;—'don't speak loud. I thought, of course, you had heard of it. Blinkinsop has bolted.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Stúmpy. *adj.*

1. Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong.

Like weather-beat stakes, and moss-begrown roots, hollow and *stumpy*.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 319: 1621.

They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom plow in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Short; stubby: (sometimes applied to a short but stout person).

Stun. *v. a.* [A.S. *stunian.*]

1. Confound or dizzy with noise.

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 1.

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ.—*Cheyne.*

Alma, now to joy or grief
Superior, finds her late relief;
Wearied of being high or great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan said that.
Prior, Alma, iii. 520.

The Britons, once a savage kind,
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. Make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 32.

Stúnner. *s.* One who, that which, stuns: (in the extract, a colloquial, vulgar, or slang term for an astonishing, or astounding, performance).

Miss Wirt, the governess, sate down to entertain us with variations on 'Such a gettin' up Stairs.' They were determined to be in the fashion. For the performance of 'Gettin' up Stairs,' I have no other name but that it was a *stunner*.... When she had banged out the tune slowly, she began a different manner of 'Gettin' up Stairs,' and did so with a fury and swiftness quite incredible. She spun up stairs; she whirled up stairs; she galloped up stairs; she rattled up stairs; and then, having got the tune to the top landing, as it were, she hurled it down again shrieking to the bottom floor, where it sank in a crash, as if exhausted by the breathless rapidity of the descent. Then Miss Wirt played the 'Gettin' up Stairs' with the most pathetic and ravishing solemnity; plaintive moans and sobs issued from the keys; you wept and trembled as you were gettin' up stairs. Miss Wirt's hands seemed to faint and wail, and die in variations. Again, and she went up with a savage clang and rush of trumpets, as if Miss Wirt was storming a breech. ... I wondered the windows did not crack and the chandelier start out of the beam at the sound of this earthquake of a piece of music. 'Glorious creature! Isn't she?' said Mrs. Ponto.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

Stúnning. *part. adj.*

1. Confounding with noise.

An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confused,
Assaults his ear. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 952.

2. Surprising; astounding. *Slang.*

Stunt. *adv.* Abruptly; as in 'turn *stunt*.' *Provincial*, or *obsolete.*

Stunt. *v. a.* [Icelandic, *stunta*; connected with *stint*; A.S. *stintan* = limit, shorten.] Hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit.—*Arbuthnot.*

Stunt. *v. n.* Become stunted: (in the preceding editions the following extract is placed as if it gave the past participle of the *active* verb. Of the two other verbs, however, the first (*grew*) is decidedly neuter, and the second (*dried*) probably so.)

The tree ...
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, and *stunted*,
So the next parson stubb'd and burnt it.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Stúnted. *part. adj.* Stopped in growth.

There he stopt short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.
Pope, Macer: a Character.

'There is no merit in my conduct, for there is no sacrifice. When I remember what this English people once was;... and think of them now, with all their crimes and all their slavish sufferings, their soured spirits and their *stunted* forms; their lives without enjoyment, and their deaths without hope; I may well feel for them, even if I were not the daughter of their blood.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xiv.

Stúntiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stunty.

I could never find an adequate natural cause of the *stuntiness*, punyness, and feebleness, so conspicuous among the better sort, from what they were before the conquest.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures.* (Ord MS.)

Stupe. *s.* [Lat. *stupa.*] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Stupe. *v. a.* Foment; dress with stupes.

The escar divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Stupe. *s.* [*stupid.*] Term in derision for a stupid or foolish person. *Rare.*

Brother, he does not look like a musick-master.—He does not look! was ever such a poor *stupe!* well, and what does he look like then?—*Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.*

Stupefáction. *s.* [Lat. *stupefacio*; pass. part. *stupefactus.*] Insensibility; dullness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it.—*South, Sermons.*

She, good goddess, sent to every child
Firm impudence, or *stupefaction* mild;
And straight succeeded, leaving shame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 529.

A curious reader of history may discover the temporary and sometimes the lasting advantages of spreading rumours designed to disguise, or to counteract, the real state of things. Such reports, set a going, serve to break down the sharp and fatal point of a panic which might instantly occur; in this way the public is saved from the horrors of consternation, and the *stupefaction* of despair.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Of False Political Reports.*

Stupefáctive. *adj* Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotic; opiate.

Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat.—*Bacon.*

Stupefáctive. *s.* Opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of some *stupefactive*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Teaching us to refuse any anodynes, or *stupefactives*, which might take away the sense of sin from us.—*Bishop Reynolds, Sermons*, p. 24: 1668.

Stupénd. *adj.* Stupendous. *Rare.*

They can work *stupend* and admirable conclusions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Stupéndious. *adj.* Stupendous. *Rare.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight
Of that *stupendious* bridge his joy increased.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 350.

Mr. Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, makes the following remark: 'The natives of London ... say *stupendious* for *stupendous*. I find *stupendious* in Derham's Physico-Theology, 9th edit. p. 367. Perhaps it may be an error of the press.' If Mr. Pegge had turned to Milton's own editions of his poetry, he would have found the great poet writing the word *stupendious*; as others had done before him. This form continued also long after Milton's time: 'In such a *stupendious* manner.' (Bibliotheca Biblica, vol. i. p. 405: 1720).—*Todd.*

Stupéndiously. *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

Without a friend
Stupendiously she fell.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Lamentations: 1648.

Stupéndous. *adj.* [Lat. *stupendus.*] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a history, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Portents and prodigies their souls amazed;
But most, when this *stupendous* pile was raised:
Then flaming meteors hung in air were seen.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 155.

Mortals, fly this curst detested race:
A hundred of the same *stupendous* size,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills.
Addison, Milton's Style imitated.

Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture.—*Cheyne.*

Stupéndousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stupendous; wonderfulness.

Those very works, which, from their *stupendousness*, should have taught them the greatness of the former, were the occasion of their paying that homage to the thing made, which could be due to the worker only.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 270.

Stúpid. *adj.* [Fr. *stupide*; Lat. *stupidus.*]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding.

O that men should be so stupid grown
As to forsake the living God.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 116.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write (and that's a chance indeed),

Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserved reward.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 89.

2. Performed without skill or genius.
Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhimes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

Stupidity. *s.* [Fr. *stupidité*; Lat. *stupiditas, -atis.*] Dullness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.
Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 17.
Pure *stupidity* is of a quiet nature, and content to be merely stupid.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Stúpidly. *adv.* In a stupid manner.
1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.
That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 463.
2. Dully; without apprehension.
On the shield there was engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his fellow-beast the lion.—*Dryden.*

Stúpidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Stupid; dullness; stupidity.
He so applies himself to his pillow, as a man that meant not to be drowned in sleep but refreshed; not limiting his rest by the insatiable lust of a sluggish and drowsy *stupidness*.—*Bishop Hall, The Christian*, § 5.

Stúpifier. *s.* One who, that which, stupifies.
Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs any additional *stupifier*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 348.

Stúpify. *v. a.* [Lat. *stupefacio.*]
1. Make stupid; deprive of sensibility; dull.
Those
Will *stupify* and dull the sense a while.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.
Consider whether that method, used to quiet some consciences, does not *stupefy* more.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it.—*South, Sermons.*
Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupifies*; and, conscious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair.—*Collier.*
'Wine must give me strength to tell the horrors of my tale.' She poured out a cup, and drank it with a frightful avidity, which seemed desirous of draining the last drop in the goblet. 'It *stupifies*,' she said, looking upwards, as she finished her draught, 'but it cannot cheer.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxviii.
2. Deprive of material motion.
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupefied*.—*Bacon.*

Stúpor. *s.* [Lat; Fr. *stupeur.*]
1. Suspension or diminution of sensibility.
A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor*, or dull pain in the thigh, and colick, are symptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*
Our church stands haltered, dumb, like a dumb ox; lowing only for provender (of tithes); content if it can have that; or, with dumb *stupor*, expecting its further doom.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. iii.
So (if great things may be compared with small),
Some drowsy fiddler at a midnight ball,
Feels o'er each sense a growing *stupor* creep,
Till his closed eyelids sink at last in sleep,
Yet ceases not the strain.
J. Latham, Fragment in Imitation of Pope.
2. Astonishment.
To the *stupour* and amazement of the whole world.—*Parthenia Sacra*, p. 237: 1633.

Stúprate. *v. a.* [Lat. *stupratus*, pass. part. of *stupro; stuprum; stupratio, -onis.*] Ravish; violate.
She being *stuprated*, and growing great as ready to be delivered, fled into the mount Pelion.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 175: 1635.

Stuprátion. *s.* Rape; violation.
Stupration must not be drawn into practice.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Stúrdily. *adv.* In a sturdy manner.
1. Stoutly; hardily.
2. Obstinately; resolutely.
Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurse: and, as the rest,
Here toughly chew and *sturdily* digest
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law.
Donne.

Stúrdiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sturdy.
1. Stoutness; hardness.
Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vitious boys, when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue.—*Locke.*
2. Brutal strength.

Stúrdy. *adj.* [N.F. *estourdi*; Modern Fr. *étourdi.*]
1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate: (it is always used of men with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness).
This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 677.
Awed by that house accustom'd to command,
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 57.
A *sturdy* hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch of impiety, with less reluctance than he took the first steps, whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
2. Strong; forcible.
The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Ne aught his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore.
Spenser.
3. Stiff; stout.
He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 417.

Stúrgeon. *s.* [Low Lat. *sturio, -onis*; the A.S. *styric, styrige*, was applied to the *porpoise.*] Cartilaginous fish of the genus Sturio.
It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being worn down and smooth on the other.—*Woodward.*
That this is the ὀνίσκος of Doran, as quoted by Athenæus, is very probable, as well from the account he gives of its form, as of its nature. He says its mouth is always open, in which it agrees with the *sturgeon*; and that it conceals itself in the hot months: this shews it to be a fish of a cold nature, which is confirmed by the history of the European fish of this species, given by Mr. Forster, in his Essay on the Volga, who relates that they are scarcely ever found in that river in spring or summer, but in vast quantities in autumn and winter, when they crowd from the sea under the ice, and are then taken in great numbers. Whether the acipenser is the *sturgeon* of the moderns, may be doubted, otherwise Ovid would never have spoke of it as a foreign fish.... Caviare is made of the roes of this, and also of all the other sorts of *sturgeons*, dried, salted, and packed up close. The best is said to be made of those of the *sterlet*, a small species frequent in the Yaik and Volga. Icthyocolla, or isinglass, is also made of the sound of our fish, as well as that of the others, but the Beluga affords the best.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*
The *sturgeon* is occasionally taken on the East coast, and frequently brought to the London market from various localities. When caught in the Thames, within the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, it is considered a royal fish; the term being intended to imply that it ought to be sent to the king; and it is said that the *sturgeon* was exclusively reserved for the table of Henry the First of England.... It has long been noticed by the fishermen of the Solway Frith, that two species of *sturgeon* are occasionally entangled in their salmon-nets; the one with the blunt nose, and the other with a sharp one, the latter species being the more common of the two.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*
A fine specimen of the blunt-nosed *sturgeon* was taken in the Frith of Forth in the month of July, 1835, and brought to the Edinburgh market for sale, the head of which I preserved. A few weeks after another was taken in the Tay, which differed in no respect from the former, except in sexual distinction.—*Parnell, Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. xiv.
Sturgeon [is] the type of a genus of cartilaginous fishes, with free gills, having the body more or less covered with bony plates in longitudinal rows. The mouth is placed beneath the snout, is small and edentulous, but protractile. Soft feelers or cirri are attached beneath the snout. The bodies of the vertebræ retain the primitive condition of an undivided gelatinous cord. The *sturgeons* ascend the larger rivers of Europe in great abundance. The flesh of most of the species is wholesome and agreeable food; their ova are converted into caviare, and their air-bladder affords the finest isinglass. The *sturgeon* which is occasionally captured on our east coast is the Acipenser sturio of Linnæus. By statute 16 Edw. II. c. 1, all *sturgeon*, wherever caught, are declared to vest in the crown by virtue of their dignity, and are to be delivered without purchase.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stut. *v. n.* Stutter. *Obsolete.*
She spake somewhat thicke,
Her felowe did stammer and *stut*,
But she was a foule slut. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 133.
Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*.—*Bacon.*

Stútter. *v. n.* Speak with hesitation; stammer.

Stútter. *s.*
1. Stutterer. *Obsolete.*
Many *stutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a dryness in the tongue.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
2. Stuttering speech.
I ought to call on him; and, as I feel ashamed not to have done so before, I wish you would accompany me to his house. One happy word from you would save me a relapse into *stutter*. When I want to apologise I always *stutter*.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. xix.

Stútterer. *s.* One who stutters.
Stutterers use to stammer more when the wind is in that hole.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 27.

Sty. *s.* [A.S. *stige.*]
1. Cabin to keep hogs in.
Tell Richmond,
That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 5.
When her feeding hogs had miss'd their way,
Or wallowing mid a feast of acorns lay,
The untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,
And whistled all the way.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 51.
May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,
And have no thought to grieve them till they die.
King.
2. Any place of bestial debauchery.
[They] all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*.
Milton, Comus, 76.
With what ease
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,
Now made a *sty*. *Id., Paradise Regained*, iv. 99.

Sty. *v. a.* Shut up in a sty.
Here you *sty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The rest of the island. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Sty. *v. n.* [A.S. *stigan.*] Soar; ascend; climb a tree, or upwards. *Obsolete.*
He [Christ] *styed* up into heaven.—*Liber Festivalis*, fol. 39, b.
To climbe aloft, and others to excell;
That was ambition, rash desire to *sty*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
From this lower tract he dared to *stie*
Up to the clowdes. *Id., Muiopotmos.*

Sty, Stýan, Stythe. *s.* [Dutch, *stieg.*] Small boil, or pimple, on the margin of the eyelid, arising from inflammation of the parts about the roots of the eyelash and the Meibomian glands, the medical term being *hordeola*; supposed to be curable by rubbing with a ring, or some piece of gold: (in the extracts the allusion is to that kind of blindness or shortsightedness which required a bribe to relieve it).
I have a *sty* here, Chilax.—
I have no gold to cure it, not a penny.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.
There is a *stie* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.—
Put a gold ring in 's nose, and that will cure him.
Id., Elder Brother, ii. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stýca. *s.* [A.S.] Copper Saxon coin of the lowest value.
They had copper *stycas* also smaller than the penny, having the king's name on one side, and coiner's on the other, eight of which made a penny.—*Leake.*

Stýgian. *adj.* Pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.
At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 450.

Style. *s.* [Lat. *stylus*; from Gr. στύλος = pillar, column. In Forcellini the spelling is *stilus*, under which is found the reason for its being so: 'Græce columnam [στύλος] significat... cujus ratione sunt qui *stylus*

scribunt, quamquam cum in Latinam linguam vox translata sit, consuetudo obtinuit ut Latinis etiam literis scribatur.' How far this rule applies depends upon the extent to which a given word has been naturalised. That the word before us was so we learn from the quantity, which, though long in Greek, was short in Latin, at least when it signified a pen—'sæpe *stÿlum* vertas.' (Horace.) Even in Latin, however, the use of *y* is common, while in English it is predominant.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a *style*.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon so tender and nice a subject with my severer *style*.—*Dr. H. More.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *stile*.—*Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the *style* refines!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 420.

The thirtieth section of Magna Charta had provided that foreign merchants should be free from all tributes, except the ancient customs; and it was strange to suppose that natives were excluded from the benefit of that enactment. Yet, owing to the ambiguous and elliptical *style* so frequent in our older laws, this was open to dispute, and could perhaps only be explained by usage.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

'Quam multa! quam paucis!' is a fine expression, which was employed to characterize a concise *style* pregnant with meaning.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Some Ingenious Thoughts.*

In fact Horn's *style*, though extremely readable, has one great fault; it is, to speak it in a single word, an affected *style*. . . . In this *style* of 'witty and conceited mirth,' considerable part of the book is written.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Upon the whole, it cannot be said that Milton's English prose is a good *style*. It is in the first place, not perhaps in vocabulary, but certainly in genius and construction, the most Latinized of English *styles*; but it does not merit the commendation bestowed by Pope on another *style* which he conceived to be formed after the model of the Roman eloquence, of being 'so Latin, yet so English all the while.' It is both soul and body Latin, only in an English dress. . . . Rich as his *style* often is, it never moves with any degree of rapidity or easy grace even in passages where such qualities are most required.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 51.

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *style* is held for base, where love well named is.
Sir P. Sidney.

There was never yet philosopher,
That could endure the toothache patiently,
However they have writ the *style* of gods,
And made a pish at chance and sufferance.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

3. Mode of painting.

The great *stile* stands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental *stile* also possesses its own peculiar merit: however, though the union of the two may make a sort of composite *stile*, yet that *stile* is likely to be more imperfect than either of those which go to its composition.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

4. Manner or mode of composition in music.

5. Title; appellation.

Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *stile*; thou shalt know him for knave and cuckold.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appellation which belonged to them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *style*, O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 451.

Propitious hear our prayer,
Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,
Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

6. Course of writing. *Rare.*

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 33.

7. Pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.

When writing began to be common on tables of wood, covered over with coloured wax, men made use of a sort of bodkin, made of iron, or brass, or bone; which in Latin is called *stylus*:—As to the form of the *style*, it was made sharp like a pointed needle at one end, to write withal; and the other end blunt and broad, to scratch out what was written, and not approved of, to be amended; so that 'vertere stylum,' i. e. to turn the *style*, signifies, in Latin, to blot out.—*Massey, Origin of Letters*, p. 64.

They wrote with an iron bodkin, as they did on the other substances we have noticed. The *stylus* was made sharp at one end to write with, and blunt and broad at the other, to deface and correct easily; hence the phrase 'vertere stylum,' to turn the *stylus*, was used to express blotting out. But the Romans forbade the use of this sharp instrument, from the circumstance of many persons having used them as daggers. A schoolmaster was killed by the Pugillares or table-books, and the *styles* of his own scholars. They substituted a *stylus* made of the bone of a bird, or other animal; so that their writings resembled engravings. . . . By the word pen in the translation of the Bible, we must understand an iron *style*.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Origin of the Materials of Writing.*

8. Anything with a sharp point, as a graver; pin of a dial.

Placing two *stiles* or needles of the same steel, touched with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars.—*Sir T. Browne.*

9. In *Botany*. See third extract.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and long, whence it has its name.—*Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *stile* and seed-vessel.—*Ray.*

The organs immediately within the petals are called *stamens*, which are considered the male apparatus of plants. . . . They consist of a bundle of spiral vessels surrounded by cellular tissue, called the filament, terminated by a cellular case, finally opening and discharging its contents called the anther. . . The organ which occupies the centre of a flower, within the *stamens* and disk, if the latter be present, is called the pistil. It is the female apparatus of flowering plants. . . . It consists of one or more carpels. . . . Each carpel is distinguishable into three parts; viz. the ovary, the *style*, and the stigma. . . . The *style* is the part which connects the ovary and stigma. It is frequently absent, and is no more essential to a pistil than a petiole to a leaf, or a filament to an anther.—*Lindley, Elements of Botany, Structural and Physical*, §§ 418, 474.

Style of court. Practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

Style. *v. a.* Term; name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be *styled* a knight.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Err not that so shall end
The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*
The strife of glory. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 288.

Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *stile* their own rewards.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

His conduct might have made him *styled*
A father, and the nymph his child.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Rome . . . was not a jot more invested with authority than any other city; the Greek capital had long taken her place. . . . Nor does it seem to me exceedingly material, if the case be such, that Charlemagne was not *styled* emperor of the West, or successor of Augustulus. It is evident that his empire, relatively to that of the Greeks, was western; and we do not find that either he or his family ever claimed an exclusive right to the imperial title.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. i. note x.

The political opinions predominant in the school were what in ordinary parlance are *styled* Tory.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. vii.

Stÿlish. *adj.* Modish; fashionable; in the high style.

Stÿptic. *adj.* [Gr. στυπτικός.] Same as astringent; but generally expressing the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

There is a sour *stiptick* salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptick*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Stÿptic. *s.* Astringent medicine; medicine applied to stop hæmorrhages.

In an effusion of blood, having dossils ready dipt in the royal *styptick*, we applied them.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Shall I bring lint, probe, and *styptic*, along with the pistols?—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, v. 2.

Stÿptical. *adj.* Styptic.

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom and neck of their retort a great quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a yellowish colour.—*Boyle.*

Stÿptĭcity. *s.* Power of stanching blood.

Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Suáble. *adj.* Capable of being claimed by suing. *Rare.*

Legacies out of lands are probably *suable* in chancery.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Suade. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *suader*.] Persuade. *Rare.*

Flee then ill *swading* pleasure's baits untrue.
Grimoald, in *Tottel's Songes*: 1557.

Suage, and **Swage.** *v. a.* Assuage. *Rare.*

Suage the tempestes.—*Bishop Fisher, On Psalm* xiii.

Suásion. *s.* [Lat. *suasio, -onis*, from *suadeo* = I persuade; pass. part. *suasus*; *suasivus, suasorius*.] Persuasion; enticement.

But it [temptation] is devilish, when it is either by *suasion* unto that which is evil; or with a design to entrap or draw any into danger.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 123.

Without, or in concurrence with, such moral *suasions*.—*Dr. Wallis, Two Sermons*, p. 38.

Mere petition, or precarious *suasion*.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 174.

Suásive. *adj.* Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and, though its command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had the force of absolute and despotical.—*South, Sermons*, i. 55.

Suásively. *adv.* In a suasive manner.

Let notable persons, the actual or virtual rulers of their districts, be summoned from all sides of France; let a true tale, of his majesty's patriotic purposes and wretched pecuniary impossibilities, be *suasively* told them; and then the question put: What are we to do? Surely to adopt healing measures; such as the magic of genius will unfold; such as, once sanctioned by notables, all parlements and all men must, with more or less reluctance, submit to.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. ii.

Suásory. *adj.* Having a tendency to persuade.

There is a *suasory* or enticing temptation, that inclines the will and affections to close with what is presented to them.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 123.

Suávity. *s.* [Fr. *suavité*; Lat. *suavitas, -atis*; *suavis* = sweet.]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Mild-smiling Cupid's there,
With lively looks, and amorous *suavity*.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 297: 1647.

2. Sweetness to the mind.

That goes no farther than to some *suavities* and pleasant fancies within ourselves.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 55.

With all that grace, that nobleness, that *suavity*, under which lay, hidden from all common observers, a seared conscience and a remorseless heart, he professed himself the most devoted, the most loyal, of all the subjects of William and Mary, and expressed a hope that he might, in this emergency, be permitted to offer his sword to their majesties.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Sub, in *Composition*, is Latin for *under*. It has two powers; i. e. may be adverbial rather than prepositional, in which case it signifies a *subordinate degree*, or *somewhat*; or it may be prepositional rather than adverbial, in which case it means *under*, as opposed to *over* or *on*, as *subaqueous, subjacent, submarine.*

Subácid. *adj.* Acid in a small degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Subácrid. *adj.* Sharp and pungent, or acrid in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Subáct. *v. a.* [Lat. *subactus*; pass. part. of *subigo* (i.e. *sub* + *ago* = I act.] Reduce; subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body.—*Bacon.*

The meek spirit is incurious, and so thoroughly *subacted*, that he takes his load from God, as the camel from his master, upon his knees.—*Bishop Hall, Of Content*, § 19.

Subáction. *s.* Act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating anything to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation; whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Subaíd. *v. a.* Aid secretly.

And when he had disposed in some good train
His home affairs, he counsels now t' advance
His foreign correspondence, with the chain
Of some alliance, that might countenance
His greatness, and his quiet entertain;
Which was thought fittest with some match of France,
To hold that kingdom from *sub-aiding* such
Who else could not subsist, nor hope so much.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, b. viii.

Subálmoner. *s.* Under almoner.

After his Majesty's restoration, he [William Holder] became canon of Ely, fellow of the Royal Society, subdean of his Majesty's chapel . . . and *sub-almoner* to him.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. ii. (Rich.)

Subáltern. *adj.*

1. Inferior; subordinate; what in different respects is both superior and inferior: (used in the army of all officers below a captain).

One should be the principal officer, and the other but a special and *subaltern*.—*Bacon, On the Union of England and Scotland.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of coloneiship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death.—*Swift.*

2. In *Logic.* Term in classification: (connected with *genus* and *species*).

a. Contained by a higher, containing a lower, group, division, section, or class, than itself; e.g. in the sequence (1) animal; (2) fish; (3) salmon; the class of fishes gives a *genus* as compared with salmon, a *species* as compared with animal.

The sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*.—*Watts.*

b. As a term in the Logic of Opposition. Agreeing, as a proposition, in quality, but differing in quantity: as, 'All A is B,' and 'Some A is B,' where both propositions are affirmative; and 'No A is B,' and 'Some A is not B,' where both are negative.

Two propositions are said to be opposed to each other, when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity or quality, or both. It is evident that with any given subject and predicate, you may state four distinct propositions, viz., universal affirmative, universal negative, particular affirmative, and particular negative, any two of which are said to be opposed; hence there are four different kinds of opposition, viz., the two universals are called contraries to each other; the two particular *subcontraries*; the universal and particular affirmatives or negatives, *subalterns*; and the universal affirmative and particular negative, or universal negative and particular negative, contradictories. . . . In ordinary language, however, and in some logical treatises, propositions which do not differ in quality (viz. *subalterns*), are not reckoned as opposed. . . . In *subalterns*, the truth of the particular (which is called the *subalternate*) follows from the truth of the universal (*subalternant*), and the falsity of the universal of the falsity of the particular: . . . *subalterns* differ in quantity alone; contraries, and also *subcontraries* in quality alone.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. ii. § 3.

Súbaltern. *s.*

1. Subaltern officer.

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear.
Prior, The Dove.

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns* upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth.—*Addison.*

2. In *Logic.* Proposition so called in relation to another. See under Subaltern, *adj.*

Subaltérnate. *adj.* [Lat. *subalternus.*]

1. Succeeding by turns.
2. Subordinate.

A man may retain well, and with a good conscience, two offices, or two judicial places, if they be *subalternate* or subordinate one to the other.—*Tooker, Fabrick of the Church*, p. 78: 1604.

Together with all their *subalternate* and several kinds.—*Evelyn, Introduction*, § 4.

Subalternátion. *s.* State of a subaltern.

Woman was created for man's sake to be his helper, in regard to the having and bringing up of children, whereunto it was not possible they could concur, unless there were *subalternation* between them, which *subalternation* is naturally grounded upon inequality, because things equal in every respect are never willingly directed one by another.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 73.

Subaltérnant. *s.* and *adj.* See under Subaltern, *adj.*

Subaltérnate. *s.* See under Subaltern, *adj.*

Subáqueous. *adj.* [Lat. *aqua* = water.] Lying under water.

All plants, except the *subaqueous*, grow in a mixed earth, moistened with rain and dew, and exposed to the atmosphere.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 25.

Subarrátion. *s.* [L.Lat. *subarro*, from *arrhabo* = an earnest.] Betrothing. *Obsolete.*

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of spousage; and by these tokens of spousage are to be understood rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man; which said giving is called *subarration*, (i. e. wedding or covenanting), especially when it is done by the giving of a ring.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. x. § 5.

Subástral. *adj.* [Lat. *astrum* = star.] Terrestrial, applying to the earth on which we live, in the same way that *sublunary*, i.e. under the moon, applies.

By the aid of improved astronomy he compares this *sub-astral* economy with the system of the fixed stars.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, vol. ix. serm. ii. (Ord MS.)

Subbeádle. *s.* [the *b* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Subceléstial. *adj.* Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these.—*Glanville.*

Subchánter. *s.* Deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

That Holy, Holy, Holy, which they cry,
That are *sub-chanters* of Heaven's harmony.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. X. 3.

Subcírcular. *adj.* Somewhat circular.

The originally wide mouth of the uterine fœtus is changed to a long tubular cavity, with a terminal *sub-circular* or triangular aperture just large enough to admit the nipple.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 769.

Subclávian. *adj.* [Lat. *clavus* = collar-bone.] In *Anatomy.* Applied to anything under the collar-bone, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle.

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs.—*Arbuthnot.*

Subcommíttee. *s.* Subordinate committee.

Their sequestrators and *subcommittees* [were] men for the most part of insatiable hands.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Subconstellátion. *s.* Subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Subcontrácted. *part. adj.* Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banns.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Subcóntrary. *adj.* In *Logic.* See extract, and under Subaltern, *adj.*

If two particular propositions differ in quality they are *subcontraries*: as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false.—*Watts.*

Subcutáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *cutis* = skin.] Lying under the skin.

Accidental wounds often burrow beneath the skin; perhaps to a considerable extent. But these, usually, partake more of the contused and lacerated, than of the incised character. They inflame, almost invariably; and often it is an early duty of the surgeon, in their treatment, to undo their *subcutaneous* character by free incision; so as to avert disaster, otherwise likely to occur, in consequence of acute suppuration.—*Miller, Principles of Surgery*, p. 679: 1850.

Subdeácon. *s.* [Lat. *subdiaconus.*]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The tradition of the eastern churches is otherwise than that of the Roman church: for their priests, deacons, or *subdeacons* are married.—*Bishop Hall, Epistle*, ii. 3.

He was admitted to the inferiour order of acolite on the 5th of December, 1361; to the order of *subdeacon*, a superior and holy order in the church of Rome's account, on the 12th of March following.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

Subdeáconry. *s.* Roman Catholic order and office of a subdeacon; subdeaconship.

Ye come to be promoted here to the holye order of *subdeaconrie*.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, O. ii.: 1550.

Subdeáconship. *s.* State, condition, or rank, of a subdeacon; subdeaconry.

We have no need of *subdeaconship*, more than the churches in the apostles' times, and in truth those whom we call clerks, and sextons, perform what is necessary in this behalf.—*Bishop Bedell, Life and Letters*, p. 479.

Subdeán. *s.* [Lat. *subdecanus.*] Vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Subdeánery. *s.* Rank and office of sub dean.

The *subdeanery* of York, founded anno 1229, has the impropriation of Preston in Holderness.—*Bacon, Liber Regis*, p. 1102.

Subderisórious. *adj.* Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. *Rare.*

This *subderisorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation.—*Dr. H. More.*

Subdíalect. *s.* Subordinate dialect.

The Italian is the smoothest and softest running language that is, for there is not a word, except some few monosyllables, conjunctions, and prepositions, that end with a consonant in the whole language; nor is there any vulgar speech which hath more *subdialects* in so small a tract of ground, for Italy itself affords above eight. . . . There is besides these *subdialects* of the Italians, Spanish, and French, another speech, . . . called Franco, which may be said to be composed of all three.—*Howell, Letters*, b. ii. letter 69.

Subdistínction. *s.* Subordinate distinction.

Never labouring by hard words, and then by needless distinctions and *subdistinctions* to amuse his hearers, and get glory to himself.—*I. Walton, Life of Hooker.* (Ord MS.)

Subdivérsify. *v. a.* Diversify with subordinate distinctions what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Subdivíde. *v. a.* Divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*.—*Id.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction.
Lord Roscommon.

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity.—*Dryden.*

Subdivision. *s.*

1. Act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*; as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther subdivided into minutes and seconds.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one?—*Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit.—*Arbuthnot.*

Súbdolous. *adj.* [Lat. *subdolus*, from *dolus* = trick, fraud.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

Subdolous and dishonest actions.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxix.

Illusive simulations, and *subdolous* artifices.—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. v.

Subdúable. *adj.* Capable of being subdued. *Rare.*

He hath indeed confessed in a certain place, that he had a natural touch of enthusiasm in his complexion; but such as (he thanks God) was ever governable enough; and which he had found at length perfectly *subduable*.—*Dr. Ward, Life of Henry More*, p. 43.

Subdúal. *s.* Act of subduing.

Good is not only produced by the *subdual* of the passions, but by the turbulent exercise of them.—*Warburton.*

Subdúce. *v. a.* [Lat. *subduco* (from *duco* = I lead); pass. part. *subductus*.]

1. Withdraw; take away.

He doth not always *subduce* his Spirit with his visible presence; but his very outward withdrawing is worthy of our sighs, worthy of our tears.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Our Master is not *subduced*, but risen.—*Ibid.*

Never was the earth so peevish as to forbid the sun when it would shine on it, or to slink away, or *subduce* itself from its rays.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 658.

2. Subtract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, subduction: if out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Subdúct. *v. a.* Subduce.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 534.

From the opposite sides equal quantities are *subducted*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 30.

Subdúction. *s.*

1. Act of taking away.

O God, thine arm is strong and mighty; all thy creatures rest themselves upon that, and are comfortably sustained. O that we were not more capable of distrust than thine omnipotent hand is of weariness and *subduction!*—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, § 66.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence subducting that influence which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduce ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Subdúe. *v. a.*

1. Crush; oppress; sink; overpower.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

If aught therein enjoy'd were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 584.

2. Conquer; reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it.—*Genesis*, i. 28.

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire.—*Peacham.*

To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
Nations, and bring home spoils.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 691.

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they *subdued* the world.—*Bishop Sprat.*

3. Tame; break; reduce.

Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Subdúement. *s.* Conquest: (according to Johnson, this is a word not used, nor worthy to be used).

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Bravely despising forfeits and *subduements*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Subdúer. *s.* One who, that which, subdues; conqueror; tamer; subjugator.

Great God of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy hest doth frame;
Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind,
That dost the lions and fell tygers tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might?
Spenser.

Their curious eye
Discerns their great *subduer's* awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient.—*Arbuthnot.*

Súbduple. *adj.* [Lat. *duplus* = double.] Containing one part of two.

As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subsextuple.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subdúplicate. *adj.* Subduple.

The motion generated by the forces in the whole passage of the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplicate* proportion of the forces.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Subéditor. *s.* Subordinate, assistant, deputy, or under-editor.

Subeditórial. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the functions of a sub-editor.

Anaxagoras Chaumette we saw mounted on bournestones, while Taillien worked sedentary at the *sub-editorial* desk.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. iv.

Subfúsk. *adj.* [Lat. *subfuscus*, from *fuscus* = brown, greyish brown.] Having a somewhat brown, or brownish, colour. *Rare.*

The Portuguese's complexion was a little upon the *subfusk*.—*Tatler*, no. 260.

O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
Curtains *subfusk*. *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. iii.

Subgóvernor. *s.* Subordinate, subaltern, vice or deputy governor.

The *sub-governor* general . . . might arrive in the sloop that was daily expected from Okotzk.—*Cook, Third Voyage*, b. vi. ch. v. (Rich.)

Subhastátion. *s.* [Lat. *hastâ*, the ablative case of *hasta* = lance, spear; this being the symbol of a sale by auction in ancient Rome; *venale sub hastâ* = to be sold by auction.] Sale by auction. *No true English word.*

One of the best parts of their law is the way of selling estates, which is likewise practised in Switzerland, and is called *subhastation*, from the Roman custom of selling *sub-hastâ*.—*Bishop Burnet, Travels*, p. 9.

Subhúmerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *humerus* = shoulder.] Place a shoulder under anything; bear, or carry anything by so doing; take on one's shoulders. *Rare.*

He should . . . freely *sub-humerate* the burden which was his.—*Feltham, Resolves*, lxxxii. (Rich.)

Subindicátion. *s.* [Lat. *indico* = I point out; *indicatio, -onis*.] Tacit, secret, imperfect indication, or act of making known by signs or hints of anything.

The types of Christ served to the *subindication* and shadowing of heavenly things.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xix.

Subindúce. *v. a.* Insinuate; suggest; offer; bring into consideration indirectly or imperfectly.

Our innovators by this artifice do alter our settled doctrines; nay, they do *subinduce* points repugnant.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches in Parliament*, p. 14.

Subinfeudátion. *s.* Subordinate infeudation, i.e. feudal tenure under one who was himself holding under a superior.

In England even the practice of *sub-infeudation* . . . was checked by Magna Charta, and forbidden by the statute 18 Edward I. called Quia Emptores. . . . A custom very similar in effect to *sub-infeudation* was the tenure by frérage, which prevailed in many parts of France. Primogeniture, in that extreme which our common law has established, was unknown, I believe, in every country upon the Continent. . . . In the early times of the feudal policy, when military service was the great object of the relation between lord and vassal, this, like all other *sub-infeudation*, was rather advantageous to the former. For when the homage of a fief was divided, the service was diminished in proportion. . . . Whatever opposition, therefore, was made to the rights of *sub-infeudation* or frérage would indicate a decay in the military character, the living principle of feudal tenure.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii. pt. i.

The spirit of a feudal monarchy, which compelled every lord to act by the advice and assent of his immediate vassal, established no relation between him and those who held nothing at his hands. They were included, so far as he was concerned, in their superiors; and the feudal incidents were due to him from the whole of his vassal's fief, whatever tenants might possess it by *sub-infeudation*.—*Ibid.*, ch. viii. pt. iii.

Subingréssion. *s.* [Lat. *ingredior* = I step in; pret. part. *ingressus*.] Secret, or imperfect entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts.—*Boyle.*

Subitáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *subitaneus*.] Sudden.

Súbitany. *adj.* [so accented in the previous edition; the evidence, however, how the author pronounced it, is deficient. Subitaneous. *Rare.*

This which I have now commented is very *subitany*, and, I fear, confused.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 290: 1630.

Subjacent. *adj.* [Lat. *subjacens, subjacentis*. The accent here is doubtful; the pronunciation *ádjacent* being more correct, and by no means uncommon. The form *adjácent* suggests that the *a* is long, which is erroneous. Whichever way we utter the word, we must remember that the Latin form is not *adjācens*, but *adjăcens*. *Mutatis mutandis*, this is what applies to, and has been said under, Adjacent.] Lying under.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains.—*Woodward.*

Súbject. *adj.* [Lat. *subjectus*, pass. part. of *subjicio* = lay, cast, throw, place under; *subjectio, -onis*.]

1. Placed or situated under.

Long he them bore above the *subject* plaine.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale,
To see the fight.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

2. Living under the rule or dominion of another.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people and government, and was himself prince over them.—*Locke.*

Christ, since his incarnation, has been *subject* to the Father, and will be so also, in his human capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom.—*Bishop Waterland.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he, the noble image of my youth,
Is overspread with them.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons monarchs must obey.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 1.

4. Obedient; manageable.

Over and beside that, they [*rings*] are made in a round and circular figure, which is the most perfect of all other; they are beside so *subject* and light, that they may be worne on the least finger of the hand.—*Time's Storehouse*, 690. (Ord MS.)

Súbject. *s.*

1. One who lives under the dominion of another: (opposed to *governor*).

Every *subject's* duty is the king's; but every *subject's* soul is his own.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iv. 9.

Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the State of Ireland.*

We must understand and confess a king to be a father; a *subject* to be a son; and therefore honour to be by nature most due from the natural *subject* to the natural king.—*Holyday.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it.—*Swift.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forced dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xliv.

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have made them awful to their *subjects*, can struggle with and subdue the corruption of the times.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *subject* of our watch.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 3.

This *subject* for heroick song pleased me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 25.

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my severe style.—*Ibid.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate.—*Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which anything is affirmed or denied. — *Watts, Logick.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth.—*Swift.*

3. That in which anything inheres or exists: (here is nearly an equivalent of the commoner term Substance.)

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Anger.*

4. In *Logic.* One of the two terms by which, in conjunction with the copula, a proposition is constructed; and, of these two, the name of that object of thought concerning which the statement is made; the corresponding term, i.e. the word which delivers what the statement is, being the predicate; the copula telling us whether the two are or are not in agreement. In 'A is B,' or 'A is not B,' 'A' is the subject, 'B' the predicate, 'is' or 'is not' the copula.

Every proposition consists of a *subject* and a predicate. In English these are distinguished by their position, the *subject* standing first, the predicate last. 'Happiness is pleasure.' Here 'happiness' is the *subject*, 'pleasure' the predicate. If we change their order, and say 'Pleasure is happiness,' then 'pleasure' becomes the *subject*, and 'happiness' the predicate. In Greek these are distinguished not by any order or position, but by help of the article, which the *subject* always assumes, and the predicate in most instances (some few excepted) rejects.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. ii. ch. i.

A syllogism being resolvable into three propositions, and each proposition containing two terms; of these terms, that which is spoken of is called the *subject*; that which is said of it, the predicate; and these two are called the terms (or extremes) because, logically, the *subject* is placed first, and the predicate last, and in the middle the copula, which indicates the act of judgment, as by it the predicate is affirmed or denied of the *subject*. The copula must be either 'is' or 'is not;' which expressions indicate simply that you affirm or deny the predicate, or the *subject*. The substantive-verb is the only verb recognised by logic, inasmuch as all others are compound; being resolvable by means of the verb 'to be' and a participle or adjective; e.g. 'The Romans conquered.' The word 'conquered' is both copula and predicate, being equivalent to 'were (copula) victorious' (predicate).—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. i. § 2.

5. In *Grammar.* Nominative case; i.e. the only case of a noun which can, *by itself*, constitute the subject of a proposition.

6. In *Mental Philosophy.* Active and immediate sentient or thinking element in the formation of a conception, notion, or idea, concerning something thought about, i.e. an Object. In this explanation the words *active* and *immediate* must not be neglected; inasmuch as, in a thought concerning another thought both elements are sentient; though only one (except, of course, so far as it is a cause of thought) is immediate and active. As Object and Subject are thus contrasted with, and complementary to, each other, Object and Objective are referred to; the extracts illustrating each other. Ego, too, is referred to; the only subject known primarily to the thinker being himself (i.e. myself, I, or Ego).

The thing which is not of the mind, and can be imagined to exist without the mind, is the object: the mind itself is called the *subject* of that object. Thus, even a relation between two minds may be an object to a third mind. Logic considers only the connexion of the subjective and objective; it treats of things 'non secundum se, sed secundum esse quod habent in animo.'—*De Morgan, Syllabus of a Proposed System of Logic*, § iv.

In analysing every intellectual act we necessarily make between ourselves, the conscious *subject*, and that of which we are conscious, the object. 'I know,' and 'something is known by me,' are convertible propositions; every mental act which is not thus resolvable belongs to the emotional part of our nature, as distinguished from the intelligent and percipient. For the distinction between *subject* and object, the neglect of which has been the cause of infinite confusion and perplexity, we are indebted to the schoolmen, from whom it was derived (through Wolf and Leibnitz) by Kant and the modern German philosophers.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*, or as *adjectival* in *construction* (with *matter*). Mass of materials upon which an opinion, delivered in a proposition, has to be formed; i.e. matter for which a predicate has to be found (i.e. something to be said about it), and also a copula stating whether the two terms agree or disagree. The sense of *subject* here is purely logical, dealing solely with *subject* as the name of a term in a proposition. In no case can it be treated as equivalent to Subjective.

I enter into the *subject matter* of my discourse.—*Dryden.*

Subjéct. *v. a.*

1. Put; place; lay under.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form and name:
In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie.
Pope, Moral Essays, v. 31.

2. Reduce to submission; make subordinate; make submissive.

My nation was *subjected* to your lords;
It was the force of conquest; force with force
Is well ejected. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1205.

3. Enslave.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you: *subjected* thus,
How can you say to me, I am a king?
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel power,
Led hence a slave. *Dryden,*
Last Parting of Hector and Andromache.

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding.—*Locke.*

4. Expose; make liable, or obnoxious to anything.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation.—*Arbuthnot.*

5. Submit; make unaccountable.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend.—*Locke.*

Before the conduct of the unlucky licenser had been brought under the consideration of Parliament, the Commons had resolved, without any division, and, as far as appears, without any discussion, that the Act which *subjected* literature to a censorship should be continued.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

6. Make subservient.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat;
Him lord pronounced, and, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 152.

Subjécted. *part. adj.* In extract, subjacent.

Down the cliffe as fast
To the *subjected* plain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 639.

Subjéction. *s.*

1. Act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who they were, that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. State of being under government.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that, having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1128.

Subjéctive. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, connected with, constituted by, a subject.

1. As a subject in a political sense.

What eye can look, through clear love's spectacle,
On virtue's majesty that shines in beauty,
But, as to nature's divin'st miracle,
Performs not to it all *subjective* duty?
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. D. 2.

2. As a subject in logic and mental philosophy.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it.—*Watts.*

Kant ... declared that a science of existence was beyond the compass of our faculties: that pure reason, as purely *subjective*, and conscious of nothing but itself, was therefore unable to ensure the reality of aught beyond the phænomena of its personal modifications. ... In the philosophy of mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego: objective what belongs to the object of thought, the non-ego. It may be safe, perhaps, to say a few words in vindication of our employment of these terms. ... The exact distinction of Subject and Object was first made by the schoolmen; and to the schoolmen the vulgar languages are principally indebted for what precision and analytic subtilty they possess. These correlative terms correspond to the first and most important distinction in philosophy; they embody the original antithesis in consciousness of self and not-self—a distinction which, in fact, involves the whole science of mind; for psychology is nothing more than a determination of the *Subjective* and the Objective in themselves, and in their reciprocal relations.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 5: 1853.

Th reader must ... bear in mind the distinction between relative and absolute motion ... if a spectator at rest view a certain number of moving objects, they will group and arrange themselves to his eye, at each successive moment in a very different way from what they would do were he in active motion among them. ... How is such a spectator to disentangle from each other the two parts of the apparent motions of these external objects,—that which arises from the effect of his own change of place, and which is therefore only apparent (or, as a German metaphysician would say, *subjective*, having reference only to him as perceiving it,)—and that which is real (or objective—having a positive existence, whether perceived by him or not)? By what rule is he to ascertain, from the appearances presented to him while himself in motion, what would be the appearances were he at rest? It by no means follows, indeed, that he would even then at once obtain a clear conception of all the motions of all the objects. The appearances so presented to him would have still something *subjective* about them.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy.*

The fundamental antithesis of philosophy of which I have to speak has been brought into great prominence in the writings of modern German philosophers, and has conspicuously formed the basis of their systems. They have indicated this antithesis by the terms *Subjective* and Objective. According to the technical language of old writers, a thing and its qualities are described as *Subject* and Attributes; and thus a man's faculties and acts are attributes of which he is the *Subject*. The mind is the *Subject* in which ideas inhere. Moreover, the man's faculties and acts are employed upon external objects; and from objects all his sensations arise. Hence the part of a man's knowledge which belongs to his own mind, is *Subjective*: that which flows in upon him from the world external to him, is Objective. And as in man's contemplation of nature, there is always some act of thought which depends upon himself,

and some matter of thought which is independent of him, there is, in every part of his knowledge, a *subjective* and an objective element. The combination of the two elements, the *subjective* or ideal, and the objective or observed, is necessary, in order to give us any insight into the laws of nature.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. p. 35: 1858.

Sensations and ideas in our knowledge are like matter and form in bodies. Matter cannot exist without form, nor form without matter: yet the two are altogether distinct and opposite. There is no possibility either of separating, or of confounding them. The same is the case with sensations and ideas. Ideas are not transformed, but informed sensations; for without ideas, sensations have no form. The sensations are the objective, the ideas the *subjective* part of every act of perception or knowledge.—*Id., Novum Organon Renovatum*, b. i. aphorisms vi. vii. viii.

Hegel, for his part, will not view these principles of pure thought and pure sense as only *subjective*, as attributes that belong to us, and are only in us, as attributes only human; he considers them, on the contrary, as absolutely universal general principles, on which, and according to which, the all or whole is formed and fashioned.—*J. H. Stirling, Secret of Hegel*, vol. i. p. 127: 1865.

We can conceive now how Hegel was enabled to get beyond the limited *subjective* form of Kant's mere system of human knowledge, and convert that system into something universal and objective.—*Ibid.* vol. i. p. 132.

The fiery heads that light up the day with the rockets of genius, have yet, in *subjective* vanity, *subjective* impatience, hardly opportunity for the slow and laborious accumulation of principles. By such men, then, Hegel is not to be judged, nor by the revolt of such men is his school destroyed.—*Id., Translation of Schwegler's Handbook of the History of Philosophy*, p. 436: 1868.

Terms are used in four different senses. Two objective, directed towards the external object, or, to use old phrases, of first intention, or representing first notions: Two *subjective*, directed towards the internal mind, of second intention, or representing second notions. In objective use the name represents, 1. The individual object; ... 2. The individual quality. ... In *subjective* use the name represents, 1. A class, a collection of individual objects, named after a quality which is in thought as being in each one; 2. An attribute, the notion of quality as it exists in the mind to be given to ... a class. Attribute is to individual quality what class is to individual object.—*De Morgan, Syllabus of a Proposed System of Logic*, §§ 114, 115, 117.

In painting the term *subjective* is now sometimes used in criticism to indicate that the representation of an object or event is modified by, or subjected to, the idiosyncrasy of the artist; and this is in contradistinction to objective, when the object is represented with strict individuality. Rubens and Rembrandt were *subjective* painters; the Dutch and Flemish painters of still life, on the other hand, have been objective in their works.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Subjéctively. *adv.* In a subjective manner.

Kant conceived these relations [the intuitions and categories] *subjectively*, or from the point of view of our thought. Hegel conceives them objectively, or from the point of view of all thought.—*J. H. Stirling, Secret of Hegel*, vol. i. p. 127: 1865.

Subjoín. *v. a.* Add at the end; add afterwards; add in the way of an appendix; tack on.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason.—*South, Sermons.*

Súbjugate. *v. a.* [Lat. *subjugatus*, pass. part. of *subjugo*; *subjugatio, -onis*: *jugum* = yoke.] Conquer; subdue; bring under dominion by force; bring under the yoke; tame; reduce.

O fav'rite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast
Whose sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east!
Prior, Solomon, ii. 183.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal.—*Baker.*

Subjugátion. *s.* Act of bringing under the yoke; state of that so brought.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Subjúnction. *s.* [Lat. *junctio* = joining; *jungo* = I join; pass. part. *junctus*.]

1. State of being subjoined; act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb.—*Clarke.*

2. In *Grammar.* Conjunction: (this *latter* being the *commoner word*). See under Subjunctive.

Subjúnctive. *adj.* [Lat. *subjunctivus*; Fr. *subjonctif*.]

1. Subjoined to something else.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers at that time.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 87.

2. In *Grammar.* Name of a mood; a verb being in the *subjunctive* mood when, instead of standing alone, it depends, directly or indirectly, upon another verb, with which it is connected by either a conjunction or a relative pronoun. Conjunctive and potential are words with nearly the same meaning, the three being interchangeable; the preference of one to the other being often dependent on the language from which the grammatical nomenclature is taken, and sometimes upon the mere habit of the grammarian. Of the three terms, conjunctive is the most general, potential the most specific.

Sublapsárian. *adj.* [Lat. *lapsus*, pret. part. of *labor* = I slide, slip; *lapsus* = a slide, slip, fall.] Done after the fall of man: (opposed to Supralapsarian).

The decree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a mere preterition, or non-election of some persons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal sin of their own, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they.—*Hammond.*

Sublapsárian. *s.* One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine.

The *sublapsarians* say, that Adam having sinned freely, and his sin being imputed to all his posterity, God did consider mankind, thus lost, with an eye of pity; and having designed to rescue a great number out of this lost state, he decreed to send his Son to die for them, to accept of his death on their account, and to give them such assistances as should be effectual both to convert them to him, and to make them persevere to the end; but for the rest, he framed no positive act about them, only he left them in that lapsed state without intending that they should have the benefit of Christ's death, or of efficacious and persevering assistances.—*Bishop Burnet, On the Articles*, art. xvii.

Subláte. *v. a.* [Lat. *sublatus* = carried, borne away; *sublatio, -onis*.] Taken off; removed. *Rare.*

By his means and industry the common wealth of the realme was preserved from final destruction and perpetual calamitie, and the auctours of the mischiefe *sublated* and plucked away.—*Hall, Henry VI.* an. 1. (Rich.)

Sublátion. *s.* [Lat. *sublatio, -onis*.] Act of taking away.

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union.—*Bishop, Hall, Remains*, p. 188.

Sublevámineous. *s.* [Lat. *sublevamen* = support.] Supporting. *Rare.*

By God's upholding and *sublevaminous* providence according to his meer will, he orders, guides, and governs all.—*Fellitham, Resolves*, ii. 2. (Ord MS.)

Sublevátion. *s.* [Lat. *sublevatio, -onis*; pass. part. *sublevatus*; *levo* = I raise, lift.] Act of raising on high.

I will be able perfectly to instruct you, not only in the longitude or true meridian of the island, but also in the just latitude thereof; that is to say, in the *sublevation* or height of the pole in that region.—*Sir T. More, Utopia, Giles to Bastide.*

The discontents and insurrections of the nobles in England, though encouraged and supported by foreign forces, yet failed of success against this new king and his government, because they were not followed by any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people.—*Sir W. Temple*, vol. ii. p. 566. (Ord MS.)

Sublieútenant. *s.* Subordinate lieutenant.

The literary *sublieutenant* corrects the proofs. ... This *sublieutant* can remark that, in drawing-rooms, on streets, on highways, at inns, everywhere men's minds are ready to kindle into a flame.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. ii.

Sublímable. *adj.* Capable of being sublimed.

I had subdivided the body of gold into such minute particles that they were *sublimable*.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. viii. p. 629. (Rich.)

Sublímableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sublimable; quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniack.—*Boyle.*

Súblimary. *adj.* Elevated. *Rare.*

Unto the master of the feast,
This health is consecrated,
Thence to each *sublimary* guest
Whose soul doth desire
This nectar to raise and aspire.
Brome, The Painter's Entertainment. (Rich.)

Súblimate. *v. a.* Exalt; heighten; elevate.

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

With all his quick susceptibility for whatever was beautiful and bright, Milton seems to have needed the soothing influences of the regularity and music of verse fully to bring out his poetry, or to *sublimate* his imagination to the true poetical state. The passion which is an enlivening flame in his verse half suffocates him with its smoke in his prose.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 51.

Súblimate. *s.*

1. Anything raised by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes.—*Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

The second manner of manufacturing calomel is to grind very carefully four parts of corrosive *sublimate* (bichloride of mercury) with three parts of quicksilver, adding a little water or spirits to repress the noxious dust during the trituration. The mass is then introduced into a glass globe, and sublimed at a temperature gradually raised. The quicksilver combines with the deutochloride, and converts it into the protochloride or calomel. The presence of corrosive *sublimate* in calomel is easily detected by digesting alcohol upon it, and testing the decanted alcohol with a drop of caustic potash, when the characteristic brick-coloured precipitate will fall if any of the poisonous salt be present.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súblimate. *adj.* Raised by fire in the vessel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimate*: and, with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Súblimated. *part. adj.* Elevated; refined.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein
In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Drayton.*

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aërial and *sublimated*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Sublimátion. *s.*

1. In *Chemistry.* Distillation of dry substances, the volatile parts being thrown off by the action of heat.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation*; that is, a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be sublimed being solid, are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them.—*Quincy.*

Sublimate is any solid matter resulting from condensed vapours, and *sublimation* is the process by which the volatile particles are raised by heat, and condensed into a crystalline mass.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

(See also under Sublime.)

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality?—*South, Sermons.*

Sublímatory. *s.* See extract.

Sublimatory [is] a vessel used by chemists in sublimation, i.e. separating certain parts of a body, and

driving them to the top of the vessel in the form of a very fine powder.—*Tyrwhitt, Glossary to Chaucer.* (Rich.)

Sublíme. *adj.* [Lat. *sublimis.*—The origin of this, though a point of Latin rather than of English etymology, claims notice from the extent to which a great scholar and a great metaphysician have occupied themselves concerning it. In his 'Essays on the Sublime,' largely consisting of criticisms of Burke's 'On the Sublime and Beautiful,' Dugald Stewart, without committing himself to any positive opinion as to what the etymology *was*, pronounced what it *was not*; i.e. condemned the derivation from *supra* = above, and *limus* = mud. The derivation, however, thus condemned, found a supporter in Dr. Parr, who argued in favour of *sub* being the equivalent to the Greek ὑπὲρ rather than ὑπό, and to the leading idea in *limus* being the *tenacity* (by which anything inclined to mount aloft would be kept down) of *clay*, rather than ordinary dirtiness or muddiness. In this view the metaphysician seems to have acquiesced; and with him the scholarship of England in general. An abstract of Dr. Parr's argument is given in the Appendix to the third volume of Dugald Stewart's works.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They summ'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*
With clang despised the ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 421.

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 748.

A dragon's fiery form belied the God;
Sublime in radiant spheres he rode,
While he to fair Olympia prest,
And while he sought her snowy breast,
And round her tender waist he curl'd,
And stamped an image of himself, a sovereign of the world. *Id., Alexander's Feast.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strain'd to the highth
In that celestial colloquy *sublime.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 454.

Can it be that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;
And that the generous mind, released by the death,
Can covet lazy limbs?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 974.

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in words thy style, in sense *sublime.*
Prior, Epistle to Dr. Sherlock.

It appears to me that none of these theorists have paid sufficient attention to the word *sublime* in its literal and primitive sense; or to the various natural associations founded on the physical and moral concomitants of great altitude. It is surely a problem of some curiosity to ascertain what led the Greeks to employ the word ὕψος in this metaphorical acceptation, and what has determined the moderns to adopt so universally the same figure and to give to its meaning a still greater degree of latitude. No other term can be found in our language which conveys precisely the same notion, and to this notion it is now so exclusively appropriated, that its literal import is seldom thought of. To use the word sublimity, in prose composition, as synonymous with altitude or height would be affectation and pedantry.—*Dugald Stewart.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven fall'n, in station stood of just array,
Sublime with expectation.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 534.

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 1669.

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous, in his looks and gestures.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 300.

Used *substantivally*, with *the*. In the previous editions it is entered as an actual *substantive*; we cannot, however, say *a sublime*. The explanation is 'the grand or lofty style;' followed by the remark that *the Sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized. *Gallicism*, however, is scarcely the right name for the construction; which, besides being Greek rather than French, is, to a great extent, English; in other words, any adjective may be construed substantivally by taking the definite article. The true French element in the import of the word was the criticism to which it had given origin.

The sublime rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together.—*Addison.*

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself *the* great *sublime* he draws.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 675.

The sublime of nature is the sky, the sun, moon, stars, &c. The profound of nature is gold, pearls, precious stones, and the treasures of the deep which are inestimable as unknown. But all that lies between these as corn, flowers, fruit, animals, and things for the mere use of men are of mean price, and so common as not to be greatly esteemed by the curious.—*Id., Art of Sinking in Poetry*, ch. vi.

Terror is in all cases whatsoever, either more openly or latently, the ruling principle of *the sublime.*—*Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. ii. sect. ii.

Opposed as *the sublime* and beautiful usually are by a sort of antithetic arrangement, in our works of rhetoric, or of the philosophy of taste, they are far from being essentially distinct, but, at least in the greater number of instances, shadow into each other; *the sublime*, in these cases, being only one portion of a series of feelings, of which the beautiful, as it has been termed, is also a part. The emotions of sublimity may, indeed, be excited by objects which no diminution of the attendant circumstances, or of intensity of quality, could render beautiful; but which, on the contrary, when thus diminished, are disgusting or ridiculous, rather than agreeable. Yet, though there are, unquestionably, cases of this sort . . . the greater number of cases are, as unquestionably, of a different sort; in which, by gradual increase or diminution of qualities, or alteration of the attendant circumstances, the emotion is progressively varied till, by change after change, what was merely beautiful becomes grand, and ultimately *sublime*; the extremes seeming, perhaps, to have no resemblance but this very difference of the extremes. —*Dr. T. Brown, Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, lect. lvii.

No solemn, antique gentleman of rhyme,
Who, having angled all his life for fame,
And getting but a nibble at a time,
Still fussily keeps fishing on, the same
Small 'Triton of the minnows,' *the sublime*
Of mediocrity, the furious tame,
The echo's echo, usher of the school
Of female wits, boy bards—in short, a fool!
Byron, Beppo, lxxiii.

Sublíme. *v. a.* [Fr. *sublimer.*]

1. Raise on high. *Rare.*

Thou dear vine . . .
Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

2. Exalt; heighten; improve.

Flowers, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublimed*,
To vital spirits aspire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 483.

Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 398.

Sublíme. *v. n.* Rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniack in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sublímed. *part. adj.* Elevated.

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublimed* intellectuals is dangerously influential.—*Glanville.*

Sublímely. *adv.* In a sublime manner; loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat.
Parnell.

And he, whose fustian's so *sublimely* bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Sublímeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by sublime; sublimity.

Mr. Nairn was then the admired preacher of that country, remarkable for accuracy of style, as well as strength of reasoning and *sublimeness* of thought.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Sublimificátion. *s.* Act of making sublime.

In general, the poet has great advantages over the painter, in the process of *sublimification*, if the term may be allowed.—*Gilpin.*

Sublíming. *part. adj.* Elevating.

Study our manuscripts, these myriads
Of letters, which have passed 'twixt thee and me;
Thence write our annals; in them lessons be
To all whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

Sublíming. *verbal abs.* Act, or process, of sublimation.

In all cases, when the *subliming* process approaches to a conclusion, the globes crack or split. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, art. *Sal Ammoniac.*

Sublimitátion. *s.* Subordinate, secondary, limitation.

But what is the practical result? Why, when you attempt to read an Act of Parliament, where the exceptions, the secondary exceptions to the exceptions, the limitations and the *sublimitations*, descend, seriatim, by a vast scale of dependencies, the mind finds itself overtasked.—*De Quincey, Works* vol. x. p. 191.

Sublímity. *s.*

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted.—*Addison.*

These principles have an effect on the imagination as well as on the passions. To be convinced of this we need only consider the influence of heights and depths on that faculty. Any great elevation of place communicates a kind of pride or *sublimity* of imagination, and gives a fancied superiority over those that lie below; and vice versâ, a sublime and strong imagination conveys the idea of ascent and elevation. Hence it proceeds that we associate in a manner the idea of whatever is good with that of height, and evil with that of lowness. Heaven is supposed to be above and hell below. A noble genius is called an elevated and sublime one. On the contrary, a vulgar and trivial conception is styled indifferently low or mean. Prosperity is denominated ascent, and adversity descent. Kings and princes are supposed to be placed at the top of human affairs, as peasants and day labourers are said to be in the lowest stations. These methods of thinking and of expressing ourselves are not of so little consequence as they may appear at first sight. —*Hume, Treatise of Human Nature.*

Her favourite science was the mathematical,
Her noblest virtue was her magnanimity;
Her wit (she sometimes tried at wit) was Attic all,
Her serious sayings darken'd to *sublimity*;
In short, in all things she was fairly what I call
A prodigy: her morning dress was dimity,
Her evening silk, or in the summer, muslin,
And other stuffs, with which I won't stay puzzling.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 12.

Sublineátion. *s.* [Lat. *linea* = line.] Mark of a line or lines under a word, or sentence; underlining.

I have compared his transcription, in which he hath made use of *sublineation* in lieu of asterisks.—*Letters to Archbishop Usher*, p. 564: 1686.

Sublíngual. *adj.* [Lat. *lingua* = tongue.] Placed under the tongue.

Those subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

Sublúnar. *adj.* [Lat. *luna* = moon.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Night measured, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 776.

The moon was hanging low
Over the Asian mountains, and outspread
The plain, the city, and the camp below,
Skirted the midnight ocean's glimmering flow;
The city's moon-lit spires and myriad lamps,
Like stars in a *sublunar* sky did glow,

And fires blazed far amid the scattered camps,
Like springs of flame, which burst where'er swift Earthquake stamps.
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam, v. 1.

Súblunary. *adj.* Sublunar.

Dull *sublunary* lovers! love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discovering still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discov'ries make us all confess
That *sublunary* science is but guess.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She sees the planets in their turns advance;
And scorns, Poitier, this *sublunary* dance.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 331.

Súblunary. *s.* Any worldly thing.

Whatsoever temporal felicity we apprehend, we cull out the pleasures, and overprize them: . . . and that these *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness placed only in hope, it is a conviction undeniable, [as] that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 66.

Súbmarine. *adj.* Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the sight of the heavens for direction.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta, affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God, manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

In 1861 the very important fact was made public by M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, that when the *submarine* telegraph cable between Sardinia and Algiers was taken up for repair, several living polyparies and mollusks were attached to portions of it which had been submerged to a depth of from 2000 to 2800 mètres, or from 1093 to 1577 fathoms. Of these, some had been previously considered very rare, or had been altogether unknown; whilst others were only known in a fossil state as belonging to the fauna of the later tertiaries of the Mediterranean basin.—*Dr. Carpenter, On Deep-sea Dredging, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, Dec. 17, 1868.

Submérge. *v. a.* [Lat. *mergo* = dip.] Drown; put under water.

So half my Egypt were *submerged*, and made
A cistern for scaled snakes.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Lost and *submerged* in the inundation.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.

Submérge. *v. n.* Be under water; lie under water.

Some say swallows *submerge* in ponds.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, lxxviii. 670.

Royalty never executes the evasion-plan, yet never abandons it; living in variable hope; undecisive, till fortune shall decide. In utmost secrecy, a brisk correspondence goes on with Bouillé; there is also a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying the king to Rouen: plot after plot, emerging and *submerging*, like ignes fatui in foul weather, which lead nowhither.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iv.

Submérged. *part. adj.* Subaqueous.

The rapid growth of *submerged* vegetation in rivers and waters containing a considerable amount of carbonate of lime must have been observed by all interested in the subject, in some cases obliging the cleansing of such streams three or four times during the year.—*Dr. Everett, On Atmospheric Electricity, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 5, 1867.

Submérsion. *s.* [Lat. *mersus*, pass. part. of *mergo* = I dip, plunge; *mersio*, *-onis*] Act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submersion*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Submínister. *v. a.* Supply; afford.

Some things have been discovered not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferiour animals have *subministered* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Submínister. *v. n.* Subserve; be useful to.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Submínistrant. *adj.* Subservient; serving in subordination.

For that which is most principal and final to be left undone for the attending of that which is subservient and *subministrant*, seemeth to be against proportion of reason.—*Bacon, Considerations on the Church of England.*

Submínistrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *subministratus*, pass. part. of *subministro*; pres. part. *subministrans*, *-antis*; *ministratio*, *-onis*.]

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries than steams of nasty folks.—*Harvey.*

Subministrátion. *s.* Act of supplying.

Which [league] the electors have broken . . . by *subministration* of commodities to his army.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 529.

Submíss. *adj.* [Lat. *submissus*.]

1. Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that, though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spake with him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not awed,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowed low.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 358.

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he rear'd me. *Ibid.* viii. 314.

2. Low; not loud; gentle.

As age enfeebleth a man, the grindings are weaker, and the voices of them more *submiss*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 118.

Submíssion. *s.*

1. Delivery of one's self to the power of another.

Submission, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word; We English warriors wot not what it means.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Great prince, by that *submission* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before.
Lord Halifax.

He [Alexander] himself, as he proceeded, landed his troops wherever he found a display of force necessary to extort *submission* from the neighbouring tribes.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

They met, Frederick with dignified *submission*, the Pope with the calm majesty of age and position.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. xi.

3. Acknowledgement of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submission* as in offence.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty, than a perfect *submission* to his will in all things.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Submíssive. *adj.* Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress
He thus with peaceful words upraised.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 942.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a *submissive* step I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 185.

Submíssively. *adv.* In a submissive manner; humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

But speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws.
Pope, Imitations, Earl of Rochester.

Submíssiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Submission; humility; confession of fault, or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*,
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy.
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky.
G. Herbert.

Submíssly. *adv.* In a submiss manner; humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean clothes, and going softly and *submissly*, but in mean opinion of thyself.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Submíssness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Submiss; humility; lowliness of mind; resignation; obedience. *Rare.*

I honour your names and persons, and with all *submissness* prostrate myself to your censure and service.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 137.

Whensoever she named God, though it were in common discourse, she would, for the most part, add the title of Maker, saying, God my Maker; and compose both her eyes and countenance to a *submissness* and reverence.—*Rawley, Translation of Bacon on Queen Elizabeth*: 1657.

Submít. *v. a.* [Lat. *submitto*, from *mitto* = I send; pass. part. *submissus*.]

1. Let down; sink.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while
In small descents, which do its heights beguile,
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders, but makes short our way.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 139.

It seem'd as there the British Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *submit* the officious flood,
And with his trident shoved them off the sand.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, clxxxiv.

2. Subject; resign without resistance to authority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands.—*Genesis*, xvi. 9.

Christian people *submit* themselves to conformable observance of the lawful and religious constitution of their spiritual rulers.—*White.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and choose to bend
The supple knee? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 787.

3. Leave to discretion; refer to judgement.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house.—*Swift.*

Submít. *v. n.* Be subject; acquiesce in the authority of another; yield.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 195.

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death.—*Rogers.*

Submítter. *s.* One who submits.

Sick but confident *submitters* of themselves to this empirick's cast of the dye.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 118.

Submónish. *v. a.* [Lat. *moneo* = advise.] Suggest; put in mind; prompt.

I withheld no delights from my senses, which, either by the wisdom of my mind, or by the *submonishing* inclinations of my senses, I perceived to afford access of joyful contentment.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 65: 1621.

Submonítion. *s.* Suggestion; persuasion.

He should have obeyed the *submonitions* of his own conscience.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 29.

Sub-múcous. *adj.* In *Anatomy.* Lying under a mucous membrane.

The areolar tissue of mucous membranes . . . is so distinct from that of the layers beneath, constituting the *submucous* tissue, as to be readily separable from them.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 170: 1851.

Submúltiple. *adj.* See extract.

A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly.—*Harris.*

Subnáscent. *adj.* [Lat. *nascens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *nascor* = I am born.] Having a tendency to be born or come into being; in the extract it seems to mean (as given in the previous editions) growing beneath something else. *Rare.*

There is nothing more prejudicial to *subnascent* young trees, than, when newly trimmed and pruned, to have their wound poisoned with continual dripping.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. i. ch. xx. § 9.

Subnéx. *v. a.* [Lat. *necto* = I knit; pass. part *nexus*.] Annex. *Rare.*

But being desirous, in some sort, to mollifie this absurdity, and to salve this sore, he *subnexeth*, as touching evil things, these words.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 873. (Rich.)

Subobscúrely. *adv.* Somewhat darkly.

The booke of Nature, where, though *subobscurely* and in shadows, thou [God] hast expressed thine own image.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 218.

Subóctave. *adj.* Containing one part of eight.

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well known palm: this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.—*Arbuthnot, Table of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Subóctuple. *adj.* Suboctave.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a *suboctuple*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subórdinacy. *s.* State of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason.—*Spectator.*

Subórdinancy. *s.* Subordination.

The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the publick interests.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Subórdinate. *adj.*

1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty.—*South, Sermons.*

Whether dark presages of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute.—*Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience.—*Bacon.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished.—*Woodward.*

Subórdinate. *s.*

1. Inferior person.

The governour intreating to take down
That glorious stile, lest he the Hebrew crown
Should vindicate in death; and so deny
That princes by *subordinates* should die.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 46: 1640.

2. One of a descent in a regular series.

His next *subordinate*
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 671.

Subórdinate. *v. a.* Range under another; make subordinate.

Works [are] not only not excluded, but commanded, as being in their place and in their kind necessary, and therefore *subordinated* unto Christ by Christ himself.—*Hooker, Discourse on Justification*, § 30.

As I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistress, so there are certain inferior arts likewise subordinate to them.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

I hate and highly scorn that kestrel brood
Of bastard scholars, that *subordinate*
The precious choice induements of the mind
To wealth or worldly good.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 308.

The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 23.

Subórdinately. *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Subordinátion. *s.*

1. State of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 370.

2. Series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local *subordination*, the rational having a political, and sometimes a sacred.—*Holyday.*

3. Place of rank.

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed.—*Swift.*

Subórn. *v. a.* [Fr. *suborner*; Lat. *suborno.*]

1. Procure privately; procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou speak'st,
Or else thou art *suborned* against his honour
In hateful practice.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Reason may meet
Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*,
And fall into deception.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 360.

His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs;
And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 244.

2. Procure by indirect means.

The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally threw their souls away;
Fools, who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, *suborn'd* their fate.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 586.

Subornátion. *s.* Crime of procuring anyone to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh most unjustly.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

You set the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
Of murd'rous *subornation*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*.—*Swift.*

Subórner. *s.* One that procures a bad action to be done.

You are to enquire of wilful and corrupt perjury; ... as well of the actors, as of the procurers and *suborners* of it.—*Bacon, Charge at the Session of the Verge.*

Subpœna. *s.* [Lat. *pœna* = punishment, penalty.] Writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

Your meetings, call'd the ball; to which appear,
As to the court of pleasure, all your gallants
And ladies, thither bound by a *subpœna*
Of Venus' and small Cupid's high displeasure.
Shirley, Lady of Pleasure.

Subpœna. *v. a.* Serve with, bring into a court through means of, a subpœna.

I was lately *subpœnaed* by a card to a general assembly.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Every body knows what a subpœna is, if he has not been *subpœnaed*.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

'So you see, bad as he was, there was something inconsistently honourable left in him still. Poor Willy! he would not even *subpœna* any of his old friends as to his general character. But even if he had, what could the court do since he pleaded guilty?—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. vii.

Subpréfect. *s.* Under, subordinate, assistant, or deputy, prefect.

But in the latter part of the reign the Egyptians smarted severely under that cruel principle of a despotic monarchy that every prefect, every *subprefect*, and even every deputy tax-gatherer, might be equally despotic in his own department.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xxi.

Subprior. *s.* Vicegerent of a prior.

The bishop ordered that the prior for the time being should pay a hundred pounds a year for seven years ensuing; and the *subprior* and convent a hundred marks, in like manner, for this service.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

Subquádruple. *adj.* Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subquíntuple. *adj.* Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subréctor. *s.* Rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrector* of the college.—*I. Walton.*

Subréption. *s.* [Lat. *repo* = I creep; pass. part. *reptus.*] Act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation; fraudulent introduction by, or as by, the process of creeping in.

Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business, it is ordered, that these ordinations should be no other than solemn both in respect of time and place.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 344.

Some sins are of daily incursion; some, of sudden *subreption*.—*Faringdon, Sermons*, p. 101: 1647.

Súbrogate. *v. a.* [Lat. *subrogo*; pass. part. *subrogatus.*] Put in the place of another.

A sumptuary law against excess of apparel was repealed; and a new one, a little more decent, *subrogated*.—*Lord Herbert, Reign of Henry VIII.* p. 12.

The Christian day is to be *subrogated* into the place of the Jews' day.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 8.

The lives of beasts were not in value answerable, nor could fitly be *subrogated* instead of men's souls which had offended, and thence were liable to death.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxii.

Subsannátion. *s.* [Lat. *subsanno* = deride, mock.] Derision.

Idolatry is as absolute a *subsannation* and vilification of God as malice could invent.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, b. i. ch. v. § 11. (Trench.)

Subscríbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *scribo* = I write; pass. part. *scriptus*; *scriptio, -onis*]

1. Give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The council, it is said, compelled by the sacred canons and amid the tears of many bishops, proceeded to deliver its awful sentence. ... All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iii.

2. Attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

3. Submit. *Obsolete.*

The king gone to-night! *subscribed* his pow'r!
Confined to exhibition! all is gone.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 2.

Subscríbe. *v. n.*

1. Give consent.

Osius, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arians' confession.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Advise thee what is to be done,
And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

So spake much humbled Eve; but fate
Subscribed not: nature first gave signs, impress'd
On bird, beast, air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 181.

2. Promise, or pay, a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking: (as, 'he *subscribed* a guinea,' where the construction is really intransitive, i. e. '*subscribed* to the amount of a guinea;' just like 'walk a mile,' 'sleep an hour').

This prints my letters, that expects a bribe,
And others roar aloud, '*Subscribe, subscribe!*'
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Subscríber. *s.* One who subscribes.

1. By signing, or joining in, a subscription.

There is but one *subscriber* for the clergy of this diocese.—*Bennet, Essay on the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion*, p. 364.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*.—*Swift.*

Súbscript. *s.* [Lat. *subscriptum.*] Anything underwritten.

Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them, nor recommended them, for Scripture.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 37.

Subscríption. *s.*

1. Anything underwritten.

The man asked, Are ye Christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription*.—*Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. Act of contributing to any undertaking.

South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,
Leave me but liberty and ease.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vii.

The work he plied;
Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side.
Id., Moral Essays, iii. 369.

4. Submission; obedience. *Obsolete.*

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children
You owe me no *subscription*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Used *adjectivally*.

Being struck with some of their faces, I consulted the *subscription* book; and, perceiving the names of several old friends, began to consider the group with more attention.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Subséptuple. *adj.* Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pully there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Súbsequence. *s.* State of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.—*Grew.*

Súbsequency. *s.* Subsequence.

If Aristotle confesses that the winds, waters, and other inanimate things follow the heavenly circuit, why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun?—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 336.

Súbsequent. *adj.* [Lat. *sequens, -entis*; pres. part. of *sequor* = I follow.] Following in train; not preceding.

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish.—*Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year?
Prior, Ode on Exodus iii. 14.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion.—*Swift.*

Most of the *subsequent* Latin chroniclers also adopt more or less of his [Geoffrey of Monmouth's] new version of our early history.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 85.

With the accent on the *penultimate*.

In such indexes, although small pricks
To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Súbsequently. *adv.* In a subsequent manner; so as not to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applications of them to their purposes.—*South, Sermons.*

Subsérve. *v. a.* [Lat. *subservio*; pres. part. *subserviens, -entis*; *servus* = servant, slave.] Serve in subordination; serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 56.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy.—*Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers.—*Walsh.*

Subsérvience. *s.* Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Subsérviency. *s.* Subservience.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel.—*Dryden.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance.—*Bentley.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

We are now asking for the cause of that *subserviency* to a use, that relation to an end, which we have remarked in the watch before us. No answer is given to this question, by telling us that a preceding watch produced it. There cannot be design without a designer; contrivance without a contriver; order without choice; arrangement, without anything capable of arranging; *subserviency* and relation to a purpose without anything that could intend a purpose.... Arrangement, disposition of parts, *subserviency* of means to an end, relation of instruments to a use, imply the presence of intelligence and mind.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ii.

Subsérvient. *adj.* Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them serviceable to man.—*Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein.—*Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect.—*Id.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Most criticks, fond of some *subservient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one loved folly sacrifice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 263.

The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and *subservient*, ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. He returned pampered and proud, to tell his rapacious countrymen of the wealth and the simplicity of the Saxon nobles.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe.*

Subsérviently. *adv.* In a subservient manner.

The worst of all evils were made (in spight of their own nature) to contribute *subserviently* to the good and perfection of the whole.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 224. (Ord MS.)

Subséxtuple. *adj.* Containing one part of six.

One of these under-pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subsíde. *v. n.* [Lat. *subsido.*] Sink; tend downwards.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair;
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side:
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Subsídence. *s.* Act of sinking; tendency downward.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time.—*Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated.—*Arbuthnot.*

Súbsidency. *s.* Subsidence.

This gradual *subsidency* of the abyss would take up a considerable time.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Subsídiary. *adj.* [Fr. *subsidiaire*; Lat. *subsidiarius.*]

1. Assistant; brought in aid.

Heavenly doctrine ... ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, not suffragant and *subsidiary*.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 175: 1613.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Obtained by, founded on, a subsidy.

For its [Hanover's] defence, George the Second relied on his *subsidiary* treaties.—*Lord Mahon (Stanhope), History of England from the Peace of Utrecht*, ch. xxxii.

Subsídiary. *s.* Assistant.

Which deceitful consideration drew on Pelagius himself, that was first only for nature, at last to take in, one after another, five *subsidiaries* more.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 573.

Subsíding. *part. adj.* Slowly and gradually sinking.

He shook the sacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heaven's *subsiding* hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 710.

Súbsidize. *v. a.* Furnish with a subsidy: (added by Todd, and noted as a 'modern word').

Vehemently as he [Lord Chatham] had condemned the practice of *subsidising* foreign princes, he now carried that practice farther than Carteret himself would have ventured to do.—*Thackeray, History of the Earl of Chatham.*

Súbsidy. *s.* [Fr. *subsidy*; Lat. *subsidium.*] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*.—*Bacon.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel.—*Addison.*

Their *subsidy* was sufficiently liberal; but they took care to pray the king, that fit persons might be assigned for its receipt and disbursement, lest it should any way be diverted from the purposes of the war.... There was an equally craving demand for *subsidy* at the next meeting of parliament. The commons now made a more serious stand. The speaker, Sir James Pickering ... reminded the lords of the council of a promise made to the last parliament, that if they would help the king for once with a large *subsidy*, so as to enable him to undertake an expedition against the enemy, he trusted not to call on them again, but to support the war from his own revenues.... To this Scrope, lord steward of the household, protesting that he knew not of any such promise, made answer by order of the king, that, 'saving the honour and reverence of our lord the king, and the lords there present, the commons did not speak truth in asserting that part of the last *subsidy* should be still in the treasury; it being notorious that every penny had gone into the hands of Walworth and Philpot, appointed and sworn treasurers in the parliament, to receive and expend it upon the purposes of the war, for which they had in effect disbursed the whole.' Not satisfied with this general justification, the commons pressed for an account of the expenditure. Scrope was again commissioned to answer, that 'though it had never been seen, that of a *subsidy* or other grant made to the king in parliament or out of parliament by the commons, any account had afterwards been rendered to the commons, or to any other except the king and his officers, yet the king, to gratify them, of his own accord, without doing it by way of right, would have Walworth, along with certain persons of the council, exhibit to them in writing a clear account of the receipt and expenditure, upon condition that this should never be used as a precedent, nor inferred to be done otherwise than by the king's spontaneous command.' The commons were again urged to provide for the public defence, being their own concern as much as that of the king. But they merely shifted their ground, and had recourse to other pretences. They requested that five or six peers might come to them in order to discuss this question of *subsidy*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

But, as often happened before and since, the continental allies of England were eager for her *subsidies*, and lukewarm as regarded operations against the common enemy.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of England*, vol. i. ch. xiii.

Subsígn. *v. a.* [Lat. *signo* = I sign; pass. part. *subsignatus*; *subsignatio, -onis.*]

Neither have they seen any deed before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames.—*Camden.*

Writing the letter, he read after to Sancho: ... It goes very well, quoth Sancho; *subsign* it, therefore, I pray you.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 11.

Subsignátion. *s.* Attestation given by underwriting the name.

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 300: 1616.

This is as good as a *subsignation* of your handwriting, that you wish her well, and are enamoured of her!—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 4.

Subsíst. *v. n.* [Fr. *subsister*; Lat. *subsisto.*]

1. Be; have existence; continue; retain the existing state or condition.

Firm we *subsist* but possible to swerve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 359.

The very foundation was removed, and *it* was a moral impossibility that the republick could *subsist* any longer.—*Swift.*

2. Have means of living; be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded.—*Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Inhere; have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy.—*South, Sermons.*

Subsíst. *v. a.* Feed; maintain.

We descry millions of species *subsisted* on a green

leaf, which your glasses represent only in crowds and swarms.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 119.

The Athenians made a very rapid progress to the most enormous excesses. The people, under no restraint, soon grew dissolute, luxurious, and idle. They renounced all labour, and began to *subsist* themselves from the public revenues. They lost all concern for their common honour or safety, and could bear no advice that tended to reform them.—*Burke, Vindication of Natural Society.*

Subsístence. *s.*

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced.—*Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province.—*Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else.

Subsístent. *adj.* [Lat. *subsistens, -entis*, pres. part. of *subsisto*.]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else.—*Bentley.*

Súbsoil. *s.* In *Husbandry.* Soil lying beneath the parts penetrated by the roots of growing plants: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

And I remember the conversation. Oh, madam, madam, how stupid they were! The *subsoil* ploughing; the row about the representation of the county, &c.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs.*

Subsólar, or **Súbsolary.** *adj.* Terrestrial: (Sublunar, or Sublunary the *commoner* form).

I used my wealth, my power, and strength of mind,
To seek and search for wisdom, and to find
Thereby the causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.
Brome, Paraphrase upon the First Chapter of Ecclesiasticus.

Subspécies. *s.* Division subordinate to that of species.

There are both here and there four sorts of these long-legged fowls, near akin to each other, as so many *subspecies* of the same kind; viz. crab-catchers, clocking-hens, &c.—*Dampier, Voyages*: A.D. 1699. (Rich.)

Súbstance. *s.* [Lat. *substantia*; from *sub* = under + *sto* = I stand; pres. part. *stans, stantis*. Element for element, this compound is the same as the Greek ὑπόστασις (*hypostasis*) and the English *under-standing*. This last has a meaning notably different from that of the other two; on the other hand *substantia* and ὑπόστασις are sometimes identical, and generally allied in import.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense or humours well agreeing,
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance* and a perfect being.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

The strength of gods,
And this empyreal *substance* cannot fail.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 117.

2. Essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend one *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form.—*Sir K. Digby.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages.—*Addison.*

But ponder well
What you shall say; for if it must be 'No,'
In *substance* you shall hardly find that form
Which shall convey it pleasantly.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. i. 2.

3. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd all in proof, and led by shallow Richmond.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 774.

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance, chose:
To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxvi.

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a God foreshewing and assuring by types, but as a God who has performed the *substance* of what he promised.—*Nelson.*

4. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as, water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of flegmatick matter, while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

This is the consequence of giving matter
The power of thought. It is a stubborn *substance*
And thinks chaotically, as it acts,
Ever relapsing into its first elements.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 2.

5. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest.—*Swift.*

6. In *Mental Philosophy.* Correlative of Attribute; the *attribute* being some quality or relation (as *green, heavy, this*) taken singly, the *substance* being the object which, having more qualities or relations than one, is conceived as standing under, supporting, or serving, as a basis for the whole.

The axiom [of the indestructibility of *substance*] depends upon the idea of *substance* which is involved in all our views of external objects. We unavoidably assume that the qualities and properties which we observe are properties of things;—that the adjective implies a substantive;—that there is, besides the external characters of things, something of which they are the characters. An apple which is red, and round, and hard, is not merely redness, and roundness, and hardness: these circumstances may all alter while the apple remains the same apple. Behind or under the appearances which we see, we conceive something of which we think, or, to use the metaphor which obtained currency among the ancient philosophers, the attributes and qualities which we observe are supported by and inherent in something: and this something is hence called a substratum or *substance*,—that which stands beneath the apparent qualities and supports them. That we have such an idea, using the term 'idea' in the sense in which I have employed it throughout these disquisitions, is evident from what has been already said. The axiom of the indestructibility of *substance* proves the existence of the idea of *substance*, just as the axioms of geometry and arithmetic prove the existence of the ideas of space and number.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, b. vi. ch. iii. § 2.

Logicians have endeavoured to define *substance* and attribute: but their definitions are not so much attempts to draw a distinction between the things themselves, as instructions what difference it is customary to make in the grammatical structure of the sentence, according as we are speaking of *substances* or of attributes. Such definitions are rather lessons of English, or of Greek, Latin, or German, than of mental philosophy. An attribute, say the school logicians, must be the attribute of something; colour, for example, must be the colour of something; goodness must be the goodness of something; and if this something should cease to exist, or should cease to be connected with the attribute, the existence of the attribute would be at an end. A *substance*, on the contrary, is self-existent; in speaking about it, we need not put it after its name; a stone is not the stone of anything; the moon is not the moon of anything, but simply the moon.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vol. i. p. 60: 1856.

Substance . . . is the same word, in respect to its etymology, as Hypostasis. . . . The difference between the two words consists in the former being of Latin, the latter of Greek, origin. . . . Attribute [is] that which we ascribe, give to, lay to the account of, or connect with anything. To pay a man the compliment of being honest is to attribute honesty to him. . . . An orange is Round, Yellow, Smooth, Capable (under certain conditions) of Exciting Sounds, Fragrant, Sapid, Elastic, &c. When we say that an orange is this, we Attribute to it certain properties, or qualities. What are they? The qualities, or properties, of Roundness, Yellowness, Smoothness, Sonorousness, Fragrancy, Sapidity. . . . Let us now suppose that all these attributes are, one by one, taken away, and replaced by others; that instead of an orange striking our eyes and sense of touch as round, it strikes them as square, or rhomboid; that it loses its fragrance and becomes fetid; that it sounds like a bell, and tastes like a loaf of bread. Would the object still be an orange? Would it not be something else? . . . Divest the orange of all its attributes without supplying it with new ones. What will it be then? Take away its original colour without replacing it by any fresh one. Let it lose its softness without becoming hard, its roundness without becoming of any other form. Annihilate its weight, taste, and smell. Let it have no means of appealing to eye, ear, taste, smell, or touch, so that it become, at one and the same time, impalpable, invisible, imperceptible. What will it be then? Will it be anything at all? . . . What becomes of the orange? Is it annihilated by the abstraction of its attributes, one and all? Few are prepared to say Yes to this question. Few divest themselves of the notion that sensible and material objects are nothing more than the combination of certain properties, qualities, and attributes, each and all of which may be removed in such a way as to leave an absolute nothing. We rather imagine that, where there are certain attributes in union, there is a certain link which connects them; a basis, or foundation, which supports them; a basis or foundation different from the attributes themselves,—something, which they are not, but upon which they rest. This Something Supports them. This something stands Under them. This something is the Sub-stance, or Under-standing, of objects, as opposed to, or contrasted with, their Attributes. . . . It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that *substance* as used by logicians, has by no means the sense which so often attaches to it in common conversation, viz. that of Matter or Body. On the contrary, it means anything that can be looked upon as the basis of an attribute. A Ghost is a *substance* of which the most important attribute is its Immateriality or Incorporeity. On the other hand, it is an undoubted fact, and one of which the explanation readily suggests itself, that the abstraction of attributes is easy in proportion as the concrete substance is a sensible object, i.e. an object capable of being seen, heard, tasted, smelt, or felt. Terms like Roundness, Roughness, Smoothness, Yellowness, Sweetness, &c., are much more readily suggested by Balls, Guineas, Sugar, &c., than terms like Virtue, Vice, Goodness, Badness, &c., by Deeds and Characters which have to be got at by means of the observation and comparison of numerous different actions, performed at different times, by different agents. Of these, the *substance* itself is more or less of an abstraction.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic.*

What is the whole gist of the alleged inability? . . . Clearly, our inability to conceive any augmentation or diminution of the sum of being, whether specially regarded under its extension, or its protension, i e. as in space or in time, conducts immediately to the principle of the permanence of *substance*. . . . Amid all sensible changes we are convinced that there is something common to all—an imminent reality—which does not change, but is yet the subject of the changes, . . . the permanence of *substance*, amid the alternation of its sensible states.—*Ingleby, An Introduction to Metaphysic.*

(See, also, under Substántive.)

Substántial. *adj.*

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar.—*Bentley.*

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be *substantial.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 483.

If happiness be a *substantial* good,
Not framed of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed.—*Glanville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy.—*Woodward.*

A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul looks down with neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude.—*Addison.*

This useful, charitable, humble employment of

yourselves, is what I recommend to you with greatest earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wise and pious life.—*Law.*

That a state trial so conducted was little better than a judicial murder had been, during the proscription of the Whig party, a fundamental article of the Whig creed. The Tories, on the other hand, though they could not deny that there had been some hard cases, maintained that, on the whole, *substantial* justice had been done.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Such are the principal notices of the Wandering Jew which have appeared. It will be seen at once how wanting they are in all *substantial* evidence which could make us regard the story in any other light than myth. But no myth is wholly without foundation, and there must be some *substantial* verity upon which this vast superstructure of legend has been raised. What this is I am unable to discover.—*Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, The Wandering Jew.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measured days?
Prior, Solomon, i. 497.

The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky, all which are gross falsehoods.—*Watts.*

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 189.

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The merchants and *substantial* citizens cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

Substantiality. *s.* State of real existence; corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter; the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Berkely has evinced no little sagacity in the arguments he adduces to show the difficulties attendant on the ordinary belief, and the obscurity of our ideas of substance, accident, and extension; maintaining that our senses convey to us none but sensible impressions, and do not afford us any proof of the existence or *substantiality* of their objects, and that consequently the existence of an external world, independent of our sensations, may be nothing more than a chimæra.—*Translation of Tenneman's Manual of the History of Philosophy*, p. 344.

Substantially. *adv.* In a substantial manner.

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him all his Father shone
Substantially express'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 139.

The court did not interrogate the prisoner closely, but suffered him to tell his story in his own way. It is therefore reasonable to believe that his narrative is *substantially* true.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having so *substantially* provided for the North, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste and temperate.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. With competent wealth.

Substantialness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness?—*Camden, Remains.*

In degree of *substantialness* next above the Dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Substantials. *s. pl.* Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Substantiate. *v. a.*

1. Make to exist.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Confirm.

After ... the charge of participation in Darnley's murder had been *substantiated* by evidence at least that she did not disprove, and the whole course of which proceedings created a very unfavourable impression both in England and on the Continent, no time was to be lost by those who considered her as the object of their dearest hopes.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iii.

I may add that the position I assign to Hegel is the position claimed by himself; and every word of those very critics, who would lead all into issues absolutely antagonistic, ... will be found thoroughly and completely to *substantiate* this.—*J. H. Stirling, Translation of Schwegler's Handbook of the History of Philosophy*, p. 445: 1868.

Substantive. *adj.*

1. Solid; depending only on itself.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.—*Bacon.*

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious.—*Arbuthnot.*

Substantive. *s.* In *Grammar.* Name of an object founded upon its properties or qualities, rather than upon its relations; names founded upon its relations rather than qualities, being pronouns, and words suggestive of the names of attributes being adjectives.

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives, with a verb between them to keep the peace.—*Dryden.*

All things whatever either exist as the Energies, or Affections of some other thing, or without being the Energies or Affections of some other thing. If they exist as the Energies or Affections of something else, then they are called Attributes. Thus, to think is the attribute of a Man; to be white, of a Swan; to fly, of an Eagle; to be four-footed, of a Horse. If they exist not after this manner, then are they called *substances*. Thus, Man, Swan, Eagle, and Horse, are none of them Attributes, but all *Substances*, because however they may exist in time and place, yet neither of these, nor of anything else, do they exist as Energies or Affections. And thus all things whatsoever being either *Substances* or Attributes, it follows of course that all words, which are significant as Principals, must needs be significant of either the one or the other. If they are significant of Substances, they are called *Substantives*; if of Attributes, they are called Attributes. So that all words whatever, significant as Principals, are either *Substantives* or Attributes.—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar.*

There is not much difficulty in thus forming adjectives; but the purposes of natural history require that we should have *substantives* corresponding to these adjectives; and these cannot be obtained without some extension of the analogies of our language. We cannot in general use adjectives or participles as singular *substantives*. The Happy or the Doomed would, according to good English usage, signify those who are happy and those who are doomed in the plural. Hence we could not speak of a particular scaled animal as The Squamate, and still less could we call any such animal A Squamate, or speak of Squamates in the plural. Some of the forms of our adjectives, however, do admit of this substantive use. Thus we talk of Europeans, Plebeians, Republicans; of Divines and Masculines; of the Ultramontanes; of Merdants and Brilliants; of Abstergents and Emollients; of Mercenaries and Tributaries; of Animals, Manuals, and Officials; of Dissuasives and Motives. We cannot generally use in this way adjectives in 'ous,' nor in 'ate' (though Reprobates is an exception), nor English participles, nor adjectives in which there is no termination imitating the Latin, as Happy, Good. Hence, if we have, for purposes of science, to convert adjectives into *substantives*, we ought to follow the form of examples like these, in which it has already appeared in fact, that such usage, though an innovation at first, may ultimately become a received part of the language.—*Whewell, Novum Organum Renovatum.*

Substantiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Substantive.

The Conference Connexion remains the representative of the Wesleyan ideas; in its gradual independence and growing *substantivencss*, in its conservative spirit in politics, in its doctrines of the new-birth, justification, and assurance, it is following or developing the principles of its founder.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. § i.

Substitute. *v. a.* [Lat. *substitutus*, pass. part. of *substituo*, from *statuo* = I place, set-up; *substitutio, -onis.*] Put in the place of another.

In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him, lest he darken all the flock,
And *substitute* another.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 596.

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others.—*Congreve.*

The expression, 'the law of metallic nature,' may sound strange and harsh to a philosophic ear; but it seems quite as justifiable as some others which are more familiar to him, such as the 'law of vegetable nature,'—'the law of animal nature,' or, indeed, as the 'law of nature in general,' when assigned as the cause of phenomena, in exclusion of agency and power; or when it is *substituted* into the place of these.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. i.

Substitute. *s.* [Fr. *substitut.*]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?—
To him and to his *substitutes*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,
And here upswarm'd them.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And these inferior far beneath me set?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 381.

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him.—*Addison.*

2. It is used likewise for things: (as, 'One medicine is a *substitute* for another').

Substitution. *s.* Act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe
He was the duke, from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chymists imagine to be wanting.—*Bacon.*

Substraction. *s.* Subtraction.

In the *substraction* of my years,
I said with tears,
Ah! now I to the shades below
Must naked go. *Sandys, Sacred Songs*, p. 17.

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *substraction*.—*Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, To the Reader.*

Substratum. *s.* [Lat.] Layer of earth, or any other substance, lying under another.

A half-finished phantom of a *substratum*.—*A. Baxter, On the Soul*, ii. 351: 1737.

Substruction. *s.* Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients called it.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Vaults and *substructions* that serve as foundations to the ponderous mass of buildings which compose the palace.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xli.

There was no want of hands; and every man was labouring for his life: the road was therefore restored, and supported with solid *substructions* below; and in a single day it was made practicable for the cavalry and baggage cattle, which were immediately sent forward, and reached the lower valley in safety, where they were turned out to pasture.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xliii.

Substructure. *s.* Foundation.

A *substructure* of their chronology, geography, and history.—*Harris, On the Fifty-Third Chapter of Isaiah*, p. 16: 1739.

Substylar. *adj.* In *Dialing*, a *substylar* line is a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substilar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Subsultive. *adj.* Bounding; moving by starts.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot: . . . this sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, p. 147.

Subsúltory. *adj.* Spasmodic.

I am levelling this rule against that *subsultory* way of delivery that rises like a storm in one part of the period, and presently sinks into a dead calm that will scarce reach the ear.—*Archbishop Hort, Charge to the Clergy.*

In reality this invaluable merit tends to an excess; and the 'style coupé,' as opposed to the 'style soutenue,' flippancy opposed to solemnity, the *subsultory* to the continuous, these are the two frequent extremities to which the French manner betrays men.—*De Quincey, Works*, vol. x. p. 197.

Subsúltorily. *adv.* In a subsultory manner; in a bounding or springing manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and pliant. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Subsúltus. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine.* Twinging, or involuntary springing, or twitching of the tendons, or arteries, indicative of great weakness and irritability. Scarcely Anglicized the *subsultus* of the tendons being often named *subsultus tendinum*; i.e. the word treated merely as a part of a Latin combination.

Subsúme. *v. n.* Assume a position by consequence.

St. Paul cannot name that word, 'sinners,' but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis, 'of whom I am the chief.'—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 614.

I should rather *subsume* but this does so.—*Chillingworth, Answer to Rushworth's Dialogues.*

Subsúmption. *s.* In *Logic.* Minor proposition. See Sumption.

Subtángent. *s.* In *Geometry.* Line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

Subtartárian. *adj.* Infernal; beneath Tartarus.

The queen assents; and from th' infernal bowers
Invokes the sable *subtartarean* powers,
And those who rule th' inviolable floods,
What mortals name the dread Titanian gods.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, b. xiv. (Rich.)

Subténd. *v. a.* [Lat. *tendo* = I stretch; pass. part. *tensus*; *tensio*, *-onis*.] Be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles the square, which is made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle.—*Sir T. Browne.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line *subtend*
An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines.
Creech.

Subténse. *s.* [Lat. *sub* + *tensus*.] Chord of an arch.

An equal *subtense* . . . subtends an equal periphery. —*Barrow, Mathematical Lectures*, xxii. (Rich.)

Súbterfuge. *s.* [Lat. *subter* = under; *fugio* = I fly; *fuga* = flight; *subterfugio* = I escape, or fly, secretly.] Shift; evasion; trick.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy, and appear in anything that was to his mind.—*Bacon.*

Notwithstanding all their sly *subterfuges* and studied evasions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness.—*Glanville.*

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument.—*Watts.*

Benedict XIII. . . . famous for his inflexible obstinacy in prolonging the schism . . . repeatedly promised to sacrifice his dignity for the sake of union. But there was no *subterfuge* to which this crafty pontiff had not recourse in order to avoid compliance with his word, though importuned, threatened, and even besieged in his palace at Avignon.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Súbterrane. *s.* Subterraneous structure; room under ground. *Rare.*

Josephus mentions vast *subterranes* in some of the hills in the part of Canaan called Galilee, and in Trachonites; and says that they extended far under ground, and consisted of wonderful apartments.—*Bryant, Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, iii. 503.

Subterráneal. *adj.* Subterraneous.

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterraneal* parts by that great conflagration.—*Boyle.*

Subterránean. *adj.* Subterraneous.

The force
Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thundering Ætna, whose combustible
And fuell'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublimed with mineral fury, aid the winds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 230.

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Subterráneous. *adj.* Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown.
Norris.

This '*subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry.—*Addison.*

Subterráneously. *adv.* In a subterraneous manner; after the manner of a mine in war; secretly; imperceptibly.

Preston, intent on carrying all his points, skilfully commenced with the smaller ones. He winded the duke circuitously,—he worked at him *subterraneously.—I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Buckingham's Political Coquetry with the Puritans.*

Subterránity. *s.* [Lat.] Place under ground. *Rare.*

We commonly consider *subterranities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Subterrany. *adj.* [accent doubtful.] Lying under the earth. *Rare.*

Metals are wholly *subterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth and part under.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Subterrany. *s.* [accent doubtful.] That which lies under the earth or below the surface. *Rare.*

In *subterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone and mercury.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Súbtile. *adj.* [Fr. *subtile*; Lat. *subtilis*.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

Mee thinkes, this is a pleasant citie,
The seate is good, and yet not stronge;—
The ayre *subtle* and fine, the people should be wittie
That dwell vnder this climate in so pure a region.
Damon and Pithias, sign. C. ii. b.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retired, like *subtle* smoke dissolved in air.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 722.

Deny Des Cartes his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water.
Prior, Alma, iii. 55.

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum?—*Sir I. Newton, Optics.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Thou only know'st her nature and her powr's;
Her *subtile* form thou only canst define. *Ibid.*

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Ibid.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is destined to sustain.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 136.

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous: (commonly written *subtle*).

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Sir T. Fairfax.*

There met him a woman with the attire of an harlot, and *subtile* of heart.—*Proverbs*, vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contemn:
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 306.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile-witted* and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Súbtilely. *adv.* In a subtile manner.

1. Thinly; not densely.

The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtilly* by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man.—*Bacon.*

In these plasters the stone should not be too *subtilely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtilely.—Boyle.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtilly* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Subtíliate. *v. a.* Make thin; make fine or subtile. *Rare.*

Subtiliáting. *part. adj.* Making thin or fine.

A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Subtiliátion. *s.* Act of making thin. *Rare.*

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.—*Boyle.*

Subtilizátion. *s. Rare.*

1. Process of making anything so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour.

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining can alter these resistances. — *Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

Súbtilize. *v. a.*

1. Make thin; make less gross or coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life.—*Grew.*

2. Refine; spin into useless niceties.

The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common opticks.—*Glanville.*

Súbtilize. *v. n.* Talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Súbtilty. *s.*

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The *subtillies* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its magnity not so well.—*Bacon.*

How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her *subtilty* is such.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtilty* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtility* become vital, then any degree of *subtilty* would produce some degree of life.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtilty* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they.—*Norris.*

2. Nicety; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtilty* of the motion, is little enquired.—*Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtilty.—Boyle.*

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions.—*Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle *subtilties* embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil.
Sir R. Blackmore.

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtilty.*
Sir P. Sidney.

Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtlety.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 92.

Súbtle. *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.]

1. Sly; artful; cunning.

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtle* mother,
To taunt and scorn you?
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 495.

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. —*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I've tumbled past the throw.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.

s. Refined; acute beyond necessity.

Things remote from use, obscure and *subtle*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 192.

It was part of the *subtle* policy of Rome to confer rank and privileges on the youth of the leading families in the nations which she wished to enslave.—*Sir E. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.*

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Cast crowns for rosaries away,
An empire for a cell;
A strict accountant of his beads,
A *subtle* disputant on creeds,
His dotage trifled well:
Yet better had he neither known
A bigot's shrine nor despot's throne.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Urban had all the resolute firmness of Gregory, but firmness less aggressive, and tempered with the wisdom of the serpent. His *subtler* policy was more dangerous, and eventually more fatal, to the Imperial cause, than the more bold and violent oppugnancy of Hildebrand.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. v.

Súbtly. *adv.* In a subtle manner.

1. Slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear while I relate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 207.

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 219.

Subtráct. *v. a.* [Lat. *subtractus*, pass. part. of *subtraho*; *traho* = I draw, drag away. There is no such word in Latin as *substraho*; the vulgarism *substraction* being probably suggested by *distraction*, or some similar word, where the *s* has a wholly different origin.] Withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which by confusion became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over.—*Ray.*

Subtráction. *s.* Taking away, or withdrawal, of anything.

1. In *Arithmetic.* The second rule, or the opposite to addition.

Subtraction being the reverse of addition, it is evident that those quantities which are to be combined with others by the operation of *subtraction*, must be supposed to be affected with signs contrary to what they would have been by the operation of addition; and this amounts to the same thing as changing the signs of the quantities to be subtracted, or conceiving them to be changed, and then combining them with the others by the operation of addition.—*Hind, Elements of Algebra.*

2. In *Law.* See extracts.

Subtraction happens, when any person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws or neglects to perform it.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Súbtrahend. *s.* [Lat. *subtrahendus* = liable to be, capable of being, drawn.] In *Arithmetic.* Part to be subtracted.

In subtracting *a-b* from *a*, it is evident that the remainder will not be affected by increasing the minuend and *subtrahend* by the same quantity.—*Hind, Elements of Algebra.*

Subtríple. *adj.* Containing a third or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subtríplicate. *adj.* Subtriple.

The density of the air is proportionate to its compression, and therefore the centrifugal or expansive force by which its particles endeavour to recede from one another must be in the reciprocal proportion of their distances, or in the direct *subtriplicate* ratio of their densities.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures and Discourses.* (Ord MS.)

Subtútor. *s.* Subordinate tutor; undertutor.

He [bishop Earl] had been his *subtutor*.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Subundátion. *s.* [Lat. *unda* = water: compare *inundation*, the commoner compound.] Flood; deluge.

Banks defensive against *subundation*, called seabanks.—*Huloet*, in voce *Banckes.*

Súburb. *s.* [Lat. *suburbium*, from *urbs* = city, town.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs*?—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city?—*Bacon, Considerations touching War with Spain.*

London . . . was certainly by far the greatest city in England. There have been different estimates of its population, some of which are extravagant; but I think it could hardly have contained less than thirty or forty thousand souls within its walls; and the *suburbs* were very populous.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

2. Confines; outpart in general.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the smoothed plank
The *suburb* of their strawbuilt citadel,
Expatiate, and confer their state affairs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 773.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrows.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Subúrban. *adj.* [Lat. *suburbanus.*] Inhabiting a suburb.

Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits
City or *suburban*, studious walks and shades.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 241.

Among the *suburban* residences of our kings, that which stood at Greenwich had long held a distinguished place.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Súburbed. *adj.* Bordering upon a suburb; having a suburb on its outpart.

The first place which here offereth itself to sight is Bottreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the north sea, and *suburbed* with a poor market town.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Subúrbial. *adj.* Suburban; suburbian.

Moor-ditch, a part of the ditch surrounding the city of London, between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate, [formerly] opened to an unwholesome and impassable morass, and consequently [was] not frequented by the citizens, like other *suburbial* fields which were remarkably pleasant.—*Warton, Notes on Shakspeare.*

Subúrbian. *adj.* Suburban; suburbial: (the former is the *commonest*, as well as the most *correct*, term of the three).

Poor clinches the *suburbian* Muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 83.

Suburbicárian. *adj.* [Lat. *suburbicarius.*] Term applied to those provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. *Rare.*

The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Subúrbicary. *adj.* Suburbicarian. *Rare.*

The bishop of Rome was over his *suburbicarie* churches.—*Bishop Hall, Noah's Dove.* (Ord MS.)

Subvéne. *v. n.* Give assistance; co-operate.

Under a common and unequal providence, religion cannot subsist without the doctrine of a future state; for religion implying a just distribution of reward and punishment, which under such a providence is not dispensed, a future state must needs *subvene*, to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin.—*Bishop Warburton, Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, letter iv. (Rich.)

Subventáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *subventaneus*; *ventus* = wind.] Addle; windy. *Rare.*

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Subvéntion. *s.* [Lat. *ventus*, pass. part. of *venio* = I come; *ventio, -onis.*] Act of coming under; act of supporting; aid.

The manner in which our Saviour is said to have been carried up, was, by the *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground, and mounting with him gradually carried him out of his Apostles' sight.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible.*

How ready was he always in helpe and *subvention* to the oppressed.—*Times' Storehouse*, 150. (Ord MS.)

Subvérse. *v. a.* [Lat. *subversus*, pass. part. of *verto* = I turn; *-onis.*] Subvert; overthrow.

Returning back, those goodly rowmes, which erst
She saw so rich and royally array'd,
Now vanisht utterly and cleane *subverst*
She found, and all their glory quite decay'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 42.

Empires *subversed*, when ruling fate has struck
The unalterable hour.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Subvérsion. *s.* Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve.—*Rogers.*

Subvérsive. *adj.* Having tendency to overturn: (with *of*).

Lying is a vice *subversive of* the very ends and design of conversation.—*Rogers.*

Subvért. *v. a.* [Lat. *subverto* (*verto* = I turn); pass. part. *subversus*; *subversio -onis.*]

1. Overthrow; overturn; destroy; turn upside down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 567.

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge.—*Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The government which had sprung from the Revolution might, at least since the battle of the Boyne and the flight of James from Ireland, be fairly called a settled government, and ought therefore to be passively obeyed till it should be *subverted* by another revolution and succeeded by another settled government.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

2. Corrupt; confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose but to the *subverting* of the hearers.—2 *Timothy*, ii. 14.

Subvérter. *s.* One who, that which, subverts; overthrower; destroyer; one who casts down; one who upsets.

O traitor! worse than Sinon was to Troy;
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne!
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 500.

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *subverters* of souls.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Subwórker. *s.* Underworker; subordinate helper. *A hybrid and rare word.*

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin.—*South, Sermons.*

Succedáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *succedaneus.*] Supplying the place of something else.

Nor is Ætius perhaps too strictly to be observed, when he prescribeth the stones of the otter as *succedaneous* unto castoreum.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor.—*Boyle.*

Succedáneum. *s.* [Lat.] That which is put to serve for something else.

They did not need a *succedaneum* to that inward conscious persuasion.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, i. 75.

Succeéd. *v. n.* [Lat. *succedo*; Fr. *succeder.*]

1. Follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear,
My soul hath her consent so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Who of all ages to *succeed* but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My head? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 73.

2. Come into the place of one who has quitted or died.

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 534.

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the eldest to a double portion.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief.
Dryden.

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation of the most innocent.—*Id.*

While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,
Burnt-off rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 345.

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan.—*Locke.*

3. Obtain one's wish; terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing.—*Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing: and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *succeeded*.—*Id.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;
Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail:
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

4. Terminate according to wish; have a good effect.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to thee.—*Tobit*, iv. 6.

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the severity of the Roman language: Spenser endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English.—*Dryden.*

5. Go under cover. *Latinism.*

Will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, v. 7.

Succeéd. *v. a.*

1. Follow; be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and came in with thorns and briars.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Prosper; make successful. *Rare.*

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high raised Jove from his dark prison freed,
(Those weights took off that on his planet hung),
Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxcii.

Succeed my wish, and second my design,
The fairest, Deiopeia, shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 110.

God was pleased to *succeed* their endeavours.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Sermons*, p. 14.

Succeéder. *s.* One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Now this great *succeeder* all repairs,
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeeders*, they yet would find it out.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *succeeders*, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as presumption.—*Boyle.*

Succeéding. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who, that which, succeeds.

Lest confidence
Of my success with Eve in Paradise
Deceive ye to persuasion over sure
Of like *succeeding* here.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 140.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

2. Consequence; results. *Obsolete.*

Is it not a language which I speak?—A most harsh one; and not to be understood without bloody *succeeding*.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

Succéntor. *s.* [Lat. *succino*; *cano* = I sing; *cantor* = singer.] Under singer; subordinate to the Precentor.

Mr. Walker was made *succentor* of the Catholic Church of Salisbury.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, i. 69. (Ord MS.)

Succéss. *s.* [Fr. *succès*; Lat. *successus*.]

1. Termination of any affair, happy or unhappy.

For good *success* of his hands he asketh ability to do of him that is most unable to do anything.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiii. 19.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *success*
The tempter stood.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 1.

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counsel or instruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *success*, her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confess
They've strove for ruin long without *success*.
Garth.

Gas sulphuris may be given with *success* in any disease of the lungs.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Succession. *Obsolete.*

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained.
Spenser.

Succéssful. *adj.* Prosperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a loug and *successful* imposture, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites.—*South, Sermons.*

He observed the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful senates and *successful* war. *Dryden.*

This is the most proper and most *successful* season to meet and attack the advancing enemy.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

The early hunter
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

Succéssfully. *adv.* In a successful manner; prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *successfully*.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays *successfully*, or so as to imprint the species with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty.—*Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* proposed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A reformation *successfully* carried on in this great town, would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom.—*Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *successfully*, suppresseth it.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Succéssfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by successful; happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises.—*Hammond.*

Succéssion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *successio, -onis.*]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the bishops of Rome, saith in all this order of *succession* of bishops there is not one found a Donatist.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *succession*.—*Locke.*

Let a cannon bullet pass through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike successively the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first, and another after, and so in *succession*.—*Id.*

Of all truths relating to phenomena, the most valuable to us are those which relate to the order of their *succession*. On a knowledge of these is founded every reasonable anticipation of future facts, and whatever power we possess of influencing those facts to our advantage.... Though the laws of number and space are important elements in the ascertainment of uniformities of *succession*, they can do nothing towards it when taken by themselves. They can only be made instrumental to that purpose when we combine with them additional premisses, expressive of uniformities of *succession* already known. By taking, for instance, as premisses these propositions, that bodies acted upon by an instantaneous force move with uniform velocity in straight lines; that bodies acted upon by a continuous force move with accelerated velocity in straight lines; and that bodies acted upon by two forces in different directions move in the diagonal of a parallelogram, whose sides represent the direction and quantity of those forces; we may by combining these truths with propositions relating to the properties of straight lines and of parallelograms, (as that a triangle is half of a parallelogram of the same base and altitude,) deduce another important uniformity of *succession*, viz. that a body moving round a centre of force describes areas proportional to the times. But unless there had been laws of *succession* in our premisses, there could have been no truths of *succession* in our conclusions. A similar remark might be extended to every other class of phenomena really peculiar; and, had it been attended to, would have prevented many chimerical attempts at demonstrations of the indemonstrable, and explanations which do not explain.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. v. § 1.

How do we determine objective change? This means, how do we distinguish between co-existence and *succession*, since in apprehension all our representations are successive? Simply by regarding the indifference in order of *succession* of two states in one case, and the persistence in the order of *succession* in another case.—*Ingleby, An Introduction to Metaphysic*, § 130.

2. Series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a war with Holland; but most by two *successions* of inactive princes.—*Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strongest attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *successions*, until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies depend.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Lineage; order of descendants.

Cassibelan ...
And his *succession* granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds, which by thee lately
Is left untender'd. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

A long *succession* must ensue;
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 331.

4. Power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

The dispensing power of the popes was exerted in several cases of a temporal nature, particularly in the legitimation of children, for purposes even of *succession*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Succéssional. *adj.* Following in, making good, a succession.

In the preceding account I have used the term 'permanent' for those teeth which remain in use throughout the animal's life or, if they fall out (as do the rudimentary canines and the premolars of the Macropodidæ), do not give place to *successional* teeth; and I have therefore assumed that the milk or temporary dentition of the typical diphyodont mammals is represented in the marsupials only by the deciduous molars. It may be held, on the other hand, that the large majority of the teeth of the Marsupials are the homologues of the milk or first teeth of the diphyodonts, and that it is the permanent or second dentition which is so feebly represented by the four *successional* premolars.—*W. H. Flower, On the Development and Succession of Teeth in the Marsupialia, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, May 9, 1867.

Succéssive. *adj.*

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,
And each *successive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise.
Daniel.

God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 614.

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one single act of duration present to all the *successive* portions of time, and all successively existing in them.—*South, Sermons.*

Send the *successive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

Perdiccas ... directed that the assault should proceed. It was carried on with great vigour the whole day long by *successive* divisions which relieved one another.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvii.

Nevertheless these changes seem hitherto to have produced no discontent; whether it were that a people neither commercial nor enlightened did not readily perceive their tendency; or, as has been ingeniously conjectured, that these *successive* diminutions of the standard are nearly counterbalanced by an augmentation in the value of silver, occasioned by the drain of money.—*Ibid.* pt. ii. ch. ii.

2. Inherited by succession. *Rare.*

Countrymen,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i, 1.

The empire being elective, and not *successive*, the emperors in being made profit of their own times.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Succéssively. *adv.* In a successive manner; in succession; in uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,
All which *successively* by turns did reign.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age?
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

That king left only by six wives three children, who reigned *successively*, and died childless.—*Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,
The sight of things *successively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast;
And of all times doth but one instant make.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent at once: it must needs be made gradually and *successively*, both as to place and time, seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in more places than one.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers; a kind of inheritance *successively* conveyed to us by the primitive saints from the apostles themselves.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Succéssiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Successive; state of being successive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion.—*Sir M. Hale.*

This perpetual and latent kind of memory may be termed a sense of *successiveness*: and must be considered as an internal sense by which we perceive ourselves existing in time, much in the same way as by our external and muscular sense we perceive ourselves existing in space. And both our internal thoughts and feelings, and the events which take place around us, are apprehended as objects of this internal sense, and thus as taking place in time. . . . And thus, this sense of *successiveness*, like the muscular sense with which we have compared it, implies activity of the mind itself, and is not a sense passively receiving impressions.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. p. 142: 1858.

Succéssless. *adj.* Wanting, deficient in, failing of, success; unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless* as the first.—*Heylin.*

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,
Best temper'd steel, *successless* proved in field.
A. Philips.

Passion unpitied, and *successless* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison, Cato.*

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 73.

Succésslessly. *adv.* In a successless manner; without success.

The Gospel having been preached through all the cities of Judea *successlessly*, the apostles turn to the Gentiles.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. iii. p. 121.

Succéssor. *s.* [Lat.; in the previous editions it is entered as *súccessor*, with the remark that 'this is sometimes pronounced *succéssor*, with the accent in the middle;' evidently showing that the accent thrown back was the accent favoured by Johnson. It is certain that no one who said *súccessor* could be charged with vulgarity; inasmuch as the throwing back of the accent as far as possible has always passed for a refinement in language rather than aught else. Perhaps, however, it is carried too far. *Conféssor* and *proféssor*, the words most like the one under notice, are, beyond doubt, sounded with the accent on the second syllable, by a decided majority of both the critical and the uncritical.] One that follows in the place or character of another: (correlative to *prcdecessor.*)

The king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and already acceptation of the inconstant people, as *successor* of his father's crown.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlvi. 1.

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *successor* to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, the *successor* of the apostles in this office.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

The surly savage offspring disappear,
And curse the bright *successor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense.
Dryden.

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same. *Tate.*

The descendants of Alexander's *successors* cultivated navigation in some lesser degree.—*Arbuthnot.*

Benedict the Fourteenth, the best and wisest of the two hundred and fifty *successors* of St. Peter, was no more.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

It must come down from the *successors* of St. Peter himself in unbroken succession. The whole clergy must have a perpetual, indefeasible sanctity of the same antiquity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vi. ch. iv.

Súccessory. *adj.* Following the line of succession.

It is manifest, dignities which were but the bare names of personal offices, to have at length become hereditary and *successory*.—*Time's Store House.* (Ord MS.)

Succínct. *adj.* [Fr. *succinctus*, past. part. of *succingo* (*sub* + *cingo* = I gird).]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 643.

His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist,
Forth rushed the swain.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiv. 83.

Four knaves in garbs *succinct*, a trusty band;
Caps on their heads, and halberts in their hand.
Id., Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succinct* stile is that where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss manifest.—*B. Jonson.*

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon.
Lord Roscommon.

Succínctly. *adv.* In a succinct manner, generally applied to style either of writing or speaking; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *succinctly* with a few reflections that most readily occur.—*Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can show me wit
As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* writ.
Lord Roscommon.

Succínctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Succinct; brevity; conciseness.

We have designed this in such a method, as that . . . the *succinctness* and brevity thereof may not make it the more obscure.—*Hartlib, Translation of Comenius*, p. 44: 1642.

Brevity and *succinctness* of speech is that, which in philosophy, or speculation, we call maxim and first principle.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 129.

Succínic. *adj.* [Lat. *succinum* = amber.] In *Chemistry.* Acid from amber so called, its salts being *succinates.*

Succinic acid is obtained by distilling coarsely pounded amber in a retort by itself, with a heat gradually raised, or mixed with one-twelfth of its weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with half its weight of water. The acid which sublimes is to be dissolved in hot water, to be saturated with potassa or soda, boiled with bone-black, to remove the foul empyreumatic oily matter, filtered, and precipitated by nitrate of lead, to convert it into an insoluble *succinate*; which being washed is to be decomposed by the equivalent quantity of sulphuric acid. Pure *succinic* acid forms transparent prisms. The *succinate* of ammonia is an excellent reagent for detecting and separating iron.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Succision. *s.* [Lat. *succido* = I cut down; pass. part. *succisus; succisio, -onis.*] Cutting down. *Rare.*

Upon waste brought and assigned in the *succision* of trees, the justification is, that they were overthrown by wind.—*Bacon.* (Ord MS.)

Succlamátion. *s.* [Lat. *clamo* = I call out; *clamatio, -onis.*] ? Quiet exhortation; suggestion.

Why may we not also, by some such *succlamations* as these, call off young men to the better side, by using some things spoken by poets, after the same manner.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, pt. iii. p. 412: (Ord MS.)

Súccory. *s.* Chicory (of which it is another form).

A garden-salad was the third supply,
Of endive, radishes, and *succory*. *Dryden,*
Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*.—*Wiseman, Surgery, Tumours.*

In a small number of species of this order, nutritive matter is collected in sufficient abundance to render them worthy of notice as esculents. The most important in that way are Cardoons . . . Artichokes . . . Scorzonera, and Salsafy. . . . Endive, the blanched leaves of Cichorium Endivia; *Succory*, . . . prepared of Cichorium Intybus; and, above all, lettuces and Jerusalem artichokes; the former, the leaves of Lactuca sativa, the latter, the tubers of Helianthus tuberosus.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Used *adjectivally.*

To detect the adulteration, sprinkle the suspected article upon the surface of some water in a jar or tumbler: if genuine coffee, it remains for a long time floating, scarcely tinging the water, and appearing greasy or not easily wetted; whereas, if *succory* powder be present, it communicates a deep reddish-brown tint to the water, and portions of it soon sink to the bottom.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Súccour. *v. a.* [Fr. *secourir*; Lat. *succurro*; from *curro* = I run.] Help; assist in difficulty or distress; relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy.
Spenser.

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured* them in their adversity.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Súccour. *s.* [Fr. *secours.*]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.

My father,
Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
And faints for *succour*. *Id., As you like it*, ii. 4.

2. Person or thing that brings help.

Fear is nothing else but a betraying of the *succours* which reason offereth.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvii. 12.

Our watchful general had discern'd from far
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxiii.

Súccourable. *adj.* Helpful; helping. *Rare.*

If the physition be not verie answerable in liking to the patient, perceiving him not so *succourable* as hee desireth or would have such a physition, shall never proceed successfully. — *Time's Storehouse*, 780–2.

The goodness of God, which is very *succourable*, serveth for feet and wings to his servants that are wrongfully traduced.—*Cleaver, Proverbs*, p. 434. (Ord MS.)

Súccourer. *s.* Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many, and of myself also.—*Romans*, xvi. 2.

Súccourless. *adj.* Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Leave them slaves, and *succourless*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Súccuba. *s.* [Lat. *sub* = under + *cumbo* = I lie down; pret. *cubui.* In classical Latin the form for the masculine and feminine was *succuba*, hence the inaccuracy of the form in the extract from Warburton.] Female demon or fiend; one who submits to another in the way of sexual connexion.

His ancient grandame,
Though seeming in shape a woman naturall,
Was a feend of the kind that *succubæ* some call.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 329.

One of their own fables is here mythologized and explained, Of a church-yard carcass raised and set a strutting by the inflation of some hellish *succubus* within. — *Bishop Warburton, Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles*, p. 63.

Súcculence. *s.* Juiciness.

Súcculency. *s.* Succulence.

The *succulency* of the nerves, in a healthy man, depends upon the goodness and due quantity of the blood that enters the vessels of the brain.—*Kinneir, Essay on the Nerves*, p. 55: 1739.

Súcculent. *adj.* Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent* moisture, which is not apt to exhale.—*Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with *succulent* herbage and nourishing grass upon which most beasts feed.—*Dr. H. More.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some *succulent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 179.

Succúmb. *v. n.* [Lat. *succumbo* = lie down. The word is noted by Johnson as 'not in use except among the Scotch,' Todd, *more suo*, contradicting him. At present the word is *common.*] Yield; lie down under.

To their wills we must *succumb*,
'Quocunque trahunt,' 'tis our doom.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 459.

Wisdom *succumbing* under the bauble of folly.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, iii. 146.

Our fortitude is our best resource, as within us; it may give way to an irresistible torrent, it may bend under the weight of malignancy and opposition, yet not *succumb*.—*Philosophical Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 259: 1751.

Thinking, as I do, that Popery is everywhere *succumbing* under the general diffusion of knowledge. —*Bishop Watson, Charge in* 1805, p. 40.

The Gauls had fruitlessly struggled for eight years against Cæsar; and the gallant Vercingetorix, who in the last year of the war had roused all his countrymen to insurrection, who had cut off Roman detachments, and brought Cæsar himself to the extreme of peril at Alesia, he too had finally *succumbed*, had been led captive in Cæsar's triumph, and had then been butchered in cold blood in a Roman dungeon. — *Sir E. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, The Victory of Arminius.*

Succussátion. *s.* [L.Lat. *succussatio, -onis*; the English *jog-trot* is its equivalent in sense, i.e. so far as the shaking or jogging motion of the trot enters in the meaning of the words.] Trotting; trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether pace or trot,
That is to say, whether tolutation,
As they do term 't, or *succussation*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 45.

Succússion. *s.* [Lat. *succussio, -onis*; compare Percussion, a *commoner* compound; *cutio* = I strike; pass. part. *cussus*.] Shaking.

a. Generally.

When any of that risible species were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, he gave such patients over.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

b. In *Medicine.*

Succussion of the trunk of the body was mentioned by Hippocrates in several parts of his works, and was employed by him to ascertain the presence of purulent and other fluids in the cavities of the chest. . . . Laennec first clearly demonstrated the conditions upon which the evidence furnished by *succussion* depends, and since his time this mode of investigating diseases of the chest has been resorted to whenever they have been supposed to have been attended by effusion of fluid into the thoracic cavities. It is chiefly in pneumothorax that *succussion* produces the sound of fluctuation in the pleural cavity, for it is necessary to the production of this sound that, along with the fluid, more or less air should also be present. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Such. *adj.* [A.S. *swilc*, from *swa* = so + *lic* = like. Which is a similar compound, *hvi* + *lic*; also *thilk* (provincial) *þy* + *lic*.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind: (with *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, '*such* a power *as* a king's;' '*such* a gift *as* a kingdom').

Can we find *such* a one *as* this, in whom the spirit of God is?—*Genesis*, xli. 38.

The works of the flesh are manifest, which are . . . drunkenness, revellings, and *such* like.—*Galatians*, v. 19.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfumed one. —*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from preaching of the gospel, as have through infirmity fallen.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Such another idol was Manah, worshipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or stone.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, singly considered, may be distributed into *such as* enjoin piety towards God, or *such as* require the good government of ourselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *such*
The savage Scythian.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 586.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of a man: *such* an one, who has the public administration, acts like the representative of his Maker.—*Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such as* I can send.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

2. The same that: (with *as*.)

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time *as* Barbarossa, with Solyman's great fleet, landed in Africk.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised, like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 520.

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine Nature. —*South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*.
Dryden.

4. Manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* a place.—1 *Samuel*, xxi. 2.

I saw him yesterday, or *such* a day,
With *such* and *such*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fair flesh.
Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arrived.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *such* a place, within three hours' march of Berwick.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

That which doth constitute any thing in its being, and distinguish it from all other things, is called the form or essence of *such* a thing.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow. —*South, Sermons.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such* a particular person, without election of those ideas before mentioned, have been reproached for that omission.—*Dryden.*

Suck. *v. a.* [Lat. *sugo*; pass. part. *suctus*; *suctio, -onis*; A.S. *sucan*; N.Fr. *succer*.]

1. Draw by making a rarefaction of the air.

2. Draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment . . . thou shalt even drink it, and *suck* it out.—*Ezekiel*, xxiii. 34.

We 'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

3. Draw the teat of a female.

Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more sought the breast,
Like dropsy folk still drink to be athirst.
Sir P. Sidney.

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *suck* her so long that her milk may go through them.—*Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty.—*Id.*

4. Draw with the milk.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'dst* it from me;
But own thy pride thyself.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

5. Empty by sucking.

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy seed.
Dryden.

6. Draw or drain.

I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weazel *sucks* eggs.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 5.

Pumping hath tired our men;
Seas into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools *suck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire.
Dryden.

He advised the Jew to remember that all the wealth he had acquired by *sucking* the blood of his miserable victims had but swelled him like a bloated spider, which might be overlooked while he kept in a corner, but would be crushed if it ventured into the light.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. viii.

Suck. *v. n.*

1. Draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs on the least defects in *sucking*, pumps are constantly requiring.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to *suck*. —*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

3. Draw; imbibe.

The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw less.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Suck. *s.*

1. Act of sucking.

I hoped, from the descent of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver.—*Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *suck* the disposition of the nurses.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

Those first unpolish'd matrons, big and bold,
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantick mold.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 12.

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*.— *Ray.*

3. Small draught.

No bouse? nor no tobacco?—Not a *suck*, sir;
Nor the remainder of a single can
Left by a drunken porter, all night palled too;
Not the dropping of the tap for
Your morning's draught, sir.—
'Tis verity, I assure you.
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1

Súcker. *s.* One who, that which, sucks.

1. Anything that draws, especially in pumps and other mechanical contrivances.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more smoothly.— *Boyle.*

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forcers, or something equivalent thereunto.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground.—*Grew, Museum.*

2. Pipe through which anything is sucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump;
So they, but chearful, unfatigued, still move
The draining *sucker*. *Philips.*

Súcker. *s.* [from Lat. *surculus* = shoot.]

The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body doth make trees grow high.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a mighty tree.—*Ray.*

Súcket. *s.* Sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Here are *suckets* and sweet dishes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea Voyage.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose *suckets* are moist alchimy;
The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Súcking. *part. adj.* Applied to animals at the breast, teat, or udder.

I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

Have I begotten them that thou shouldest say unto me, Carry them in thy bosom, as a nursing father beareth the *sucking* child?—*Numbers*, xi. 12.

Súcking-bóttle. *s.* Bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will say children join these general abstract speculations with their *suckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity.— *Locke.*

Súcking-fish. *s.* In *Ichthyology.* Fish of the genus Remora. See second extract.

For two days I continued my course to the southward, upon my novel conveyance, during which I had nothing to eat except a few small barnacles, and some parasitical vermin, peculiar to the animal, which I discovered under his fins. I also found a small 'remora,' or *sucking-fish*, near his tail; but when I put it to my mouth, it fixed itself so firmly on both my lips that I thought they were sealed for ever. No force could detach it, and there it hung like a padlock for many hours, to my great mortification and annoyance; but at last it died, from being so long out of water; and when it dropped off, I devoured it.—*Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, Huckaback.*

The fish . . . called *sucking-fish* is rather a sticking fish, since it attaches itself to other fishes, or to the bottoms of vessels, for protection or conveyance, not for drawing anything therefrom by the act of suction. The fish is recognised by the flat oval adhesive disc on the top of the head. It is a comparatively small species, of the subbrachial division of the malacopterygians, in the Cuvierian system; it was called remora by the ancients, in reference to

its influence—exaggerated in their narrations—in retarding the course of the vessel to which it had attached itself.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Súckle. *v. a.* Nurse at the breast.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 3.

She nurses me up and *suckles* me.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Two thriving calves she *suckles* twice a-day.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 41.

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *suckled* by a wolf.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Great numbers of women, many of them leading, carrying, *suckling* their infants, covered all the roads which led to the place of embarkation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Súckle. *s.* Teat; dug. *Rare.*

The body of this fish [the manatee or cowfish] is three yards long, and one broad, thick-skinned, without scales, narrow towards the tail which is nervous, slow in swimming, wanting fins; in place whereof, she is aided with two paps, which are not only *suckles*, but serve for stilts to creep ashore upon.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 26.

Súckling. *s.* Young creature yet fed by the teat.

A *suckling* yet,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 115.

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *sucklings* of milk.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Súction. *s.* Act of sucking.

Sounds exteriour and interiour may be made by *suction*, as by emission of the breath.—*Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the air, and what was cast out of it, weighed ten pounds.—*Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child.—*Arbuthnot.*

Suctórious. *adj.* In *Zoology.* Formed for sucking.

The larvæ of Dytisci fixing themselves by their *suctorious* mandibles to the body of fish, doubtless destroy an infinite number of the young fry of our ponds.—*Kirby and Spence, Entomology*, vol. i. p. 167. (Ord MS.)

Sud. *s.* [from the root of *seethe, sodden*; generally plural; there seems no reason, however, against saying a *sud* (as, 'it was worked up in a *sud*'), as well as a *lather*.] Soap and water worked up into bubbles and vesicles.

Be in the suds. Be in a difficulty.

Will ye forsake me now and leave me *i' the suds?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase.

Súdatory. *s.* Hothouse; sweating-bath.

Shyraz is... defended by nature, enriched by trade, and by art made lovely; the vineyards, gardens, cypresses, *sudatories*, and temples, ravishing the eye and smell, so as in every part she appears delightful and beautiful.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 128.

Súdden. *adj.* [N.Fr. *subitaine*; Lat. *subitaneus, subitus.*]

1. Happening without previous notice.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden.*
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

There was never anything so *sudden* but Cæsar's Thrasonical brag of I came, saw, and overcame.—*Id., As you like it*, v. 2.

His death may be *sudden* to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. *Rare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Used *adverbially.*

Herbs of every leaf, that *sudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 317.

Súdden. *s.* Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *Obsolete.*

Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at *suddains* and surprisals, rather than pamper them.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

On, upon, or *of, a sudden.* Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the sudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 4.

How art thou lost, how *on a sudden* lost!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 900.

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy *of a sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Súddenly. *adv.*

1. In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your argosies
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion.—*Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *suddenly* draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxv.

She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enclose,
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose.
Id., To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 102.

2. Without premeditation.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without invention *suddenly.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Súddenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sudden; state of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At *suddenness* of that unwary sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood.
Spenser.

He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most advantage, that he might overtake the English.—*Id.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which, once breaking bounds, overflows a country, with that *suddenness* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sudoríferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.] In *Anatomy.* Containing, producing, or secreting sweat.

The sweat is secreted by the minute spiral follicles, or *sudoriferous* canals, discovered by Puskinje and Breschet, which are distributed over the whole surface of the skin.—*Translation by Baly of Müller's Elements of Physiology.*

Sudorífic. *adj.* [Fr. *sudorifique.*] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water.—*Bacon.*

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or watery evaporations, brings it into a morbid state.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sudorífic. *s.* Medicine provoking sweat.

As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

Súdorous. *adj.* [Lat. *sudor* = sweat.] Consisting of sweat.

Beside the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sue. *v. a.* [Fr. *suivre* = follow.]

1. Prosecute by law.

If any man will *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.—*Matthew*, v. 40.

2. Gain by legal procedure.

I am denied to *sue* my livery here,
And yet my letters patent give me leave.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 3.

3. Follow; ensue.

Lechery that *sueth* alwaye gluttony.—*Liber Festivalis*, fol. 5.

4. In *Falconry.* Clean the beak, as a hawk.

Sue. *v. n.* Beg; entreat; petition.

If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,
At thy command lo all these mountains be.
Spenser.

When maidens *sue*,
Men give like gods.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

We were not born to *sue*, but to command.
Id., Richard II. i. 1.

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *suing* unto him for peace.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

For this, this only favour let me *sue*,
If pity can to conquer'd foes be due;
Refuse it not; but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1303.

Despise not then, that in our hands we bear
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of prayer.
Ibid. vii. 325.

'Twill never be too late,
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror.
Addison, Cato.

The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now falt'ring *sued*, and threat'ning now did rave.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sue. *v. a.* Obtain by petition or entreaty: (with *out*).

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing out* a pardon for them in the court of heaven.—*Calamy.*

Súer. *s.* One who seeks to obtain by entreaty; suitor.

The woman perceiving by the slowness of his pace, that he rather seemed to be a *suer* than a pursuer of her, replied to his words.—*Lord, History of the Banians*, p. 21: 1630.

Súet. *s.* [N.Fr. *sieu*; Lat. *sevum.*] Hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to escaroticks.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Súety. *adj.* Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suety* substance, it is called steatoma.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Suffect. *v. a.* [Lat. *suffectus*, pass. part. of *sufficio* = supply, suffice.] Substitute. *Rare.*

The question was of *suffecting* Amadeus duke of Savoy, a married man, in the roome of Eugenius.—*Bishop Hall.* (Ord MS.)

Súffer. *v. a.* [Fr. *souffrir*; Lat. *sub* = under + *fero* = I bear.]

1. Bear; undergo; feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.—*Proverbs*, xix. 19.

A certain woman . . . *suffered* many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had.—*Mark*, v. 26.

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heaven
Thus trampled, thus expell'd to *suffer* here
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse,
By my advice; since fate inevitable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To *suffer*, as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 194.

Obedience imposed,
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death.
Ibid. xii. 397.

The broad vessels, however, which were probably built after the Indian fashion, *suffered* no damage though they were whirled round by the eddies.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

2. Endure; support; not sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 147.

3. Allow; permit; not hinder.

Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him.—*Leviticus*, xix. 17.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home.
Shakespear, Two Gentleman of Verona, i. 3.

Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being *suffered* with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cried.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

My duty cannot *suffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands.
Id., King Lear, iii. 4.

I *suffer* them to enter and possess.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 623.

He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child.—*Locke.*

4. Pass through; be affected by; be acted upon.

Naked to the air,
That now must *suffer* change.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 212.

Súffer. *v. n.*

1. Undergo pain or inconvenience.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast, arming to overcome
By *suffering*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 373.

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them.—*Locke.*

2. Undergo punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

How great were then our Charles's woes, who thus
Was forced to *suffer* for himself and us!

He, toss'd by fate, and hurried up and down,
Heir to his father's sorrows and his crown.
Dryden, Astrea Redux, 49.

3. Be injured.

Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weakness by the diseases or decays of those that manage them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Súfferable. *adj.* Capable of being endured; (the negative compound Insufferable *commoner*; Tolerable being the current word in this sense).

Thy rages be
Now no more *sufferable.* *Chapman.*

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Súfferably. *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured: (Insufferably *commoner*).

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

Súfferance. *s.* [Fr. *souffrance.*]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance.*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta may shew.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought t' have slain her in his fierce despight;
But, hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise,
He staid his hand. *Spenser.*

He hath given excellent *sufferance*, and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Nor was his *sufferance* of other kinds less exemplary than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend.
Otway, The Orphan.

3. Toleration; permission; not hinderance.

Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end.
Spenser.

In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories, not in any sumptuous or stately manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastial Polity.*

Some villains of my court
Are of consent and *sufferance* in this.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 2.

Both glorying to have 'scaped the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
Not by the *suff'rance* of supernal power.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 239.

Súfferer. *s.* One who suffers.

1. One who suffers or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here:
From other hands we need not much to fear.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1524.

He when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects' crimes.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 89.

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers.*—*Id.*

Often these unhappy *sufferers* expire for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

Súffering. *verbal abs.* Pain suffered.

I . . . now rejoice in my *sufferings* for you.—*Colossians*, i. 24.

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts.—*Addison.*

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings!*
Id., Cato.

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the *sufferings* of good men in this world, will be fully justified.—*Nelson.*

They who inspire it most are fortunate,
As I am now; but those who feel it most
Are happier still, after long *sufferings*,
As I shall soon become.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

It is said, and may but too easily be believed, that the *sufferings* of the fugitives were terrible. How many old men, how many women with babes in their arms, sank down and slept their last sleep in the snow; how many, having crawled, spent with toil and hunger, into nooks among the precipices, died in those dark holes, and were picked to the bone by the mountain ravens, can never be known.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

It would be bold to say how much the Crusades, at such a time, enhanced the mass of human *suffering.*—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. vi.

Súfferingly. *adv.* As one who suffers; with pain.

An ὑλοπάθεια, or an affect or moving *sufferingly* to become matter.—*Cabalistical Dialogue*, p. 8: 1682.

Suffice. *v. n.* [Lat. *sufficio.*] Be enough; be sufficient; be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are good.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

I wonder by what dower,
Or patent, you had power
From all to rape a judgment. Let't *suffice*,
Had you been modest, y'ad been granted wise.
Feltham, Ode to Ben Jonson.

To recount almighty works
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend?
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 112.

The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough.—*Locke.*

He lived in such temperance as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also.—*Pope.*

Suffice. *v. a.*

1. Afford; supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant.—*Bacon.*

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,
Shall share my morning song and evening vows.
Dryden.

The pow'r appeased, with winds *sufficed* the sail;
The bellying canvass strutted with the gale.
Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 653.

2. Satisfy; be equal to want or demand.

O ye house of Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations.—*Ezekiel*, xliv. 6.

He reached her parched corn, and she did eat, and was *sufficed*, and left.—*Ruth*, ii. 14.

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 620.

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire.
Ibid. i. 147.

When the herd *sufficed*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the forest lair.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 554.

Sufficiency. *s.*

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted.—*Boyle.*

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*, as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he asserted.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Swift expresses similar opinions as to the *sufficiency* of unaided common sense for conducting the affairs of civil government.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

2. Qualification for any purpose.

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Competence; enough; supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sufficient. *adj.*

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.—*Matthew*, vi. 34.

Heaven yet retains
Number *sufficient* to possess her realms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 147.

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries.—*Locke.*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat.—*Addison.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Qualified for anything by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient.*—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Sufficiently. *adv.* In a sufficient manner; to a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What think'st thou then of me, and this my state?
Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 403.

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them; and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them.—*Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all light and peace; can any words *sufficiently* express the littleness of every thing else?—*Law.*

Suffisance. *s.* [Fr.] Excess; plenty. *Obsolete.*

There him rests in riotous *suffisance*
Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

Suffítus. *s.* Snuff (of a candle. *Latin rather than English*). *Rare.*

Of the *suffitus* of a torch, painters make a velvet black.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 335. (Ord MS.)

Súffix. *s.* [Lat. *sub+fixus*, pass. part. of *figo* = I fix.] In *Grammar.* Strictly something *under* the word, like the iota subscript in Greek; laxly, Affix.

Sufflâminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *sufflaminatus*, pass. part. of *sufflamino* = check a wheel by a lock or break.] Stop; stay; impede.

God could any where *sufflâminate* and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs.—*Barrow, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.*

Súffocate. *v. a.* [Lat. *suffocatus*, pass. part. of *suffoco*; *suffocatio, -onis.*] Choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.*
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 6.

Air but momentally remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart; which being once performed, lest, being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back the same way it passed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage.—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

Súffocate. *part. adj.* Choked.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choaking.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Suffocátion. *s.* Act of choking; state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous.—*Bacon.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Súffocative. *adj.* Having the power to choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.*

Suffóssion. *s.* [Lat. *fodiō* = I dig; pass. part. *fossus*; *fossio, -onis.*] Act of digging under.

Those conspiracies against maligned sovereignty, those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Súffragan. *s.*

1. Bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans.—Sir M. Hale.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Dominico, have under them twenty-five *suffragan-bishops*, all liberally endowed and provided for.—*Heylin.*

Suffragan-bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Assistant bishop: (this is the more proper sense of the word; by an act, 26 Hen. VIII. *suffragans* were to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate, whom they were to assist).

For a bishop to have a coadjutor, or, as the statute calls him, a *suffragan* to assist him, was no new thing, but of ancient use in England before Henry the Eighth. . . Such *suffragan*, or coadjutor, was to have no revenue or jurisdiction in his diocess, whose *suffragan* he was; save what the bishop should by commission under his seal allow him.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 161.

By the concordat of Calixtus, it appears that the decision of contested elections was reserved to the emperor, assisted by the metropolitan and *suffragans*. In a few cases during the twelfth century, this imperial prerogative was exercised, though not altogether undisputed.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Addresses were sent to Rome in the name of Richard King of England, Count Baldwin of Flanders, the city of Milan, the Archbishop of Cologne, his *suffragans* the Bishops of Munster, Minden, Paderborn, Cambray and Utrecht, the Bishop of Strasburg, the Abbots of Verden and Corvey, Duke Henry of Brabant, with many Abbots and Counts.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ii.

Even before the arrival of Gerold's letters, the Pope, in a letter to the Archbishop of Milan and his *suffragans*, all liegemen of the Emperor, had denounced the treaty as a monstrous reconciliation of Christ and Belial; as the establishment of the worship of Mohammed in the Temple of God.—*Ibid.* b. x. ch. iii.

Súffragant. *adj.* Assisting; concurring with.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 175; 1613.

If I should let my pen loose to the *suffragant* testimonies whether of antiquity, or of modern divines and reformed churches, I should try your patience, and instead of a letter send you a volume.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 302.

Súffragant. *s.* Assistant; favourer; one who concurs with.

Hoping to find them more friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women, than enemies to their beauty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 118.

Súffragate. *v. n.* Vote with; agree in voice with; support by following the vote.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Súffragator. *s.* Favourer; one that helps with his vote.

The Synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.—*Bishop of Chester to Archbishop Usher, Letters*, p. 67: 1618.

Súffrage. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *suffragium.*]

1. Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *suffrages* I will expect
At the assembly for the chusing of consuls.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, i. 4.

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them.—*Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made against the law;
And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome.
Dryden.

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be in the first place; and next to the united *suffrage* of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other.—*Bishop Waterland.*

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the *suffrages* of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

When the emperors had surrendered their pretensions to interfere in episcopal elections, the primitive mode of collecting the *suffrages* of clergy and laity in conjunction, or at least of the clergy with the laity's assent and ratification, ought naturally to have revived.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii.

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.

This is said in reference to the chants, responds, *suffrages*, versicles.—*Preface to the Version of the Psalms*: 1550.

The *suffrages* next after the Creed shall stand thus.—*Book of Common Prayer, Form of Thanksgiving for May* 29.

3. Aid; assistance. *Latinism.*

They make little account of indulgences, especially of those which are to be applied to the souls in purgatory by way of *suffrage.—Dorrington, Observations on the Roman Church*, p. 191: 1699.

Suffráginous. *adj.* [Lat. *suffrago.*] Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts. *Rare.*

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or *suffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Suffumigátion. *s.* Operation of fumes raised by fire.

We commend a fume, or *suffumigation*, every morning, of dried rosemary.—*Bacon, History of Life and Death.*

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Suffúmige. *s.* Medical fume. *Rare.*

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch.—*Harvey.*

Suffúse. *v. a.* [Lat. *suffusus*, pass. part. from *fundo* = I pour; *fusio, -onis.*] Spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

[She] gan recomfort her in her rude wise,
With womanish compassion of her plaint,
Wiping the tears from her *suffused* eyes.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy *suffused* with jaundice in her eyes.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 486.

To that recess,
When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
With me repair.
Pope.

At this moment a sudden flush of rosy light, *suffusing* the grey ruins, indicated that the sun had just fallen; and, through a vacant arch that overlooked them, alone in the resplendent sky, glittered the twilight star.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

She look'd: but all
Suffused with blushes—neither self-possessed
Nor startled, but betwixt this mood and that.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

Suffúsion. *s.*

1. Act of overspreading with anything.
2. That which is suffused or spread.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 25.

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the same *suffusion* red.
Dryden.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour.—*Ray.*

Sug. *s.* [?] Small kind of worm.

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Súgar. *s.* [Fr. *sucre*; Lat. *saccharum.*]

1. Crystallized juice of the sugar-cane.

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
Making the hard way sweet and delectable.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 3.

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine.
Crashaw.

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks across a vessel of liquid *sugar.—Grew.*

2. In *Chemistry.* See extract.

Sugar . . . is the sweet constituent of vegetable and animal products. It may be distinguished into two principal species. The first, which occurs in the sugar-cane, the beet-root, and the maple, crystallizes in oblique four-sided prisms, terminated by two-sided summits; it has a sweetening power which may be represented by 100; and in circumpolarization it bends the luminous rays to the right. The second occurs ready formed in ripe grapes and other fruits; it is also produced by treating starch with diastase or sulphuric acid. This species forms cauliflower concretions, but not true crystal; it has a sweetening power which may be represented by 60°; and in circumpolarization it bends the rays to the left. Besides these two principal kinds of *sugar*, some others are distinguished by chemists; as the *sugar* of milk, of manna, of certain mushrooms, of liquorice-root, and that obtained from sawdust and glue by the action of sulphuric acid; but they have no importance in a manufacturing point of view.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sugar of lead. See extract.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common sugar.—*Boyle.*

Sugar of lead, properly acetate of lead, is prepared by dissolving pure litharge with heat, in strong vinegar, made of malt, wood, or wine, till the acid be saturated. . . . A main point in the preparation of *sugar of lead* is to use a strong acid; otherwise much time and acid are wasted in concentrating the solution. This salt crystallizes in colourless, transparent, four and six-sided prisms, from a moderately-concentrated solution; but from a stronger solution, in small needles, which have a yellow cast if the acid has been slightly impure.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súgar. *v. a.* Sweeten with sugar.

Súgar-báker. *s.* One who dries the sugar in the process of refining; sugar-refiner.

In a *sugar-baker's* drying-room, where the air was heated fifty degrees beyond that of the human body, a sparrow died in two minutes.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Súgar-bérry. *s.* In *Botany.* American tree of the genus Celtis.

The drupes of Celtis occidentalis, the nettle-tree or *sugar-berry*, are administered in the United States in dysentery.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Súgar-cándy. *s.* [Lat. *saccharum candidum*, or *white* sugar, as in extract from Grew under Sugar, 1; two words rather than a true compound.] Sugar in large crystals.

One poor penny worth of *sugar-candy.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 3.

If not a dramme of triacle soveraigne,
Of aqua-vitæ, or *sugar-candian*,
Nor kitchen cordials can it remedie.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

Súgar-cane. *s.* See extract from Lindley.

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar-cane.—Woodward.*

There are several varieties of the *sugar-cane* plant. The first and longest known is the creole, or common *sugar-cane*, which was originally introduced at Madeira. It grows freely in every region within the tropics, on a moist soil, even at an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. In Mexico, among the mountains of Caudina Masea, it is cultivated to a height of more than 5000 feet. The quantity and quality of sugar which it yields is proportional to the heat of the place where it grows, provided it be not too moist and marshy.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sugar is a general product of grasses. Gynerium saccharoides, a Brazilian grass, derives its name from that circumstance. It exists in great quantity in the *sugar-cane* (Saccharum officinale). Maize so abounds in it that its cultivation has been proposed in lieu of the *sugar-cane*; and it is probable that the value of the other species for fodder depends upon the abundance of this secretion.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Súgar-loaf. *s.* Conical mass of white sugar.

The next process in sugar-refining is the evaporation of the clarified syrup to the granulating or crystallizing pitch. The more rapidly this is effected, and with the less scorching injury from fire, the better and greater is the product in *sugar-loaves.—Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súgar-mill. *s.* Mill for squeezing sugar-canes.

The first machines employed to squeeze the canes were mills similar to those which serve to crush apples in some cider districts, or somewhat like tan-mills. In the centre of a circular area of about seven or eight feet in diameter, a vertical heavy wheel was made to revolve on its edge, by attaching a horse to a cross-beam projecting horizontally from it, and making it move in a circular path. The cane pieces were strewed on the somewhat concave bed in the path of the wheel, and the juice expressed flowed away through a channel or gutter in the lowest part. This machine was tedious and unproductive. It was replaced by the vertical cylinder mill of Gonzales de Velosa; which has continued till modern times with little variation of external form, but is now generally superseded by the *sugar-mill* with horizontal cylinders.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súgar-mould. *s.* Mould for making sugar into loaves.

The first care of the refiner should therefore be the immediate abstraction of these noxious alteratives, which he effects by the process called meltings; that is, mixing up the sugar in a pan with hot water of steam into a pap, and transferring this pap into large *sugar-moulds*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súgar-plum. *s.* Sweetmeat so called.

If a child must have *sugar-plums* when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour, why, when he is grown up, must he be not satisfied too with wine. —*Locke.*

Súgar-refíner. *s.* One who refines sugar; one whose business is sugar-refining.

Súgar-refínery. *s.* Establishment for refining sugar.

There are three classes of *sugar-refineries* in the country.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súgar-refíning. *verbal abs.* Process by which the raw sugar, or sugar which, as usually imported, is not sufficiently pure for use, is purified.

In the ... description of *sugar-refining*, I have said nothing about the process of claying the loaves, because it is now nearly obsolete.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súgared. *part. adj.* Sweetened with, or as with, sugar; sweet like sugar.

Thou would'st have plunged thyself
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect, but followed
The *sugar'd* game before thee.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

His glosing sire his errand daily said,
And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear.
Fairfax.

Who casts out threats and frowns, no man deceives,
Time for resistance and defence he gives;
But flatt'ry still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
And poison in high tasted meats conveys.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Súgary. *adj.*

1. Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugary* sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies' ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

2. Fond of sugar or sweet things.

Sugary palates.—*History of the Royal Society*, i. 145.

Sugéscent. *adj.* [Lat. *sugeo* = suck; inchoative form, *sugesco*; pres. part. *sugescens, -entis.*] Relating to sucking.

The *sugescent* parts of animals are fitted for their use, and the knowledge of that use put into them.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xviii.

Suggést. *v. a.* [Lat. *suggestus*, pass. part. of *suggero*, from *sub* + *gero* = I bear, carry; *suggestio, -onis.*]

1. Hint; intimate; insinuate good or ill; tell privately.

Are you not ashamed?
What spirit *suggests* this imagination?
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion.—*Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie, and dreaming, naturally enough *suggest*.—*Id.*

2. Seduce; draw to ill by insinuation. *Obsolete.*

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do *suggest* at first with heavenly shows.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

3. Inform secretly. *Obsolete.*

We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
He still hath held them, that to 's power he would
Have made them mules.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Suggéster. *s.* One who, that which, suggests; one who reminds another.

Some unborn *suggester* of these treasons,
Believed in him by you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

The Spirit of God in person is not the immediate *suggester* of this conclusion.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 885.

Suggéstion. *s.*

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, even ranking
Himself with princes: one that by *suggestion*
Tied all the kingdom.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children.—*Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after similes.—*Id.*

2. Secret incitement.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to-night
On your *suggestion*. *Shakespear, King John*, iv. 2.

Súggil. *v. a.* Suggilate; in the extract, defame (the Latin word having the same figurative meaning). *Rare.*

They will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity, if it be openly impugned, or secretly *suggilled*.—*Archbishop Parker, Strype's Appendix to his Life.*

Súggilate. *v. a.* [Lat. *suggillatus*; pass. part. of *suggillo*; *suggillatio, -onis.*] Beat black and blue; make livid by a bruise; blacken (in body or in reputation).

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *suggilated* long after.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sugillátion. *s.* Black and blue mark; blow; bruise. *Rare.*

Súicide. *s.* [Lat. *suicidium*; *sui* = of one's self + *cædo* = strike, fell, slay, kill.] Self-murder.

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths next to *suicide*.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Súicide. *s.* [Lat. *suicida.*] Self-murderer.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow,
We make misfortune, *suicides* in woe. *Young.*

Súicism. *s.* [Lat. *sui* = of one's self.] Egoism. *Rare.*

But his *suicisme* was so grosse, that any of Abab's relations (whom he made run out all they had) might read it.—*R. Whitlock.*

Súillage. *s.* See Sulliage.

Súing. *s.* Act of soaking through anything.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood.—*Bacon.*

Súist. *s.* [Lat. *sui* = of one's self.] Egotist. *Rare.*

A man with more liberty might be debtor to the Jew of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismatical *suist*, that baites with lesser favours to angle for greater.—*R. Whitlock, Zootomia, The grand Schismatic, or the Suist Anatomized*, p. 369.

In short, a *suist* and selfe-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and, when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not, that would (like him) go thither alone.—*Ibid.* p. 383.

Suit. *s.* [Fr. *suite.*]

1. Set; number of things correspondent one to the other.

Whose verses they deduced from those first golden times,
Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhymes.
Drayton.

[He], ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,
Which borne before him on his steed he brought.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 173.

2. Clothes made one part to answer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles and ale-washed wits is wonderful.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 6.

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a *suit*;
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

A word of the antiquity and usefulness of this commodity [leather]. Adam's first *suit* was of leaves, his second of leather.—*Fuller, Worthies of England, Middlesex.*

Three or four *suits* one winter there does waste,
One *suit* does there three or four winters last.
Cowley.

His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of clothes, with good proportions of shoes and stockings.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Consecution; series; regular order.

Every five-and-thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they call it the prime.—*Bacon.*

Out of suits. Having no correspondence. *Metaphorical.*

Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

4. Retinue; company. See under Suite.

Plexirtus's ill-led life and worse-gotten honour should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Petition; address of entreaty.

Many shall make *suit* unto thee.—*Job*, xi. 19.

Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than
Your gates against my force.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.

She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit*.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. —*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
Poison'd with love to see or to be seen;
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to shew:
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves.—*Whole Duty of Man.*

6. Courtship.

He that hath the steerage of my course,
Direct my *suit*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Their determinations are to return to their home, and to trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

To Alibech alone refer your *suit*,
And let her sentence finish your dispute.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 2.

7. Pursuit; prosecution.

A keper, whiche I knewe, [was] requyred to folow a *sute* with hys hounde after one that hadde stolen a deere.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 198.

High amongst all knights hast hung thy shield,
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shoone,
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

8. In *Law.* Process of suing; litigation.

These kept much at Joacim's house; and all that had any *suits* in law came unto them.—*History of Susanna*, 6.

Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Many devices were used to preserve this aristocratic influence, which riches and ancestry of themselves rendered so formidable. Such was the maintenance of *suits*, or confederacies for the purpose of supporting each other's claims in litigation, which was the subject of frequent complaints in parliament, and gave rise to several prohibitory statutes. By help of such confederacies, parties were enabled to make violent entries upon the lands they claimed, which the law itself could hardly be said to discourage.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

The articles, eleven in number, are to the following purport: 1. That the king's purveyors seize great quantities of victuals without payment. ... 8. That men are delayed in their civil *suits* by writs of protection; 9. That felons escape punishment by procuring charters of pardon.—*Ibid.*

9. Suit of court; suit-service; attendance of tenants at the court of their lord.

Then found he many missing of his crew,
Which wont doe *suit* and service to his might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 7, 34.

Suit covenant. Suit in law so called from

the ancestor of one man having covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court.

Suit court. Court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord: (see the last sense of Suit.)

Suit service. Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord.

Suit. *v. a.*

1. Fit; adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. — *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are so *suited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other.—*Dryden, Tales and Fables*, preface.

2. Be fitted to; become.

Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face.
Dryden.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well.
Id., Cymon and Iphigenia, 13.

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as *suited* their distinct hypotheses.—*Locke.*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee.
Prior, Epistle to Dr. Sherlock.

3. Dress; clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suited* to his wat'ry tomb:
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Be better *suited*;
These weeds are memories of those worser hours;
I pr'ythee put them off. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 7.

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant. *Id., Cymbeline*. v. 1.

Suit. *v. n.* Agree; accord: (Dryden uses it both with *to* and *with*).

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well *suit with* either; but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 387.

Pity does *with* a noble nature *suit*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

The place itself was *suiting to* his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 81.

This he says, because it *suits with* his hypothesis, but proves it not.—*Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *suits with* me so ill; thou know'st my temper.
Addison, Cato.

Suitable. *adj.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to.

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;
A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 318.

With *to*.

Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleness not *suitable to* that affliction.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform, in manner *suitable to* their present and ancient state.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Give o'er,
And think of some course *suitable to* thy rank,
And prosper in it.
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

It is very *suitable to* the principles of the Roman church; for why should not their science as well as service be in an unknown tongue?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy prayers and divine petitions without an holiness of life *suitable to* them, as to suppose an holy and divine life without prayers.—*Law.*

The commons showed their humility or discretion by treating this as an invitation, which it would show good manners to decline, though in the eighteenth of the king's reign they had joined with the lords in imploring the king to make an end of the war by a battle, or by a *suitable* peace.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Suitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Suitable; fitness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and effective.—*Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not please him first.—*South, Sermons.*

He creates those sympathies and *suitablenesses* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence brings persons so affected together.—*Id.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are given.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The manner in which this purpose is attained, and the *suitableness* of the means to the end, are not difficult to be apprehended.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xiv.

Suitably. *adv.* In a suitable manner; agreeably; according to.

Whosoever speaks upon an occasion may take any text suitable thereto; and ought to speak *suitably* to that text.—*South, Sermons.*

He by Hippona most devoutly swears,
Or some rank deity, whose filthy face
We *suitably* o'er stinking stables place.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 276.

Suite. *s.* Retinue; company. (Common, but with the French pronunciation; and, so pronounced, scarcely to be considered an English word. The concurrent old form under Suit, 4, is probably a mere point of spelling.)

Suiter. *s.* Suitor.

As humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue, so the testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledgements, not only argueth a sound apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Suitor. *s.*

1. One who has a suit; one who sues.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by course of justice.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Has she no *suitors?*—Even the best of the shire, Frank,
My lord excepted, such as sue, and send,
And send and sue again, but to no purpose. I can give you
A catalogue of her *suitors'* names.
Massinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 1.

My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of *suitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *suitors* also from offering.—*Bacon.*

Yet their port
Not of mean *suitors*; nor important less
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine
Of Themis stood devout.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 8.

I challenge nothing;
But I'm an humble *suitor* for these prisoners.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

The benefits conferred by this accomplished judge upon the court where he so long presided, and upon its *suitors*, were manifold and substantial.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*

2. Wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.—A dear happiness to women! they would else have been troubled with a pernicious *suitor.*—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

He passed a year under the counsels of his mother, and then became a *suitor* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Suitress. *s.* Female supplicant.

Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart,
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*;
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iii. 1.

Sulcated. *adj.* [Lat. *sulcus.*] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *sulcated* by having lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the erosion of the vitrolick matter mixed amongst the clay.—*Woodward.*

Sulk. *v. n.* Show sulkiness; act sulkily.

I left him as I found him, to *sulk.*—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Sulkily. *adv.* In a sulky manner; in the sulks; morosely.

He stands *sulkily* before me. — *G. Colman the younger, The Iron Chest*, preface, p. 11.

Sulkiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sulkily; state of silent sullenness; moroseness; gloominess.

I am come to my resting-place, and find it very necessary, after living for a month in a house with three women that laughed from morning till night, and would allow nothing to the *sulkiness* of my disposition.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Clarke*: 1760.

Sulky. *s.* See extract.

A *sulky* is a chariot which holds only one.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Sulky. *adj.* [N.Fr. *soltif* = solitary.] Sluggishly discontented; silently sullen; morose.

During the time he was in the house he seemed *sulky*, or rather stupid. He never asked any questions; and, if spoken to, either replied shortly, or turned away without giving any answer.—*Dr. Haslam, On Madness*, case x.

Sullage. *s.* Sulliage.

Sullen. *adj.* [N.Fr. *solein* = solitary; Lat. *solus* = alone.]

1. Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented.

Wilmot continued still *sullen* and perverse, and every day grew more insolent.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A man in jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his first coming in.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Forced by my pride, I my concern suppress'd;
Pretended drowsiness, and wish of rest;
And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 199.

If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation that God should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived.—*Rogers.*

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.
Dryden.

The *sullen* fiend her sounding wings display'd,
Unwilling left the night, and sought the nether shade.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 775.

3. Untractable; obstinate.

Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade
The desart; fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 500.

A glimpse of moonshine, streak'd with red;
A shuffled, *sullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again.
Dryden.

He snatches off my new bob wig, and throws it upon two apples that were roasting by a *sullen* sea-coal fire.—*Tatler*, no. 266.

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
The dreaded east is all the wind that blows.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* presage of your own decay.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide water'd shore
Swinging slow with *sullen* roar.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 74.

Sullen. *v. a.* Make sullen. *Rare.*

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 86.

Sullenly. *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To say they are framed without the assistance of some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to pass from chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because we will assert it.—*Dr. H. More.*

He in chains demanded more
Than he imposed in victory before:
He *sullenly* replied, he could not make
These offers now. *Dryden, Indian Emperour.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *sullenly* to his revenge he sails;
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded volume trails.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, cxxiii.

Sullenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sullen; gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her silence without *sullenness*, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefacedness without ignorance.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To fit my *sullenness*,
He to another key his stile doth dress. *Donne.*

In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and *sullenness* against nature not to go out, and see her riches.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullenness*, or superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and virtue.—*Dr. H. More.*

With these comforts about me, and *sullenness* enough to use no remedy, Zulichem came to see me —*Sir W. Temple.*

Súllens. *s.* Morose temper; gloominess of mind: (plural, generally, but not always with *the*).

Let them die that age and *sullens* have.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1

My pretty mistress Livia is fallen sick o' the sudden.—
How, o' the *sullens?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Súlliage. *s.* [Fr. *souillage.*] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Obsolete*; etymologically, unless we derive from *sully, suillage* is the better form.

Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sulliage* it has cast upon his fame.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sulliage* behind.—*Id., Decay of Christian Piety.*

Without *the.*

A lever of flame, to wash away our scurf as well as *sullages.*—*Allestree, Sermons,* p. 18: 1684.

Súlly. *v. a.* [Fr. *souiller.*] Soil; tarnish; dirt; spot.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding.—*Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.
Lord Roscommon.

He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign,
And made you empress of the world in vain.
Dryden.

Lab'ring years shall weep their destined race,
Charged with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 755.

Publick justice may be done to those virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *sullied* by the calumnies and slanders of malicious men.—*Nelson.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Súlly. *s.* Soil; tarnish; spot. *Rare.*

You laying these light *sullies* on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* in his reputation.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Súlphur *s.* [Lat.] In *Chemistry.* Elementary substance so called; the name, unlike the majority of similar ones, being destitute of any technical termination indicative of its character—e.g. *-um,* as in *sodium, potassium* (denoting a metal); *-ine,* as in *iodine, chlorine*; and *-en,* as in *hydrogen, nitrogen.* This suggests the likelihood of the characters of sulphur being negative rather than positive. What they are is best seen in the extracts. In the arts and in common language *brimstone* is an approximate synonym; it applies, however, chiefly to the element in its solid form. When reduced to a powder by sublimation it is called 'Flowers of *sulphur*' rather than 'Flowers of *brimstone.*' All the chemical terms, too, are derivatives of *sulphur*, and they are very numerous; *sulphuric, sulphurous, sulphate, sulphite, sulphide, sulphuret, sulphuretted,* &c.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *sulphur. Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 674.

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the fossil salt.—*Woodward.*

Berzelius has directed special attention to the fact that *sulphur*, although an element, is capable of existing in two or even three forms which are mechanically distinct, although chemically the same. We have *sulphur* in the two distinct crystalline forms above mentioned, and to these we may add the plastic form in which it is obtained by being thrown into cold water when at a high temperature. It also occurs in three liquid modifications when first melted at or a little above its point of fusion, the thick viscid state which occurs when it is further heated, and again the more fluid state which it assumes when heated nearly to its boiling point.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry.*

Sulphur is a simple combustible, solid, non-metallic, of a peculiar yellow colour, very brittle, melting at the temperature of 226° Fahr., and possessing after it has been fused, a specific gravity of 1·99. When held in a warm hand, a roll of *sulphur* emits a crackling sound, by the fracture of its interior parts; and when it is rubbed, it emits a peculiar well-known smell, and acquires at the same time negative electricity. When heated to the temperature of 560° Fahr. it takes fire, burns away with a dull blue flame of a suffocating odour, and leaves no residuum. When more strongly heated, *sulphur* burns with a vivid white flame. It is not affected by air or water.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súlphur-wort. *s.* Native umbelliferous herb (akin to the parsleys, carrots, fennels, &c.) of the genus Peucedanum.

Sulphur-wort [is] a genus of perennial, fœtid, resinous, smooth herbs, with round, striated, branching, leafy, solid stems. Leaves repeatedly compound, with extremely narrow, acute, entire leaflets. Umbels large, concave, or flat, of numerous general and partial smooth rays; bracts several, rather small; flowers yellow; fruit first reddish, then of a tawny brown; there is one indigenous species, but it is not common, the sea *sulphur-wort*, or hog's fennel (P. officinale), which grows in salt marshes, flowering from July to September.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Súlphurate. *adj.* Of or belonging to sulphur; having the colour of sulphur.

He interprets their breastplates of fire and of jacinth and brimstone, of the colour of their horsemen's coats, as if they were made of thread of either colour 'de feu,' violet colour, or a pale *sulphurate* colour.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness,* p. 189; 1660.

Sulphurátion. *s.* Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.

Then they seek for expiations of those visions nocturnal; charms, *sulphurations,* dippings in the sea.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis,* § 50.

Sulphuration is the process by which woollen, silk, and cotton goods are exposed to the vapours of burning sulphur, or to sulphurous acid gas. . . . Sulphuring-rooms are sometimes conducted upon a great scale, in which blankets, shawls, and woollen clothes may be suspended freely upon poles and cords.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sulphúreous. *adj.* Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

Is not the strength and vigour of the action between light and *sulphureous* bodies, observed above, one reason why *sulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently than other bodies do?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes untied *sulphureous* waters drink.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Sulphúreously. *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

A town low in its situation, and *sulphureously* shaded by the high and barren mountain Cabobarra, whose brazen front scorches this miserable place.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 35.

Sulphúric. *adj.* [the termination *-ic* is an artificial annex in *Chemistry*, indicating an acid and its nature.] With *acid.* Oil of vitriol.

Sulphuric acid, . . . the agent of many chemical operations, was formerly procured by the distillation of dried sulphate of iron, called green vitriol, whence the corrosive liquid which came over, having an oily consistence, was denominated oil of vitriol. This method has been superseded in Great Britain, France, and most other countries, by the combustion of sulphur along with nitre, in large leaden chambers.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súlphurous. *adj.* Sulphureous.

My hour is almost come,
When I to *sulphurous* and tormenting flames
Must render up myself. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* i. 5.

Dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 658.

Súlphury. *adj.* Partaking of sulphur.

That Bathonian spring,
Which from the *sulphury* mines her med'cinal force doth bring. *Drayton, Polyolbion,* song iii.

Súltan. *s.* Turkish emperor.

By this scimitar,
That won three fields of *sultan* Solyman.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

Sultána. *s.* Queen of an eastern emperor.

Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*

Súltaness. *s.* Sultana.

Lay the towering *sultaness* aside.
Johnson, Irene.

Súltanry. *s.* Dominion of a sultan.

I affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamalukes, where slaves, bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned over families of freemen.—*Bacon.*

Súlter. *v. a.* Swelter.

Horse and asses tired and *soultered* with the heat of the day.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 64: 1654.

Súltry. *adj.* [see Swelter.] Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy.

It is very *sultry* and hot.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

The *sultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death.
Sandys.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropicks lie.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Our foe advances on us,
And envies us even Libya's *sultry* deserts.
Addison, Cato.

Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have scorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses or dens.—*Cheyne.*

Sum. *s.* [Lat. *summa*; Fr. *somme.*]

1. Whole of anything; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the whole *sum* and body thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them!—*Psalms,* cxxxix. 17.

The Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrined in his sanctuary of heaven secure,
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen
This tumult, and permitted all, advised.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 671.

Such and no less is he, on whom depends
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *sum* of things with wise forecast,
Solicitous of publick good. *J. Philips, Cyder,* i. 667.

Followed by *total.*

The jarring that went on under every French roof, in every French heart; the diseased things that were spoken, done, the *sum-total* whereof is the French Revolution, tongue of man cannot tell.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution,* pt. ii. b. iii. ch. ii.

2. Quantity of money.

I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

They who constantly set down their daily expences, have yet some set time of casting up the whole *sum.*—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Britain, once despised, can raise
As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar's days.
C. Arbuthnot.

3. Compendium; abridgement; the whole abstracted.

This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that which they bring by way of opposition against those orders, which we have common with the church of Rome.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They replenished the hearts of the nearest unto them with words of memorable consolation; they strengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *sum,* they taught the world no less virtuously how to die, than they had done before how to live.—*Ibid.*

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum*
Of wisdom. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xii. 575.

In *sum,* no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself.—*Dryden, Tales and Fables,* preface.

Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;
O may they graven on thy heart remain!
Be humble, and be just. *Prior, Solomon,* iii. 873.

In *sum,* the Gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin.—*Rogers.*

4. Amount; result of reasoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* viii. 521.

In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the *sum* of our well-being lies.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sum. *v. a.*

1. Compute; collect particulars into a total; cast up.

You cast the event of war,
And *summ'd* th' account of chance.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Go up to Hilkiah, the high priest, that he may *sum* the silver which is brought into the house of the Lord.—2 *Kings,* xxii. 4.

With *up. Common.*

In sickness, time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum up* the moments than divide the day.—*Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum up* infinity.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Comprise; comprehend; collect into a narrow compass.

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold;
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

With *up*.

So lovely fair!
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her *summ'd up*, in her contain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 471.

To conclude, by *summing up* what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay.—*Boyle.*

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, in few words *sums up* the moral of this fable.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A fine evidence *summ'd up* among you!—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

3. Have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 14.

Súmach. *s.* [?] See extracts.

In the common *sumach*, especially, the cellular or inner part of each zone has precisely the same appearance as the pith, which is here of a peculiar brown colour and easily recognised.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. sect. i.

Sumach is the powder of the leaves, peduncles, and young branches of the Rhus coriaria, and Rhus cotinus, shrubs which grow in Hungary, the Bannat, and the Illyrian provinces. Both kinds contain tannin, with a little yellow colouring-matter, and are a good deal employed for tanning light-coloured leathers; but the first is the best. With mordants, it dyes nearly the same colours as galls. In calico-printing, *sumach* affords, with a mordant of tin, a yellow colour; with acetate of iron, weak or strong, a gray or black, and, with sulphate of zinc, a brownish-yellow.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Súmbul. *s.* [Tartar or Russian.] In *Pharmacy.* Stimulant, of recent introduction, so called.

This drug was introduced into Germany from Russia about the year 1840: more recently it has been brought under the notice of the medical profession in England. The botanical origin of *sumbul* root is involved in obscurity: from a resemblance which it bears to angelica, there is reason to think it is afforded by some nearly allied umbelliferous plant. It has been supposed a native of Persia; but we think there is greater reason to conclude that it is produced in some of the more remote regions of Central Asia. Dr. Granville states that it is brought into the Moscow drug market by way of Kiachta.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Súmless. *adj.* Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasuries.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

A *sumless* journey ...
Of incorporeal speed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 36.

Above, beneath, around the palace shines
The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 85.

Súmmarily. *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; peremptorily; concisely; in the shortest way.

While we labour for these demonstrations out of Scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Súmmary. *adj.* Short; brief; compendious.

The judge ...
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to shew their reading,
She 'd have a *summary* proceeding.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

With that he cleared the table by the *summary* process of tilting everything upon it into the fire-place.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

Súmmary. *s.* Compendium; abstract; abridgement.

We are enforced from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion;
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to shew in articles.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof.—*Rogers.*

The *summary* of Charles of Valois' expedition into Italy, the expedition of the lieutenant and peacemaker of the pope, was contained in that sarcastic sentence alluded to above, 'He came to establish peace in Tuscany, and left war; he went to Sicily to wage war, and made a disgraceful peace.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

One work written by him [Robert White] has been printed, a *summary* of theology, under the then common title of The Book of Sentences, which has the reputation of being distinguished by the superior correctness of its style and the lucidness of its method.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 58.

Súmmation. *s.* In *Mathematics.* See extract.

Integration . . . denotes the *summation* of any number of terms of a series, whose law or general term, is given. The operation of *summation* is denoted by the symbol Σ prefixed to the general term.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Súmmer. *s.* [Fr. *sommier*, as in *sumpter-mule* = the bearer; disconnected by Wedgwood from Lat. *trabs summaria*; Italian, *trave sommaria* = chief beam, the ordinary etymology.] Principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore,
Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding slily evermore,
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore;
But grace shored these, and cut that as it grew.
G. Herbert.

Súmmer. *s.* [from A.S. *sumer*.] Season in which the sun arrives at the solstice, which gives warm weather to the climate it affects.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a *summer's* cloud,
Without our special wonder?
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

In all the liveries deck'd of *summer's* pride.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 478.

Used *adjectivally.*

An hundred of *summer* fruits.—2 *Samuel*, xvi. 1.

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour.—*Judges*, iii. 20.

They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with pease.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn.—*Ibid.*

The dazzling roofs ...
Resplendent as the blaze of *summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 54.

Súmmer. *v. n.* Pass the summer.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them.—*Isaiah*, xviii. 6.

Súmmer. *v. a.* Keep warm.

Maids well *summered*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Súmmerhouse. *s.* Apartment in a garden used in the summer.

I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *summerhouse* in Christendom.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part. I. iii. 1.

With here a fountain, never to be play'd,
And there a *summerhouse*, that knows no shade.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 121.

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure.—*Watts.*

Súmmering. *s.*

1. Summer holiday.

His (a ruffian's) soveraignty is shewn highest at May-games, wakes, *summerings*, and rush-bearings; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficiall, before he part, to the lord of the mannour, by reeson of a bloody nose or a broken pate.—*Clitus' Whimzies.* (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Early apple so called.

Súmmersault, and **Súmmerset.** [Fr. *sobresault.*] Somerset.

Some do the *summersault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault.
Butler, Hudibras.

Frogs are observed to use divers *summersaults.*—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

And if at first he fail, his second *summersault*
He instantly assays. *Drayton.*

The treasurer cuts a caper on the strait rope: I have seen him do the *summerset* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread.—*Swift.*

Súmmist. *s.* One who forms an abridgement.

The law of the pope, given by *sumpnists* and canonists.—*Dering, On the Hebrews*, ch. i.: 1576.

A book entitled The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery, whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness, than from all the *summists* and the summaries of all vices.—*Bishop Bull, Corruptions of the Church of Rome.*

Súmmit. *s.* Top; utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?—
From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the shrill-gorged lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Ætna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

Súmmity. *s.* [Lat. *summitas.*]

1. Height or top of anything.

This quarrel began about a small spot of ground upon one of the two tops of the hill Parnassus: ... therefore they offered ... that the ancients would please to remove themselves and their effects down to the lower *summity.*—*Swift, Battle of the Books.*

2. Utmost degree; perfection.

Let no man impose upon his brother the heights and *summities* of perfection, under pain of damnation, or any fearful evangelical threatening; because these are to be invited only by love and reward.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

They totally extinguished that noble faculty, the flower and *summity* of the souls of men and angels.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 9: 1681.

Súmmon. *v. a.* [Lat. *summoneo*; N. Fr. *semondre.*]

1. Call with authority; admonish to appear; cite.

Catesby, sound lord Hastings,
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The tirsan is assisted by the governour of the city, where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend.—*Bacon.*

Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 374.

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

It is not easy to determine how long the inferior tenants in chief continued to sit personally in parliament. In the charters of Henry III., the clause which we have been considering is omitted: and I think there is no express proof remaining, that the sheriff was ever directed to *summon* the king's military tenants within his county, in the manner which the charter of John required. It appears, however, that they were in fact members of parliament on many occasions during Henry's reign, which shows that they were *summoned* either by particular writs, or through the sheriff; and the latter is the more plausible conjecture.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

2. Excite; call up; raise: (with *up* emphatical).

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

Súmmoner. *s.* One who summons; one who cites.

Close pent up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful *summoners* grace.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

This is the origin not only of the proper name *Sumner*, but also of *Summers*, which has nothing to do with the name of the season. See under Spring.

Súmmons. *s.* Call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer
This present *summons?*
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

He sent to summon the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was any thing regarded.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,
And took their seats. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 81.

This *summons*, as he resolved unfit either to dispute or disobey, so could he not, without much violence to his inclinations, submit unto.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 270.

But from the beginning of Edward III.'s reign, it seems that the council and the lords' house in parliament were often blended together into one assembly. This was denominated the great council, being the lords spiritual and temporal, with the king's ordinary council annexed to them, as a council within a council. And even in much earlier times, the lords, as hereditary counsellors, were, either whenever they thought fit to attend, or on special *summonses* by the king (it is hard to say which), assistant members of this council, both for advice and for jurisdiction.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Súmpter. *s.* [Italian, *somaro*; Fr. *sommier*; Lat. (from Gr.) *sagma* = load.] Horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

Return with her!
Persuade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *sumpters* sent. *Dryden,*
Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 73.

Used *adjectivally.*

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders' mares.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Our aunt being apprised of this circumstance, very gravely advised her brother to provide a *sumpter-horse* with store of hams, tongues, bread, biscuit, and other articles, for our subsistence in the course of our peregrination.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Hilarius hastily summoned a council of bishops and pronounced sentence of deposition against Celidonius. On the intelligence that Celidonius had gone to Rome to appeal against this decree, Hilarius set forth, it is said, on foot, crossed the Alps, and travelled without horse or *sumpter mule* to the Great City.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Súmption. *s.* Act of taking. *Obsolete.*

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Súmptuary. *adj.* Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well-balancing of trade, the banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws.—*Bacon.*

Whether allowable to ruin oneself? The political economist replies that it is! . . . Political economists therefore tell us, that any regulations would be ridiculous which, as Lord Bacon expresses it, should serve for 'the repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws.' Adam Smith is not only indignant at '*sumptuary* laws,' but asserts . . . that 'it is the highest impertinence and presumption in kings and ministers to pretend to watch over the economy of private people, and to restrain their expense by *sumptuary* laws. . . . *Sumptuary* laws, so often enacted, and so often repealed, and always eluded, were the perpetual, but ineffectual attempts of all governments, to restrain what, perhaps, cannot be restrained—criminal folly! And to punish a man for having ruined himself would usually be to punish a most contrite penitent! It is not surprising that before 'private vices' were considered as 'public benefits,' the governors of nations instituted *sumptuary* laws—for the passion for pageantry, and an incredible prodigality in dress were continually impoverishing great families.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Whether Allowable to Ruin Oneself?*

Sumptuósity. *s.* Expensiveness; costliness. *Obsolete.*

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Súmptuous. *adj.* [Lat. *sumptus* = expense.] Costly; expensive; splendid.

We see how most Christians stood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* stateliness of houses built unto God's glory.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Súmptuously. *adv.* In a sumptuous manner.

1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temples of God should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living temples suffer penury.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *sumptuously* here.—*Swift.*

Súmptuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sumptuous; expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity.—*Boyle.*

Súmpture. *s.* Sumptuousness; magnificence. *Rare.*

All her high-flowne fame
Of being Jove's mistresse; celebrating all
Her traine of servants; and collateral
Sumpture of houses; all her tripods there
And caldrons huge, encreasing every yeare.
Chapman, Translation of the Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

Sun. *s.* [A.S. *sunna, sunne.*]

1. Luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,
Nor storms do turn? *Sir P. Sidney.*

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the *sun*,
Forbid the *sun* to enter.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Though there be but one *sun* existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it is as much a sort as if there were as many *suns* as there are stars.—*Locke.*

All in a hot and copper sky
The bloody *sun* at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along Morea's hills the setting *sun*:
Not as in Northern climes obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light.
Byron, The Corsair, iii. 1.

2. Anything eminently splendid.

Sun and moon. Old game so called.

A kinde of play wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all in a rowe do pull with hard holde one another, till one side be overcome; it is called *sunne and moone.*—*Nomenclator*: 1585. (Nares by H. and W.)

Under the sun. In the world.

There is no new thing *under the sun.*—*Ecclesiastes*, i. 9.

Sublunary, a single word, is its equivalent, when, with a change of objects, we use a similar expression.

Sun. *v. a.* Expose to the sun; warm in the sun.

The cry to shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon earst did *sun* his treasury.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

What aim'st thou at? and whither tends this care?
In what thy utmost good? delicious fare;
And then to *sun* thyself in open air.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 35.

Fame, wisdom, love, and power were mine,
And health and youth possessed me;
My goblets blushed with rosy wine,
And lovely forms caressed me;
I *sunn'd* my heart in beauty's eyes,
And felt my soul grow tender;
All earth can give, or mortal prize,
Was mine of regal splendour.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies.

There was no blood upon her maiden robes
Sunn'd by those orient skies;
But round about the circles of the globes
Of her keen eyes.
And in her raiment's hem was traced in flame
Wisdom, a name to shake
All evil dreams of power. *Tennyson, The Poet.*

Súnbeam. *s.* Ray of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Gliding through the ev'n
On a *sunbeam.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 556.

There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent.—*South, Sermons.*

Súnbear. *s.* In *Zoology.* Small kind of bear, found within the tropics, of the genus Helarctos, better Heliarctos (Gr. ἥλιος = sun + ἄρκτος = bear).

The crown of the third lower molar is contracted posteriorly, and supported by two connate fangs; it is relatively smallest in the *sun-bears*, and largest in the great Ursus spelæus.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 335.

Súnbeat. *part. adj.* Shone on fiercely by the sun.

As *sun-beat* snow so let them thaw.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 91.

Its length runs level with the Atlantick main,
And *sunbeat* waters by so long a way.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Súnbird. *s.* In *Zoology.* Bird of the genus Cinnyris.

Order IV. Fam. III. Tenuirostres, *Sunbird*, Creeper, Nuthatch.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Súnbow. *s.* Iris differing from the rainbow in being formed by the water which refracts the rays of the sun arising from water in its *ascent*; i.e. from cataracts, mists, &c., rather than its *descent*, as in rain.

It is not noon—the *sunbow's* rays still arch
The torrent with the many hues of heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column
O'er the crag's headlong perpendicular,
And fling its lines of foaming light along,
And to and fro, like the pale courser's tail,
The giant steed, to be bestrode by Death,
As told in the Apocalypse.

The iris is formed by the rays of the sun over the lower part of the Alpine torrents; it is exactly like a rainbow come down to pay a visit, and so close that you may walk into it; this effect lasts till noon. Before ascending the mountain, went to the torrent; the sun upon it forming a rainbow of the lower part of all colours, but principally purple and gold, the bow moving as you move. I never saw anything like this; it is only in the sunshine.—*Byron, Manfred*, ii. 2, and note.

The smoke and the jar of the battle stain the clear air with *sunbows.*—*Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.*

Súnbright. *adj.* Resembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up himself out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor:
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

High in the midst, exalted as a god,
The apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine! inclosed
With flaming cherubims, and golden shields.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 99.

Súnburn. *v. a.* Discolour or scorch by the sun; tan; freckle.

The tumults and arms did *sunburn* its beauty, although they did not wholly blast and burn it.—*Bishop Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith*, p. 179: 1661.

Súnburning. *s.* Effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of the skin, which we call *sunburning.*—*Boyle.*

Súnburnt. *part. adj.*

1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with lustre of her own. *Cleaveland.*

Sunburnt and swarthy though she be,
She'll fire for winter nights provide.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Sunburnt his cheek, his forehead high and pale
The sable curls in wild profusion veil.
Byron, The Corsair, canto i.

2. Scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Súnclad. *part. adj.* Clothed in radiance; bright.

To him, that dares
Arm his profane tongue with contemptuous words
Against the *sun-clad* power of Chastity,
Fain would I something say. *Milton, Comus*, 780.

Súnday. *s.* Day anciently dedicated to the sun; first day of the week; Christian sabbath.

If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays.*—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday.*—*Id., Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'stry spread the streets.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 103.

Our ardent labours for the toys we seek,
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 101

Súnder. *v. a.* [A. S. *sundrian.*] Part; separate; divide.

It is *sundred* from the main land by a sandy plain.—*Carew.*

She that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten *sundred* parts in one. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryden.*

The enormous weight was cast,
Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heaven endued with principles of blood,
He wisely *sunder'd* from the rest, to yell
In forests. *Ibid. The Pythagorean Philosophy.*

Bring me the lightning, give me thunder; ...
Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Granville.*

Súnder. Entered in the previous editions as a substantive. Unless, however, we look upon it as the singular form of *sundries* (which is better connected with *sundry*), it is difficult to treat it as such. In *in sunder*, the construction is that of *in two*, as 'He broke it in *two*,' or 'in *twain*;' and the same is the case with *a-sunder*. Hence, it is an element in an adverbial combination, rather than either a noun or an adverb. *Sundries* = *sundry things*, is a substantive in the way that *blacks* = black men, is one; i.e. a substantive of adjectival origin, but substantival inasmuch as it takes a plural form.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder*.—*Psalms*, xlvi. 9.

Súndew. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Drosera.

Sundew.—This is a most singular and beautiful genus of plants, whose leaves are ornamented with red glandular hairs, discharging from their ends a drop of viscid acrid juice, which, from its resemblance to dew, has given rise to the common and generic name. These hairs are so irritable as to contract when touched, imprisoning insects, after the manner of Dionæa muscipula. In their native state they are found growing on mossy turfy bogs. They are all increased by seeds, which should be allowed to sow themselves. There are three indigenous species, all perennials. The leaves are either undivided or lobed, entire; flowers terminal, racemose, rarely solitary; petals red or white.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Súndial. *s.* Marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

All your graces no more shall you have,
Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is evident in the shadows of *sundials*.—*Locke.*

Súndown. *s.* Sunset.

At *sundown* the vampires, bats, and goatsuckers, dart from their lonely retreat, and skim along the trees on the river's bank.—*Waterton, Wanderings in South America.*

Súndried. *part. adj.* Dried by the heat of the sun.

The building is of *sun-dried* brick.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 162.

Súndries. *s.* See Sunder.

Small *sundries* as per journal, but these incessant ones.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. iv.

Súndry. *adj.* Several; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of names.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners.—*Spenser.*

But, dallying in this place so long, why dost thou dwell,
So many *sundry* things here having yet to tell?
Drayton.

He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

How can she several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form she bear?
How can a mirrour *sundry* faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear?
Id., Immortality of the Soul.

I have composed *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Sundry foes the rural realm surround.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 264.

Súnfish. *s.* In *Icthyology.* Fish of the genus Orthagoriscus.

The *sun-fish*, as this species has been called, from the two-fold circumstances of its circular form and shining surface, though occurring but occasionally, may be said to have been taken from John o'Groat's to the Land's End.... Mr. Couch says the short-*sun-fish* is migratory, keeping probably at the bottom, and feeding on seaweeds in its ordinary habits; but in calm weather it mounts to the surface, and lies, perhaps asleep, with its head, and even its eyes, above the water, floating with the tide. Mr. Couch has known the *sun-fish* make powerful but awkward efforts to escape when attacked, bending and directing its motions in various ways.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Súnflower. *s.* In *Botany.* Plant of the genus Helianthemum.

The *sunflower*... appears to possess far more profitable qualities than were hitherto supposed, and, besides forming a beautiful object in a bed of flowers, it may be cultivated with advantage, and applied to many useful purposes. An acre of land will contain 25,000 *sunflower* plants, at twelve inches distant from each other. The produce will be according to the nature of the soil and mode of cultivation; but the average has been found to be fifty bushels of the seed per acre, which will yield fifty gallons of oil. The oil is excellent for table use, burning in lamps, and for the manufacture of soaps. The marc or refuse of the seeds, after the oil has been expressed, made into cake, will produce 1,500 lbs., and the stalks, when burnt for alkali, will give 10 per cent. of potassa. The green leaves of the *sunflower*, when dried and burnt to powder, make excellent fodder for milch cows, mixed with bran.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Heavily hangs the broad *sunflower*,
Over its grave in the earth so chilly;
Heavily hangs the hollyhock,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily. *Tennyson.*

Súnless. *adj.* Wanting sun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *sunless* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines.
Thomson.

Súnlight. *s.* Light of the sun.

Where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or *sunlight*, spread their umbrage broad.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1086.

See where the child of Heaven, with winged feet,
Runs down the slanted *sunlight* of the dawn.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Woman is the lesser man, and all thy passions matched with mine,
Are as moonlight unto *sunlight*, and as water unto wine. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Doubtless it is all crude enough; all illuminated by an impure barbaric splendour; not the soft peaceful brightness of *sunlight*, but the red resinous glare of playhouse torches.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

Súnlike. *adj.* Resembling the sun.

She came, as if Aurora faire
Out of the East had newly made repaire,
Making a *sun-like* light with golden shine
Of her bright beauty in the gazers' eine.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 781.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually decreasing.—*Cheyne.*

Súnning. *verbal abs.* Lying, basking in, state of being exposed to, the sun.

How dost thou imagine
This town will use us, that hath stood so long
Out against Wolfort?—E'en to hang us both
Upon the walls *a-sunning*, to make crow's-meat.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Súnny. *adj.*

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

The eldest, that Fidelia hight,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

My decay'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

The chemist feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 333.

Running through all this bewilderment, a deeper insight detects not only a vein of the most exuberant wit, but often the *sunniest* and most delicate fancy, and the truest tenderness and depth of feeling.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 552.

Our friend was quite silent excepting a grunt occasionally, and stuck constantly to his work; when he heard a step near, and looking up, saw a young gentleman approaching the grave, whose light step, *sunny* face, and bright eye, contrasted very strikingly with the place.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 261.

Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found.
Id., Paradise Regained, iv. 447.

The filmy gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 543.

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains?
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
To India's coral strand;
Where Afric's *sunny* fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.
Bishop Heber, Missionary Hymn.

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Súnpan. *s.* Evaporating pan for preparing clay for pottery.

The discovery of the use of pounded flint for the body of earthenware, in 1720, above-mentioned, was the cause of great improvements in its manufacture. There was a considerable demand for the ware formed of the Devonshire (Biddeford) clay and flint, between 1730 and 1740. About this time the *sun-pans*, or tanks in which the clay was left to become fit for use, were superseded by the use of the slip-kiln, in which the clays were boiled or simmered.—*Catalogue of Specimens, Hyde Park Exhibition.*

Sunproóf. *adj.* Impervious to sunlight.

This shade, *sunproof*, is yet no proof for thee.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

Thick arms
Of darksome yew, *sun-proof*. *Marston, Sophonisba*

Súnrise. *s.* Sunrising.

We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and sunset.—*Bentley.*

Súnrising. *s.*

1. Morning; appearance of the sun.

Send out a pursuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising*. *Shakespear, Richard III.* v. 3.

They intend to prevent the *sunrising*.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. East.

In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the *sunset*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Súnset. *s.*

1. Close of the day; evening.

When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son
It rains downright.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

At *sunset* to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on deck till rosy morn.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 619.

[The Muse,] observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

2. West.

(For example see Sunrising, 2.)

Súnshine. *s.* [A.S. *sunscin.*] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroach,
In shadow of such greatness!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet appeared in court.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 615.

I that in his absence
Blazed like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Nor can we this weak shower a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 127.

The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sunshine*.—*Pope.*

Those smiles unto the moodiest mind,
Their own true joy impart;
Their *sunshine* leaves a glow behind,
That lightens o'er the heart.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies.

Used *adjectivally*.

The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sunshine* day.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Súnshiny. *adj.*

1. Bright with the sun.

About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took several sorts of paper stained.—*Boyle.*

We have had nothing but *sunshiny* days, and daily walks from eight to twenty miles a day.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Ye violets I scatter,
Now turn into eyes!
And thou, *sunshiny* water,
Of blood take the guise.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, pt. i. s. i.

I can read the Beggar's Bush from morning to night. How sylvan and *sunshiny* it is!—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

The Scotch gardener ... found the Ribbons eating peaches in a *sunshiny* morning at the south-wall, and had his ears boxed when he remonstrated about this attack on his property.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitful-headed beast, amazed
At flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses dazed,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Súnstroke. *s.* In *Medicine.* See extract: (*coup-de-soleil*, French for *stroke-of-the-sun*, often used, unnecessarily, instead).

Sunstroke [is] a sudden seizure of vertigo, with intense headache, constriction or oppression in the thorax, flushed or livid countenance and vomiting, followed by almost instant death; or by lethargy, sopor, or coma, or convulsions, caused by exposure to the sun's rays, or to a very high temperature. These effects of a powerful sun have been noticed from the earliest periods of history. Two instances of this sudden seizure are related in the Bible, and have been quoted by Sir Ranald Martin. ... '*Sunstroke.*—"And Manasses was her husband, of her tribe and kindred, who died in the barley harvest. For as he stood overseeing them, and bound sheaves in the field, the heat came upon his head, and he fell on his bed, and died in the city of Bethulia." (Judith, viii. 3.) ... "And when the child was grown, it fell on a day, that he went out to his father to the reapers. And he said unto his father, My head, my head; and he said to a lad, Carry him to his mother. And when he had taken and brought him to his mother, he sat on her knee till noon, and then he died." (2 Kings, iv. 18–21.)' *Sunstroke* was frequently fatal amongst the crusaders, not only in Syria and Palestine, but also in the countries through which they passed. It has always been one of the chief causes of the mortality, especially in modern times, in armies during hot seasons, and in warm countries, their dress, &c., especially in the English armies, favouring the injurious effects of exposure.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Súnstead. *s.* Solstice (the two words being translations of one another). *Rare.*

The summer *sunnestead* falleth out alwaies [in Italy] to be just upon the foure and twentieth day of June, at what time as the sun is entered eight degrees within Cancer.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. xviii. c. 28. (Rich).

Sup. *v. a.* [*sip.*] Drink by mouthfuls; drink by little at a time; sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still she bore replete with magick arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with; there I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*

We saw it smelling to everything set in the room, and when it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk.—*Ray.*

He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

Sup. *v. n.* [Fr. *souper.*] Eat the evening meal.

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.—*Tobit*, viii. 1.

You'll *sup* with me?—
Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

There's none observes, much less repines,
How often this man *sups* or dines. *Carew.*

Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease. *Dryden.*

I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales as distinctly as if I had *supped* with them.—*Id., Tales and Fables*, preface.

Sup. *v. a.* Treat with supper.

He's almost *supp'd*; why have you left the chamber? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

Sup them well and look unto them all.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Sup. *s.* Small draught; mouthful of liquor.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup,
Yet had their brains so fast lock'd up,
That they remember'd nothing.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in 't, and flew eagerly up to 't for a *sup* to quench her thirst.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Súper. Latin for *above*; common as the first element in a compound; where, like Sub, it has two senses, that of an adverb, and that of a preposition. As the former it means more than another, more than enough, in excess, denoting *degree*; as the latter, it means on the top of, above anything, denoting *physical superposition*. Contrast *superabound* = be excessively abundant; with *superscribe* = write on, or above, anything.

For its etymological connexion with *sub*, (compare Greek *ὑπὲρ* and *ὑπὸ*) see under Sublime.

Used alone as a colloquial, or contemptuous, equivalent of the full compound.

They took care to employ responsible men for their collectors, by which means their accompts have been made up with very little *supers* upon any officer.—*Davenant, Discourses*, i. 77. (Ord MS.)

Súperable. *adj.* [Lat. *superabilis*; Fr. *superable.*] Conquerable; that may be overcome: (the negative compound Insuperable *commoner*).

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 126.

Superaboúnd. *v. n.* Be exuberant; be stored with more than enough.

This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty *superabound.*—*Bacon.*

She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin.—*Howell.*

Superabúndance. *s.* More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury and *superabundance* of the productions of the earth.—*Woodward.*

Superabúndant. *adj.* Being more than enough.

So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Wood.—*Swift.*

Superabúndantly. *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than adequately or sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire.—*Cheyne.*

Superádd. *v. a.* [Lat. *superaddo.*] Add over and above; join anything extrinsic.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of his plumes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action *superadds* anything of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but ... the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial.—*South, Sermons.*

The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natural gravity.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

They made the walls of Paris didactic, suasive, with an ever fresh periodical literature, wherein he that ran might read: placard journals, placard lampoons, municipal ordinances, royal proclamations; the whole other or vulgar placard-department *superadded*—or omitted from contempt.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. iv.

Superaddítion. *s.*

1. Act of adding to something else.

The fabrick of the eye, its safe and useful situation, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence of God.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explicitly acknowledged.—*Hammond.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is nothing but fat.—*Arbuthnot.*

Superadvénient. *adj.* [Lat. *adveniens, -entis*; pres. part. of *advenio*; from *ad* = to + *venio* = I come.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

Superangélic. *adv.* Having a nature, being, or existence superior to that of the angels; relating to, connected with, the world beyond that of the angels.

The celestial hierarchy were as themselves; themselves were formed and organised after the pattern of the great orders in heaven. The whole worship of man, in which they administered, was an echo of that above; it represented, as in a mirror, the angelic or *superangelic* worship in the empyrean. All its splendour, its lights, its incense, were but the material symbols; adumbrations of the immaterial, condescending to human thought, embodying in things cognisable to the senses of man the adoration of the beings close to the throne of God.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Superánnuate. *v. a.*

1. Impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannuated.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them *superannuated.*—*Swift.*

2. By exceeding a certain number of years, when it is a condition for the acquirement of anything that the holder should not be above a certain age.

Superánnuate. *v. n.* Last beyond the year; become superannuated. *Rare.*

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannuate.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Superannuátion. *s.* State of being disqualified by years.

To make cumbrous collections of numberless particulars, merely because they are fragments; and to admire them merely as they are antique; is not the spirit of ancient learning, but the mere doting of *superannuation.*—*Pownall, On Antiquities*, p. 54.

Supérb. *adj.* [Fr. *superbe*; Lat. *superbus* = proud.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

If you dine with my lord-mayor ...
Painted flags, *superb* and neat,
Proclaim you welcome to the treat.
Prior, Alma, i. 377.

Supérbiate. *v. a.* Make proud.

By living under Pharaoh how quickly Joseph learned the courtship of an oath! Italy binds a villain; Spain *superbiates*; Germany makes a drunkard, and Venice a lecher.—*Felltham, Resolves*, pt. i. 69. (Rich.)

Supérbly. *adv.* In a superb manner.

Wood's manuscript was very *superbly* bound and embossed.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 311.

Supercárgo. *s.* Officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. sat. ii.

Superceléstial. *adj.* Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial* waters for the purpose.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Superchery. *s.* [? accent.] Deceit; cheating. *Obsolete; old French rather than English.*

They bring nothing to the fight but vertue and courage, without any craft, *superchery*, or braving.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 102. (Ord MS.)

Supercílious. *adj.* [Lat. *supercilium* = brow, i.e. parts above the *cilium* or eyelash, the contraction of which causes a scowl.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are short of the true character of friendship.—*South, Sermons.*

Several *supercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle.—*Addison.*

I took my leave, not a little astonished at the pert and *supercilious* behaviour of this stage player, who had not treated me with good manners; and began to think the dignity of a poet greatly impaired since the days of Euripides and Sophocles.—*Smollett, Roderick Random.*

Theophilus was an oriental, his enemies no doubt said, a Mohammedan Sultan on the throne of the Roman empire. Even his marriage, though to one wife, had something of the *supercilious* condescension of the lord of a hareem. The most beautiful maidens of the empire were assembled, in order that Theophilus might behold and choose his bride. Of these, Eucasia was the loveliest. Theophilus paused, and as he gazed on her beauty, in a strange moralising fit he said, with an obvious allusion to the fall, 'Of how much evil hath woman been the cause?' The too ready or too devout Eucasia replied, with as evident reference to the Mother of God, 'And of how much good?'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Superciliously. *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The Emperor then summoned the Grand Masters of the Temple and the Hospital and the English Bishops of Winchester and Exeter; he made the same statement to them. They answered, that no such treaty could be made without the assent of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, in his double capacity as head of the Syrian Church and Legate of the Pope. Frederick *superciliously* replied that he could dispense with the assent of the Patriarch.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Superciliousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Supercilious; haughtiness; contemptuousness.

They are to be managed without *superciliousness.* *South, Sermons*, vii. 153.

Shecks, that is, such persons as by their long beards, prayers of the same standard, and a kind of pharisaical *superciliousness*, (which are the great virtues of the Mahometan religion,) have purchased to themselves the reputation of learning and saints.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 10.

Superconcéption. *s.* Conception admitted after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Supercónsequence. *s.* Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Supercréscence. *s.* That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *supercrescences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Supercréminence. *s.* Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

Superéminency. *s.* Supereminence.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Superéminent. *adj.* Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suitors a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgements not only argueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Superérogant. *adj.* Supererogatory. *Rare.*

This commission was far from being needless or *supererogant.*—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible.*

Superérogate. *v. n.* Do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late,
I heard an echo *supererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious sectators have *supererogated* in observance. *Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Supererogátion. *s.* [Lat. *rogo, erogo*, = I ask, demand, claim; pass. part. *rogatus*; *rogatio, -onis.*] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Supererógative. *adj.* Supererogatory.

I can brook better a fellow that hath bought his new-found nobility with nobles, than another of an high birth and low-stooping spirit, who can justly brag of nothing of his own, but lives upon the *supererogative* deeds of his ancestors.—*Stafford, Niobe*, pt. ii. p. 61: 1611.

Supererógatory. *adj.* Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence.—*Howell.*

Superesséntial. *adj.* Above the constitution or existence of a thing.

It being impossible for any nature to comprehend what is *superessential*, or infinitely above it.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 450.

(See, also, under Supersubstantial).

Superéthical. *adj.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Authority in Matters of Religion.* (Rich.)

Superexált. *v. a.* Exalt above the ordinary rate.

God having *superexalted* our Lord, ... is therefore said to have seated him at his right hand.—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. ii. vol. ii.

Superéxaltation. *s.* Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory.—*Holyday.*

Superéxcellent. *adj.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse: suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Superexcréscence. *s.* Something superfluously growing.

As the escar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcrescence* of flesh with the vitriol stone.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Superfétate. *v. n.* Conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another.—*Grew, Museum.*

Superfetátion. *s.* One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together.

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being confirmed, engrosseth the aliment from the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Súperfete. *v. n.* Superfetate.

So is my fancy quicken'd by the glance
Of his benign aspect and countenance:
It makes me pregnant, and to *superfete.*
Howell, Verses to King Charles I.: 1641.

Súperfete. *v. a.* Conceive upon a conception.

The Spaniard doth use to pause so in his pronunciation, that his tongue seldom foreruns his wit; and his brain may very well raise and *superfete* a second thought before the first be offered.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 19.

Súperfice. *s.* [Fr. *superficie*; Lat. *superficies.*] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light,
A proper ground for pasturage and vines.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 315.

Superfícial. *adj.*

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true.—*Bacon.*

From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies.—*Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 5.

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of these works.—*Dryden.*

I have, for some weeks past, found my head so terribly confused, that it has been with difficulty I could think or express myself on the most *superficial* topic.—*Shenstone, Letters.* (Ord MS.)

Of the *superficial* parts of the animal frame, I know none which, in its office and structure, is more deserving of attention than the eyelid.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

Polydore [Vergil] was a vain, *superficial* writer, who prided himself in leading the way on more topics than the present.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Philosophy of Proverbs.*

Superficiálity. *s.* Quality of being superficial.

By these salts the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality*, or profundity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the colours of things.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.*

Woe to him ... who has no court of appeal against the world's judgment! He is a doomed man; doomed by conviction to hard penalties; nay, purchasing acquittal (too probably) by a still harder penalty, that of being a triviality, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, and partial or total quack, which is the hardest penalty of all.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

Superfícially. *adv.* In a superficial manner.

1. On the surface; not below the surface.

2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

His eye so *superficially* surveys
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 476.

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well;
But on the cause and question now in hand
Have glozed but *superficially.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts.—*Dryden.*

Superfícies. *s.* [Lat.] Outside; surface; superfice.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relievo.—*Dryden.*

Súperfine. *adj.* Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone: to which also other *superfine* chymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If you observe your cider, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called *superfine.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Madame ... trains up a youthful D'Orleans generation in what *superfinest* morality one can.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ch. iii.

Supérfluence. *s.* [Lat. *fluo* = I flow; pres. part. *fluens, -entis.*] More than is necessary.

The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace.—*Hammond.*

Superfluítance. *s.* [Lat. *fluito*, frequentative form of *fluo.*—see Superfluence.] Act of floating above.

Spermaceti, which is a *superfluitance* on the sea, is not the sperm of the whale.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Superfluítant. *adj.* Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the finest dishes are made; out of the residence, the coarser.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Superflúity. *s.* More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: *superfluity* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity*.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Like the sun, let bounty spread her ray,
And shine that *superfluity* away.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Supérfluous. *adj.* [Lat. *superfluus*; *fluo* = I flow.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject so praised in itself as it needs no praises.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As touching the ministering to the saints, it is *superfluous* for me to write to you.—2 *Corinthians*, ix. 1.

Our *superfluous* lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 2.

A proper title of a peace, and purchased
At a *superfluous* rate. *Id. Henry VIII.* i. 1.

Horace will our *superfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and set our harps in tune.
Lord Roscommon.

If ye know,
Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin
Your message, like to end as much in vain?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 831.

His conscience cheer'd him with a life well spent,
His prudence a *superfluous* something lent,
Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave, content. *Harte.*

Súperflux. *s.* [Lat. *fluxus*, pass. part. of *fluo* = I flow.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the *superflux* to them.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Must we be hand and glove with Dick Selby the parson, or Jack Selby the calico-printer, because W. S., who is neither, but a ripe wit and a critic, has the misfortune to claim a common parentage with them? Let him lay down his brothers; and 'tis odds but we will cast him in a pair of ours (we have a *superflux*) to balance the concession.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies.*

Superfoliátion. *s.* [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Excess of foliation.

This, in the pathology of plants, may be the disease of *superfoliation*, mentioned by Theophrastus; whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 76.

Superhúman. *adj.* Above the nature or power of man.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority.—*Mozley, The Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination.*

Superincúmbent. *adj.* Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations.—*Woodward.*

Superindúce. *v. a.*

1. Bring in as in addition to something else.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent.—*Bacon.*

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Father is a notion *superinduced* to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will.—*Locke.*

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*.—*Locke.*

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open.—*Locke.*

Observed facts are connected so as to produce new truths, by *superinducing* upon them an idea: and such truths are obtained by induction.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum*, b. i. aphorisms, xi.

An induction is not the mere sum of the facts which are colligated. The facts are not only brought together, but seen in a new point of view. A new mental element is *superinduced*; and a peculiar constitution and discipline of mind are requisite in order to make this induction.—*Ibid.*

Superindúction. *s.* Act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces it.—*South.*

Superinspéct. *v. a.* Overlook; oversee.

He *superinspects* the whole affair of victualling at that port.—*Maydman, Naval Speculations and Maritime Politicks*, p. 123: 1691.

Superinstitútion. *s.* One ecclesiastical institution upon another: (as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another).

Superintend. *v. a.* Oversee; overlook; take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old; or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now.—*Watts.*

Superinténdence. *s.* Superior care; act of overseeing with authority.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Superinténdency. *s.* Superintendence.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things.—*South, Sermons.*

The Divine Providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies.—*Grew.*

Superinténdent. *s.* One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Our new *superintendentes* and ministers.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, I. iii. b.: 1550.

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs.—*Addison.*

I will now suppose ... that you, as the adviser of the family, have sent the patient to the asylum; and I will now address you in another capacity, I will suppose that you are the *superintendent* of the asylum to which the patient is sent, and I will describe the duties which would be imposed upon you, and by so doing I shall also show you what measures are taken to prevent unjust or improper admission into asylums.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. xiii.

Superinténdent. *adj.* Overlooking others with authority.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Superintending. *part. adj.* Overseeing; governing.

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power, and providence in this special business of food.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Superinvéstiture. *s.* Piece of clothing over another; secondary investment. *Rare.*

Not for that 'we should be unclothed,' or lose the body, 'but clothed upon' with a *superinvestiture* of the house from heaven, namely the divine light which is to enwrap and invest the mortal body, as a garment.—*Bishop Horne, Discourses.* (Rich.)

Supérior. *adj.* [Lat.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either *superiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour; if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *superiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious.—*Bacon.*

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are.—*Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself.—*Swift.*

The constitution ... of England must be to inquisitive men of all countries, far more to ourselves, an object of *superior* interest; distinguished, especially, as it is from all free governments of powerful nations which history has recorded, by its manifesting, after the lapse of several centuries, not merely no symptom of irretrievable decay, but a more expansive energy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

No penal laws, no physical tortures, can effect that a *superior* race should be absorbed in an inferior, or be destroyed by it. The mixed persecuting races disappear; the pure persecuted race remains. And at this moment, in spite of centuries, of tens of centuries, of degradation, the Jewish mind exercises a vast influence on the affairs of Europe.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xv.

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased, but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part, which appeared red and yellow.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way through hostile scorn; which he sustain'd *Superiour*, nor of violence fear'd ought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 903.

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else
Superiour and unmoved. *Ibid.* viii. 530.

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superiour* to his sufferings.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. In *Logic.* See extract.

In [a] popular sense any two classes, one of which includes the whole of the other and more, may be called a genus and a species. Such, for instance, are animal and man; man and mathematician. Animal is a genus; man and brute are two species; or we may divide it into a greater number of species, as man, horse, dog, &c. Biped, or two-footed animal, may also be considered a genus, of which man and bird are two species. Taste is a genus, of which sweet taste, sour taste, salt taste, &c. are species. Virtue is a genus; justice, prudence, courage, fortitude, generosity, &c. are its species. The same class which is a genus with reference to the sub-classes or species included in it, may be itself a species with reference to a more comprehensive, or, as it is often called, a *superior*, genus. Man is a species with reference to animal, but a genus with reference to the species mathematician. Animal is a genus, divided into two species, man and brute; but animal is also a species, which, with another species, vegetable, makes up the genus, organized being. Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus, animal. Taste is a genus divided into species, but also a species of the genus sensation. Virtue, a genus with reference to justice, temperance, &c., is one of the species of the genus, mental quality.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Supérior. *s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiours*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

But, both in malice and grimaces,
A courtier any ape surpasses;
Behold him humbly cringing wait
Upon the minister of state:
View him soon after to inferiors
Aping the conduct of *superiors*.
Goldsmith, The Logicians Confuted.

Melchior Inchoffer, a Jesuit, published a book to vindicate the miracle of a letter which the Virgin Mary had addressed to the citizens of Messina: when Naudé brought him positive proofs of its evident forgery. Inchoffer ingenuously confessed that he knew it was an imposture, but that he had done it by the orders of his *superiors*.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Religious Nouvelettes.*

Two assemblies (placita) were annually held. In the first, all regulations of importance to the public weal for the ensuing year were enacted; and to this, he says, the whole body of clergy and laity repaired; the greater to deliberate upon what was fitting to be done; and the less to confirm by their voluntary assent, not through deference to power, or sometimes even to discuss, the resolutions of their *superiors*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Crump thinks St. Boniface the centre of the world, and his position as president the highest in England.... He roars out the responses there as if it were an honour to heaven that the president of St. Boniface should take a part in the service, and in his own lodge and college acknowledges the sovereign only as his *superior*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Superiórity. *s.* Condition of that which is superior; quality of being greater, or higher, than another in any respect; pre-eminence.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superiour; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection, but only estimation.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding.—*Addison, Spectator.*

There are other points, not so much perhaps of strict resemblance between the two, as of *superiority* of the eye over the telescope; yet of a *superiority* which, being founded on the laws that regulate both, may furnish topics of fair and just comparison.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

Supériorly. *adv.* In a superior manner.

Roman fleets also, sailing from the harbours of Gaul along the German coasts, and up the estuaries, co-operated with the land-forces of the empire; and seemed to display even more decisively than her armies her overwhelming *superiority* over the rude Germanic tribes.—*Sir E. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.*

Superlátion. *s.* Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety. *Rare.*

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean.—*B. Jonson.*

Supérlative. *adj.* [Lat. *superlativus*; *latus* = borne.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative.*—*Watts.*

2. Rising to the highest degree.

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles, because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature: and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness.—*Bacon.*

The high court of parliament in England is *superlative.*—*Id., Advice to Villiers.*

The generality of its reception is with many the persuading argument of its *superlative* desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers.—*Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shews the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells.—*South, Sermons.*

Nor must that *superlative* pair of lovers, the vicar's eldest son George and Miss Arabella Wilmot, be overlooked, with the singularly cool and easy way in which they pass from the most violent affection to the most entire indifference, and on the lady's part even transference of hand and heart to another, and back again as suddenly to mutual transport and confidence.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 285.

3. In *Grammar.* Degree so called, as opposed to the Positive (*wise*), and the Comparative (*wiser*); Superlative (*wisest*); the equivalent to its characteristic inflexion being *most*, as opposed to *more.*

Supérlatively. *adv.* In a superlative manner.

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world.—*Bacon.*

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age.—*South, Sermons.*

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise, and good, Creator of all things.—*Bentley.*

Superlucrátion. *s.* [Lat. *lucrum* = gain.] Excess of profit or gain. *Rare.*

It is sufficient to observe that those are the most flourishing countries, where the neat produce is the greatest; because the existence of it as a *superlucration* of husbandry provides in the more ample manner for the classes unconnected with agriculture.—*Arthur Young, On the Size of Farms*, in *Hunter's Georgical Essays*, iv. 556. (Ord MS.)

Superlúnar. *adj.* Not sublunary; placed above the moon not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysicks, at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of moss;
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Poised with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 442.

Superlúnary. *adj.* Superlunar.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warms. I'll cool it, if I can,
And turn those glories that enchant against thee.
Young, Night Thoughts, night vi.

Supernácular. *adj.* Having the character of the supernaculum.

I well remember that claret at Hawbuck's was not by any means so good as that at Hipsley's, while, on the contrary, some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supernacular.*—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxi.

Supernáculum. *s.* [see extracts.] Liquor so called because a tankard, or glass, of it was to be so thoroughly emptied as to drain off on the nail without showing a drop.

Drinking *super nagulum*, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce; which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his naile, and make a pearl with that that is left; which, if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason there's too much, he must drinke again for his penance.—*Nash, Piers Pennilesse*, sign. G. 2 b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Bacchus, the god of brewed wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, upsy-freesy tipplers, and *supernaculum* takers, . . . headwarden of Vintner's Hall, ale-conner. . . . This boon Bacchanalian skinker did I make legs to.—*Massinger, Virgin Martyr*, ii. 1.

I confess Cupid's carouse; he plays *super-negulum* with my liquor of life.—*B. Jonson, The Case is Altered.* (Nares by H. and W.)

As when he drinks out all the total summe,
Gave it the stile of *supernaculum.*
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1623.

Mine is French wine. You must take your chance,
The yeoman of the wine-cellar did not
Provide 'em for our palate. *Supernaculum!*
See, there lies Spain already, now would I fight.—
Drink thou mean'st.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon: 1659.

No matter, hem; here 'tis, gentlemen, *supernaculum.* *The Villain*: 1663.

The whole school (I mean Schola bibendi) and their Assecłæ Bibaculorum, Madidorum, and Temulentorum—follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentic and emphatical word they have, *supernaculum.*—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 102.

I saw some sparks as they were drinking,
With mighty mirth, and little thinking;
There jests were *supernaculum,*
I snatch'd the rubies from each thumb;
And in this crystal have 'em here.
King, Miscellanies, p. 385.

To drink *supernaculum* was an ancient custom not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to shew that he was no flincher.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

The best account I can find of all the refinements of this new science of potation, when it seems to have reached its height, is in our Tom Nash, who being himself one of these deep experimental philosophers, is likely to disclose all the mysteries of the craft. He says, 'Now, he is nobody that cannot drink *super-nagulum*; carouse the hunter's hoope; quaff upse freze crosse; with healths, gloves, mumpes, frolickes, and a thousand such domineering inventions.' Drinking *super-nagulum*, that is, 'on the nail,' is a device, which Nash says is new come out of France; but it had probably a northern origin, for far northward it still exists. . . . The custom is also alluded to by Bishop Hall, in his satirical romance of 'Mundus alter et idem,' 'A Discovery of a New World,' a work which probably Swift read, and did not forget. The Duke of Tenterbelly in his oration, when he drinks off his large goblet of twelve quarts on his election, exclaims, should he be false to their laws, 'Let never this goodly-formed goblet of wine go jovially through me;' and then he set it to his mouth, stole it off every drop, save a little remainder, which he was by custom to set upon his thumb's nail, and lick it off as he did. The phrase is in Fletcher:

I am thine 'ad unguem——

that is, he would drink with his friend to the last. In a manuscript letter of the times, I find an account of Columbo the Spanish ambassador being at Oxford, and drinking healths to the Infanta. The writer adds, 'I shall not tell you how our doctors pledged healths to the Infanta and the archduchess; and if any left too big a snuff, Columbo would cry, *supernaculum, supernaculum!*' This Bacchic freak seems still preserved; for a recent traveller, Sir George Mackenzie, has noticed the custom in his Travels through Iceland.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Drinking-Customs in England.*

But here approaches
Our sage intendant, with the wine: however,
For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.—
'Tis here! the *supernaculum!* twenty years
Of age, if 'tis a day.—Which epoch makes
Young women and old wine. *Byron, Werner*, i. 1.

Supérnal. *adj.* [Lat. *supernus.*]

1. Having a higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth, and waters which covered it.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts
In any breast of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

He with frequent intercourse
Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 571.

Both glorying to have 'scaped the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the suff'rance of *supernal* pow'r.
Ibid. i. 241.

Supernátant. *adj.* [Lat. *natans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *nato* = I swim, float; *natatio*, *-onis.*] Swimming above.

While the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the *supernatant* menstruum, without making between them any true union.—*Boyle.*

Supernatátion. *s.* Act of swimming on the top of anything.

Touching the *supernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Bodies are differenced by *supernatation*, as floating on water; for crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Supernátural. *adj.* Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cause we term it the mystery or secret way of salvation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needless.—*Ibid.*

The understanding is secured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood should come, by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a Supreme Being as can alter the course of nature.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

What mists of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
So saints by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 410.

Supernáturally. *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner above the course of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he assumed the Saviour.—*South, Sermons.*

Supernáturalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Supernatural.

It absolutely deprives us after of the benefit of pleading in evidence to the *supernaturalness* of those revelations, the wonders that Moses wrought. —*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 42. (Ord MS.)

Supernúmerary. *adj.* [Lat. *numerus* = number; Fr. *surnuméraire.*] Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round number.

The part sinister, from me drawn,
Well if thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found!
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 887.

In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen days omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours *supernumerary.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year.—*Holder.*

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's seven times a-day.—*Bishop Fell.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is

proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence this year.—*Addison.*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels to be burnt.—*Arbuthnot.*

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and serves there on a future expectation of some prebend.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

But 'Cavalier Servente' is the phrase
Used in politest circles to express
This *supernumerary* slave, who stays
Close to the lady as a part of dress,
Her word the only law which he obeys.
His is no sinecure, as you may guess;
Coach, servants, gondola, he goes to call,
And carries fan and tippet, gloves and shawl.
Byron, Beppo, xl.

Súperplant. *s.* Plant growing upon another plant; parasite; more strictly *epiphyte*, the two words translating one another (Gr. ἐπὶ = on, φυτὸν = plant.)

No *superplant* is a formed plant but mistletoe.—*Bacon.*

Súperplusage. *s.* [Lat. *plus* = more.] Something more than enough; overplus.

After this there yet remained a *superplusage* for the assistance of the neighbour parishes.—*Bishop Fell.*

Súperpraise. *v. a.* Praise beyond measure.

To vow, and swear, and *superpraise* my parts,
When I am sure you hate me with your hearts.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Superpropórtion. *s.* Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *superproportion* in the cause, can be overcome in an instant.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Superpurgátion. *s.* More purgation than enough.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Superreflexion. *s.* Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you shall see the glass behind with the image within the glass before, and again the glass before in that, and divers such *superreflexions*, till the species speciei at last die.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Súperreward. *v. a.* Reward in excess.

Nay, I must also confess that they were from time to time, far above my merit, over and *superrewarded* by your Majestie's benefits which you heaped upon me.—*Bacon, Letters*, p. 160. (Ord MS.)

Supersáliency. *s.* [Lat. *salio* = I leap.] Act of leaping upon any thing. *Rare.*

Their coition is by *supersaliency*, like that of horses.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Superscríbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *scribo* = I write: pass. part. *scriptus*; *scriptio*, *-onis*.] Inscribe upon the top or outside.

Then let him who is both the Lord of Hosts and the God of peace, rise up mightily for his anointed, the true King of Peace; that he who hath graciously said all the while 'Give peace in our time, O Lord!' may *superscribe* at the last his just trophies, with 'Blessed be the Lord which teacheth my hands to warre, and my fingers to fight'!—*Bishop Hall, Peacemaker.* (Ord MS.)

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *superscribed.*—*Addison.*

Superscríption. *s.* [Lat. *scriptio*, *-onis* = writing.]

1. Act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outside.

Doth this churlish *superscription*
Portend some alteration in good will.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Read me the *superscription* of these letters; I know not which is which.—*Id., Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *superscription*; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 188.

It is enough her stone
May honour'd be with *superscription*
Of the sole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

Supersécular. *adj.* Above the world.

Let us, saith he, celebrate this feast, not in a panegyrical but divine, not in a worldly but *supersecular* manner.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 302.

Supersédе. *v. a.* [Lat. *supersedeo.*] Make void or inefficacious by superior power; set aside.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controulable by reason; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *supersede* the workings of reason.—*South, Sermons.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion.—*Bentley.*

There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a fleet firehorse yoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by steam; the very brood hen is to be *superseded.*—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times.*

Supersédeas. *s.* See extract.

Supersedeas [is] a writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in Chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny.—*Cowell.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a *supersedeas* from takers and purveyours.—*Carew.*

Supersénsible. *adj* Beyond the perception of the senses.

The most obtrusive of those principles is that which concerns the relation of cause and effect. It seems impossible to evade the tyranny of this principle. We naturally apply it not merely to phenomena but to *supersensible* ideas; and we are, by virtue of our common sense, as thoroughly convinced of the universality of causation, as we are of the infinity of space or of time.—*Ingleby, An Introduction to Metaphysic*, § 121.

Supersérviceable. *adj.* Over officious; more than is necessary or required.

A glass-gazing, *superserviceable*, finical rogue.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Superstition. *s.* [Lat. *superstitio*, *-onis*.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

A rev'rent fear, such *superstition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then possess'd the swains.
Dryden.

2. In the *plural.* Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 511.

If we had a religion that consisted in absurd *superstitions*, that had no regard to the perfection of our nature, people might well be glad to have some part of their life excused from it.—*Law.*

3. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship.

[They] had certain questions against him of their own *superstition.*—*Acts*, xxv. 19.

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

Superstítionist. *s.* One who is addicted to superstition.

Our Saviour certainly conceived high indignation and sorrow in his heart, while he observed that scorn and contempt those blind *superstitionists*, the Jews, bore against the poor despised Gentiles, in thus profaning their place of worship.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 417: 1660.

Every vain-glorious *superstitionist*, that would make a show in the flesh.—*Ibid.* p. 495.

Superstítious. *adj.*

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light.—*Spenser.*

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,
And to a *superstitious* eye the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 295.

Deep in the palace, of long growth there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 88.

2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

Have I with all my full affections
Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obey'd him?
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him
And am I thus rewarded?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Superstítiously. *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

1. With erroneous religion.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument.—*Bacon.*

2. With too much care.

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously and *superstitiously* pursued.—*Watts, Logick.*

Superstítiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Superstitious; state of being superstitious.

Remembringe also hys prynce's pleasure, which hath wylled all *superstycyousnesse* to be taken away from the ceremonyes.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Fox*, fol. 22: 1543.

Superstraín. *v. a.* Strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.—*Bacon.*

Superstrátum. *s.* Stratum lying over another; opposite of substratum.

But let it go:—it will one day be found
With other relics of 'a former world,'
When this world shall be former, underground,
Thrown topsy-turvy, twisted, crisp'd, and curl'd,
Baked, fried, or burnt, turn'd inside-out, or drown'd,
Like all the worlds before, which have been hurl'd
First out of, and then back again to chaos,
The *superstratum* which will overlay us.
Byron, Don Juan, ix. 37.

Superstrúct. *v. a.* [Lat. *structus*, pass. part. of *struo* = I build, construct; *structio*, *-onis*; *structura*.] Build upon anything. *Rare.*

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded.—*Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation.—*Id., On Fundamentals.*

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency, and then virtue.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Superstrúction. *s.* Edifice raised on anything.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and sapless beams; nor do spars and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof, and that out of stone and mortar: these are not the works of nature, but *superstructions* and additions to her, as the supplies of art.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Superstrúctive. *adj.* Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross.—*Hammond.*

Superstrúcture. *s.* That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too.—*South, Sermons.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study.—*Dryden.*

Supersubstántial. *adj.* Beyond the domain of matter.

Thys Englyshe woorde Godde, signifieth unto us, not onely the unitie of the three persons, and not only their *supersubstancial* substance, but also everie gracious propertie, as justice, mercie, trouth, almightinesse, eternity, and everie good thing more than we can imagine.—*Sir T. More, Workes*, p. 133. (Rich.)

This is the daily bread, the heavenly *supersubstantial* bread, by which our souls are nourished to life eternal.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant*, 299. (Ord MS.)

Some of the ancients, and particularly Jerom, translated the epithet Epiousios '*supersubstantial* and *superessential*,' instead of 'daily,' and at this hour it stands so translated in the Vulgate Bible, for ages the only Bible of the people.—*Knox, Considerations of the Lord's Supper.* (Rich.)

The unanswerable proof ... of the Greek origin of the celestial hierarchy is, that in the hierarchical system there is no place for the Pope, nor even ... for the metropolitan. It recognises only the triple rank of *bishops*, priests, and deacons. Jesus to the earthly hierarchy is as the higher primal godhead, as the Trinity, to the celestial hierarchy. He is the thearchic intelligence, the *supersubstantial* being. From him are communicated through the hierarchy, purity, light, knowledge.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Supersúbtle. *adj.* Over subtle.

If sanctimony and a frail vow betwixt an erring barbarian and a *supersubtle* Venetian be not too hard for my wits.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Supertémporal. *adj.* Transcending time.

Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternals, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 625. (Rich.)

Supervacáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *supervacaneus.*] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose.

Having in my former letters made a flying progress through the European world, and taken a view of the several languages, dialects, and subdialects, whereby people converse with one another; and being now wind-bound for Africk, I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them. —*Howell, Letters*, ii. 60: 1630.

Supervéne. *v. n.* [Lat. *supervenio.*] Come as an extraneous addition.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power.—*Bentley.*

Supervénient. *adj.* Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that.—*Hammond.*

Supervéning. *part. adj.* Coming as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was so fixed and rooted, that even *supervening* vice, to which he had the greatest detestation imaginable, could not easily remove it.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Supervéntion. *s.* Act of supervening.

An espousal contract may be broken off by the *supervention* of a legal kindred, inexpected.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Supervíse. *v. a.* Overlook; oversee; intend.

The small time I *supervised* the glass-house, I got among those Venetians some smatterings of the Italian tongue.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 3: 1618.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press in terms so feeling that they move compassion.—*Congreve.*

Súpervise. *s.* Inspection. *Rare.*

That on the *supervise*, no leisure bated,
No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,
My head should be struck off.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Supervísion. *s.* Act of supervising.

I have a confused remembrance of having seen an old donation, for the sustenance of a perpetual lamp to burn before the high-altar in the royal chapel at Islip, under the trust and *supervision* of the abbots of Westminster.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 17.

Supervísor. *s.* Overseer; inspector; superintendent.

How satisfied my lord!
Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on?
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet.—*Dryden.*

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the highways, a *supervisor* of the excise.—*Watts, Logick.*

Supervíve. *v. n.* [Lat. *vivo* = I live.] Overlive; outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive*?—*Clarke.*

Supinátion. *s.*

1. Act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.
2. In *Anatomy.* Position of the hand, in which the palm is lifted upwards, or exposed.

They [the muscles] can perform ... flexion, extension, pronation, *supination*, the tonick motion, circumgyration; and all these with so great expedition and agility, that they are much sooner done than said, yea as soon done as thought on.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

Supíne. *adj.* [Lat. *supinus.*]

1. Lying with the face upward: (opposed to *prone*).

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

At him he lanced his spear, and pierced his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours?—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun.

If the vine,
On rising ground be placed, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 372.

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

Supine amidst our flowing store
We slept securely.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 14.

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation.—*Woodward.*

Those who first undertook to lay open the stores of ancient learning found incredible difficulties from the scarcity of manuscripts. So gross and *supine* was the ignorance of the monks, within whose walls these treasures were concealed, that it was impossible to ascertain, except by indefatigable researches, the extent of what had been saved out of the great shipwreck of antiquity.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Supíne. *s.* Division in the grammar of the Latin language, containing words like *amatum* = to love, *amatu* = to be loved, called the supine in *-um*, and the supine in *-u*; the first active, the second passive: (compare with *gradum* and *gradui*, the accusative and dative of *gradus* respectively).

Supínely. *adv.* In a supine manner.

1. With the face upward.
2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie,
They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandys.*

The old imprison'd king,
Whose lenity first pleased the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heavenly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Id., Translation from Lucretius*, b. i.

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself; and rather chuse
To lie *supinely*, hoping Heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd?
A. Philips.

Beneath a verdant laurel's ample shade,
His lyre to mournful numbers strung
Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid,
To Venus thus addressed his song. *Prior, Cantata.*

Supíneness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Supine.

1. Posture with the face upward.
2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let Dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons.—*Swift.*

Supínity. *s.*

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards. *Rare.*
2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Rare.*

The fourth cause of errour is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Súppage. *s.* What may be supped; pottage.

Their tables, when they gave themselves to fasting, had not that usual furniture of such dishes as do cherish blood with blood; but for food they had bread; for *suppage*, salt; and for sauce, herbs.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 72.

Suppalpátion. *s.* [Lat. *palpor* = stroke, smooth down, flatter; *palpatio, -onis.*] Act of enticing by soft words.

Let neither bugs of fear, nor *suppalpations* of favour, weaken your hands.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Thou art a courtier, and hast laid a plot to rise; if obsequious servility to the great, if those gifts in the bosom, which our blunt ancestors would have termed bribes, if plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities will hoise thee, thou wilt mount! —*Seasonable Sermon*, p. 30: 1644.

Suppárasite. *v. a.* [see Parasite.] Flatter; cajole.

See how this subtile cunning sophister *supparasites* the people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popular.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 245: 1637.

Supparasitátion. *s.* Act of flattering or paying servile court to.

Here cozening in bargains, there breaking of promises; here perfidious undermining, there flattering *supparasitations*.—*Bishop Hall, Fast Sermon*: 1628.

Suppedáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *pes* = foot.] Placed under the feet. *Rare.*

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Suppéditate. *v. a.* Supply.

Those things there is a logical possibility for us to do, and strength sufficient *suppeditated*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 572.

Whoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing of all must have an infinite power.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Suppeditátion. *s.* [Lat. *suppedito* = I supply; pass. part. *suppeditatus*; *suppeditatio, -onis.*] Supply.

I cannot sufficiently marvel, that this part of knowledge, touching the several characters of natures and dispositions, should be omitted both in morality and policy, considering it is of so great ministry and *suppeditation* to them both.—*Bacon, Of the Advancement of Learning*, p. 18. (Ord MS.)

Súpper. *s.* [Fr. *souper.*] Last meal of the day; evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The hour of *supper* comes unearn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 225.

His physicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *suppers*.—*Bishop Fell.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *supper-time*, must I perform
Much business. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 1.

Súpperless. *adj.* Wanting supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed should introduce him to the table of some great prince.—*Spectator.*

Swearing and *supperless* the hero sate,
Blasphemed his gods, the dice, and damn'd his fate.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 115.

Supplánt. *v. a.* [Lat. *planta* = plant, foot.]

1. Trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 512.

The thronging populace with hasty strides
Press furious, and, too eager of escape,
Obstruct thy easy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 222.

2. Displace by stratagem; turn out.

It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

3. Displace; overpower; force away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend.—*Bishop Fell.*

For such doctrines as depend merely upon institution and the instruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themselves, and from one another about them; because that which can plant, can *supplant*.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Supplantátion. *s.* Act of supplanting or displacing.

The miraculous *supplantation* [of Jacob] was a kind of wrestling with his brother for the blessing. —*Stokes, On the Prophets*, p. 82: 1659.

Supplánter. *s.* One who, that which, supplants; one who displaces.

Is not he rightly named Jacob, [in the margin, that is, a *supplanter*].—*Genesis*, xxvii. 36.

A treacherous *supplanter* and underminer of the peace of all families and societies.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 113.

The Gentiles began to press into the Gospel, and as by force to take it from the Jews. This was signified in the name Jacob, that is, a *supplanter*; for the Gentiles here supplanted their elder brother the Jews, and stole the blessing and heirship from them.—*Leslie, Truth of Christianity demonstrated.*

Supplánting. *verbal abs.* Act of displacing or turning out.

That sad disunion and jealousy, those divisions and *supplantings* that were among the king's own friends.—*Bishop Hoadly, Sermon on 30th January*, p. 20: 1717-8.

Súpple. *adj.* [Fr. *souple.*]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards.—*Bacon.*

Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend
The *supple* knee? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 787.

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran,
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led.
Ibid. viii. 268.

No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *suppler* souls
Than in our priestlike fasts.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.

Ev'n softer than thy own, of *suppler* kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refined.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 424.

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender.—*Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear.—*Addison.*

4. That which makes supple.

Each part deprived of *supple* government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Súpple. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Make pliant; make soft; make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppled* the parts, thereby making the passages wider.—*Sir W. Temple.*

To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Make compliant.

Knaves having, by their own importunate suit,
Convinced or *suppled* them, they cannot chuse,
But they must blab. *Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of correction, she established her authority thoroughly ever after.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Súpple. *v. n.* Grow soft; grow pliant.

The stones . . .
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *suppled* into softness as they fell.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Súpplement. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *supplementum.*]

1. Addition to anything by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the Scripture's perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness he imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours.—*Rogers.*

Instructive satire, true to virtue's cause!
Thou shining *supplement* of publick laws!
Young, Love of Fame, i. 11.

2. Store; supply. *Rare.*

We had not spent
Our ruddie wine a ship-board; *supplement*
Of large sort each man to his vessel drew.
Chapman.

Súpplement. *v. a.* Fill up, or make good, by way of a supplement.

He *supplements* this sketch by a series of illustrations.—*Baring Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages.*

Suppleméntal. *adj.* Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were collected.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The thoughtful father's pious care
Provides his brood, next Smithfield fair,
With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses.
Prior, Alma, i. 295.

Suppleméntary. *adj.* Having the character of a supplement.

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Súppleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Supple.

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling.—*Locke.*

Súppletory. *adj.* Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

I have partly from Prynne, partly from my own conjecture, supplied the mutilated places as well as I could; but have included all such *suppletory* words in crotchets.—*Wharton, Diary of Archbishop Laud*, p. 58.

Súppletory. *s.* [Lat. *suppletorium.*] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

They invent *suppletories* to excuse an evil man.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 285: 1651.

That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit.—*Hammond.*

Supplíal. *s.* Act of supplying.

Society is preserved by mutual wants, the *supplial* of which causeth mutual happiness.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons.*

Suppliance. *s.* Continuance.

A violet in the youth of primy nature,
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

Supplíant. *adj.* Furnishing a supply. *Rare.*

To those legions your levy
Must be *suppliant.* *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 7.

Súppliant. *adj.* [Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 112.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud;
Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccl.

Súppliant. *s.* Humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor *suppliant.*
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Now like a maiden queen she will behold
From her high turrets, hourly suitors come;
The east with incense and the west with gold,
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxcvii.

I beg thee, spare
This forfeit life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 840.

The desolator desolate!
The victor overthrown!
The arbiter of others' fate,
A *suppliant* for his own.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Súppliantly. *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

Can the man, whose breast glows with the least spark of gratitude, indulge these meditations, and not prostrate himself, with the deepest humiliation of soul, before the throne of grace, and *suppliantly* implore the divine mercy for his many and great sins?—*The Student*, vol. i. p. 139.

Súpplicant. *s.* [Lat. *supplicans, -antis*; pres. part. of *supplico* = I entreat.] One who entreats or implores with great submission; humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves a main army of *supplicants*, God did not withstand them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The wise *supplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God.—*Rogers.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *supplicant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Súpplicant. *adj.* [Lat. *supplicans, -antis.*] Entreating; submissively petitioning.

[They] offered to this council their letters *supplicant*, confessing that they had sinned.—*Bishop Bull, On the Corruptions of the Church of Rome.*

Súpplicate. *v. n.* [Lat. *supplicatus*, pass. part. of *supplico; supplicatio, -onis.*] Implore; entreat; petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do; a man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg.—*Bacon.*

Supplicáting. *part. adj.* Uttering supplications; supplicatory.

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *supplicating* crowds to learn their doom.
Addison.

Supplicátion. *s.*

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* i. 3.

My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole-hill should
In *supplication* nod. *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 3.

2. Petitionary worship; adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

Praying always with all prayer and *supplication* in the spirit, and watching thereunto, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints.—*Ephesians*, vi. 18.

Bend thine ear
To *supplication*; hear his sighs though mute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 30.

A second sort of public prayer is, that all in a family that are members of it join in their common *supplications.*—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy.—*Archbishop Tillotson*

Supplicátory. *adj.* Petitionary.

All the skill of men and angels cannot afford a more exquisite model of *supplicatory* devotion, than that blessed Saviour of ours gave us in the mount.—*Bishop Hall, Devout Soul*, § 2.

If we except the Creeds, no part of the service was accompanied by musick which was not either of the *supplicatory* or thanksgiving species.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 110.

The address of the prelates to the Pope was more respectful, if not, as usual, *supplicatory.*—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

Supplíer. *s.* One who supplies; one who makes up for an omission.

Saul might set up for a *supplier* of the default of Joshua and the princes of Israel in sparing the Gibeonites.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible.*

Supplý. *v. a.* [Lat. *suppleo*; Fr. *suppléer.*]

1. Fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kearn *supplied* and maintained.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Give something wanted; yield; afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship.—*Bacon.*

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*,
Nor did she slumber till that hour deny.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 26.

3. Relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

4. Serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*,
And no light shines but that by which men die.
Waller.

5. Give or bring, whether good or bad.

But nearer care (O pardon it!) *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. Fill any room made vacant.

Upstart creatures to *supply* our vacant room.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 834.

The sun was set; and vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 437.

7. Accommodate; furnish.

Clouds, dissolved, the thirsty ground *supply.*
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 58.

The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabrick.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Supplý. *s.*

1. Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

That now at this time your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want.—2 *Corinthians*, viii. 14.

Art from that fund each just supply provides,
Works without show, and without pomp presides.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 74.

2. Ways and means.

Of all these proud and sovereign privileges, the right of refusing *supply* was the key-stone.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Supplyment. *s.* Prevention of deficiency. *Rare; obsolete.*

I will never fail
Beginning, nor *supplyment.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Suppórt. *v. a.* [Fr. *supporter*; Lat. *sub* + *porto* = I carry, bear.]

1. Sustain; prop; bear up.

Stooping to *support* each flower of tender stalk.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 427.

The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 239.

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to *support* it.—*Locke.*

2. Endure anything painful without being overcome.

Strongly to suffer and *support* our pains.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 147.

Could'st thou *support* that burden? *Ibid.* x. 834.

This is he who fill'd your court with tumult,
Whose fierce demeanour, and whose insolence,
The patience of a God could not *support.*
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

3. Endure; bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to *support* the fumes of sleep.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

None can *support* a diet of flesh and water without acids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Sustain; keep from fainting.

With inward consolations recompensed,
And oft *supported. Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 495.

Suppórt. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them, yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which *support* we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *support.—Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.

He his guide requested
(For so from such who nearer stood we heard)
As overtired to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars
That to the arched roof gave main *support.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1630.

3. Necessaries of life.

Theirs be the produce of the soil!
O may it still reward their toil!
Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain!
Shenstone.

4. Maintenance; supply.

Let us next consider the ward, or person within age, for whose assistance and *support* these guardians are constituted by law.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Suppórtable. *adj.* Capable of being supported, tolerated, or endured.

Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be very *supportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent.—*Swift.*

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered *supportable* to them.—*Pope.*

Suppórtableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Supportable; state, or condition, of being tolerable.

It hath an influence on the *supportableness* of the burthen.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 477.

Suppórtance. *s.* Maintenance; support. *Obsolete.*

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *supportance* of his vow.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Supportátion. *s.* Supportance; support. *Obsolete.*

The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the *supportation* of the king's expence.—*Bacon.*

The firm promises and *supportations* of a faithful God.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 385.

Suppórter. *s.*

1. One who, that which, supports.

You must walk by us upon either hand,
And good *supporters* are you.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *supporter*, or a support, is not represented to the mind by any distinct idea.—*Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which anything is borne up from falling.

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured.—*Bacon.*

We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed for beams and *supporters*, shall bear.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a building set upon *supporters.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

In the extract, *leg.*

'Hem!' said Mr. Aberton, thrusting his large hand through his lank light hair. 'Hem—could one do anything, do you think, in that quarter?'—'I should think one might, with a tolerable person!' answered the spectral aristocrat, looking down at a pair of most shadowy *supporters.—Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xviii.

3. Sustainer; comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters.—Hammond.*

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety.—*South, Sermons.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *supporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

5. In *Heraldry.* Figures of beasts, birds, and sometimes of human beings, which support the arms.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and *supporters.—Camden.*

Unless this should be esteemed a relick, I know of no other, of this once magnificent monastery, except the rude capital of a pillar with a date in the stone-work, 1484, surmounted by a stone-escocheon of arms with *supporters*, preserved in the vicar's garden at Ensham.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 14.

Suppórtful. *adj.* Abounding with support. *Rare.*

Upon the Eolian god's *supportfull* wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted from the shore.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 821.

Suppórtless. *adj.* Wanting, destitute of, support: (in the extract, with doubtful propriety, insupportable).

As if they had a design by making wedlock a *supportless* yoke to violate it most.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. ii. ch. xvi. (Ord MS.)

Suppórtment. *s.* Support. *Obsolete.*

Not taking effect by the *supportment* of Spain.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 479.

Prelaty in her fleshy *supportments*, in her carnal doctrine of ceremony and tradition.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Suppósable. *adj.* Capable of being supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the severals of any *supposable* catalogue.—*Hammond.*

Suppósal. *s.* Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect: the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supposals.—Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*, preface.

When this comes, our former *supposal* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, are utterly at an end.—*Bishop Hammond.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom.—*South, Sermons.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *supposals* and offers.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Suppóse. *v. a.* [Fr. *supposer*; Lat. *supposítus*, pass. part. of *suppono*, from *sub* = under + *pono* = I put.]

1. Lay down without proof; advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position.

Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things? I tell you, Nay.—*Luke*, xiii. 2.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing as the thing is capable of, *supposing* it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

2. Admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Suppose some so negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all.—*Locke.*

3. Imagine; believe without examination.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Ammon only is slain.—2 *Samuel*, xiii. 32.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 617.

4. Require as previous.

This *supposeth* something, without evident ground.—*Sir M. Hale.*

5. Make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected.—*Female Quixote.*

6. Put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

Suppóse. *s.* Supposition; position without proof; unevidenced conceit.

We come short of our *suppose* so far,
That after seven years' siege, yet Troy walls stand.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and yours,
Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That he is honest? *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

Suppósedly. *adv.* By supposition; hypothetically.

Though France and Britain *supposedly* once were, yet we see the tracts of age have made them several regions.—*Felltham, Resolves*, lv.

Suppóser. *s.* One who, that which, supposes.

Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *supposers* blear'd thine eyne.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

Supposition. *s.* [translates the Gr. ὑπόθεσις.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition.—Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Sing, siren, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death that hath such means to die.
Id., Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion.—*Bentley.*

Suppositional. *adj.* Hypothetical.

Men and angels, indeed, have also a certain knowledge of future things, but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional.—South, Sermons*, ix. 327.

Supposititious. *adj.*

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solyman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *suppositious.—Bacon.*

It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, *supposititious*, or begotten in adultery.—*Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the *suppositious* pieces, ascribed to Athanasius.—*Bishop Waterland.*

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth and its productions than their destruction, as all these *suppositious* ones manifestly would do.—*Woodward.*

Supposititiously. *adv.* In a suppositious manner; by supposition.

Suppositiously he derives it from the Lunæ Montes, fifteen degrees south.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 31.

Suppósitive. *adj.* Supposed; including a supposition.

You can infer from hence but only a *suppositive* necessity of having an infallible guide, and that grounded upon a false supposition.—*Chillingworth, The Bible the Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii. § 145.

Nor was his burial only represented typically, but foretold prophetically, both by a *suppositive* intimation, and by an express prediction.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Suppósitive. *s.* That which implies supposition: (as, *if*).

The *suppositives* denote connection, but assert not actual existence; the positives imply both the one and the other.—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Suppósitively. *adv.* In a suppositive manner; upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively.—*Hammond.*

Suppósitory. *s.* [Fr. *suppositoire*; Lat. *suppositorium.*] In *Medicine.* Solid medicament, pill, or bolus, placed in the rectum.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles; therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rocksalt ought to be tried.—*Arbuthnot.*

Suppréss. *v. a.* [Lat. *suppressus*, pass. part. of *supprimo* = I suppress; *sub* = under + *premo* = I press.]

1. Crush; overpower; overwhelm; subdue; reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Glo'ster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well-armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Conceal; not tell; not reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath *suppress'd* in night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 122.

3. Keep in; not let out.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spight, more furious raging broils.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Suppréssion. *s.*

1. Act of suppressing.

Such a magnificent 'Society for the *Suppression* of Vice' may well be supposed to walk by the most philosophical principles.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses.—*Pope.*

Suppréssive. *adj.* Suppressing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources.—*Seward, Letters*, ii. 154.

Suppréssor. *s.* One who, that which, suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

Súppurate. *v. a.* [Lat. *pus, puris.* This, in the old grammars, dictionaries, and nomenclatures, is rendered *corruption*; a Latinism which may be heard among the most uneducated classes. The vernacular name is *matter* (i.e. in its pathological sense.)] Generate pus.

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produces putrefaction.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Súppurating. *part. adj.* Secreting pus.

But if the *suppurating* surface of the vein be not so shut off, and pus mingle and circulate with the blood, the disorder is no longer merely local. The contaminated blood is conveyed to distant parts, and the whole system tainted. The malady has become general, and of the most formidable character.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic.*

Suppurátion. *s.*

1. Ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by incision.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations.—Arbuthnot, On Aliments.*

By some it is supposed to carry off humours from the constitution. *Suppuration* is sometimes regarded as a constitutional disease changed into a local one; which constitutional malady is discharged, or thrown out of the body, either in the form of pus or together with this fluid. Critical abscesses have been thought to be cases of this sort. *Suppuration* has also been imagined to carry off local complaints from other parts of the body, on the old principle of derivation or revulsion. For this reason sores or issues are often made in sound parts before other sores are dried up. *Suppuration* is sometimes excited with a view of making parts, such as indurated swellings, dissolve into pus: but I have endeavoured to show that no dissolution of the solids is concerned in the production of pus.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

But in many instances the inflammation does not thus subside. The irritant cause still remains in action, as the original intensity of the inflammation has been too great to admit of resolution—or the means proper to abate it have not been used, or have not succeeded. The symptoms already described continue, and are aggravated in degree; at length the swelling begins to assume a more projecting and pointed form, and the skin in its centre to look white; the central part of the swelling, formerly so hard, becomes softer; the pain is of a throbbing kind; a pulsative sensation keeping time with the beats of the heart is experienced in the part, and often a feeling occurs as if something had given way within it; at last, if art do not interpose, the cuticle breaks, and a yellow cream-like fluid is poured out, which we call pus; and upon its escape there generally ensues a considerable and speedy abatement of all the local symptoms of inflammation, of the pain, the heat, the redness. This is *suppuration.*—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lecture ix.

2. Matter suppurated; pus.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us: sin has festered inwardly, and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppuration.—South, Sermons.*

Súppurative. *s.* Suppurating medicine.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The condition which respects the inflammation itself is probably contained in its greater tendency to certain results. Now inflammation tends to the deposition of lymph, and to the effusion of serum and of blood, and to suppuration. And all these results are often found to occur equally and in quick succession, or almost simultaneously; but often one or other is the predominant or almost exclusive result. Accordingly, in different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hæmorrhagic, or *suppurative.* And the more it is adhesive, or has its tendency to the deposition of lymph, the more does it admit the curative impression of mercury.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart.*

Supputátion. *s.* Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time.—*Holder, On Time.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed from them; that the promises of their doctors about his speedy manifestations were false; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the *supputations* of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period.—*West.*

Suppúte. *v. a.* [Lat. *supputo.*] Reckon; calculate; suppose.

Suppúted. *part. adj.* Reckoned; in extract, supposed or imputed.

That in a learned war, the foe they would invade,
And, like to floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, xxix. (Nares by H. and W.)

Supra. Latin for *above*: (a prefix in *composition*).

Supralapsárian. *s.* One who maintains the supralapsarian doctrine.

The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is 'homo conditus,' man created, not yet fallen; and the sublapsarians, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass.—*Hammond.*

The *supralapsarians* think that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that whatever is done, arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that, in this decree, God, considering only the manifestation of his own glory, intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam's sin, the lapse of his posterity, and Christ's death, together with the salvation or damnation of such as should be most for his glory; that to those who were to be saved, he decreed to give such efficacious assistances, as should certainly put them in the way of salvation; and to those whom he rejected, he decreed to give such assistances and means only, as should render them inexcusable; that all men do continue in a state of grace or of sin, and shall be saved or damned, according to that first decree.—*Bishop Burnet, On the Thirty-nine Articles*, art. xvii.

Supralúnary. *adj.* [Lat. *lunaris* = connected with, relating to, the moon; *luna* = moon.] Placed above the moon.

The generating of *supralunary* comets.—*Swan, Speculum*, 111.

If it be once granted that there is a providence, 'tis an absurd and ridiculous conceit to confine it, as some do, to the *supralunary* regions; for the arguments that infer the being of providence in general, conclude also for the universality of it.—*Morris, Discourses*, 216. (Ord MS.)

Supramúndane. *adj.* Above the world.

He that was in the form of God, clothed with all the majesty and glory of the *supramundane* life, yet emptied himself of all this unspeakable felicity, and took upon him the form of a servant.—*Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, p. 19: 1677.

Beings divine, *supramundane*, and unchangeable.—*Harris, Three Treatises*, notes.

Supravúlgar. *adj.* Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities.—*Collier.*

Suprémacy. *s.* Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, inasmuch as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes and several congregations.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As we under heav'n are supreme head,
So, under him, that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

I am ashamed that women
Should seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

Put to proof his high *supremacy*,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 132.

You're formed by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing.—*Dryden.*

From some wild curs that from their masters ran,
Abhorring the *supremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began.
Id., Hind and Panther, i. 194.

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy.—Swift.*

Supremacy of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible.—*Bishop Waterland.*

To deny him this *supremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another.—*Rogers.*

The English barons had, in a letter addressed to Boniface VIII., absolutely disclaimed his temporal *supremacy* over their crown, which he had attempted to set up by intermeddling in the quarrel of Scotland.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii.

Nor could it escape reflecting men, during the contest about investitures, that if the church peremptorily denied the *supremacy* of the state over her temporal wealth, it was but a just measure of retaliation, or rather self-defence, that the state should restrain her further acquisitions.—*Ibid.*

The earliest traditional notices of the social condition of Greece after the spread of Hellenic *supremacy*, describe that country as divided into petty patriarchal states, where tribes of high-spirited vassals yielded a ready, but not a servile, obedience to martial chiefs descended from the heroes under whose guidance their possessions had been acquired.—*W. Muir, A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*, ch. vi. § 1.

Roman armies moving from the province of Gaul, established a chain of fortresses along the right as well as the left bank of the Rhine, and, in a series of victorious campaigns, advanced their eagles as far as the Elbe; which now seemed added to the list of vassal rivers, to the Nile, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, the Tagus, the Seine, and many more that acknowledge the *supremacy* of the Tiber.—*Sir E. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, The Victory of Arminius.*

Supréme. *adj.* [Lat. *supremus.*]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority: (it may be observed, that *superior* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political).

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

My soul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Ibid.* iii. 1.

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 142.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1058.

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That, as no one prevail'd, so all was she.
Dryden, Eleonora, 160.

All that on earth he held most dear
He recommended to his care,
To whom both heaven
The right had given,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 224.

After asserting an absolute prerogative of the *supreme* pontiff to dispose of all preferments, whether vacant or in reversion, [it] confines itself in the enacting words to the reservation of such benefices as belong to persons dying at Rome (vacantes in curiâ). These had for some time been reckoned as a part of the pope's special patronage.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. vii.

Suprémely. *adv.* In a supreme manner; in the highest degree.

The starving chemist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 269.

Sur. French for *upon, over, above*; a prefix in composition.

Suraddition. *s.* Something added to the name. *Obsolete.*

He served with glory and admired success,
So gain'd the *suraddition,* Leonatus.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 1.

Súral. *adj.* [Lat. *sura* = leg.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Súrance. *s.* Warrant; security; assurance. *Obsolete.*

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

Súrbase. *s.* Skirt, border, or moulding, above the base.

There is a double flight of steps, a rustic *surbase.*—*Pennant.*

Round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears
The field-day triumphs of two hundred years.
Langhorne.

Surbáse. *v. a.* Support by, furnish with, a surbase.

Surbásed. *part. adj.* Having a surbase or moulding.

The tomb . . . has a wide *sur-based* arch with scalloped ornaments.—*Gray, Letter to Mason.*

Surbáte. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *solbatir.*] Bruise and batter the feet with travel; harass; fatigue.

How be the pope's cardinals' feet *surbated,* in going barefoot to preach the gospel?—*Dr. Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine,* p. 17: 1586.

Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

In the following extracts the *participle* is improperly formed.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbet,*
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Along thy way thou canst not but descry
Fair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye;
Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeat* toes to tickle at the sight.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 2.

Surceáse. *v. n.*

1. Be at an end; stop; cease; be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase:
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*

2. Leave off; practise no longer; refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *A. Philips.*

Surceáse. *v. a.* Stop; put to an end.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease.*
Spenser.

God, according to the wise and unsearchable economy of his dealing with sinners, after such an height of provocation, withdraws his grace, and *surceases* the operations of his spirit.—*South, Sermons,* x. 323.

Abrogating or *surceasing* the judiciary power.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to History of England,* p. 174.

Surceáse. *s.* Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of *surcease* into all courts of England for the most things handled in them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Surchárge. *v. a.* [Fr. *surcharger.*]

1. Overload; overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called Romescot, the which might not *surcharge* the tenant or frecholder.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a city.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

More removed,
Lest heaven *surcharged* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 835.

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Melesinda's tears:
Your head reclined, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. Tax, with or without an accompanying fine, for acting as if a license for anything had been obtained, when, in fact, the liability to it had been concealed.

Surchárge. *s.* Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge* of one madness upon another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Súrcingle. *s.* [Lat. *cingulum* = belt, girth, girdle.]

1. Girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.

2. Girdle of a cassock.

Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown.
Marvel.

'This is madness,' said the abbot, when he had read the letter,—'very midsummer madness. . . . I should be warranted by the learned, did I recommend a sufficient intermixture of flagellation with belts, stirrup-leathers, or *surcingles*, and failing those, with riding-whips, switches, and the like.'—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous,* ch. xii.

Surcíngle. *v. a.* Supply with, attach with, a surcingle.

Surcíngled. *part. adj.* Attached as with a surcingle.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groome
Sit perched in an idle chariot roome,
That were not meete some pannel to bestride,
Sursingled to a galled hackney's hide?
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 6.

Súrcle. *s.* [Lat. *surculus.*] Shoot; twig; sucker. *Rare.*

It is an arboreous excrescence, or superplant, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto the thumb.—*Id.*

Súrcoat. *s.* [N.Fr. *surcot.*] Short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

Down the valley 'gan he track,
Bag and bottle at his back,
In a *surcoat* all of gray;
Such wear palmers on the way.
R. Greene, Never Too Late.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament-robes, the *surcoat*, and mantle.—*Camden.*

The commons were besotted in excess of apparel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins.—*Id.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats* were the same. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite,* i. 147.

Surcreáse. *s.* Increase. *Rare.*

Their *surcrease* grew so great, as forced them at the last
To seek another soil, as bees do when they cast.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song i.

Súrcrew. *s.* [N.Fr. *surcroître* = increase.] Augmentation; additional collection. *Rare.*

It [a fever] had once left me, as I thought; but it was only to fetch more company, returning with a *surcrew* of those splenetick vapours that are called hypochondriacal.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains,* p. 361.

Surculátion. *s.* [Lat. *surculus* = shoot.] Act of pruning.

When insition and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive-tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way; not at all by *surculation.*—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies,* p. 47.

Surd. *adj.* [Lat. *surdus*; Fr. *sourd.*]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make orations unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an exorcist than an orator for their conversion.—*Dr. T. Browne, Christian Morals,* ii. 6.

2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. In *Algebra.* Not expressed by any term.

Sure. *adj.* [Fr. *sûr.*]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple.—*Psalms,* xix. 7.

Who knows . . . whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *sure.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 151.

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it: sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure* to go.—*Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

Let no man seek
Henceforth to be foretold what may befall
Him or his children; evil he may be *sure.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 770.

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That till the night their life they can secure.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

While sore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye again
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success?
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure* much less will you in the stile.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 566.

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger: (*to make sure* is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power).

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the heavens do rule.—*Daniel,* iv. 26.

He had me make *sure* of the bear, before I sell his skin.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in preference to instruction.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *sure* of Spain.—*Id.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, v. 3.

I bred you up to arms, raised you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd.
Id., Spanish Friar.

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,
Cæsar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle.
Addison, Cato.

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observation, which are *sure* to be observed.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'st successively;
Yet though thou stand'st more *sure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

I wish your horses swift and *sure* of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

I wrapt in *sure* bands both their hands and feet,
And cast them under hatches. *Chapman.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence:
The *surest* guard is innocence. *Lord Roscommon.*

Partition firm and *sure* the waters to divide.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 267.

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations *surer*.—*Locke.*

6. Betrothed.

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God.—*Sir T. More, History of King Richard III.* (Trench.)

To be sure. Certainly.

Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such, *to be sure*, who conversed perpetually with them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the caput mortuum, to obtain its fixed salt, *to be sure* it must have some.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sure. *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Something, *sure*, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Her looks were flush'd, and sullen was her mien,
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Calisto.

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown:
She loathes, detests him, flies his hated presence.
Smith.

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick.—*Pope.*

Surefoóted. *adj.* Treading firmly; not stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *G. Herbert.*

Súrely. *adv.* In a sure manner.

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt: (often used rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence, than with any distinct and explicable meaning).

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die.—*Genesis*, ii. 17.

Thou *surely* hadst not come sole fugitive.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 923.

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small.—*South, Sermons.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is at least of as great importance as grammatical criticisms.—*Arbuthnot.*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to sit in the seat of God, to think some very fallible men liable to errors.—*Bishop Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*.—*Proverbs*, x. 9.

Súreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sure; certainty.

The subtle ague, that for *sureness* sake
Takes its own time th' assault to make. *Cowley.*

He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of coral; and for more *sureness* he repeats it.—*Woodward.*

Súresby. *s.* Word coined after the manner of Rudesby: steady old fellow.

Lydius, sive Herculeus lapis; hee's old *suresby*.—*Withal, Little Dictionary*, p. 564. (Nares by H. and W.)

The most laborious employments which lye upon them in time of peace, as the old *suresbys*, to serve at all times.—*Coryat, Crudities*, vol. i. p. 42. (Nares by H. and W.)

Súretiship. *s.* Office of a surety or bondsman; act of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will swear
That only *suretiship* hath brought them there.
Donne.

If here not clear'd, no *suretiship* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by *suretiship*!—*South, Sermons.*

Súrety. *s.* [Fr. *sûreté.*]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs.—*Genesis*, xv. 13.

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither; yet, for the more *surety*, they looked round about.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds:
On other surety none.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 536.

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She called the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

6. Hostage; bondsman; one who gives security for another; one who is bound for another.

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him.—*Genesis*, xliii. 9.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 4.

Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it.
G. Herbert.

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ.—*Hammond.*

Surf. *s.* [N.Fr. *eschurfer* = foam.] Swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore.

Swell is more particularly applied to the fluctuating motion of the sea, which remains after the expiration of a storm; and also to that which breaks on the shore, or on rocks and shallows, called *surf*.—*Falconer.*

Súrface. *s.* Superficies; superfice: (in the extract from Milton, accented on the *last* syllable).

With severall medicines the body of the earth is so every where replenished, yea and the *surface* of it so every where overstrewed.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 254: 1622.

Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we stand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 472.

All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and look all the same way, so as together to compose one even *surface*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Súrfeit. *v. n.* Fed to satiety and sickness.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Though some had so *surfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of it.—*Locke.*

Súrfeit. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *surfait* = overdone.] Feed to over-satiety.

One Diggory Chuzzlewit was in the habit of perpetually dining with Duke Humphrey. So constantly was he a guest at that nobleman's table, indeed; and so unceasingly were his grace's hospitality and companionship forced, as it were, upon him; that we find him uneasy, and full of constraint and reluctance: writing his friends to the effect that if they failed to do so and so by bearer, he will have no choice but to dine again with Duke Humphrey; and expressing himself in a very marked and extraordinary manner as one *surfeited* of high life and gracious company.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. i.

Súrfeit. *s.* Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him.
Id., Richard II. ii. 2.

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*! *B. Jonson.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Peace, which he loved in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*

Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, It is not safe that we should taste it.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit-swell'd*, so old, and so profane.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

Súrfeited. *part. adj.* Fed to a surfeit.

The *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Súrfeiter. *s.* One who surfeits; one who riots; glutton.

I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For such a petty war.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

Súrfeiting. *verbal abs.* Act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

Kill not her quickening power with *surfeitings*;
Mar not her sense with sensuality. *Sir J. Davies.*

Súrfeitwater. *s.* Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold distilled poppywater, which is the true *surfeit-water*, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the beginning.—*Locke.*

Súrflew. *s.* In *Heraldry.* See extract.

What usually are termed therein [the Granvil coat of arms] rests, being the handles of spears ... are called by some criticks *surflews*, being the necessary appendants to organs, conveying wind into them; if (as it seemeth) their dubious form as represented in the scutcheon doth, ex æque, answer to both.—*Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall.* (Rich.)

Surge. *s.* [Lat. *surgo* = I rise.] Swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any.—*Spenser.*

The wind-shaked *surge*, with high and monstrous main
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and breasted
The *surge* most swoln that met him.
Id. Tempest, ii. 1.

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*.—*Sandys.*

The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heaven received us fallen.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 171.

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy north:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Plunged in Xanthus by Achilles' force
Roars the resounding *surge* with men and horse.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xxi. 22.

Surge. *v. n.* Swell; rise high.

Súrgeful. *adj.* Abounding in surges.

Her sovereign when she sees t'approach the *surgeful* deep.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song i. (Ord MS.)

Upon her spacious breast tossing the *surgeful* tides. *Ibid.*, song xiv. (Ord MS.)

Súrgeless. *adj.* Without surges; calm.

In *surgeless* seas of quiet rest when I
Seven yeares had sail'd, a pirrie did arise,
The blasts whereof abridged my libertie.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 194.

Súrgeon. *s.* [*chirurgeon*; Fr. *surgien.*] One who relieves disease by manual operation or operations.

The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon*

than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am, indeed, sir, a *surgeon* to old shoes.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expences of the *surgeon*, and other incidences. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:
The *surgeons* soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with salves their cure.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 724.

Súrgery. *s.*

1. Act of curing by manual operation.

It would seem very evil *surgery* to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good service.—*Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,
The mere despair of *surgery*, he cures.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

They are often tarr'd over with the *surgery* of our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar?—*Id., As you like it*, iii. 2.

2. Place, apartment, part of a house where a surgeon receives his patients.

Súrgical. *adj.* Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon; chirurgical: (as, '*surgical* instruments,' '*surgical* instrument-maker').

Súrging. *part. adj.* Rising in surges.

He, all in rage, his sea-god sire besought
Some cursed vengeance on his son to cast;
From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent moved, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 499.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end.
Id., Paradise Regained, iv. 18.

Súrgy. *adj.* Rising in billows. *Rare.*

Do publick or domestick cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*

Súricat. *s.* [?] In *Zoology.* Animal of the genus Cercoleptes.

The sentiments of M. Fred. Cuvier on the situation of this curious animal, called by him the *suricate*, are in unison with those of Erxleben. He considers it is intermediate between the genuine carnivora and the plantigrades: the teeth are more tuberculous than those of Herpestes, and less so than those of Nasua. It has the feet—the number of toes excepted—of the latter genus; but the sole is entirely bare as in Nasua, which it further resembles in its prolonged muzzle, while the tongue partakes of the characters of both these genera. In size, this animal is rather less than a rabbit; but its long legs and general form, as represented by M. Fred. Cuvier, reminds us much more of a little sharp-nosed dog than of a weasel: when disconcerted, its voice resembles the barking of a puppy. It must be remarked, however, that the resemblance to the dog, after all, is but slight, for the *suricate* has only four toes to its feet, and is provided with an anal pouch; that it will stand on its hind legs only, and feed with its paws; and that in walking the entire sole of the foot is placed upon the ground.—*Swainson, Natural History, Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 164.

Surinténdency. *s.* Superintendence. *Rare.*

They have the *surintendency* of the highest affairs that concern the prince.—*Howell, Letters*, b. xii. letter xv. (Ord MS.)

Surinténdent. *s.* Superintendent. *Rare.*

The college consists of the chiefest gentry of the country, *surintendents* of towns, and the principal magistrates.—*Howell, Letters*, b. i. letter xv. (Ord MS.)

Súrlily. *adv.* In a surly manner.

They were both hastily passionate; he was sometimes *surlily* ill-natured, while she was apt to conceive what he never intended.—*The Student*, vol. ii. p. 102.

Súrliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Surly; moroseness; sour anger.

Lycurgus . . . sent the poet Thales from Crete to prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care
His foe profest, as brother of the war.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 190.

Súrling. *s.* Sour morose fellow. *Rare.*

As for these sour *surlings*, they are to be commended to sieur Gaulard.—*Camden, Remains.*

Súrly. *adj.* [*sour.*] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,
That take it on you at the first so roundly.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 2.

That *surly* spirit, melancholy,
Had baked thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,
And strain their cheeks to idle merriment.
Id., King John, iii. 3.

Against the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glared upon me, and went *surly* by,
Without annoying me. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

If a man be harsh or *surly* in his discourse, rugged or rude in his demeanour, hard and rigorous in his dealing, it is a certain argument of his defect in charity.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 335.

Repulsed by *surly* grooms, who wait before
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe
You lost a place, and saved a bribe?
And then in *surly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce against the Whigs harangued? *Swift.*

Surmísal. *s.* Surmise.

From this needless *surmisal* I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor.—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Surmíse. *v. a.* [Fr.] Suspect; image imperfectly; imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yea somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth; somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive desire thereof doth so incite it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Surmise not, then,
His presence to these narrow bounds confined.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 340.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmised*, was true.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it.—*Woodward.*

'But how camest thou, Nydia,' whispered Ione, 'to *surmise* so faithfully the danger I was exposed to? Didst thou know aught of the Egyptian?' 'Yes, I knew of his vices.'—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Surmíse. *s.* Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

To let go private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse; if just and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness,
Provoked with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
Condemned to that dungeon merciless,
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

My thought, whose murthering yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Id., Macbeth*, i. 3.

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping; this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

We double honour gain
From his *surmise* proved false.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 333.

Hence, guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, disguises!
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*.—*Swift.*

The whole day was spent in *surmises* and suppositions; but things all ended in the simple fact, that somehow or another Smallbones had fallen overboard, and there was an end of the poor fellow. —*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. ix.

Surmíser. *s.* One who surmises.

I should first desire these *surmisers* to point out the time when, and the persons who began this design.—*Lively Oracles*, p. 37: 1678.

Surmísing. *verbal abs.* Surmise.

He is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, railings, and evil *surmisings*.—1 *Timothy*, vi. 4.

Surmoúnt. *v. a.* [Fr. *surmonter.*]

1. Rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, overreach and *surmount* all winds and clouds.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Conquer; overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death.—*Swift.*

This is a rigorous proviso, and a great obstacle lies in it; one which to many must be insurmountable, yet which it is the chief glory of social culture to *surmount*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

3. Surpass; exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall *delineate* so,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express them best.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 571.

Surmoúntable. *adj.* Capable of being surmounted; conquerable; suitable.

The author has, by several arguments hardly *surmountable*, gone a great way to destroy the received opinion.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Súrname. *s.* [Fr. *surnom.*]

1. Name of the family; name which one has over and above the Christian name.

Many which are mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in 'an,' as Hernan, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themselves natural Irish.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of Barbarossa, began to aspire to the empire.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The epithets of great men, Monsieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such.—*Pope.*

It is a great dispute whether we should write *surname* or *sirname*: on the one hand, there are a thousand instances in court-rolls, and other ancient muniments, where the description of the person, 'le Smyth,' 'le Tayleur,' &c. is written over the Christian name of the person, this only being inserted in the line; and the French always write *surnom*. And certainly *surname* must be the truth, in regard of the patriarch or first person that bore the name. However, there is no impropriety, at this time of day, to say *sirname*, since these additions are so apparently taken from our *sires* or fathers. Thus the matter seems to be left to people's option.—*Pegge, Anonymiana, or Ten Centuries of Observations*, iii. 32.

There still, however, wanted something to ascertain gentility of blood, where it was not marked by the actual tenure of land. This was supplied by two innovations devised in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; the adoption of *surnames* and of armorial bearings. The first are commonly referred to the former age, when the nobility began to add the names of their estates to their own, or, having any way acquired a distinctive appellation, transmitted it to their posterity. . . . The authors of the Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique trace the use of *surnames* in a few instances even to the beginning of the tenth century; but they did not become general, according to them, till the thirteenth. M. Guérard finds a few hereditary *surnames* in the eleventh century, and many that were personal. The latter are not *surnames* at all, in our usual sense. A good many may be found in Domesday, as that of Burdet in Leicestershire, Malet in Suffolk, Corbet in Shropshire, Colville in Yorkshire, besides those with 'de,' which of course is a local designation, but became hereditary.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii. and note.

2. Appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that *surname*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Surnáme. *v. a.* [Fr. *surnommer.*] Name by an appellation added to the original name; name by a surname.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel.—*Isaiah*, xliv. 5.

Pyrrhicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *sirnamed* Rupographus.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

How he, *surnamed* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 199.

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *sirnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command.—*South, Sermons.*

Surpáss. *v. a.* [Fr. *surpasser.*] Excel; exceed; go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*
The common praise it bears.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpassest far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, Author of this universe?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 357.

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage, *surpassed* the rest of the Grecian army.—*Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass,*
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Syrinx.

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries.—*Woodward.*

Surpássing. *part. adj.* Excellent in a high degree.

O thou! that with *surpassing* glory crown'd,
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 32.

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world.—*Calamy.*

On the day of the public entry, all the streets from Tower Hill to Pall Mall were crowded with gazers who admired the painting and gilding of his Excellency's carriages, the *surpassing* beauty of his horses, and the multitude of his running footmen, dressed in gorgeous liveries of scarlet and golden lace.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxiii.

Súrplice. *s.* [L. Lat. *superpellicium.*] White vestment which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well,* i. 3.

The cinctus Gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice,* which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle.—*Addison.*

'Well, then there's the parson, Doctor Chrysostom. He's a gentleman at any rate.' At this Mrs. Ponto looked at Miss Wirt.... 'I—I hope there's nothing wrong?' 'Wrong?' says Mrs. P., clasping her hands with a tragic air. 'Oh!' says Miss Wirt, and the two girls, gasping in chorus. 'Well,' says I, 'I'm very sorry for it. I never saw a nicer-looking old gentleman, or a better school, or heard a better sermon.' 'He used to preach those sermons in a *surplice*;' hissed out Mrs. Ponto. 'He's a Puseyite, Mr. Snob.' 'Heavenly Powers,' says I, admiring the pure ardour of these female theologians.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xxvii.

Súrplice-fees. *s.* [? two words, *súrplice-feés.*] Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.

With tithes replete his barn he sees,
And chuckles o'er his *surplice-fees*;
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

Súrpliced. *adj.* Wearing a surplice.

Lo! as the *surpliced* train draw near
To this last mansion of mankind,
The slow sad bell, the sable bier,
In holy musings wrap the mind.
Mallet, Funeral Hymn.

Súrplus. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *plus* = more.] Supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

That you have vouchsafed my poor house to visit,
It is a *surplus* of your grace.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Used *adjectivally.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

'I wonder why ricks are burnt now, and were not in old days,' said Egremont. 'Because there is a *surplus* population in the kingdom,' said Lord Marney, 'and no rural police in the county.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil,* b. ii. ch. vi.

Súrplusage. *s.* Surplus; overplus.

If then thee list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day above what it hath in the first part, it dissolved.—*Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Whatsoever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth.—*Locke.*

'Under an easy landlord,' said Audley, 'a tenant seldom thrives; contenting himself to make the just measure of his rents, and not labouring for any *surplusage* of estate. Under a hard one, the tenant revenges himself upon the land, and runs away with the rent. I would raise my rents to the present price of all commodities: for if we should let our lands, as other men have done before us, now other wares daily go on in price, we should fall backward in our estates.' These axioms of political economy were discoveries in his day.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Usurers of the Seventeenth Century.*

The document is one half platitudes, and the other half *surplusage.*—*Saturday Review,* August 22, 1868, p. 248.

Surprísal. *s.*

1. Act of taking unawares; state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at suddains and *surprisals*; but rather mark than pamper them.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 243.

This strange *surprisal* put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 573.

2. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

Surprise. *s.* [N. Fr. *surpris*; *sur* + *prendre* = take.]

1. Surprisal.

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprizes* rather than encounters.—*Bacon.*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprize* and set purpose.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents. *Obsolete.*

Few care for carving trifles in disguise.
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprize.*
King, Art of Cookery.

Surprise. *v. a.*

1. Take unawares; fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise,*
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* iv. 1.

Now do our ears before our eyes
Like men in mists,
Discover who'd the state *surprize,*
And who resists.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 8, chorus.

Bid her well beware,
Lest, by some fair appearing good *surprised,*
She dictate false, and misinform the will.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 353.

2. Astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frighted as *surprised* at the bigness of the camel.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surprised.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 814.

Surprísing. *part. adj.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Surprísingly. *adv.* In a surprising manner; so as to surprise; to a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand, we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprisingly* little.—*Addison.*

Súrquedry. *s.* [N.Fr. *surcuidance.*] Overweening; pride; insolence. *Obsolete.*

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry.*
Spenser.

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry.* *Donne.*

Surrebútter. *s.* In *Pleading.* See extract under Surrejoinder.

Surrejoínder. *s.* In *Pleading.* Answer on the part of the defendant to the replication of the plaintiff; Surrebutter being another.

When the defendant admits all or a part of the plaintiff's facts, but relies on certain other facts as exonerating him from the liability asserted by the plaintiff, he ought to state these facts in answer; for instance, in order to answer the claim of a debt, that it is barred by length of time, or that the defendant has a set-off to allege against it: this is termed a plea by way of confession and avoidance. To this the plaintiff may reply in his second statement, called a replication, either by denying the defendant's facts, i. e. a replication by way of traverse, or by alleging fresh ones; the defendant may deny these, or again allege fresh ones, in his rejoinder; sometimes a *surrejoinder,* a rebutter, and a *surrebutter* may be added; and the edifice of pleading is raised by stories gradually narrowing, by the exclusion of superfluous facts, until it reaches its summit in the production of one or more definite issues, either in law or fact, the decision of which finally arranges the dispute.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Surrénder. *v. a.*

1. Yield up; deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serve not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Deliver up an enemy.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.
Fairfax.

He, willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Surrénder. *v. n.* Yield; give one's self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now.—*Glanville.*

Surrénder. *s.*

1. Act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreproved,
And meek *surrender,* half-embracing, lean'd
On our first father. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 494.

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite.—*Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæsar's hands.
Addison, Cato.

2. Act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 1.

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift are required a *surrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary.—*South, Sermons.*

The dreadful *surrender* of Rochelle had sent back our army and navy baffled and disgraced.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Charles I. and his first Parliaments.*

Surréndry. *s.* Surrender. *Rare.*

As oppressed states made themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, so we should have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Surréption. *s.* [Lat. *sub* + *rapio* = I seize; whence *surripio,* pass. part. *surreptus.*]

1. Act of obtaining or procuring surreptitiously.

The *surreption* of secretly misgotten dispensations.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Letters forged, or gotten by *surreption.*—*Bishop Bedell.*

2. Sudden and perceived invasion or intrusion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption.*—*Hammond.*

Surreptítious. *adj.* [Lat. *surreptitius.*] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptitious,* or unworthy so great an assertion.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The Masorites numbered not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary.—*Letter to the Publishers of Pope's Dunciad.*

O ladies! how many of you have *surreptitious* milliners' bills? How many of you have gowns and bracelets, which you daren't show, or which you wear trembling?—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Surreptítiously. *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less effect.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Besides all this verse, collections of his [Pope's] letters were published, first *surreptitiously* by Curl, and then by himself in 1737.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 225.

Súrrogate. *v. a.* [Lat. *surrogatus.*] Put in the place of another.

By the report of a French writer, very ancient, king Pepine of France was *surrogated* into the place of Childericke by the whole nation of the Franckes. —*Proceedings against Garnet*, Tt 4: 1606.

Súrrogate. *s.* Deputy; delegate; deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

The quality of *surrogates.*—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 128.

The next day, there was another visit to Doctors' Commons, and a great to do with an attesting hostler, who, being inebriated, declined swearing anything but profane oaths, to the great scandal of a proctor and *surrogate.*—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. lv.

Surrogátion. *s.* Act of putting in another's place.

I fear Samuel was too partial to nature in the *surrogation* of his sonnes; I doe not heare of God's allowance to this act.—*Bishop Hall, Saul and Samuel at Endor.* (Ord MS.)

This St. Peter gives as the reason why there should be a *surrogation* and new choice of an apostle to succeed into the room of Judas the traytor, viz. That he might be a witness with them of the resurrection.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 120.

Surroúnd. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *surronder.*] Environ; encompass; enclose on all sides.

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 45.
Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou sawest. *Ibid.* ii. 795.

As the bodies that *surround* us diversely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions.—*Locke.*

Surroúnding. *part. adj.* Encompassing.

Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *surrounding* fires.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 344.

Surséance. *s.* [N.Fr.] Subsidence; quiet. *Obsolete.*

All preachers, especially such as be of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to inculcate and beat upon peace, silence, and *surseance.*—*Bacon, Of Church Government.* (Ord MS.)

Sursólid. *s.* In *Algebra.* Fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

Sursólid próblem. *s.* In *Mathematics.* That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.

Surtoút. *s.* [Fr. *sur* = over; *tout* = all.] Large coat worn over all the rest.

Abroad, if the *surtout* you wear
Repels the rigour of the air,
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom?
Prior, Alma, iii. 430.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hide fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surtout* was a little scanty.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

There are the office lads in their first *surtouts*, who feel a befitting contempt for boys at day-schools: club as they go home at night, for saveloys and porter: and think there's nothing like 'life.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxi.

Surveíllance. [N.Fr.] Superintendence; watching over anything.

As the earl alluded to some particular displeasure which had been exhibited by De Valence on a late trivial occasion, his uncle's knowledge of this, and other minutiæ, seemed to confirm his idea that his own conduct was watched in a manner which he did not feel honourable to himself, or dignified on the part of his relative; in a word, he conceived himself exposed to that sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

'Well, my lord, you may give orders for their release; of course a little *surveillance* will be advisable.' —*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. xvii.

Survéne. *v. a.* [Fr. *survenir.*] Supervene; come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption.—*Harvey.*

Survéy. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *surveoir.*]

1. Overlook; have under the view; view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,
So high above. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 555.
Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth to explore,
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. Oversee as one in authority.
3. View as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,
Of custom to *survey* his ground. *Spenser.*
Early abroad he did the world *survey*,
As if he knew he had not long to stay. *Waller.*
With alter'd looks . . .
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

4. Measure and estimate land or buildings.

Survéy. *s.*

1. View; prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*
Useless besides! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 24.
Under his proud *survey* the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enraged desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,
And nods at ev'ry house his threat'ning fire,
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxii.

2. Superintendence.
3. Mensuration.

In the reign of William Rufus, and down to that of Henry II., when the trial of writs of right by the grand assize was introduced, Hickes has discovered other instances of the original usage. The language of Domesday Book lends some confirmation to its existence at the time of that *survey*; and even our common legal expression of trial by the country seems to be derived from a period when the form was literally popular.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Survéyal. *s.* Survey.

The truth of this doctrine will further appear by the declaration and *surveyal* of those respects, according to which Christ is represented the Saviour of men.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xxxix.

Survéyor. *s.*

1. Overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Were 't not madness then,
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Measurer of land.

Should we survey
The plot of situation, and the model;
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,
To weigh against his opposite
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Decempeda was a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Survéyorship. *s.* Office of a surveyor.

Survíew. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *surveoir.*] Overlook; have in view; survey. *Rare.*

That turret's frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compassed round,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which is *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground.
Spenser.

Survíew. *s.* Survey. *Rare.*

After some *surview* of the state of the body, he is able to inform them.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 197.

Survíse. *v. a.* Look over; survey. *Rare.*

The most vile and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye *survised.*—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Survíval. *s.* Survivorship.

Survívance. *s.* Survival: (Survivorship the *commonest* word of the three).

Sir Thomas More and our best chroniclers make it doubtful whether these two princes were so lost in king Richard's time, or no; and infer that one of them was thought to be living many years after his death: that might be enough to acquit him: which opinion I like the better, because it mentioneth the *survivance* of but one of them.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*, p. 87: 1646.

His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholdership.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Survíve. *v. n.*

1. Live after the death of another.

I'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survive* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.
Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

2. Life after anything.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *surviveth*, and flourisheth in the mouths of all people.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots, after death *survive.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 889.

3. Remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch wits *survived* a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast
Our sons their fathers' failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is shall Dryden be.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 478.

Survíve. *v. a.* Outlive.

The rhapsodies, called the Characteristicks, would never have *survived* the first edition if they had not discovered so strong a tincture of infidelity.—*Watts.*

Survíver. *s.* One who outlives another.

This excellent person's passage from the world being as exemplary, and conducing to the uses of the *survivers*, as the notice of his life.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

Survívor. *s.* Surviver.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.
I did discern
From his *survivors* I could nothing learn.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. i.

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king.—*Swift.*

The *survivors* might well apprehend that they had escaped the shot and the sword only to perish by famine.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Survívership. *s.* State of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *survivership.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Survívorship. *s.* State of one who survives another; fact of his so doing.

We are now going into the country together, with only one hope of making this life agreeable, *survivorship!*—*Tatler*, no. 53.

Susceptibílity. *s.* Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof, is the general providential law whereby other physical beings are governed.—*Sir M. Hale.*

His character seems full of *susceptibility*; perhaps too much so for its natural vigour. His novels, accordingly, to judge from the few we have read of them, verge towards the sentimental.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

True, there is a mass of dulness, awkwardness, and false *susceptibility*, in the lower regions of their literature; but is not bad taste endemical in such regions of every literature under the sun?—*Ibid.*

Susceptible. *adj.* [Fr.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

'Nay, Nydia,' answered Glaucus, kindly, divining something of jealousy in her language, though he imagined it only the jealousy of a vain and *susceptible* child: 'I will not give thy pretty flowers to any one. Sit here and weave them into a garland; I will wear it this night: it is not the first those delicate fingers have woven for me.'—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. iv.

With the *accent* on the *first syllable.*

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame.
Prior.

Susséption. *s.* Act of taking.

I see the *susception* of our human nature lays thee open to this condition.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Christ Tempted.*

They confessed their sins to John in the *susception* of baptism.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. v. § 3.

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Susceptive. *adj.* Capable to admit.

The limiter of this *susceptive* power unto the matter, in such differing degrees, and measures, and manners, can be none other but only that Omnipotent Creator of the matter.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 181: 1622.

Our plea was, that we had neither a decisive voice to determine with them; nor a deliberative voice to consult with them; nor an elective voice in choice of their persons, to make them our trustees to determine for us; nor lastly, as at least we should have, a *susceptive* voice, in a body of our own to receive their resolutions, and of ourselves to submit unto them.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 91.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errours on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments.—*Watts, Logick.*

Susceptivity. *s.* Capability of admitting.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply a natural discerptibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications.—*Wollaston.*

Susceptor. *s.* One who undertakes; godfather. *Obsolete.*

In our church, those who are not secular persons are not forbid to be godfathers, (as in the church of Rome,) nor are any *susceptors* supposed to contract any affinity, as that such an undertaking should hinder marriage between the sponsors and the persons baptized, if otherwise it be lawful.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 281.

Suscipient. *s.* [Lat. *suscipiens, -entis*; pres. part. of *suscipio* (*sub* + *capio* = take), undertake, admit; pass. part. *susceptus*.] One who takes; one who admits or receives.

The sacraments and ceremonies of the Gospel operate not without the concurrent actions, and moral influences, of the *suscipient*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. v. § 4.

Suscipient. *adj.* Receiving; admitting.

Effecting miracles, superior or contrary to the law and course of nature, without any preparatory dispositions induced into the *suscipient* matter, in the same manner, by mere willing, saying, or commanding, doth persuade the same.—*Barrow, Sermons.*

Suscitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *suscitatus*, pass. part. of *suscito*.] Rouse; excite.

He shall *suscitate* or rayse the courage of all men inclined to vertue.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 209.

It concurreth but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are seminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Suscitation. *s.* Act of rousing or exciting.

The temple is supposed to be here dissolved; and, being so, to be raised again: therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Suspect. *v. a.* [Lat. *suspico* = I suspect; pass. part. *suspectus; suspicio, -onis* = suspicion.]

1. Imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more.—*Bacon.*

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 337.

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill....
Her doing seem'd to justify the deed;
She gave me of the tree, and I did eat. *Ibid.* x. 140.

2. Imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions.—*Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which change the signification of words, which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others.—*Locke.*

3. Hold uncertain; doubt.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth.—*Addison.*

Suspect. *v. n.* Imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Suspect. *adj.* Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial.—*Glanville.*

Suspect. *s.* Suspicion; imagination without proof. *Obsolete.*

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect.
Sir P. Sidney.

The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are placed too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*.—*Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waning time and *suspect* of satiety.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspect* t' offend.
Daniel.

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Suspectedly. *adv.* In a suspicious manner; so as to excite suspicion.

[They] have either undiscernibly as some, or *suspectedly* as others, or declaredly as many, used such additaments to their faces, as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 93.

Suspectedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Suspected; state of being suspected; state of being doubted.

Some of Hippocrates' aphorisms transplanted into our nations, by losing their lustre, contract a *suspectedness*.—*Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 96: 1658.

Suspecter. *s.* One who suspects.

A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

Suspectful. *adj.*

1. Apt to suspect; apt to mistrust.
2. Exciting suspicion.

Blundering upon the dangerous and *suspectful* translations of the apostate Aquila, and the heretical Theodotion.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Suspectless. *adj.*

1. Not suspecting; free from suspicion.

Eighty of them being assembled, and *suspectless* of harm,... were all knocked down.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 268.

2. Not suspected.

Suspectless have I travell'd all the town through.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

Suspend. *v. a.* [Lat. *pendeo* = hang.]

1. Hang; make to hang by anything.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suspends uncertain victory;
Our souls, which to advance our state,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Make to depend upon.

God hath in the Scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord.—*Bishop Tillotson.*

3. Interrupt; make to stop for a time.

The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 553.

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

The British dame, famed for resistless grace,
Contends not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here.
Granville.

4. Delay; hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.*

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 692.

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. —*Locke.*

5. Keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no.—*Locke.*

6. Debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

The Lords of the Articles... had been hitherto elected by laymen; but the bishops now effected a change, by virtue of which the right of nomination devolved on themselves. Having thus gained possession of the legislature, they obtained the enactment of fresh penalties against their countrymen. Great numbers of the clergy they *suspended*; others they deprived of their benefices; others they imprisoned.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Suspender. *s.* One who, that which, suspends.

I may add the cautelousness of *suspenders* and not forward concluders.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 146: 1625.

Suspense. *s.*

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by must rest in *suspense*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Such true joy's *suspense*
What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd
Me for the sacrifice.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

The sloth in its wild state spends its life in trees, and never leaves them but from force or accident. The eagle to the sky, the mole to the ground, the sloth to the tree; but what is most extraordinary, he lives not upon the branches, but under them. He moves suspended, rests suspended, sleeps suspended, and passes his life in *suspense*, like a young clergyman distantly related to a bishop.—*Sydney Smith, Review of Waterton's Wanderings in South America.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary.—*Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation, and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness.—*Id.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Suspense. *adj.*

1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heaven,
Held by thy voice. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 98.

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasions of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 417.

Suspension. *s.*

1. Act of making to hang on anything.

True and formal crucifixion is often named by the general word *suspension*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

2. Act of making to depend on anything.
3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought.
Waller.

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual.—*Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was anything done for the better adjusting

things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

6. Temporary privation of an office.

Used *adjectivally*: (as, '*suspension* bridge').

Suspénsive. *adj.* Doubtful.

Psyche, snatch'd from danger's desperate jaws
Into the arms of this illustrious lover,
The truth of her condition hardly knows,
But in *suspensive* thoughts awhile doth hover.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 18: 1651.

These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judgement.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 139.

Suspénsory. *adj.*

1. Suspending; belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were ... pensile or *suspensory*, such as they hanged about the posts of their houses in honour of their gods.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 90.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye.—*Ray.*

2. Doubtful.

This moves sober pens unto *suspensory* and timorous assertions.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 4.

Súspicable. *adj.* Capable of being suspected; liable to suspicion. *Rare.*

I look upon these two last cures as done out of *suspicable* principles and upon extravagant objects.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 121: 1660.

Suspícion. *s.* [Lat. *suspicio, -onis.*] Act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa for a very unlikely envy, stumbled upon.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight: they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind.—*Bacon.*

Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who, ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity
Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 686.

Suspícious. *adj.*

1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and slinking through narrow lanes.—*Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I spy a black *suspicious* threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 3.

Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any king.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 80.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other.—*Pope.*

Suspíciously. *adv.* In a suspicious manner; with suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already suspicious.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Suspíciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Suspicious; tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso and my young mistress.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Suspiciousness is as great an enemy to wisdom as too much credulity; it doing oftentimes as hurtful wrongs to friends, as the other doth receive wrongful hurt from dissemblers.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 251.

Suspíral. *s.* Spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern; also, a breathing-hole, blowhole, or ventiduct.

Suspirátion. *s.* Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy *suspiration* of forced breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow.—*Dr. H. More.*

Suspíre. *v. a.* [Lat. *suspiro* (*spiro* = I breathe); pass. part. *suspiratus; suspiratio, -onis.*] Sigh; fetch the breath deep; breathe. *Rare.*

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather which stirs not:
Did he *suspire*, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 4.

Suspíred. *part. adj.* Wished for; desired earnestly. *Latinism.*

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations; and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cried, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity!—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 269.

Sustain. *v. a.* [Lat. *sustineo* (*teneo* = I hold); N.Fr. *soustenir.*]

1. Bear; prop; hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without lassitude.—*Dr. H. More.*

Vain is the force of man, and heaven's as vain,
To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 746.

2. Support; keep from sinking under evil.

Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall *sustain* thee; he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved.—*Psalms*, lv. 22.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Maintain; keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*
Himself and army? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 74.

4. Help; relieve; assist.

They charged, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 3.

His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting public right.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1121.

5. Bear; endure.

Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life?
Id., Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain?
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 592.

The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustains* the shock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations sapped.—*Addison.*

6. Bear without yielding.

Sacharissa's beauty's wine,
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller, To Amoret.*

7. Suffer; bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,
With these you bear already.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Were it I thought death menaced would ensue
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone
The worst, and not persuade thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 977.

Sustaín. *s.* That which sustains or supports. *Rare.*

I lay and slept, I waked, again,
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord. *Milton, Paraphrase of Psalm* iii.

Sustaíned. *part. adj.* Uniform.

No early English imitator of the Italian poetry, however, has excelled Drummond, either in the *sustained* melody of his verse, or its rich vein of thoughtful tenderness.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 549.

Sustaíner. *s.*

1. One who props; one who supports.

The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof [the church].—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, p. 170.

2. One who suffers; sufferer.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Sústenance. *s.*

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There are unto one end sundry means; as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her than to my daughter hers whose *sustenance* it was?—*Addison.*

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Susténtacle. *s.* [Lat. *sustentaculum.*] Support. *Rare.*

God's the *sustentacle* of all natures.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 3, 25.

Sustént. *v. a.* Sustain. *Rare; probably coined for the sake of the rhyme.*

The earth, which never all at once doth move
Through her rich orb, received from above
No firmer base her burthen to *sustent*
Than slippery props of softest element.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 63.

Sustentátion. *s.*

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air.—*Boyle.*

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal by reason of its frigidity, and latitancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation*, it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations.—*Bacon.*

Susurrátion. *s.* [Lat. *susurro* = I whisper; pass. part. *susurratus; susurratio, -onis; susurrus* = a whisper.] Whisper; soft murmur.

They resembled those soft *susurrations* of the trees wherewith they conversed.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest*, p. 2. (Ord MS.)

Sute. *s.* [Fr. *suite.*] Sort.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive that they are not of one *sute*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sútile. *adj.* [Lat. *sutilis; suo* = I sew.] Done by stitching.

The fame of her needle work, 'the *sutile* pictures' mentioned by Johnson.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Sútler. *s.* [German, *sudler*; Dutch, *sotelaer.*] Man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp; camp hawker, or stall-keeper.

I shall *sutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 1.

Send to the *sutler's*; there you're sure to find
The bully, match'd with rascals of his kind.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 312.

Sutteé. *s.* [Hindustani, from Sanskrit.] See extract.

Sati, corruptly *suttee*, [the feminine of *sat*, good] is a virtuous wife, especially one who consummates a life of duty by burning herself on the funeral pile of her husband, either with the body, or separately, if her husband have died at a distance.—*H. H. Wilson, Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms, &c., of British India.*

Súturated. *v. a.* Join, or unite, by sutures; stitch or knit together. *Rare.*

These are by oculists called 'orbitæ,' and are each of them compounded of six several bones, which, being most conveniently *suturated* among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers in which these lookers or beholders dwell; in which, and from which, they may be haply said to perform their offices.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 93.

Súture. *s.* [Lat. *sutura* = sewing; *suo* = I sew.]

1. Manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented; those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the glover's, the quilled, the twisted and the dry *sutures*, but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Sutures, by which I mean such as were made in the flesh with a needle and ligature, were much more frequently employed by the old surgeons than they are by the moderns. The best practitioners of the present day never resort to this method of holding the sides of a wound in contact, except in cases in which there is a real necessity for it, and other modes will not suffice.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

2. In *Anatomy*. Articulation, or juncture of bones, by irregular indentations, compared with stitches.

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age.—*Arbuthnot.*

The bones of the skull, and those of the face, are joined together by seams or *sutures*. The cranial *sutures* are commonly said to be five in number, of which three are termed serrated, the margins of the bones being, in a manner, dovetailed one into another; the remaining two are called squamous, as the bones merely overlap one another, like the scales of fishes. The serrated *sutures* are the coronal, lambdoidal, and the sagittal.—*J. Quain, Elements of Anatomy.* (Sharpey and Ellis.)

Súzerain. *s.* [N.Fr.] Supreme, or highest, lord; sovereign.

During the tenth and eleventh centuries it appears that alodial lands in France had chiefly become feudal: that is, they had been surrendered by their proprietors, and received back again upon the feudal conditions; or more frequently, perhaps, the owner had been compelled to acknowledge himself the man or vassal of a *suzerain*, and thus to confess an original grant which had never existed.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Súzerainty. *s.* Jurisdiction of a suzerain.

The letter of Innocent to the Barons was no less lofty and commanding. . . . He urged them to make a virtue of necessity, themselves to renounce this inauspicious treaty, to make reparation to the King for all losses and outrages perpetrated against him. . . . 'For if we will not that he be deprived of his right, we will not have you oppressed, nor the kingdom of England, which is under our *suzerainty*, to groan under bad customs and unjust exactions.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. v.

Swab. *v. a.* [A.S. *swebban*; Danish, *svabre*; Swedish, *swabba*.] Clean (a ship) with a mop.

He made him *swab* the deck.—*Shelvock's Voyage.*

Swab. *s.* Mop to clean floors.

One of the forecastle men took a *swab* and swabbed up the blood.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

In the mean time, the dog had retreated to the cabin, and his howlings had gradually ceased; but he had left a track of blood along the deck, and down the ladder, which Dick Short perceiving, pointed to it, and cried out '*Swabs!*' The men brought *swabs* aft, and had cleaned the deck and the ladder down to the cabin door, when Mr. Vanslyperken came on board.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. i.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

Swab-wringers [are] people appointed to wash the swabs and keep them dry and ready for use.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Swábber. *s.* Sweeper of the deck: (a sea term).

The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I,
The gunner and his mate,
Loved Mall, Meg, Marrian, and Margery.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 2, song.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy?—*Dennis.*

Swabber; a man appointed to use the swabs in drying up the decks. He is sometimes called the ship's sweeper, but more commonly the captain's *swabber*.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Swad. *s.* [see Swath.]

1. Shell, cod, or legume containing the seeds of a plant: (most usually applied to the *pea*); peascod.

Take pulse out of the *swads*.—*Cotgrave*, in voce *Goussepiller.*

2. Squab; short fat person.

There was one busy fellow was the leader,
A blunt squat *swad*, but lower than yourself.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

3. Rustic; lout; silly person.

Rest, restless love, fond baby be content;
Child, hold thy darts within thy quiver close;
And, if thou wilt be roving with thy bow,
Aim at those hearts that may attend on love:
Let country swains, and silly *swads* be still;
To court, young wag, and wanton there thy fill!
R. Greene.

I'll warrant that was devised by some country *swads*.—*Lyly, Midas*, iv. 3.

Wrapt in his russet cloake lay downe to rest,
His badge of honour buckled to his legge,
Bare and unhid, there came a pilfring *swad*,
And would have preyed upon this ornament.
Peele, Honour of the Garter: 1593.

But hang them, *swadds*, the basest corner in my thoughts is a gallant roome to lodge them in.—*Return from Parnassus*: 1606.

I have opinion, and I ever had,
That when I see a stagg'ring drunken *swad*,
Then that a worse man than an asse I see.
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630.

And for the other, whoso he may be styled a young master, will not stick to impawne the Long Acre till he become like a snake who has casten his slough; a squeazed *swad* without either means, manners, or mannor.—*Braithwaith, Survey of History*: 1638.

'" Wer't not for us, thou *swad*," quoth he,
" Where wouldst thou fay to get a fee?
But to defend such things as thee
'Tis pity;
For such as you esteem us least,
Who ever have been ready prest
To guard you and your cuckoo's nest,
The City."'
The Counter Scuffle.

Swáddle. *v. a.*

1. Swathe; bind in clothes: (generally used of binding new-born children).

Invested by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new-born in sable shrouds;
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

Where [in the heart] sin is, (as our Saviour tells us) first conceived and brought forth, before it is nourished, suckled, or *swaddled*, in the gifts of God, either natural or artificial.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 30.

How soon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,
To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Those clouts are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and send them unto death.
G. Herbert.

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about an hundred yards of swathe.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2 Beat; cudgel. *Colloquial or vulgar.*

Were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands
You have belied thus, I 'ld *swaddle* ye,
Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain, ii. 2.
(Nares by H. and W.)

A carter had overthrown his cart, and sate in the way crying, Help, Hercules: at last, Hercules, or one in his likeness, came to him, and *swaddled* him thriftily with a good cudgell; and said, Thou very lazy silly fellow, callest thou to me for help, and dost nothing thyself? Arise, set to thy shoulder, and heave thy part, and then pray to me to help thee; and I will do the rest.—*Sir J. Harrington, Broad View of the Church of England*, p. 70: 1653.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 23.

Swáddle. *s.* [A.S. *swæðil.*] Clothes bound round the body.

I begged them to uncase me: No, no, say they; and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in all my *swaddles*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Swáddleband. *s.* Swaddling-band.

Why you unconscionable strumpets, would you have me
Transform my hat to double clouts and biggins?
My corslet to a cradle? or my belt
To *swaddlebands*? or turn my cloak to blankets?
Or sell my sword and spurs for soap and candles?
Have you no mercy?
Massinger, The Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

Swáddling. *verbal abs.* Beating. *Vulgarism.*

But when he came the chamber near,
Behind the door he stood to hear,
For in he durst not come for fear
Of *swaddling.*
The Counter-Scuffle, Dryden's Miscellanies, vol. iii. p. 347. (Nares by H. and W.)

Swáddling-band. *s.* Band or cloth for swadling, or swathing anything, especially the cloth wrapped; swaddling-cloth; swaddling clout; binder.

From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slep'st in tender *swaddlingband*,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left.
Spenser.

The *swaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*

Swáddling-cloth. *s.* Swaddling-band: (in the following extracts from the current text, the plural is *clothes*, i. e. vestments, or garments in general).

And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in *swaddling-clothes*, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room in the inn. . . . And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in *swaddling-clothes*, lying in a manger.—*Luke*, ii. 7, 12.

Swáddling-clout. *s.* Swaddling-band.

That great baby you see there is not yet out of his *swaddlingclouts*.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Swaff. *v. n.* ? Suck. *Rare.*

Swáffing. *part. adj.* Sucking. *Rare.*

Drenched with the *swaffing* waves, and stewed in sweat,
Scarce able with a care our boat to set. *Taylor, (the Water-poet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Swag. *v. n.* [A.S. *sigan* = sink, of which it is the radical form.] Swing heavily as if sinking as well.

Swágbellied. *adj.* Having a large belly.

Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander are nothing to your English.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Swágbelly. *s.* Swagbellied person.

There is always a great show of the clergy at Bath; none of your thin, puny, yellow, hectic figures, exhausted with abstinence and hard study, labouring under the 'morbi eruditorum;' but great overgrown dignitaries and rectors, with rubicund noses and gouty ancles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag-bellies*; the emblems of sloth and indigestion.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Swage. *v. a.* Assuage; ease; soften; mitigate; appease; quiet.

Apt words have power to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 184.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and *swage*
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chase
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds.
Id., Paradise Lost, i. 556.

I will love thee,
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

Swage. *v. n.* Abate.

It *swageth*, or waxeth cold.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Where salt and fresh the pool renews,
As spring or drought, increase or *swage*.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

Swágger. *v. n.* Bluster; bully; be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? squabble? *swagger?* and discourse fustian with one's own shadow? O thou invisible spirit of wine!—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

'Tis the gage of one that I should fight withal, if he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last night.—*Id., Henry V.* iv. 7.

The lesser size of mortals love to *swagger* for opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Many such asses in the world huff, look big, stare, dress, cock, and *swagger* at the same noisy rate.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He chuck'd again, when other corns he found,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But *swagger'd* like a lord.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 441.

To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiors.—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause! to *swagger* at the bar! for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

'Muddlebrains can't command a single vote,' said Mr. Jermyn. 'He is a political humbug, the greatest of all humbugs; a man who *swaggers* about London clubs and consults solemnly about his influence, and in the country is a nonentity.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xi.

Swágger. *v. a.* Overbear with boasting or bluster.

An argument of no small weight; but how one of the more rude and unhewen opposers of pre-existence *swaggers* it out of countenance, I think it not amiss to set down.—*Annotations on Glanville*, &c., p. 9: 1682.

Swágger. *s.* Swaggering manner or action; deportment of one who swaggers.

It requires but an impudent *swagger*, and you are taken upon your own representation.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.*

Swággerer. *s.* One who swaggers; blusterer; bully; turbulent noisy fellow.

He's no *swaggerer*, hostess; a tame cheater: you may stroke him as gentle as a puppy greyhound.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Do not lie;
Were you both faithful, true distributers?—
Lie, madam! what grief it is to see you turn *swaggerer*, and give your poor-minded rascally servants the lie.—*Massinger, The Virgin Martyr*, ii. 1.

Swággering. *part. adj.* Moving, or speaking, with a swagger.

Confidence, how weakly soever founded, hath some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is something more than ordinary in a *swaggering* man, that talks of nothing but demonstration.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

He was very dirty and very jaunty; very bold and very mean; very *swaggering* and very slinking; very much like a man who might have been something better, and unspeakably like a man who deserved to be something worse.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

Swágging. *verbal abs.* Swaying.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and crevice the wall.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it on his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his sides.—*Grew.*

Swággy. *adj.* Dependent by its weight; swaying.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his *swaggy* and prominent belly.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Swain. *s.* [A.S. *swein, swan.*]

1. Young man.

That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whose fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike *swain.*
Spenser.

2. Country servant employed in husbandry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and gentlemen do multiply too fast. For that maketh the common subject grow to be a peasant and base *swain*, driven out of heart, and in effect but a gentleman's labourer.—*Bacon, Essays, Of the true Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.*

3. Pastoral youth.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel!
Blest nymphs! whose *swains* those graces sing so well. *Pope, Pastorals, Spring.*
Leave the meer country to meer country *swains.*
Harte.

4. Wooer; one who courts a female (more or less after the manner of the shepherds and neatherds of pastoral poetry).

But compromised I am not,—no, nor will be,
Till it be seen if yet my suit may thrive
With yon fair frozen dew-drop: all that's left
To represent Van Merestyn's hot blood.—
'Tis said she is but backwardly inclined
To any of her *swains.*
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. i. 1.

Swaínish. *adj.* Rustic; ignorant.

[It] argues both a gross and shallow judgement, and withal an ungentle and *swainish* breast.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Swaínling. *s.* Swain: (the diminutive form, generally, though not the extract, suggesting contempt).

While we stand,
Hand in hand,
Honest *swainling* with his sweeting.
Witte's Recreations: 1654.

Swaínmote. *s.* [A.S. *mot* = moot, meeting.] See extract.

Swainmote [is] a court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of pie-powder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest.—*Cowell.*

The court of *sweinmote* is to be holden before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of *sweinmote* thrice in every year, the *swein* or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. The principal jurisdiction of this court is, first, to inquire into the oppression and grievances committed by the officers of the forest; and, secondly, to receive and try presentments certified from the court of attachments against offences in vert and venison: and this court may not only inquire, but convict also, which conviction shall be certified to the court of justice-seat under the seals of the jury; for this court cannot proceed to judgement.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*, b. iii. ch. vi.

The Swángeréfa, as his name denotes, was reeve of that forest-court which, till a late period, was known in England as the *swainmoot.*—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. v.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

A forest hath her court of attachments, *swainmote-court*, &c.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 16.

Swail. See Sweal.

Swállet. *s.* [?] Water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Local and provincial.*

Swállow. *s.* [A.S. *swalewe.*] Bird of passage of the genus Hirundo.

The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly than we your lordship.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

Daffodils,
That come before the *swallow* dares.
Id., Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

The *swallows* make use of celandine, and the linnet of euphragia.—*Dr. H. More.*

Take one handful of mother-thyme, of lavender-cotton, and strawberry-leaves, of each alike; four *swallows*, feathers and altogether, well bruised; three ounces of sallet-oil; beat the herbs and the *swallows*, feathers and altogether, until they be so small that you can see no feathers; then put in the oil, and stir them well together, and seeth them in a posnet, and strain them through a canvas cloth; and so keep it for your use.—*Countess of Kent's Choice Manual*: 1676.

When *swallows* fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 29.

This species [*swallow*] appears in Great Britain nearly twenty days before the martin, or any other of the *swallow* tribe. They leave us the latter end of September; and for a few days previous to their departure, assemble in vast flocks on house-tops, churches, and even trees, from whence they take their flight. It is not known that *swallows* fix their winter quarters in Senegal, and possibly they may be found along the whole Morocco shore. We are indebted to M. Adanson for this discovery, who first observed them in the month of October, after their migration from Europe, on the shores of that kingdom; but whether it was this species alone, or all the European kinds, he is silent. The name of chimney *swallow* may almost be confined to Great Britain; for in several other countries they choose different places for their nests. In Sweden, they prefer barns; so are styled there Ladu-swala, or the barn *swallow*; and in the hotter climates, they make their nests in porches, gateways, galleries, and open halls.—*Pennant, British Zoology*, vol. i. pp. 543–4.

The *swallow* is one of my favourite birds, and a rival of the nightingale; for he cheers my sense of seeing as much as the other does my sense of hearing. He is the glad prophet of the year—the harbinger of the season: he lives a life of enjoyment amongst the loveliest forms of nature: winter is unknown to him; and he leaves the green meadows of England in autumn for the myrtle and orange-groves of Italy, and for the palms of Africa.—*Sir H. Davy, Salmonia.*

The *swallow* is a periodical visitor to this country; and more records are preserved of its first appearance every season than that of any other bird. The average of many records and many seasons seems to give the 10th of April as the mean period of its arrival; and it remains more than six months in this country, frequently on its return revisiting the precise locality it had inhabited for seasons before. *Swallows* are occasionally seen earlier than the date here mentioned, even in a backward spring, the migration being influenced by the temperature of the country they proceed from.—*Yarrell, British Birds*, vol. ii. p. 242.

In Normandy, the *swallow* knows how to find upon the sea-beach a pebble which has the marvellous power of restoring sight to the blind. The peasants tell of a certain way of obtaining possession of this stone. You must put out the eyes of a *swallow's* young, whereupon the mother bird will immediately go in quest of the stone. When she has found it and applied it, she will endeavour to make away with the talisman, that none may discover it. But if one has taken the precaution to spread a piece of scarlet cloth below the nest, the *swallow*, mistaking it for fire, will drop the stone upon it.—*Baring Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, Second Series, Schamir.*

Swállow. *v. a.* [A.S. *swelgan.*]

1. Take down the throat.

If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 2.

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as silly people do empiricks' pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure.—*Locke.*

The land tortoise has two enemies—man and the boa constrictor.... Man ... takes him home and roasts him—and the boa constrictor *swallows* him whole, shell and all, and consumes him slowly in the interior; as the Court of Chancery does a great estate.—*Sydney Smith, Review of Warton's Wanderings in South America.*

A young lady of the Sandwich Islands even now will *swallow* half-a-dozen raw mackerel for breakfast without the smallest inconvenience to herself; and an Esquimaux will *swallow* a quantity of train oil that would turn the stomachs of a dozen English ploughmen.—*J. Crawfurd, On the Civilization of Man.*

2. Receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith.—*Locke.*

3. Engross; appropriate: (with *up*).

Far be it from me, that I should *swallow up* or destroy.—2 *Samuel*, xx. 20.

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed up* the honour of those who succeeded him.—*Pope.*

4. Absorb; take in; sink in any abyss; engulph.

Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, i. 1.

With *up.*

Death is *swallowed up* in victory.—1 *Corinthians*, xv. 54.

If the Lord make a new thing, and the earth open her mouth and *swallow* them *up*, with all that appertain to them, and they go down quick into the pit; then ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord.—*Numbers*, xvi. 30.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yesty waves
Confound and *swallow* navigation *up.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

As when a wandering fire ...
Misleads the amazed night-wanderer from his way
To bogs and mires, and oft through pond or pool,
There *swallow'd up* and lost.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 634.

Should not the sad occasion *swallow up*
My other cares, and draw them all into it?
Addison, Cato.

5. Occupy.

The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time.—*Locke.*

6. Seize and waste.

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

7. Engross; engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are *swallowed up* of wine.—*Isaiah.*

Swallow implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

Swállow. *s.*

1. Throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *swallow*, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Gulph; whirlpool.

Gurges ... Gouffre. A whirlepoole, a gulf, or *swallow.*—*Nomenclator.*

Swállow-tail. *s.*

1. Species of willow so called. *Obsolete.*

The shining willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the pleasure of the leaf.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Butterfly of the genus Papilio; see extract.

The *swallow-tail* butterfly is the largest of our indigenous butterflies, the female being sometimes found to measure upwards of three inches and a half between the tips of the wings. ... Although somewhat local in Britain, this species seems to be pretty widely diffused through the southern parts of England, and has been found as far north as Beverly in Yorkshire.... Numerous notices are on record of this species having occurred in Britain, but all of them have been found, on strict investigation, to be of so unsatisfactory a nature, as to leave it in some measure doubtful whether it is really indigenous.—*J. Duncan, British Butterflies*, in *Naturalists' Library.*

3. Swallow-tailed coat.

But ... you are safe in a *swallow-tail.*—*Lord Lytton, Pelham.*

Swállow-tailed. *adj.* Having a forked tail.

a. Applied to birds.

The *swallow-tailed* kite, the Falco furcatus of Linnæus, is only an occasional visitor to this country. It is a native of the southern states of North America, where it remains during summer, but is observed in autumn going further south to pass the winter.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

b. Applied to a coat with the bottom of the tail somewhat forked.

Swállower. *s.* One who, that which, swallows.

I have often considered these different people with

very great attention, and always speak of them with the distinction of the eaters, and *swallowers*. The eaters sacrifice all their senses and understanding to this appetite; the *swallowers* hurry themselves out of both, without pleasing this or any other appetite at all. The latter are improved brutes, the former degenerated men.—*Tatler*, no. 205. (Ord MS.)

Swamp. *s.* [A.S. *swam* = mushroom, fungus, sponge.] Marsh; bog; fen.

Behold the duteous son, the sire decay'd,
The modest matron, and the blushing maid,
Forced from their homes, a melancholy train,
To traverse climes beyond the western main;
Where wild Oswego spreads her *swamps* around,
And Niagara stuns with thundering sound.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

Eden was a hard school to learn so hard a lesson in; but there were teachers in the *swamp* and thicket, and the pestilential air, who had a searching method of their own.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

Swámpy. *adj.* Boggy; fenny.

Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads.
Thomson.

Swan. *s.* [A.S.] In *Ornithology*. Bird of the genus Anas, Anser, or Cycnus.

With untainted eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy *swan* a crow.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of *swans* remurmuring to the floods.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 692.

The idea, which an Englishman signifies by the name of *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise.—*Locke.*

So as they strayed, a *swan* they saw
Sail stately up and strong,
And by a silver chain she drew
A little boat along,
Whose streamer to the gentle breeze,
Long floating, fluttered light,
Beneath whose crimson canopy
There lay reclined a knight.
With arching crest and swelling breast,
On sailed the stately *swan*;
And lightly up the parting tide,
The little boat came on;
And onward to the shore she drew,
And leapt to land the knight,
And down the stream the little boat
Fell soon beyond the sight. *Southey, Rudiger.*

The wild *swan* is found at all seasons in Orkney; a few pairs build in the holms of the loch of Stenness. These, however, are nothing to the flocks that visit us in October from the more northern climates, their summer retreats. Part of these continue with us all the winter, and the rest go to Caithness, and the other northern shires of Scotland; in April they go off again to the northward, except the few which remain here for the summer. Like the wild geese, these birds fly in the fashion of a wedge, making a fine melodious clang, which has, perhaps, furnished one occasion to give a musical voice to this bird.... The most obvious difference, and that which will immediately strike the observer on comparing the representation of our mute, half-domesticated *swan* with those of the Hooper and Bewick's *swans*, is, that the two most conspicuous colours on the back occupy opposite situations in these species. In the Hooper and Bewick's *swans*, the anterior portion of the beak is black. The base, and the lore to the eye orange-yellow; but in our mute *swan* it is the anterior portion of the beak which is of a rich reddish orange, the base and the lore to the eye black, with a prominent black tubercle or knob on the upper part in front of the forehead, which in old males attains considerable size.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*, vol. iii. pp. 209–10.

Take three pounds of beef, beat fine in a mortar,
Put it into the *swan*—that is, when you've caught her;
Some pepper, salt, mace, some nutmeg, an onion,
Will heighten the flavour in gourmand's opinion.
Then tie it up tight with a small piece of tape,
That the gravy and other things may not escape;
A meal paste, rather stiff, should be laid on the breast,
And some whity-brown paper should cover the rest.
Fifteen minutes at least ere the *swan* you take down,
Pull the paste off the bird, that the breast may get brown.
To a gravy of beef, good and strong, I opine,
You'll be right if you add half a pint of port wine;
Pour this through the *swan*, yes, quite through the belly,
And serve the whole up with some hot currant jelly.
N.B. The *swan* must not be skinned.
Norwich receipt for dressing a Swan, from Yarrell.

Swan-herd. *s.* One who tends swans.

No person having swans could appoint a *swanherd* without the king's swanherd's licence. Every *swanherd* on the stream was bound to attend upon the king's *swanherd* upon warning, or suffer fine. The king's *swanherd* was bound to keep a book of swanmarks, and no new marks were permitted to interfere with old ones. Owners of swans, and their *swanherds*, were registered in the king's *swanherd's* book. The marking of the cygnets was generally in the presence of all the *swanherds* on that stream, and on a particular day or days, of which all had notice. Cygnets received the mark found on the parent birds; but if the old swans bore no mark, the whole were seized for the king, and marked accordingly. No *swanherd* to affix a mark but in the presence of the king's *swanherd*, or his deputy.... In the language of *swanherds*, the male swan is called a cob, the female a pen.... The young during their first year are called cygnets; during the second gray-birds. Afterwards, their plumage being perfect, white swans. The black tubercle at the base of the beak is called the berry; and a swan without any mark on the beak is said to be clear-billed.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Swan-mark. *s.* Mark indicating the ownership of a swan.

The *swan-mark*, called by Sir Edward Coke, cignicnota, was cut in the skin on the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. These marks consisted of annulets, chevrons, crescents, crosses, initial letters, and other devices, some of which had reference to the heraldic arms of, or the office borne by, the swan-owner.... The two nicks in the *swan-mark* of the Vintner's Company ... are probably intended for two half lozenges, or a demi-lozenge on each side.... Mr. Kempe appears to discountenance the popular notion that the sign of the 'Swan with Two Necks,' has any reference to the nicks in the *swan-mark* of this [the Vintner's] Company; but the sign has been considered a fair heraldic personification of the term, united as it is with the following considerations: that the swan has been for some hundred years identified with the Vintner's Company and its privileges; that the principal governing officers for the time being are, a master and three wardens, the junior warden of the year being called the swan warden; that models of swans form conspicuous ornaments in their hall, and that the first proprietor of the well-known inn, the 'Swan with Two Necks,' was a member of the Vintners' Company.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Swanhópping. *adj.* [*swan-upping.*] Annual excursion by the Lord Mayor of London *up* the Thames to inspect the swans: (the extracts are the authority for the derivation).

May it please you, sir, this morning I received a l're affirmed to come from you, but no name unto. Wherein yo' request me to come up to Perford to confer with you touching the *upping* of *swanes*, w'ch I would most gladly p'forme, if I were not throughe very earnest busynes letted of my purpose, ffor to morrowe being Tuysdaie I take my jorney along the river of Thames at Gravesend. (Date, Hampton Court, July 30, 1523.)—*Mayland, To W. Moore, appointed by Lord Buckhurst Master of Swans, Surrey, from Yarrell.*

But this order must be kept that the *upping* of those *swans*, near or within the said branches of the Tems, may be *upped* all in one day with the *upping* of the Thames, which is referred to Mr. Maylard, of Hampton Courte, who hath the ordering of the Tems. So if it pleas you from time to time to send and confer with him.—*Ibid.*

Then whitebait down, and *swan-hopping* up the the river.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Swánlike. *s.* In the manner of a swan.

Let musick sound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he lose, he makes a *swan-like* end.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

How may full-sailed verse express,
How may measured words adore,
The full-flowing harmony
Of thy *swan-like* stateliness? *Tennyson, Eleänore.*

Swánnery. *s.* Breeding-place for swans.

Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* annexed to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. It had also a *swannery* in the Isle of Purbeck.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Swánsdown. *s.* Soft plumage of the swan.

Ha' you mark'd the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath smutch'd it?
Ha' you felt the wool of the beaver,
Or *swansdown* ever? ...
Or have you tasted the bag o' the bee?
O so white, O so soft, O so sweet is she. *B. Jonson.*

Swánshot. *s.* Large kind of shot used for swan-shooting.

I made him take the two fowling-pieces, which we always carried, and loaded them with large *swan-shot*, as big as small pistol-bullets.—*Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

Swap. *v. a.* [A.S. *swapan.*] Strike with a long or sweeping stroke; strike against; throw violently.

He straight
Swaps off the head with his presumptuous iron.
Grimoald, in *Tottel's Songes*: 1557.

Swap. *s.* Blow; stroke.

They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a *swappe*,
Till he was full nigh slayne. *Sir T. More.*

If't be a thwack, I make account of that:
There's no new fashioned *swap* that ere came up yet
But I've the first on 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Swap. *v. a.* Exchange.

Thy works purchase thee more
Than they can *swappe* their heritages for.
Verses prefixed to J. Hall's Poems: 1646.

Swap. *v. n.*

1. Fall down.
2. Ply the wings with noise; strike the air.

Swápping. *part. adj.* Plying the wings with noise; flapping.

When fowls fly by, and with their *swapping* wings
Beat the inconstant air.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 1, 11.

Sward. *s.* [A.S. *sweard* = rind; turf.]

1. Skin of bacon.

Brandish no swords but *sweards* of bacon!
Brewer, Comedy of Lingua, ii. 1.

The churlish chuffe that hath enough
In coffer lockt and laied,
And liveth harde with bakon *swarde*,
A mule may well be said.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes: 1577.
(Nares by H. and W.)

2. Surface of the ground: (whence *green sward*).

Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grass. —*Note on Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

Spelt *swart.*

The noon of night was past, and then the foe
Came dreadless o'er the level *swart*, that lies
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse.
A. Philips.

Spelt *swarth.*

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *swarth*, and burn it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sward. *v. n.* Breed a green turf.

The clays that are long in *swerding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Swarm. *s.* [A.S. *swearm.*]

1. Great body or number of bees, or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut th liquid sky...
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 97.

2. Multitude; crowd.

From this *swarm* of fair advantages,
You griped the general sway into your hand.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

This *swarm* of themes that settles on my pen,
Which I, like summer-flies, shake off again,
Let others sing. *Young, Love of Fame*, vii. 111.

3. Crowd; mob.

While he remained in the Tower, he took pleasure in baiting lions, but when he came abroad he was so troubled with *swarms*, that he feared to be baited by the people.—*Wilson, James I.*

Swarm. *v. n.* [A.S. *swearmian.*]

1. Rise as bees in a body and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd, the royal work grows warm,
Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxliv.

They were those heretics which *swarmed* under various denominations, Cathari or Paterins, from rebellious and republican Lombardy, the hated and suspected source of all these opinions.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

2. Appear in multitudes; crowd; throng; overrun.

The merciless Macdonnel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *swarm* upon. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action *swarm*
About our squares of battle. *Id., Henry V.* iv. 2.

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider
What from within I feel myself, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 196.

3. Be crowded; be overrun; be thronged.

These garrisons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *swarms* with soldiers.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Her lower region *swarms* with all sort of fowl, her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole shoals.—*Howell.*

Those days *swarmed* with fables, and from such grounds took hints for fictions, poisoning the world ever after.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Life *swarms* with ills, the boldest are afraid,
Where then is safety for a tender maid?
Young, Love of Fame, v. 545.

4. Breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 526.

5. It is used in conversation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

Swarm. *v. a.* Press close together, as bees in swarming; throng.

Sorrow, in far more woeful wise,
Took on with plaint; upheaving to the skies
Her wretched hands, that with her cry the rout
Gan all in heaps to *swarm* us round about.
Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.

How did thy senses quail,
Seeing the shores so *swarm'd!*
Fanshawe, Poems, p. 288: 1676.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 107.

Swárming. *part. adj.* Crowding (as bees).

Then mounts the throne, high placed before the shrine;
In crowds around the *swarming* people join.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 711.

A glorious child, dreaming alone,
In silk-soft folds, upon yielding down,
With the hum of *swarming* bees
Into dreamful slumber lull'd. *Tennyson, Eleänore.*

Swárming-time. *s.* Time for bees to swarm.

When bees hang in *swarming time*, they will presently rise, if the weather hold.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Swart. *adj.* [A.S. *swart, sweart, sweort.*] Black; darkly brown; tawny.

A nation strange, with visage *swart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then swarmed in every part.
Spenser.

Whereas I was black and *swart* before,
With those clear rays which she infused on me,
That beauty am I blest with, which you see.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

No goblin, or *swart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.
Milton, Comus, 436.

Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers rise
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the *swart* star sparely looks.
Id., Lycidas, 136.

Swart. *v. a.* Blacken; dusk.

The heat of the sun may *swart* a living part, or even black a dead or dissolving flesh.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Swarth. *s.* Apparition of a person about to die. See extract.

There are the exact figures and resemblances of persons then living, often seen not only by their friends at a distance, but many times by themselves: of which there are several instances in Aubrey's Miscellanies. These apparitions are called fetches, and in Cumberland *swarths*; they most commonly appear to distant friends and relations, at the very instant preceding the death of the person, whose figure they put on. Sometimes there is a greater interval between the appearance and death.—*Grose.*

Swarth. *s.* Swath.

Here stretch'd in ranks the levell'd *swarths* are found.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xviii. 639.

Swarth. *adj.* Swart.

A man
Of *swarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*

Swárthily. *adv.* In a swarthy manner; blackly; duskily; tawnily.

Swárthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Swarthy; darkness of complexion; tawniness.

Discontent disjoins mankind, and sends him, with beasts, to the loneliness of untrod desarts, who was by nature made a creature sociable. Nor is it the mind alone that is thus mudded; but even the body suffers: it thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an unpleasing *swarthiness*: the eye is dim in the discoloured face; and the whole man becomes as if statued into stone and earth.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 36.

Swárthness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Swarth; blackness; darkness.

The other cause of the *swarthness* of the church is sin.—*Dr. Clerke, Sermons*, p. 367: 1637.

Swárthy. *adj.* Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The *swarthy* Africans complain. *Lord Roscommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *swarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more transparent and beautiful.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Here *swarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addison.*

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Id., Cato.*

Swárthy. *v. a.* Blacken; make swarthy or dusky.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so.—*Cowley.*

Swártish. *adj.* Somewhat dark or dusky; inclining to black.

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched, saturnine humour, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or *swartysh* colour, which reigneth upon solitarye, carefull, musyng men.—*Bullein, Bulwark of Defence against Sickness*, p. 4: 1579.

Swárty. *adj.* Swarthy.

From these first qualities arise many other second, as that of colour; black, *swarty*, pale, ruddy, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 179.

Divine Andate, thou who hold'st the reins
Of furious battles and disorder'd war,
And proudly roll'st thy *swarty* chariot-wheels
Over the heaps of wounds and carcases, &c.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

All the stages of the journey, all the forms which cross or overtake the pilgrims, giants, and hobgoblins, ill-favoured ones, and shining ones, the tall, comely, *swarthy* Madam Bubble, with her great purse by her side, and her fingers playing with the money, the black man in the bright vesture, Mr. Worldly Wiseman and my Lord Hategood, Mr. Talkative, and Mr. Timorous, all are actually existing beings to us.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Swarve. *v. n.* Swerve.

So all at once they on the prince did thonder,
Who from his saddle *swarved* not asyde.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Swash. *s.* See extract.

Swash [is] a figure whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Swash. *v. n.* Make a great clatter or noise; make a show of valour; vapour; bully: (whence a *swashbuckler*).

Swash. *s.* Blustering noise, in order to make a show of valour.

I will flaunt and brave it after the lusty *swash.*—*The Three Ladies of London*: 1584.

Swáshbuckler. *s.* Bully.

A *swashbuckler* against the pope, and a dormouse against the devil.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Nay more, are not *swashbucklers* of the same stamp 'sent out' visibly, or sent out presumably, now in the dress of soldiers, to pick quarrels with the citizens; now, disguised as citizens, to pick quarrels with the soldiers?—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. iv.

Swásher. *s.* One who swashes, or makes a show of valour or force of arms.

I have observed these three *swashers*; three such anticks do not amount to a man.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 2.

Swáshing. *part. adj.*

1. Having the character of a swashbuckler.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 3.

2. Crushing.

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow.—*Id., Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

Swatch. *s.* Swathe. *Rare.*

One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,
As barlie in *swatches* may fill it thereby.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Swath. *s.* [A.S. *swaðe, swaeð* = row, line; *swad* = peascod is probably of the same origin.]

1. Line of grass or corn as mown.

With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,
Grasse, lately in *swathes*, is meat for an ox.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.

As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the *swath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Continued quantity.

An affectioned ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great *swaths.*—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

3. Band; fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three sharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine straws laid along the sides, and lapped round about it in several distinct *swaths.*—*Grew.*

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *swathe.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Swathe. *v. a.* [A.S. *sweðan.*]

1. Bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are first born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Canace to Macareus.

Master's feet are *swathed* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or shows his loco-motive tricks. *Prior, Alma*, i. 286.

Those who saw him [the Earl of Peterborough] totter about the galleries of Whitehall, leaning on a stick and *swathed* up in flannels and plasters, comforted themselves for his defection by remarking that he had not changed his religion till he had outlived his faculties.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

2. Confine.

Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean with a girdle of sand, and restrains the waves thereof?—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition*, p. 276.

Swáthing-clothes. *s.* Swaddling-clothes.

He had two sons: the eldest of them at three years old,
I' the *swathing-clothes* the other, from their nursery
Were stol'n. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

Sway. *v. a.* [Dutch, *zwaaien*; Danish, *svaie.*]

1. Wave in the hand; move or wield anything massy: (as, 'to *sway* the sceptre').

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil rise,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *sway'd.*
Spenser.

2. Bias; direct to either side.

Heaven forgive them that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd.*
Butler, Hudibras.

When examining these matters, let not temporal and little advantages *sway* you against a more durable interest.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Govern; rule; overpower; influence.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not *sway* her house, command her followers,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

The will of man is by his reason *sway'd*;
And reason says you are the worthier maid.
Id., Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 3.

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *sway*
The world. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 405.

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgement to do aught, which else free will
Would not admit. *Ibid.* viii. 635.

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb *sways* the smooth Severn stream,
Sabrina is her name. *Id., Comus*, 824.

The judgment is *swayed* by passion, and stored with ludicrous opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths.—*Glanville.*

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.
Dryden.

With these I went,
Nor idle stood with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdued; yet those I *sway'd*
With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd.
Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 379.

They will do their best to persuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is *swayed* by particular malice.—*Dr. Davenant.*

The people spontaneously keeping silence; no carriage shall enter with its noise: there is crowding pressure; but the Sister of Mirabeau is reverently

SWAY

recognised, and has free way made for her. The people stand mute, heart-stricken; to all it seems as if a great calamity were nigh: as if the last man of France, who could have *swayed* these coming troubles, lay there at hand-grips with the unearthly power.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. vii.

Sway. *v. n.*

1. Hang heavy; be drawn by weight.
   In these personal respects, the balance *sways* on our part.—*Bacon.*
2. Have weight; have influence.
   The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing doth *sway* much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Bear rule; govern.
   The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear,
   Shall never sagg with doubt, nor shake with fear.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.
   Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do,
   They never then had sprung like summer flies.
   Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.
   Aged tyranny *sways* not as it hath power, but as it is suffered.—*Id., King Lear*, i. 2. letter.
   Here thou shalt monarch reign;
   There didst not: there let him still victor *sway*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 375.
4. Incline to one side.
   This battle fares like to the morning's war,
   When dying clouds contend with growing light: —
   Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea,
   Forced by the tide to combat with the wind;
   Now *sways* it that way, like the self-same sea
   Forced to retire by fury of the wind.
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

Sway. *s.*

1. Swing or sweep of a weapon.
   To strike with huge two-handed *sway*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 251.
2. Anything moving with bulk and power.
   Are not you moved, when all the sway of earth
   Shakes like a thing unfirm?
   Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.
3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.
   Expert
   When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
   Of battle. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 233.
4. Power; rule; dominion.
   This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the consistory with so great number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *sway* somewhat.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   Only retain
   The name and all the addition to a king;
   The *sway*, revenue, execution of th' best,
   Beloved sons, be yours.
   Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
   Her father counts it dangerous
   That she should give her sorrow so much *sway*,
   And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
   To stop the inundation of her tears.
   Id., Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.
   Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;
   Each thinks a world too little for his *sway*.
   Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.
   When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*,
   The post of honour is a private station.
   Addison, Cato.
5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.
   An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *sway* of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires, not before thought of.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the *sway* of time: other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sweal, Swail, or **Swale.** *v. n.* Run down, as melted tallow; gutter. *Provincial.*

Swear. *v. n.* pret. *swore* or *sware*; pass. part. *sworn*. [A.S. *swerian.*]

1. Obtest some superior power; utter an oath.
   If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *swear* an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word.—*Numbers*, xxx. 2.
   Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,
   And savage Indians *swear* by Anna's name. *Tickell.*
2. Declare or promise upon oath.
   Jacob said, *Swear* to me; and he *sware* unto him. *Genesis*, xxv. 33.
   I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear*
   Never to part with it; and here he stands,
   I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
   Nor pluck it from his finger.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
   I would have kept my word;
   But, when I *swear*, it is irrevocable.
   Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

SWEA

The Bacchus, taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *sware* he had rather lose all his father's images than that table.—*Peacham.*

Every senator, on his admission, *swore* to maintain the privileges of the bank, which were confirmed by the pope, and even by the emperor.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

3. Give evidence upon oath.
   At what ease
   Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
   To *swear* against you.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.
4. Obtest the great name profanely.
   Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly; *swear* not.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.
   None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
   Hark! the shrill notes transpierce the yielding air,
   And teach the neighb'ring echoes how to *swear*.
   Young, Love of Fame, v. 459.

Swear. *v. a.*

1. Put to an oath; bind by an oath administered.
   Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn* the children of Israel.—*Exodus*, xiii. 19.
   Swom ashore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck, I'll be *sworn*.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.
   Let me *swear* you all to secrecy;
   And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life.
   Dryden, Don Sebastian.
2. Declare upon oath: (as, 'He *swore* treason against his friend').
3. Obtest by an oath.
   Now by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.—
   O vassal! miscreant! *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Sweárer. *s.* One who swears.

And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?—Every one.—Who must hang them?—Why, the honest men.—Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and *swearers* enow to beat the honest men and hang them up.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 2.

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain; It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice
Lets his soul run for nought. *G. Herbert.*

Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce.—*Sir T. Browne.*

It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person.—*Swift, Polite Conversation.*

Swéaring. *verbal abs.* Act of one who swears; act of declaring upon oath; act or practice of using profane oaths.

Because of *swearing* the land mourneth. — *Jeremiah*, xxiii. 10.

We shall have old *swearing*
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and outswear them too.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

All those sayings will I over-swear,
And all those *swearings* keep as true in soul,
As doth that orbed continent the fire
That severs day from night.
Id., Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Sweat. *s.* [A.S. *swát* = sweat, also blood.]

1. Matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.
   Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excerned.—*Bacon.*
   Some insensible effluvium, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals.—*Boyle.*
   Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid
   In balmy *sweat*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 255.
   When Lucilius brandishes his pen,
   And flashes in the face of guilty men,
   A cold *sweat* stands in drops on every part,
   And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart.
   Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 251.
   Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery.
   This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching.—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 26.
   The field
   To labour calls us, now with *sweat* imposed.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 171.

SWEE

What from Jonson's oil and *sweat* did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakspeare's gentler muse, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

3. Evaporation of moisture.
   Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sweat. *v. n.* [A.S. *swætan.*]

1. Be moist on the body with heat or labour.
   Let them be free, marry them to your heirs;
   Why *sweat* they under burdens?
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
   Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.
   When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
   His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd
   With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely.
   Id., Henry VIII. ii. 1.
   A young tall squire
   Did from the camp at first before him go;
   At first he did, but scarce could follow straight,
   Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight.
   Cowley, Davideis.
2. Toil; labour; drudge.
   How the drudging goblin *swet*
   To earn his cream bowl duly set;
   When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
   His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn
   That ten day labourers could not end.
   Milton, L'Allegro, 105.
   Our author, not content to see
   That others write as carelessly as he;
   Though he pretends not to make things complete,
   Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*.
   Waller.
3. Emit moisture.
   Wainscots will *sweat* so that they run with water. —*Bacon.*

Sweat. *v. a.*

1. Emit as sweat.
   Grease that's *sweaten*
   From the murderer's gibbet, throw
   Into the flame. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.
   For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*
2. Make to sweat.
3. Exhaust, or get the utmost out of anything: ('To *sweat* a guinea,' or 'a sovereign,' is to reduce it to the minimum weight at which it can pass, and save the gold thus obtained).

Sweáter. *s.* One who sweats, or makes to sweat.

1. Street ruffian of the time of Queen Anne.
   These *sweaters* . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them,—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 332.
2. Middleman between slopsellers and working tailors. *Colloquial.*

Sweáting. *s.*

1. Act of making to sweat.
2. Moisture emitted.
   In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon the stool.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used *adjectivally.*

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *sweating* sickness.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Sweáty. *adj.*

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.
   The rabblement hooted and clapped their chopped hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.
   A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
   First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 434.
   'Tis perhaps a pity,
   When Nature wears the gown that doth become her,
   To lose those best months in a *sweaty* city.
   Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 43.
2. Consisting of sweat.
   And then, so nice, and so genteel,
   Such cleanliness from head to heel;
   No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
   No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*
3. Laborious; toilsome.
   Those who labour
   The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
   Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleaming armour,
   Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.
   Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus, 84.

Sweep. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *swept.* [A.S. *swapan, sweopan.*]

1. Drive away, or cleanse, with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it?—*Luke*, xv. 8.

2. Drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

The river of Kishon *swept* them away.—*Judges*, v. 21.

Though I could,
With barefaced power, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The blustering winds striving for victory, *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down unto the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common good fortune of prosperous gamesters can be content to sit.—*Dryden.*

My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 418.

Is this the man who braves me?
Who bids my age make way, drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rubbish?
Id., All for Love, ii. 1.

Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows
To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away:
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*

A duke, holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *swept* a great deal of it into his hat.—*Swift.*

3. Pass over with celerity and force.

Then *sweep* they the blue waves.
May, Translation of the Pharsalia of Lucan, b. iii.

4. Rub over.

Their long descending train,
With rubies edged and sapphires, *swept* the plain.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 165.

5. Strike with a long stroke.

Descend, ye nine; descend, and sing;
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

6. Carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.

Sweep. *v. n.*

1. Pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness.

Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *sweep* to my revenge. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Cowen in her course
Tow'rds the Sabrinian shores, as *sweeping* from her source,
Takes Towa. *Drayton.*

2. Pass with pomp; pass with an equal motion.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than Duke Humphrey's wife.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *sweep* along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*

The giant seems seated on the brow of the mountain, the different shades of the cloud appear to form a white robe that *sweeps* over its vast breast and limbs; it seems to gaze with a steady face upon the city below, to point with one hand, as thou sayest, over its glittering seats, and to raise the other (dost thou note it?) towards the higher heaven.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Sweep. *s.*

1. Act of sweeping.

2. Compass of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its *sweep* upon the floor.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

A torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent and general destruction.

In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may live very long; but where the proportion of the chronical distemper is great, it is not likely to be so.—*Graunt.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one incision a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other.—*Sharp.*

5. Range.

Hooke... had a remarkable quickness and fertility of mechanical invention, and his speculations ranged over the whole field of natural history and natural philosophy, from the minutest disclosures of the microscope to beyond the farthest *sweep* of the telescope.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 158.

6. See extract.

Sweeps [is] a name given to the large oars used on board ships of war, in a calm, either to assist the rudder in turning them round, or to increase the ship's velocity in a chase.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Sweéper. *s.* One who, that which, sweeps: (chiefly used as the *second element* in a *compound*, as, '*chimney-sweeper*,' '*crossing-sweeper*').

Sweéping. *part. adj.* Moving, or driving, as with a sweep.

A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food.—*Proverbs*, xxviii. 3.

Before tempestuous winds arise,
The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies;
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With *sweeping* glories and long trails of light.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 501.

Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, v. 581.

When we were alone, Dawton said to me, 'We are in great despair at the motion upon the ——, to be made in the Lower House. We have not a single person whom we can depend upon for the *sweeping* and convincing answer we ought to make.'—*Lord Lytton, Pelham.*

Sweéping. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who, that which, sweeps; result of such act.

He spake of virtue: not the gods
More purely, when they wish to charm
Pallas and Juno sitting by:
And with a *sweeping* of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods. *Tennyson.*

2. *Plural.* That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity.—*Swift, Meditation on a Broomstick.*

Slaves, the chance *sweepings* of every conquered country, shoals of Africans, Sardinians, Asiatics, Illyrians, and others, made up the bulk of the population of the Italian peninsula.—*Sir E. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, The Victory of Arminius.*

Sweépnet. *s.* Net that takes in a great compass.

She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net.—*Camden.*

Sweépstake. *s.* Originally perhaps a game at cards: (now applied, in the plural form, to the whole that is staked or wagered by a certain number of betters; a common phrase at horse-races).

Is't writ in your revenge,
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5.

The house of commons were resolved to practise on the church by little and little, and at the last to play at *sweepstake*, and take all together.—*Heylin, History of the Presbyterians*, p. 409.

Used *adjectivally*.

Here are the cards, what shall we play at?—At trumpe?—Let that be for old men.—Less will the play of chilindron like you.—That is for women by the fire side.—It is not, but that you will not have any game of vertue but *sweep-stake* play.—*Minsheu, Spanish Dictionary, Dialogue*, p. 25: 1599.

Sweépwasher. *s.* See extract.

Sweepwasher is the person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of silver and gold, the small residuum of precious metal.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sweépy. *adj.*

1. Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway.
Dryden.

2. Wavy.

Behind
The *sweepy* crest hung floating in the wind.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

3. Strutting; drawn out.

Behold their swelling dugs; the *sweepy* weight
Of ewes, that sink beneath their milky freight.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Sweet. *adj.* [A.S. *swêt.*]

1. Pleasing to any sense.

Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense: sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as musick; nor hath musick the sweetness of a rose, and a *sweet* prospect differs from them all: nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal psalmist saith of a man, We took *sweet* counsel together; and of God, My meditation of him shall be *sweet*.—*Watts.*

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still is ever *sweet*.
Sir J. Davies.

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth.—*Bacon.*

Shred very small with thime, *sweet* marjoram, and a little winter savoury.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 596.

Her speech is graced with *sweeter* sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*

No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear
A *sweeter* musick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and musick is no more.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heav'n bless thee!
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltness, and maketh the water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The sails are drunk with showers, and drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

7. Not sour.

Time changeth fruits from more sour to more *sweet*; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more sour.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When metals are dissolved in acid menstruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallick particles, and thereby lose much of their activity?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

The Pleiades before him danced,
Shedding *sweet* influence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 374.

Mercy has, could Mercy's self be seen,
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen.
Waller.

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing so *sweete* is as our countrie's earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claime our birth.
Chapman.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 115.

Euryalus, than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 229.

10. Not stale; not stinking: (as, 'that meat is *sweet*').

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

Sweet-smelling flowers and early elders' bud.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 429.

With *upon*. Affectionate; tender towards.

'Lookye!' said Anthony in his ear. 'I think he is *sweet upon* your daughter.'—'Tut, my good sir,' said Mr. Pecksniff, with his eyes still closed; 'young people, young people. A kind of cousins, too. No more *sweetness* than is in that, sir.'—'Why, there is very little *sweetness* in that, according to our experience,' returned Anthony. 'Isn't there a trifle more here?'—'Impossible to say,' rejoined Mr. Pecksniff. 'Quite impossible! You surprise me.'—'Yes, I know that,' said the old man, drily. 'It may last; I mean the *sweetness*, not the surprise; and it may die off.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

Sweet. *s.*

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *sweet* which is their poison.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Love is a smoke raised with the fume of sighs . . .
A choking gall, and a preserving *sweet*.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all *sweets* met here! *B. Jonson.*

If every *sweet* and every grace
Must fly from that forsaken face. *Carew.*

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestick *sweets!*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 759.

Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Ibid.* viii. 182.

Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 759.

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life?
Id., Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet*.—*Locke.*

Love had ordained that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *sweets*, and minister the urn.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 367.

'Ay,' said the Egyptian, 'I have promised thee. But, woman,' he added, lifting himself upon his arm, and gazing curiously on her face, 'tell me, I pray thee, wherefore thou wishest to live? What *sweets* dost thou discover in existence?'—'It is not life that is *sweet*, but death that is awful,' replied the hag, in a sharp, impressive tone, that struck forcibly upon the heart of the vain star-seer.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii.*

2. Word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here awhile;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Wherefore frowns my *sweet?*
Have I too long been absent from these lips?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

3. Perfume.

As in perfumes, composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what *scent* is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a *sweet*. *Dryden, Eleonora*, 154.

Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *sweets* from th' odoriferous pavement.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus, 102.

4. Sweet, or home-made, wine.

Every one knows that, ever since the year 1699, we have had a duty of no less than 36 a barrel upon all *sweets* made for sale within this kingdom, which is so high a duty that it has, in some measure, entirely prevented the making of any such liquors for sale.—*Use and Abuse of Parliaments*, ii. 868.

Sweétbread. *s.* Pancreas, thymus glands, or thyroid gland, of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as veal, pullets, or *sweetbreads.—Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweetheart, the butler, loves a *sweetbread.—Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Our Cumberland's *sweetbread* its place shall obtain;
And Douglas is pudding substantial and plain.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

Sweétbriar. *s.* Native species of rose; Rosa spinosissima; eglantine: (though in a well-known line of Milton's that term is applied to the honeysuckle).

For March there come violets . . . and peach-tree in blossom, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and *sweet-briar.—Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And, singing, startle the dull night
From his watchtower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise;
Then to come in spite of sorrow,
And at my window bid good-morrow,
Through the *sweetbriar* or the vine,
Or the twisted eglantine. *Milton, L'Allegro*, 41.

Where frequent tufts of *sweetbriar*, box, or thorn,
Steal on the greensward.
Mason, English Garden, iv. 197.

Sweéten. *v. a.*

1. Make sweet.

a. As a scent.

The world the garden is, she is the flower
That *sweetens* all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *sweeten* this little hand.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to *sweeten* my imagination.—*Id., King Lear*, iv. 6.

With fairest flowers, Fidele,
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

b. As a flavour; in the first extract opposed to *salt*, its more usual opposite being *sour* and *bitter*.

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea; the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or *sweetened* by them.—*South, Sermons.*

Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*

2. Make less painful.

She, the sweetness of my heart, even *sweetens* the death which her sweetness brought upon me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And she thy cares will *sweeten* with her charms.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

Interest of state and change of circumstances may have *sweetened* these reflections to the politer sort, but impressions are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar.—*Addison.*

Thy mercy *sweeten'd* every soil,
Made every region please;
The hoary Alpine hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Id.*

3. Palliate; reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *sweetened* as we order pills and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to *sweeten* off the rest
Of her behaviour.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper, and makes everything that comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting. —*Law.*

5. Soften; make delicate.

Correggio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Sweéten. *v. n.* Grow sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *sweeten* hastily.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Sweétener. *s.*

1. One who, that which, sweetens; one who palliates; one who represents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune 's made,
Must be a *sweetener* by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Those softeners, *sweeteners*, and compounders, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle.—*Id.*

2. That which contemperates acrimony.

Powder of crab's eyes and claws, and burnt eggshells, are prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sweétheart. *s.* [see last extract.] Lover or mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweetheart's* hat
And pluck o'er your brows.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

One thing, *sweetheart*, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask. *Cleaveland.*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying; she had newly parted with her *sweetheart.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

She interprets all your dreams for these;
Foretells the estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And sees a *sweetheart* in the sacrifice.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 707.

Sweétheart, with a single accent, and that on the first syllable, is one thing. Sweét heárt with two accents at par is another. The difference between two separate words and a single word made up of two has been shown elsewhere; and the only question that now remains is whether *sweétheart* be an ordinary compound, or a derivative, like upmost and others, i. e. a derivative wearing the garb of a compound. It may be either. It may = heart + sweet, just as black bird = bird + black, or it may = sweet + art (as in braggart). In favour of this view is the German liebhart; a word with the same meaning. In the Low German, this would be a possible compound: inasmuch as, in Low German, hart = heart. In High German, however, the word is herz—and herz can scarcely give such a compound as liebhart.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language.*

Sweéting. *s.*

1. Sweet luscious apple.

A child will chuse a *sweeting* because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard, and sour.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

2. Word of endearment; sweet.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*;
Journeys end in lovers meeting.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 3, song.

Sweétish. *adj.* Somewhat sweet.

They esteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *sweetish* chyle.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Sweétishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sweetish; quality of being somewhat sweet.

Tar-water . . . may extract from the clay a fade *sweetishness*, offensive to the palate.—*Bishop Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-Water.*

Sweétly. *adv.* In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

Like the best wine for my beloved, that goeth down *sweetly.—Song of Solomon*, vii. 9.

He bore his great commission in his look;
But *sweetly* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke.
Dryden.

No poet ever *sweetly* sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspired to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

Sweétmeat. *s.* Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

Mopsa, as glad of *sweetmeats* to go of such an errand, quickly returned.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and desserts, and *sweetmeats* to digest?
Dryden.

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted; whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women, but little solid meat for men.—*Id.*

Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice.
King, Art of Cookery.

If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful *sweetmeat*: this may preserve his health, but spoils his mind.—*Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not make appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton.—*Addison.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to bring any presents of toys, or *sweetmeats.—Swift.*

Giannetazzi, an Italian Jesuit, celebrated for his Latin poetry, has composed two volumes of poems on fishing and navigation. Fracastor has written delicately on an indelicate subject, his syphilis. Le Brun wrote a delectable poem on *sweetmeats*; another writer on mineral waters, and a third on printing. Vida pleases with his silkworms and his chess; Buchanan is ingenious with his sphere. Malapert has aspired to catch the winds; the philosophic Huet amused himself with salt, and again with tea.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Philosophical Descriptive Poems.*

Sweétness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sweet; quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect.

She, the *sweetness* of my heart, even sweetening the death which her *sweetness* brought upon me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *sweetness* of a young babe.—*Ascham.*

O our lives' *sweetness!*
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have in themselves some *sweetness*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. —*Bacon.*

Whosoever obeys the laws of Jesus, bears with the infirmities of his relatives and society, seeks with *sweetness* to remedy what is ill, and to prevent what it may produce, and throws water upon a spark.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar*, pt. iii. disc. xv.

When, like committed linnets, I
With shriller throat shall sing
The *sweetness*, mercy, majesty,
And glories of my king;
When I shall voice aloud how good
He is, how great should be;
Enlarged winds that curl the flood
Know no such liberty.
Lovelace, To Althæa, from prison.

His *sweetness* of carriage is very particularly remembered by his contemporaries.—*Bishop Fell.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *sweetness* not to be exprest in prose.
Lord Roscommon.

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a

great distinction to be made in *sweetness*; as in that of sugar and that of honey.—*Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness.*
Addison, Cato.

Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness* join. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 360.

A man of good education, excellent understanding, and exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper.—*Swift.*

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. The Marquis de Saint Aulaire, at the age of seventy, began to court the Muses, and they crowned him with their freshest flowers. The verses of this French Anacreon are full of fire, delicacy, and *sweetness.*—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Progress of Old Age in New Studies.*

(See, also, under Sweet on.)

Sweetwílliam. *s.* Garden plant of the genus Dianthus.

Sweet-william, sops-in-wine, the campion, and to these
Some lavender they put.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

Sweétwood. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

The *sweetwood* of Jamaica, a hard, yellow, durable wood, belongs to Oreodaphne exaltata.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

Sweétwort. *s.* Infusion of malt for brewing.

Swell. *v. n.* pass. part. *swollen.* [A.S. *swellan.*]

1. Grow bigger; grow turgid; extend the parts.

I will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him, and will set him at rest.—*Psalms*, xii. 6.

This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, *swelling* out in a high wall.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 13.

That same dew which sometime on the buds
Was wont to *swell* like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty flowret's eyes
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock.—*Id., Henry V.* v. 1.

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 1.

In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 133.

2. Implying commonly a notion of something wrong.

Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault.—*Addison.*

Swell. *v. a.*

1. Cause to rise or increase; make tumid.

Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 28.

In order to *swell* their numbers, it became the practice to admit all who came to reside within their walls to the rights of burghership, even though they were villeins appurtenant to the soil of a master from whom they had escaped.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

2. Aggravate; heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadilloes are put to *swell* the charge.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Raise to arrogance.

All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes which have usually attended kingdoms *swollen* with long plenty, pride, and excess.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The king of men, who, *swoln* with pride,
Refused his presents, and his prayers deny'd.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 13.

Swell. *s.*

1. Extension of bulk.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

2. Fluctuating motion of the sea, after the expiration of a storm; also, the surf.

Swell generally denotes a heavy and continued agitation of the waves, rolling in any particular direction, as 'There is a great *swell* setting into the bay.' It is, however, more particularly applied to the fluctuating motion of the sea, which remains after a storm.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

3. Dandy. *Slang.*

At the ball, my eldest girl danced with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and found him very chatty, though a bit of a *swell.*—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Swélling. *s*

1. Tumour.

There is not a chronical disease that more frequently introduces the distemper I am discoursing of, than strumous or scrophulous *swellings* or ulcers.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Sometimes even a third nais is indicated by the elongation, *swelling*, and active vascularity of the last joint.—*Owen, Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief.—*Tatler.*

It was something from Mr. Pickwick's waistcoat-pocket, which chinked as it was given into Job's hand, and the giving of which, somehow or other, imparted a sparkle to the eye and a *swelling* to the heart of our excellent old friend, as he hurried away.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlii.

Swélling. *part. adj.* Rising into a tumour, or tumidity.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* griefs.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 8.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. chorus.

We have made peace of enmity
Between these *swelling* wrong-incensed peers.
Id., Richard III. ii. 1.

Sir Giles Overreach, to make her great
In *swelling* titles, without touch of conscience,
Will cut his neighbour's throat, and, I hope, his own too.
Massinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Then, as thy *swelling* accents rise,
Fair Fancy, waking at the sound,
Shall paint bright visions to her raptured eyes,
And waft her spirits to enchanted ground.
Mason, To an Æolus's Harp.

Swelt. *v. n.* [A.S. *sweltan* = die; *swylt* = death.] Faint; swoon.

Her dear heart nigh *swelt*: ...
Then when she look'd about, ...
She almost fell again into a swound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 7, 9.

Swelt. *v. a.* Overpower as with heat; cause to faint.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat?—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, 74.

Swélter. *v. n.* Be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies *swelter*,
To an osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter. *Chalkhill.*

Swélter. *v. a.* Parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Swerve. *v. n.* [Swedish, *svarfra* = turn; connected with Swarm.]

1. Wander; rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve.*
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Deviate; depart from rule, custom, or duty.

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerved* not from thy commandments.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, cxix. 110.

Were I the fairest youth
That ever made eye *swerve.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that act of parliament.—*Ibid.*

Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 359.

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

3. Ply; bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerved*
With many an inroad gored.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 386.

4. Climb on a narrow body.

She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerved* along her bow with swift ascent.
Dryden.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch: the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerved.*
Id., Amaryllis, 20.

Swérving. *part. adj.* In extract, wandering; roving.

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern showers or northern hail.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 453.

Swérving. *verbal abs.* Act of one who swerves.

1. Departure from rule, custom, or duty.

However *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth, but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or, for the most part, after one and the same manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly.—*Ibid.*

Annihilation in the course of nature, defect, and *swerving* in the creature, would immediately follow.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

2. Wandering; roving.

Swift. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before,
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 4.

Men of war, fit for the battle, that would handle shield and buckler, and whose faces were like the faces of lions, and were as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains.—1 *Chronicles*, xii. 8.

We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any out of other muskets.—*Bacon.*

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 224.

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move.—*Locke.*

It preserves the ends of the bones from incalescency, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion.—*Ray.*

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *swift-finn'd* racers of the flood.
Lord Dorset.

Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift-wing'd* night.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 424.

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift-footed* martin pursued him.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak.—*James*, i. 19.

He leading swiftly roll'd
In tangles, and made intricate seem strait;
To mischief *swift.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 631.

Swift. *s.*

1. Current of a stream; rapid.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. Bird of passage closely allied to the swallows and martins (i.e. the true Hirundines) of the genus Cypselus.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

I have just met with a circumstance respecting the *swifts*, which furnishes an exception to the whole tenor of my observations, ever since I have bestowed any attention on that species of Hirundines. Our *swifts*, in general, withdrew this year (1781) about the first day of August, all save one pair, which in two or three days was reduced to a single bird. The perseverance of this individual made me suspect that the strongest of motives, that of an attachment to her young, could alone occasion so late a stay. I watched, therefore, till the twenty-fourth of August, and then discovered that under the eaves of the church she attended upon two young, which were fledge.., and now put out their white chins from a crevice. These remained till the twenty-seventh, looking more alert every day, and seeming to long to be on the wing. After this day they were missing at once, nor could I ever observe

them with their dam coursing round the church in the act of learning to fly, as the first broods evidently do. On the thirty-first, I caused the eaves to be searched, but we found only too callow dead *swifts*, on which a second nest had been formed.—*G. White, Natural History of Selbourne.*

The *swift* comes to this country from Africa, and most probably by the same route as that pursued by the swallow and the martin: it generally appears early in May, and without more variation than is observed in the arrival of the other species of this family; but the greater part of them leaving us again by the middle of August, their stay here seldom much exceeds three months.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Swifter. *s.* In *Navigation.* Rope so called. See extract.

Swifter [is] a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, whilst the men are turning it round; for which purpose it is passed through holes in the extremities of the bars, so as to strain them firmly together, like the spokes of a wheel; which operation is called swifting. *Swifter* is also a strong rope, sometimes used to encircle a boat lengthways, as well to strengthen and defend her sides, as to enable her the better to resist the impression of other boats which may run against her. It is usually fixed about ten inches below the boat's upper edge or gunwale.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Swiftfoot. *adj.* Nimble.

Where now the valley greene, and mountain bare,
The river, forrest, wood, and crystall springs,
The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot* hare? *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 655.

Swiftfoot. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Bird of the genus Cursorius (Europæus); cream-coloured plover; courser: (the present word seems to be a translation of the Latin, rather than a true vernacular term, the bird being a rare one; the French name, also, is *Courivite*).

Swiftheeled. *adj.* Swiftfoot; rapid; quick.

Vows are vain: no suppliant breath
Stays the speed of *swift-heel'd* death.
Habington, Castara, p. 47.

Varying anon her theme, she takes delight
The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise, and sing his rapid flight. *Congreve, Ode to Lord Godolphin.*

Swiftly. *adv.* In a swift manner; fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pleased with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,
And see the dangers which we cannot shun.
Dryden.

In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

Swiftness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Swift; speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add
More feathers to our wings.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

We may outrun
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;
And lose by over-running. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 1.

Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 38.

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 109.

Swig. *v. n.* Take a swig of anything: (as, 'He *swigged* at the bottle').

Swig. *v. a.* Suck greedily.

The flock is drain'd, the lambkins *swig* the teat,
But find no moisture, and then idly bleat.
Creech, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, iii.

When short I have shorn my sow's face,
And *swigg'd* my horned barrel;
In an oaken inn
Do I pawn my skin,
As a suit of gilt apparel. *Tom O'Bedlam's Song.*

Swig. *s.* [*swill.*]

1. Large draught.

He first took a good *swig* at the bottle.—*Randolph, Islands of the Archipelago*, p. 28: 1687.

'Now give the old gentleman the small change of that, while I just wet my whistle.' Mustapha having interpreted, and the sailor having taken a *swig* at the bottle, he proceeded.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Story of the English Sailor.*

2. Ale and toasted bread.

Swill. *v. a.* [A.S. *swilian* = wash; *swiling* = gargle.]

1. Drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar ...
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 2.

Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill.
Swift, Progress of Poetry.

When I see a number of well-dressed people, of both sexes, ... devouring sliced beef, and *swilling* port, and punch, and cider, I cannot help compassionating their temerity, while I despise their want of taste and decorum.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

2. Wash; drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 302.

3. Inebriate; swell with plenitude.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton, Comus*, 177.

Swill. *v. n.* Be intoxicated.

As though he were delighted with drinking, and *swilling*, and gaming.—*Whately, Redemption of Time*, p. 50.

Swill. *s.*

1. Drink, grossly poured down; hogwash.

To be fed with the *swyl* and draffe.—*Wood, Translation of Bishop Gardiner's De Vera Obedientia*, a. 4: 1553.

Give swine such *swill* as you have.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Wicker basket.

Swilling. *part. adj.*

1. Drinking grossly.

So unfit a match is a soaking, *swilling* swine to encounter this roaring lion.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 376.

2. Drenching; intoxicating.

He drinks a *swilling* draught; and lined within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 177.

Swim. *v. n.* pret. *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [A.S. *swimman.*]

1. Float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

2. Keep one's self afloat, and move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

I have ventured,
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Id., Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should *swim* out and escape.—*Acts*, xxvii. 42.

Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water than for progression upon the land.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore,
The ready Nereids heard and *swam* before,
To smooth the seas.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 44.

The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Man is the only animal that learns to *swim*, the brute creation having an aptitude more or less by instinct; the best example is exhibited by the motion of a frog on the surface of the water. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface by floatage, and will continue there if he do not elevate his hands. If he move his hands in any manner he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe; and if he move his legs as in the action of walking, or rather walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water; so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. By these plain directions, there is not the least doubt but that any person would *swim* tolerably well; and when once the ability to support one's-self in the water is acquired, other changes of position and action are performed with facility. Doctor Franklin observes in his experiments and observations on this useful art:—1st. That the limbs and head of any human body are heavier than fresh water; the trunk is lighter merely because the lungs are inflated. 2nd: That the head is heavier than sea-water, but the limbs and trunk are lighter. 3rd. That a person throwing himself on his back in sea-water, will float with his face clear, so as to breathe with ease. 4th. That in fresh water the legs will gradually sink, and the body will float in an erect posture. 5th. That in this posture, if the head be held in its natural position, the surface of the water will reach just above the nostrils. 6th. That if the head be leaned quite back, the nose and mouth will be always above the water and free for breathing, and the body will rise and fall on every such inspiration and expiration.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

3. Glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight!
Smith.

The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swum* the shades of night.
Pope.

4. Be dizzy; be vertiginous: (as, 'My head *swims*').

5. Be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Have abundance of any quality; flow in anything.

They now *swim* in joy,
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears must weep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 626.

Swim. *v. a.* Pass by swimming.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 966.

Swim. *s.*

1. Kind of smoothly sliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; every body will affirm it that has any judgement in dancing, I assure you.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

2. Swimming bladder.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing the air out of one bladder into another, or discharging it from them both.—*Grew.*

Swimmer. *s.*

1. One who swims.

Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as *swimmers* do in a deep water.—*Bacon.*

And first one universal shriek there rush'd
Louder than the loud ocean, like a crash
Of echoing thunder; and then all was hush'd,
Save the wild wind and the remorseless dash
Of billows; but at intervals there gush'd,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong *swimmer* in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

2. Protuberance in the leg of a horse.

The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn.—*Farriers' Dictionary.*

3. In *Zoology.* Birds akin to the ducks and gulls; the word translating the Latin terms Natatores, Natatorial.

Swimming. *part. adj.* Moving gently as if floating.

She, with pretty and with *swimming* gait,
Following.
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Swimming. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of floating on the water, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

The rest, driven into the lake, were seeking to save their lives by *swimming*; they were slain in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusiers.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Dizziness.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iii. 2.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

We have ships and boats for going under water and brooking of sea; also *swimming-girdles* and supporters.—*Bacon.*

As this animal [a species of Astropecten] is entirely unprovided with *swimming-organs*, and was found to be of such specific gravity as to sink immediately when placed in a jar of sea-water, it can scarcely have been taken up anywhere else than from the sea-bottom; and if this be admitted, it is obvious that at least 250 fathoms of the dredge-line must have been lying on that bottom.—*Dr. Carpenter, On Deep-sea Dredgings, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 17, 1868.

Rondeletius was the first to notice that the swimming or air-bladder was more constantly found in fresh-water fishes than in those of the sea; and Needham and Redi soon after pointed out the diversity of form in the *swimming-bladder* that prevailed in different species. Redi afterwards described the duct or tube by which this air-vessel communicates with the alimentary canal; and valuable additions to our knowledge on this subject have been since made by Monro, Lacépède, St. Hilaire, and Cuvier. —*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Swimming-stone. *s.* In *Mineralogy*. Light spongy kind of quartz so called from its floating on water; floatstone.

Swimmingly. *adv.* In a swimming manner; smoothly; without obstruction: (condemned by Johnson as a *low* word).

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

The Bill went *swimmingly* through the Commons, the majority of two gradually swelling into eleven. —*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. vi.

Swindle. *v. a.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Cheat; impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions: (called by Todd a *cant* word).

Lamotte . . . under pretext of finding a treasure, had *swindled* one of them out of three hundred livres.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

'What do you mean by this, Mr. Sawyer?' replied the voice with great shrillness and rapidity of utterance. 'Ain't it enough to be *swindled* out of one's rent, and money lent out of pocket besides, and abused and insulted by your friends that dares to call themselves men: without having the house turned out of window, and noise enough made to bring the fire-engines here, at two o'clock in the morning?'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxii.

Then he execrated the rogue who had *swindled* him,—but of course never considered whether his own projects had been right, when tried by a moral standard.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. ix.

[In a figurative sense [the German] *schwindel* is applied to dealings in which the parties seem to have lost their head, as we say, to have become dizzy over unfounded or unreasonable prospects of gain. 'Als der Assignaten-*schwindel* (Assignat mania) zu wüthen began.' 'Er hat bei dem Actien-*schwindel* (Share mania) viel Geld verdient.' Gentz in Sanders. The word may be translated madness, delusion. Then, in a factive sense, *schwindeler*, one who induces delusions in others. 'Einem etwas *abschwindeln*,' to get something out of another by inducing delusions; to *swindle* him out of something.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Swindler. *s.* Sharper; cheat.

With us, it signifies a person who is more than thoughtless or giddy. We affix to the term the character of premeditated imposition; so that a *swindler* comes under the criminal code, and may be prosecuted accordingly.—*James, Military Dictionary.*

Swindling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who swindles: (as, 'a case of *swindling*').

Swine. *s.* [A.S. *swin, swyn*, from the same root as Sow; Lat. *sus*; Gr. ὗς.]

O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies!
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 1.

Now I fat his *swine*, for others cheere.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the sun? whose charmed cup
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,
And downward fell into a groveling *swine*.
Milton, Comus, 50.

How instinct varies in the grov'ling *swine*,
Compared, half reasoning elephant, with thine!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 221.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

He will be *swine-drunk*; and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his bedclothes.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Swine-pox. *s.* In *Medicine*. Cutaneous disease of the genus Varicella (globata). See extract.

The globate chicken-pox is known as the *swine-pox*, or vulgarly, the hives. The eruption consists of large vesicles not quite circular in form, but often a little larger than the pustules of the small-pox, surrounded with a red margin, and containing a transparent fluid, which, on the second day of the eruption, resembles milk whey. On the third day they subside, shrivel, and present a yellow tint. Before the conclusion of the fourth day they are converted into thin blackish scabs, which dry, and fall off in four or five days more.—*Dr. Aitken, Science and Practice of Medicine*, vol. i. p. 301: 1868.

Swinebread. *s.* Sowbread.

Swinecress. *s.* In *Botany*. Native plant; Coronopus Ruellii.

Ruellius bucks-horn or *swinecresses* hath many small and weak straggling branches.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 428: 1633.

Swinegrass. *s.* Knotgrass; Polygonum aviculare.

Swinegrass, that is knotgrass.—*Gerarde, Herball*, index: 1633.

Swineherd. *s.* Keeper of hogs.

There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the same rank and condition with our modern *swineherds*.—*Broome.*

Swinepipe. *s.* Fieldfare.

Swinestone. *s.* Stinkstone.

Swineward. *s.* Swineherd.

He is a *swinward*, but I think
No *swinward* of the best.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, eclogue ii.

Swineyard. *s.* Piggery.

Then sett down the *swineyard*
The foe to the vineyard.
Let Bacchus crowne his fall.
Christmas Prince, p. 24. (Nares by H. and W.)

Swing. *v. n.*

1. Wave to and fro hanging loosely; fly backward and forward on a rope.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exsuction of the air, than otherwise.—*Boyle.*

If the coach *swung* but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Jack hath hanged himself: let us go see how he *swings*.—*Ibid.*

A limb shall *swing* upon its hinge, or play in its socket, many hundred times in an hour, for sixty years together, without diminution of its activity.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

2. Be hanged. *Slang.*

Since laws were made for every degree,
To curb vice in others as well as in me,
I wonder we han't better company,
Upon Tyburn tree:
But gold from law can take out the sting;
And if rich men, like us, were to *swing*,
'Twould thin the land such numbers to string
Upon Tyburn tree. *Gay, Beggar's Opera*, iii. 3.

'Yes, yes, Mr. Vanslyperken, you'll pay me for that,' exclaimed she; 'I prophesy that before long you and your nasty cur will both *swing* together.'—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Swing. *v. a.* pret. *swang, swung.*

1. Make to play loosely on a string.
2. Whirl round in the air.

Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower.—*Bacon.*

Swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1240.

I had . . . to climb up the side of a huge ship, with nothing to step upon but bits of sticks, fitter for cocks and hens to walk upon than men and women —with nothing to hold on by, but a couple of bits of cord handed to you, swinging from one side to the other, the chance being either that you did not catch them at all, or if you did, the first effect they produced would be to *swing* you off the infernal little ledges by which it is expected you are to mount.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iv.

3. Wave loosely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round.
Dryden.

4. Hang: (as in the execution of offenders).

Swing. *s.*

1. Motion of anything hanging loosely.

In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *swing*, are first cast backward.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him.—*Locke.*

2. Line on which anything hangs loose; cord suspended for swinging on.
3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

The descending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartesius pretends, namely, the strong *swing* of the more solid globuli that overflow it.—*Dr. H. More.*

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Facts unjust
Commit, even to the full *swing* of his lust.
Chapman.

Take thy *swing*;
For not to take, is but the self-same thing.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 529.

These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive and with full *swing* pursue his follies.—*Woodward.*

Let them all take their *swing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue riband instead of a string. *Swift.*

5. Unrestrained tendency.

Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie lustily at other men's liking.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wise in a way that will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the *swing* of their unbounded propensions.—*Glanville.*

Were it not for these, civil government were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage.—*South, Sermons.*

Swinge. *v. a.* [A.S. *swingan*; *sweng* = whip, blow, stripe.]

1. Whip; bastinade; punish.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swinged* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for yours.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

This very reverend letcher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times hath done,
And *swinges* his own vices in his son.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 76.

The printer brought along with him a bundle of those papers, which, in the phrase of the Whig-coffehouses, have *swinged* off the Examiner.—*Swift.*

2. Move as a lash. *Rare.*

He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail.
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 171.

Swinge. *s.* Sway; sweep of anything in motion. *Rare.*

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*.
Waller.

Swingebuckler. *s.* Swashbuckler.

You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court again.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Swinger. *s.*

1. One who swings; hurler.

Holy-water *swyngers*, and even-song clatterers.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Fox*, fol. 88, b.: 1543.

2. Great falsehood: (a *low* expression).

How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!—*Echard, Observations on the Answer to the Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 159.

Swinging. *part. adj.* Great; huge: (condemned by Todd as a *low* word, but of great antiquity).

I wote not who doth rule the winds, and bear the *swinging* sway.
Turberville, Translation of the Mantuan's Eclogues: 1567.

The sea shall rock it,
'Tis the best nurse; 'twill roar and rock together;
A *swinging* storm will sing you such a lullaby.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a *swinging* cudgel broke off the match.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A good *swinging* sum of John's readiest cash went towards building of Hocus's country house.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Martin . . . at one twitch brought off a large handful of points; and, with a second pull, stripped away ten dozen yards of fringe. . . . However, the first heat being over, his violence began to cool, and he resolved to proceed more moderately in the rest of the work, having already narrowly escaped a *swinging* rent in pulling off the points, which, being tagged

with silver (as we have observed before), the judicious workman had, with much sagacity, double sewn, to preserve them from falling.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen;
In the middle was tripe in a *swinging* tureen;
At the sides there was pudding and bacon made hot;
In the middle a space where the pasty was not.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

Well, what would I give to save a great man!
No doubt you'll have a *swingeing* recompense.
Byron, Werner, i. 1.

Swingingly. *adv.* In a swinging manner; yastly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if swearing can do't, shall be *swingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*

Swinish. *adj.* Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal.

They clepe us drunkards, and with *swinish* phrase
Soil our addition. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 4.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast;
But with besotted base ingratitude,
Crams and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, 291.

Swinishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Swinish.

Johnson laughed heartily at this good Quaker's self-condemning minutes, particularly at his mentioning with such serious regret occasional instances of *swinishness* in eating, and doggedness of temper.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, vol. ii. p. 155: 1791.

Swink. *v. n.* [A.S. *swincan.*] Labour; toil; drudge. *Obsolete.*

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly.
Spenser.

For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather.
Id.

Swink. *s.* [A.S. *swinc; swinclan* = languish, faint.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Obsolete.*

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke?*
Spenser.

Swinked. *part. adj.* Tired with work; overworked; hardly, or fully, worked.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat.
Milton, Comus, 291.

Swipe. *s.* [A.S. *swipe* = winch, lash, crane.] Engine; crane. *Obsolete.*

Ἀντλιον, ἄντλον, in Latin haustrum, tolleno, or tollena, &c., a *swipe*, or engine, to draw up water.—*Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, b. iii. ch. xvi. (Rich.)

Swipes. *s.* Small-beer; taplash.

Some vulgar folks love gin and pipes,
Tobacco, too, beside;
But I hold fast to barley *swipes*,
To blow out well my hide.
Tavern Song, between 1815-25.

Switch. *s.* [Provincial German, *zwitschern* = pipe like a bird.]

1. Small flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree staves, and strong ones; these are but *switches.*—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

No man scaped
Your paper-pellets, from the gentleman
To beggars on the highways, that sold you *switches*
In your gallantry.—I shall switch your brains out.
Massinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 1.

When a circle 'bout the wrist
Is made by beadle exorcist,
The body feels the spur and *switch.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 1155.

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch.*—*Addison.*

Before concluding the zoology of these islands I must describe more in detail the tameness of the birds. This disposition is common to all the terrestrial species. There is not one that will not approach sufficiently near to be killed by a *switch*, and sometimes, as I have myself tried, with a cap or hat.—*Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle.*

2. In *Railways.* See extract.

Switch [is] a contrivance of a variable rail, by means of which the cars on a railroad are passed from one line of rail to another. Innumerable forms of *switchbar* and frog have been devised for accomplishing the same purpose, and several patents have been taken out for *switches*, called 'safety *switches*,' the object of which is to prevent the cars passing off the track, when through negligence the variable rail is left in a wrong position. Mr. Nichols of Philadelphia is the patentee of a very efficient form of safety *switch*, as is also Mr. Tyler of Worcester, Massachusetts.—*Appleton, Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine-work, and Engineering.*

Switch. *v. a.* Lash; jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching*, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein let float.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

He, whilst those hardy Scots upon the firm earth bled,
With his revengeful sword, *switcht* after them that fled. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xviii.

'Thank you, Fanny,' said I; I used to call her Fanny in her husband's time, and he was killed, *switching* a rasper, three years before.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. v.

Switchbar. *s.* Switch.

(For extract see under Switch, *s.* 2.)

Swizzle. *s.* Weak spirits and water.

'Well, I'm d——d,' said Snigg, looking with a facetious sorrow at the neck. 'It serves me right for deserting rum, my proper tipple. Boy, the amber fluid!' Here Mr. Snigg mixed himself some *swizzle* and consoled himself.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Swivel. *s.* [*swipe.*]

1. Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

The gun is placed on the top, where there is an iron socket for the gun to rest in, and a *swivel* to turn the muzzle any way.—*Dampier, Voyages*: 1688.

2. Small cannon, which turns on a swivel: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

A *swivel* gun may be directed to any object. *Swivel* guns are chiefly used at sea.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Swóbber. *s.*

1. Swabber.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* fed.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 214.

2. Four cards (the four deuces) left out in the old game out of which whist originated. See under Whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers*: playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers.*—*Swift.*

Swóllen. *part. adj.* Swelled.

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 845.

Box, whose *swollen* lip pouted enormously, was there.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Swoon. *v. n.* [A.S. *aswunian.*] Suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
Come all to help him, and so stop the air
By which he should revive.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee.—*Id., Coriolanus*, v. 2.

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men again, when they *swoon.*—*Bacon.*

The most in years of all the mourning train
Began (but *swooned* first away for pain);
Then, scarce recovered, spoke.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 55.

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed Susan for his second.
Prior, Alma, ii, 81.

Swoon. *s.* Fainting-fit.

Immediately after, one of the weakest of the company fell down in a *swoon.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Swoóning. *s.* Act of one who swoons.

I cannot now wonder at thy qualms and *swoonings.*—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Faintings, *swoonings* of despair.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 631.

Swoop. *v. a.* [*sweep.*]

1. Seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouse. —*Bishop Wilkins.*

This mouldering piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. Prey upon; catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common grass.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Swoop. *v. n.* Pass with pomp.

The nine-stoned trophy thus whilst she doth entertain,
Proud Tamer *swoops* with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*

Swoop. *s.* Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What all? O hell-kite! all!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop?* *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Swop. *v. a.* Exchange; chop and change.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, Spare the stripling;
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man.
Dryden, Cleomenes, iv. 1.

Mean? Why, I mean to be off, to be sure. It won't do; I tell you it won't do. First of all, I knocked up myself and my horses, when they took for London, and now I have been stewed aboard a tender. I have wasted three stone at least. If I could have rid my match it would not have grieved me; and so, as I said before, I have *swapped* her for Nabob.—*Swapped* her! *Swapped* my daughter for a horse! Zounds, sir, what d'ye mean?—*G. Colman the elder, Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

Dunsey Cass, whose taste for *swopping* and betting might turn out to be the sowing of something worse than wild oats.—*G. Eliot* (*signature*), *Silas Marner*, ch. iii.

Swop. *s.* Exchange.

These had made a foolish *swop* between a couple of thick bandy legs, and two long trapsticks.—*Spectator*, no. 559.

Sword. *s.* [A.S. *sweord.*]

1. Weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand.

Each man took his *sword*, and came on the city, and slew all the males.—*Genesis*, xxxiv. 25.

Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out
That must destroy thee.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

But the *sword*
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met
The *sword* of Satan with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut sheer; nor stay'd,
But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering shared
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved; so sore
The griding *sword* with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 320.

2. Destruction by war: (as, fire and *sword*).

The *sword* without, and terrour within.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 25.

3. Vengeance of justice.

Justice to Merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance and resigns the *sword.*
Dryden.

Swórdbearer. *s.* One who bears a sword: (especially applied to certain officers of state; e.g. the one who carries a sword before the Lord Mayor of London, as an emblem of justice, when he goes abroad).

This I, her *sword-bearer*, do carry,
For civil deed and military.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 759.

Swórdbreaker. *s.* See extract.

A very curious weapon called a *sword-breaker* was now used; it had a hilt, pommel, and guard; the blade was made in the fashion of a scimitar, the edge being deeply serrated. It contained a spring, by means of which the antagonist's sword was held fast as soon as it came within the teeth. By moving the hand a little the blade of the antagonist's weapon was broken, and he was either cut or stabbed with the *sword-breaker* at option.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, p. 896: 1840.

Swórded. *adj.* Girt with a sword.

The *sworded* seraphim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 113.

Swórder. *s.* Cut-throat; soldier. *Contemptuous.*

A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
Murther'd sweet Tully.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be staged to th' shew
Against a *sworder.*
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Swórdfish. *s.* Fish of the genus Xiphias (gladius), so called from the swordlike prolongation of the snout: (as Gr. ξίφος and Lat. *gladius* = sword, the three names translate each other).

A *swordfish* small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve of the *swordfish* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. —*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Our little fleet was now engaged so far,
That, like the *swordfish* in the whale, they fought:
The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxix.

Some species, as, for example, the shark and pike, are predatory and ferocious: some, as the angler and the skate, are crafty: some, as the *sword-fish* and stickleback, are combative: some, as the carp and barbel, are peaceful, timid browsers: many fishes are social, especially at the season of oviposition: a few are monogamous and copulate; still fewer nidificate and incubate their ova.— *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Swórdknot. *s.* Ribbon, or tassel, attached to the hilt of a sword.

Wigs with wigs, *swordknots* with *swordknots* strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Swórdlaw. *s.* Violence; law by which all is yielded to the stronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *swordlaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 671.

Swórdless. *adj.* Not having a sword.

With *swordless* belt and fettered hand,
O Christ! that thus a son should stand
Before a father's face!
Yet, thus must Hugo meet his sire
And hear the sentence of his ire,
The tale his disgrace. *Byron, Parisina*, ix.

Swórdman, or **Swórdsman.** *s.* Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy *swordsmen*.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 1.

At Lecca's house,
The shop and mint of your conspiracy,
Among your *swordmen*, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3.

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *swordmen*.— *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Swórdplayer. *s.* Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in public his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

These they called *swordplayers*, and this spectacle a sword-fight.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Swórdstick, *s.* Walking-stick in which a sword is concealed.

'It's strange! You observe the settled opposition to our institutions which pervades the British mind.' 'What an extraordinary people you are!' cried Martin. 'Are Mr. Chollop and the class he represents an institution here? Are pistols with revolving barrels, *sword-sticks*, bowie-knives, and such things, institutions on which you pride yourselves?'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv.

O horrors... why have ye missed Sieur de Lamotte. Why not of him, too, made gallows-carrion? Will spear, or *swordstick*, thrust at him (or supposed to be thrust,) through a window of hackney-coach, in Piccadilly of the Babylon of fog, where he jolts disconsolate, not let out the imprisoned animal existence.— *Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace.*

Sworn. *part. adj.* Bound by oath.

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 1.

He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his *sworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of those who sought his ruin.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

Swound. *v. n.* Swoon.

All in gore blood; I *swounded* at the sight.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Swound. *s.* Swoon; fainting fit.

Shee speakes and God strikes; and within tenne days that *swound* ends in death.—*Bishop Hall, Nabal and Abigail.* (Ord MS.)

Here lies a heap half slain, and partly drown'd,
Gaping for breath amongst the slimy seggs;
And there a sort laid in a deadly *swound*,
Trod with the press into the mud and dregs.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 40. (Ord MS.)

Swouns. *interj.* Oath by God's wounds.

You, a young and handsome fellow, with high birth, a title, and the name of an estate, . . . to think of throwing your cards on the table when the game is in your very hand, running back to the frozen north, and marrying—let me see—a tall, stalking, blue-eyed, fair-skinned, bony wench, with eighteen quarters in her scutcheon, a sort of Lot's wife, newly descended from her pedestal, and with her to shut yourself up in your tapestried chamber! Ugh, gad! *Swouns*, I shall never survive the idea!' —*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. x.

Sýbarite. *s.* Native of Sybaris, of the Greek town in the South of Italy; and, as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common* term. However, as the Sybarites were famous for their luxury and effeminacy, it, with its derivatives, has become *common* as well.

Sybarític. *adj.* Having the character of the Sybarites, in respect to their proverbial luxury, effeminacy, and voluptuousness; luxurious.

Dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior Park.— *Bishop Warburton, Letter to Bishop Hurd.*

Sybarítical. *adj.* Sybaritic.

He should have hoped to match him in their *sybaritical* cloysters; where they abound with meat and drink and ease.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy.*

Sýcamine. *s.* [from the Greek συκάμινος.] See under Sycomore: (used *adjectivally*).

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea; and it should obey you.—*Luke*, xvii. 6.

Sýcamore. *s.* [spelt with *a*.] Tree of the genus Acer (pseudoplatanus).

Sycamores with eglantine were spread,
A hedge about the sides and covering over head.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 72.

Sycamore is our Acer major; one of the kinds of maples; it is a quick grower.— *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The indigenous origin of the *sycamore* has been doubted by many British authors, and indeed the earliest records we have, speak of it as a stranger, or tree that had been introduced. Turner, who wrote in 1551, and Gerard, in 1597, both mention it as such; and Ray speaks of it as a tree common to courtyards, churchyards, avenues, &c., about noblemen's houses; Sir J. E. Smith, also, in the 'English Flora,' states it to be 'not truly wild.' To differ from such authorities may seem presumptuous, but the circumstance of its always ripening seed in our ordinary seasons, and the facility with which it bears the most exposed situations, seem favourable to the supposition that in some parts of England it may be an indigenous plant. In Scotland, and the north of England, where it has long been a favourite tree, and where few residences of any note are without specimens of ancient *sycamores*, it has, no doubt been introduced, as it is only in situations where the operations of man are plainly to be traced that it is found of great age and size.—*Selby, History of British Forest Trees.*

Sýcomore. *s.* [spelt with *o*.] The extract from Brande notices the difference of spelling between this word and the name of the well-known British forest tree; the affinities of which are with the maples and the plane trees. The words are essentially the same; the better of the two forms being that which gives *o* in the second syllable. This is because the word is a Greek compound; *o* (omicron) in Greek, between the vowel which connects the two elements. These are σῦκον = fig + μόρον = mulberry; the *sycomore* having, to some extent, the foliage of the fig, along with the fruit of the mulberry. Its botanical name is Sycomorus (originally Ficus) antiquorum.

The *a* in *Sycamore*, the English tree, serves as a distinction between the two; and so doing is conveniently retained.

Sycamine is the name of a third tree; of which the species is uncertain. It is formed like κυκλαμῖνον = cyclamen and is a derivative rather than a compound; i.e. -μινον cannot be found as a separate and independent word; and the connecting vowel is not *o* but *a*. Here, then, this latter letter is in its proper place, in which it may have helped to fix the spelling in *Sycamore*.

This tree [the *sycamore*] is to be distinguished from the *sycomore* of the Bible (Luke xix.), which is a species of fig, though probably the name originated in some confusion of ideas as to the identity of both. Indeed, in old books what is now universally called *sycamore* was sometimes written *sycomore*, while the *sycomore* fig is in some modern versions of the Bible printed *sycamore*.— *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sýcophancy. *s.* Practice of a sycophant.

a. As an informer.

One that best knew it [the condition of the collectors or farmers of taxes] branded it with polling and *sycophancy*.— *Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Matthew called.*

b. As a flatterer.

The *sycophancy* of A. Philips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope.—*Warburton, Note on Pope's Fourth Pastoral.*

Sýcophant. *s.* [Gr. συκοφάντης, from σῦκον = a fig, and φαίνω = show, denounce. To export *figs* from Athens was forbidden by law; and they who *informed* against persons disregarding this law were called *sycophants*.] Talebearer; makebate; malicious parasite.

Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best sort to his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants* because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing.—*South, Sermons.*

The laws of Draco at Athens punished it [theft] with death: but his laws were said to be written in blood; and Solon afterwards changed the penalty to a pecuniary mulct. And so the Attic laws in general continued; except that, once in a time of dearth, it was made capital to break into a garden and steal figs: but this law and the informers against the offence grew so odious, that from them all malicious informers were styled *sycophants*; a name which we have much perverted from its original meaning.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*, b. iv. ch. xvii.

Sýcophant. *v. a.* Calumniate. *Rare.*

He makes it his first business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his adversary. — *Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Sýcophantic. *adj.*

1. Talebearing; mischievously officious.
2. Fawning.

'Tis well known that in these times the illiberal *sycophantick* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Sycophántical. *adj.* Meanly officious; basely parasitical.

Henry the Eighth of England [was] led by the advice of some of his *sycophantical* popish prelates. —*Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Primitive Practice for Preserving Truth*, p. 62: 1645.

They... suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 192.

Sýcophanting. *part. adj.* Sycophantic.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Sýcophantize. *v. n.* Play the talebearer.

To *sycophantize* is to play the sycophant, or slander, or accuse falsely, to deal deceitfully.— *Blount, Glossographia.*

Sýcophantry. *s.* Malignant tale-bearing.

It is fit that the accused should be acquainted with this, that competent time and means may be allowed for his defence, that his plea should receive, if not a favourable, yet a free audience; the contrary practice is indeed rather backbiting, whispering, supplanting, or *sycophantry* than fair and lawful judging.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xx.

Sycósis. *s.* [Gr. σῦκον = fig.] In *Medicine.* Cutaneous, or skin, disease so called.

Sycosis [is] a chronic pustular eruption, either scattered singly, or clustered, over the chin, upper lip, or lateral parts of the face; the pustules being pointed, and seated chiefly in the hair-follicles and connected tissues, and being sometimes propagated by contagion.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Syénite. *s.* In *Geology.* See extract.

Granite is a rock composed of variable proportions of felspar, quartz, and mica, intimately joined together, often separately crystalline, and without any base or ground. Felspar is usually the predominating rock, but it is sometimes equalled in quantity by quartz. In some varieties the quartz is wanting, and sometimes the mica; while occasionally this latter ingredient is replaced by hornblende, in which case the mass is called *syenite* . . . (so called from the ancient Egyptian quarries at Syene; the beautiful red granite, of which the Egyptian statues, and other sculptures, are made, is a *syenite*), and sometimes by talc, or a peculiar form of that mineral called chlorite; and in this latter state it has received the name of protogine, and is very abundantly exhibited in the higher peaks of Mont Blanc.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical,* pt. ii. ch. xiv.

Syll-, as the first syllable in composition. See under Syn-.

Sýllabe. *s.* Syllable: (used more than once by B. Jonson, as in the extract).

A *syllabe* is a part of a word that may itself make a part of a sound.—*English Grammar,* ch. vi. (Nares by H. and W.)

Syllábic. *adj.* Relating to syllables.

In the responses also, which are noted for various voices, this *syllabic* distinction is sufficiently attended to.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music,* p. 95.

I don't pretend to determine whether the rhythm, in the change which the language has undergone, could have been equally well marked by the ancient *syllabic* quantity. But rhyme appears to have owed its origin to some feeling of its expediency.—*Berrington, Literary History of the Middle Ages,* b. v.

Syllábical. *adj.* Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

The Christians have marked every the least various lection, even *syllabical.*—*Leslie, Truth of Christianity demonstrated.*

Syllábically. *adv.* In a syllabical manner.

These and many like places, well considered, (upon which no brand of lie or falsity may be fixed,) though they do not literally and *syllabically* agree with the quotation, (but are verified either in a partial or concurrent sense,) may sufficiently justify that place in the first front of the Liturgy to be no lie, but a divine scriptural truth.—*Bishop Gauden, Considerations on the Liturgy of the Church of England,* p. 25.

Sýllable. *s.* [Gr. *σύλλαβη*; Lat. *syllaba.*]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *syllable* that breath made up between them.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 2.

The world confesses one Rome and one Cæsar,
And, as his rule is infinite, his pleasures
Are unconfined; this *syllable,* his will,
Stands for a thousand reasons.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 1.

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

2. Anything proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

He hath told so many melancholy stories without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears.—*Swift.*

Sýllable. *v. a.* Utter; pronounce; articulate.

Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desart wildernesses.
Milton, Comus, 208.

Sýllabub. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood. The comparative frequency of the spelling with *y* (*syllabub* rather than *sillabub*) is the only justification (if it is one) of the spelling as it stands here. *Sillabub,* the form of the entry in Wedgwood, is undoubtedly better. ' See under Syn-.]

No *syllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are composed of a pot of good ale.
Beaumont.

Two lines would express all they say in two pages; 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabub* and froth, without solidity.—*Felton.*

'Sister Beatrice,' continued the father, resuming his gravity, 'is indeed blessed with a winning gift of making comfits and *syllabubs*; but, on minute enquiry, I do not find that the youth has tasted any of them.'—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

I am sorry to find here and every where people out of character, and that wine and tea should enter where they have no pretence to be, and usurp the rural food of *syllabub,* &c.—*Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany,* edited by *Lady Llanover,* vol. ii. p. 365.

[*Sillabub* [is] a frothy food to be slapped or slubbered up by milking from the cow into a vessel containing wine or spirits, spice, &c. 'And we will ga to the dawnes and slubber up a *sillabub.*' (Two Lancashire Lovers, in Halliwell.) The word is a corruption of *slap-up,* or *slub-up,* . . . and is the exact equivalent of Platt-Deutsch *slabb'ut,* Swiss *schabutz,* watery food, spoonmeat, explained by Stalder as *schlabb uus,* from *schlappen, slabben,* to slap, lap, or sup up food with a certain noise. *Schlabbete, schlappete,* weak soup. . . . On the same principle are formed Provincial English *slubber,* anything of a gelatinous consistency, the spawn of toads or frogs; *slub,* wet and loose mud. (Halliwell.) Dutch *slemp* [*sillabub*] a certain drink made of milk, sugar, &c. [Bomhoff], is derived in like manner from *slempen,* Bavarian *slampen,* to lap, sup up, junket.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Sýllabus. *s.* Abstract, or compendium, containing the heads of a discourse: (common as the title of a book).

A *syllabus* deals neither in development nor in diversified example; and does not make the space occupied by any detail a measure of its importance as a part of the whole. I have omitted many subjects which are to be found in all the books, or dwelt lightly upon them, partly because more detail is contained in my Formal Logic, partly because any one who masters this tract will be able to judge for himself what I should have written on the omitted subjects. I have also endeavoured to remember that as a work of this kind proceeds, less detail of explanation is necessary.—*De Morgan, Syllabus of a Proposed System of Logic,* preface.

His public career was, from first to last, utterly inconsistent with the doctrines of the *syllabus* which form the political creed of modern Rome.—*Saturday Review,* May 22, 1869.

Syllépsis. *s.* [Gr. *λῆψις* = taking, from root (*λαβ-*) of *λαμβάνω* = I take.] In *Grammar.* See extract, where it will be seen that it is an approximate translation of *conception* (*con* = with + *capio* = I take).

Syllepsis, in grammar, [is] a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import; and thus make our construction not according to the words, but the intention of the author.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Sýllogism. *s.* [Gr. *συλλογισμός,* from *σὺν* + *λογισμὸς* = calculation, reckoning; *λογίζω* = reckon, reason; *λόγος* = word, doctrine, reason, principle.] In *Logic.* Argument composed of three propositions; as, 'Every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.' (This is the explanation of Johnson, which, so far as it goes, is accurate. It is only to the simplest, and the typical form of the syllogism that it applies. The analysis of the example, however, tells us that, while the *propositions* are *three,* the *terms* are *six,* each term being *repeated,* and repeated in *different* propositions. The *two* propositions which, between them, give us *all* the three terms —*man, Peter, thinks*—are the *premises*; the single one, in which only two of them appear—*Peter, thinks*—is the conclusion. Hence it is easy to see that the *third* term has served as a kind of measure for the other two. This, i.e. the term used in the premises, but omitted in the conclusion, is the *middle* term; and it is, probably, the one by which the syllogistic character of the argument is determined. It certainly brings together the other two, and, by so doing, explains the etymology. The extent to which the opinions of the chief authorities in Logic and Mental Philosophy take different views both of the value and the structure of the syllogism, is indicated by the numerous and perhaps overlong extracts).

A piece of rhetorick is a sufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æsop beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara.—*Sir T. Browne.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms.*—*Bentley.*

That the power of reasoning (or, as it has been sometimes called, the discursive faculty) is implied in the powers of intuition and memory, appears also from an examination of the structure of *syllogisms.* It is impossible to conceive an understanding so formed as to perceive the truth of the major and minor propositions, and not to perceive the truth of the conclusion. Indeed, as in this mode of stating an argument the mind is led from universals to particulars, the truth of the conclusion must have been known before the major proposition is formed.—*Dugald Stewart, Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind,* p. 30: 1854.

Among the logicians an instrument of universal empire in the regions of intelligence was supposed to have been discovered by the invention of the *syllogism.* Yet in truth what is the exploit achieved by it? The dividing an argument into three parts or members, distinguished from each other by so many names—names in the invention of which, of two of them at least, not quite so much felicity has been displayed, as in those for which we are indebted to the genius of Lavoisier and Linnæus.—*Bentham, Rationale of Judicial Evidence,* b. iii. ch. x. § 4.

This retardation of the progress of reasoning is one circumstance which distinguishes the *syllogism*; but the absurdity which is implied in the very theory of it distinguishes it still more. It constantly assumes as the first stage of that reasoning by which we are to arrive at a particular truth, our previous knowledge of that particular truth. The major is the very conclusion itself under another form, and its truth is not more felt than that which it professes to develop. Thus to take one of the trifling examples which in books of logic are usually given, with a most appropriate selection, to illustrate this worse than trifling art—when, in order to prove that 'John is a sinner,' I do not adduce any particular sin of which he has been guilty, but draw up my accusation more irresistibly, by the major of a *syllogism,* 'All men are sinners.' 'John is a man,' therefore, 'John is a sinner.' If I really attached any meaning to my major proposition, 'All men are sinners,' I must at that very moment have felt as completely that John was a sinner, as after I had pursued him, technically, through the minor and conclusion.—*Dr. T. Brown.*

Not only is the deductive, thus, in a general way, dependent for its possibility on the inductive, *syllogism*; the former is, what has not been observed—in principle and detail—in whole and in part—in end and in means—in perfection and imperfection, precisely a counterpart or inversion of the latter. The attempts that have been made by almost every logician, except (perhaps?) Aristotle, to assimilate and even identify the two processes, by reducing the inductive *syllogism* to the schematic proprieties of the deductive, proceeding as they do on a total misconception of their analogy and differences, have contributed to involve the doctrine of logical induction in a cloud of error and confusion. The inductive inference is equally independent, and, though far less complex, equally worthy of analysis as the deductive; it is governed by its own laws; and, if judged aright, must be estimated by its own standard. The correlation of the two processes is best exemplified by employing the same symbols in our ascent through an inductive, and our re-descent through a deductive *syllogism.*

Inductive:	Deductive:
x, y, z are A;	B is A;
x, y, z, are (whole) B;	x, y, z are (under) B;
therefore B is A,	therefore x, y, z are A.
or	or
B contains x, y, z;	A contains B;
x, y, z constitute B;	B contains x, y, z;
therefore A contains B.	therefore A contains x, y, z.

These two *syllogisms* exhibit, each in its kind, the one natural and perfect figure.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature,* p. 163: 1853.

Every conclusion is deduced in reality, from two other propositions (thence called premises); for though one of these may be, and commonly is suppressed, it must nevertheless be understood as admitted; as may easily be made evident by supposing the denial of the suppressed premiss, which will at once invalidate the argument; e.g. if any one from perceiving that 'the world exhibits marks of design,' infers that 'it must have had an intelligent author,' though he may not be aware in his own mind of the existence of any other premiss, he will readily understand, if it be denied, that 'whatever exhibits marks of design must have had an intelligent author;' that the affirmative of that proposition is necessary to the validity of the argument: or, again, if anyone on meeting with 'an animal which has horns on the head' infers that 'it is a ruminant,' he will easily perceive that this would be no argument to anyone who should not be aware of the general fact that 'all horned animals ruminate.' An argument thus stated regularly, and at full length, is called a *syllogism,* which therefore is evidently not a peculiar kind of argument, but only a peculiar form of expression, in which every argument may be stated. When one of the premises is suppressed,

which for brevity's sake it usually is, the argument is called an enthymeme.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, p. 26.

Language affords the signs by which these operations of the mind are not only expressed and communicated to others, but even, for the most part, carried on by ourselves. The notion obtained in an act of apprehension, is called, when expressed in language, a term; an act of judgment is expressed by a proposition; an act of reasoning by an argument which, when regularly expressed, is a *syllogism*, as e.g.

'Every dispensation of Providence is beneficial;
Afflictions are dispensations of Providence,
Therefore they are beneficial,'

is a *syllogism*; the act of reasoning being indicated by the word 'therefore.' It consists of three propositions, each of which has necessarily two terms, as 'beneficial,' 'dispensations of Providence.'—*Ibid.*, b. ii. ch. i. § 2.

A *syllogism* is the inference of the relation between two names from the relation of each of those names to a third. Three names therefore are involved, the two which appear in the conclusion, and the third or middle term, with which the names or terms of the conclusion are severally compared. The statements expressing the relations of the two concluding terms to the middle term, are the two premises. In this chapter, no ratio of quantities is considered except the definite All and the indefinite Some. A *syllogism* may be either simple or complex. A *syllogism* is simple when in it two simple propositions produce the affirmation or denial of a third: or the affirmation of a third, we may say, since every denial of one simple proposition is the affirmation of another. A complex *syllogism* is one in which two complex propositions produce the affirmation or denial of a third complex proposition. It might be supposed that we ought to begin with the simple *syllogism*, and from thence proceed to the complex. On this point I have some remarks to offer in justification of following precisely the reverse plan. Hitherto the complex *syllogism* has never made its appearance in a work on logic, except in one particular case, in which it is allowed to be treated as a simple *syllogism*, though most obviously it is not so. I allude to the common 'à fortiori' argument, as in 'A is greater than B, B is greater than C, therefore A is greater than C.' There is no middle term here: the predicate of the first proposition is 'a thing greater than B,' the subject of the second proposition is 'B.'—*De Morgan, Formal Logic*, ch. v.

Several of the usual *syllogisms* are more strong than need be in the premises, in order to produce the conclusion. . . . If we call a *syllogism* fundamental, when neither of its premises are stronger than is necessary to produce the conclusion, it is obvious that every fundamental *syllogism* which has a particular premise, gives at least as strong a conclusion when that particular is strengthened into a universal. But, except when strengthening the premise also enables us to strengthen the conclusion, in which case we have a new and different *syllogism*, it seems hardly systematic to mix up with fundamental arguments, *syllogisms* which have quantity or quality more than is necessary for the conclusion.—*Ibid.*

The last form of ideal judgements, which I have called the 'apodeictic' (e.g. This house, built in such or such a manner, is good or is not good), is already almost a *syllogism*; for a *syllogism* only serves to bring to light that which a judgement keeps hidden. We have, in fact, just seen that the general, the particular, and the individual, the union of which constitutes the proper essence of the idea, are implicitly contained in judgements, and more especially in the apodeictic judgement; whilst, on the contrary, these are explicitly enunciated in the form called *syllogism*, which openly displays all three of them; deriving them, however, from the anterior forms called notions and judgements, in which they were, so to speak, buried and concealed without the power of revealing themselves. The form, *syllogism*, then, is the development or product of the first form called notion, combining itself with the second form called judgement. It presents to us the idea become identical with reality, and arrived at that point in its evolution, at which the formal differences which still distinguished notions and judgements have disappeared in meeting with, or correcting, one another. Now, as we are able to say in the preceding chapter, that things are judgements realised, so with still stronger reason can we now say that they are living *syllogisms*. For *syllogism* is by no means one thing or idea amongst others; but, on the contrary, all things are *syllogisms*. So also, for the same reason that we have successively had a right to say that the absolute or God is a notion, and then that he is a judgement, we have now a right to say that he is a *syllogism*; or, in other words, that he is the general or universal, which, by means of the particular, becomes the individual.—*The Subjective Logic of Hegel*, translated by *H. Sloman and J. Walton*, ch. iii.

Syllogístic. *adj.* Having the nature of, constituted by, relating to, a syllogism.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistick* form of it.—*Watts, Logick.*

Some writers, and Locke, who profess to despise what they call '*syllogistic* reasoning,' distinctly admit as Locke does, e.g. in ch. xvii. that 'all right reasoning may be reduced to the form of syllogism,' which is admitting the utmost that I conceive any logician maintains; only there are, he says, other and better 'ways of reasoning,' that is, as he proceeds to explain, people do not always or usually express their reasoning in a *syllogistic* form: as if anyone had ever doubted that.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. i. § 2.

Of the *syllogistic* method, at least for the purpose of demonstration, or of teaching others, he seems to have entertained a favourable opinion, or even to have held it necessary for real demonstration, as his definition shows. Hobbes appears to be aware of what I do not remember to have seen put by others, that in the natural process of reasoning, the minor premise commonly precedes the major. It is for want of attending to this, that syllogisms, as usually stated, are apt to have so formal and unnatural a construction. The process of the mind in this kind of reasoning is explained in general with correctness, and, I believe, with originality.—*Hallam, History of Literature during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 151.

Novalis belongs to that class of persons who do not recognise the *syllogistic* method as the chief organ for investigating truth, or feel themselves bound at all times to stop short where its light fails them.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novalis.*

All ratiocination, therefore, starts from a general proposition, principle, or assumption; a proposition in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of an entire class. The other premiss asserts that something belongs to or is included in the class respecting which something was affirmed or denied in the major premiss. It follows that the attribute affirmed or denied of the entire class may (if there was truth in that affirmation or denial) be affirmed or denied of the object or objects alleged to be included in the class: and this is precisely the assertion made in the conclusion. Whether or not the foregoing is an adequate account of the constituent parts of the syllogism will be presently considered; but, as far as it goes, it is a true account. It has accordingly been generalised and erected into a logical maxim. The maxim is, that whatever can be affirmed (or denied) of a class may be affirmed (or denied) of everything included in the class. This axiom, supposed to be the basis of the *syllogistic* theory, is termed by logicians the 'dictum de omni et nullo.'—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vol. i. p. 234.

The inductive moralist looks at the history of past society, or at the condition of the present, and takes for granted that the first step is, to assemble the facts, and then to generalize them. The deductive inquirer, using the facts rather to illustrate his principles, than to suggest them, appeals, in the first place, not to external facts, but to internal ideas, and he makes those ideas the major premiss of a *syllogistic* argument.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Syllogístical. *adj.* Syllogistic.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions, and *syllogistical* connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter: but the entire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Syllogístically. *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it.—*Locke.*

Syllogizátion. *s.* Act of reasoning by syllogism.

From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization*.—*Harris, Three Treatises*, notes, p. 265.

Sýllogize. *v. n.* Reason by syllogism.

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge.—*Watts.*

The gift of ratiocination and making syllogisms—I mean in man—for in superior classes of beings, such as angels and spirits, 'tis all done, may it please your worships, as they tell me, by intuition;—and beings inferior, as your worships all know—*syllogize* by their noses: though there is an island swimming in the sea (though not altogether at its ease) whose inhabitants, if my intelligence deceives me not, are so wonderfully gifted, as to *syllogize* after the same fashion.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xl.

Sýllogizer. *s.* One who reasons by syllogism.

Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 150.

Sylph. *s.* [?] Fairy so called.

I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a *sylph* for a wife or a mistress.—*Sir W. Temple, Essays.*

The light coquettes in *sylphs* aloft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Ye *sylphs* and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear.
Ibid. canto ii.

Then shall the *sylphs* and *sylphids* bright,
Mild genii all, to whose high care
Her virgin charms are given, in circling flight,
Skim sportive round thee in the fields of air.
Mason, To an Æolus's Harp, canto ii.

His first idea was, that a heated imagination had raised the image on which it doted into visible existence; . . . the third and abiding conviction, that it was Amy herself, paler, indeed, and thinner than in the days of heedless happiness, when she possessed the form and hue of a wood-nymph, with the beauty of a *sylph*; but still Amy, unequalled in loveliness by aught which had ever visited his eyes.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxvii.

'Ah!' cried Mr. Pecksniff, whose eyes had in the mean time wandered to the pupil; 'certainly. And how do you do my very interesting child?'—'Quite well, I thank you, sir,' replied that frosty innocent. 'A sweet face this, my dears,' said Mr. Pecksniff, turning to his daughters. 'A charming manner!'—Both young ladies had been in ecstasies with the scion of a wealthy house (through whom the nearest road and shortest cut to her parents might be supposed to lie) from the first. Mrs. Todgers vowed that anything one quarter so angelic she had never seen. 'She wanted but a pair of wings, a dear,' said that good woman, 'to be a young syrup:' meaning, possibly, young *sylph*, or seraph.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Sylph [is] the name given to the spirits of air in the fantastic nomenclature of the Rosicrucians and Cabalists. The use which Pope has made of this fancy in his 'Rape of the Lock' is well known. He seems to have borrowed it from the enigmatical romance called the 'Count de Gabalis.'—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sýlphid. *s.* Diminutive of Sylph; sylph-like being.

(For extracts see under Sylph.)

Sýlphlike. *adj.* Resembling, light or airy as, a sylph.

Sometimes a dance (though rarely on field days,
For then the gentlemen were rather tired)
Display'd some *sylph-like* figures in its maze;
Then there was small-talk ready when required;
Flirtation—but decorous; the mere praise
Of charms that should or should not be admired.
The hunters fought their fox-hunt o'er again,
And then retreated soberly—at ten.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 108.

At this juncture a smartish ringing at the gate-bell aroused the attention of the ladies, who began putting their faces into the most amiable shape, expecting their *sylph-like* visitors; but they were somewhat disappointed, and perhaps more surprised, when the servant, throwing open the door, announced 'Mr. Daly.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Sýlvan. *adj.* [Lat. *sylvanus*; *sylva* = wood, forest.] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene! and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 139.

Enough for me that to the listening swains,
First in these fields, I sang the *sylvan* strains.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

In general the relation between the adjective and its correlative is less clear and definite than it would be if the connexion were manifest on the face of the word, as it is less clear and definite than it would be if the connexion were manifest on the face of the word as it is in Latin or German. Hence in our Latin adjectives, which are thus less decidedly relative, we often obtain new shades of meaning and tinges of association which our language could not possess if it were less heterogeneous. Thus when Milton says

'Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene!'

we feel that the epithet implies a picturesqueness in the combination of the trees, while woody would, merely have repeated the assertion that they were there. In this way we possess a choice and copiousness, which those who are masters of our language know well how to use with advantage. A philologer might produce an instructive and probably an amusing illustration of this peculiarity, by constructing a synonymy, or comparison, of pure English adjectives with the proximate words of professed Latin origin; and by discriminating, with the aid of the best authors, the shades of meaning that separate each pair; such, for instance, as feminine and womanly.—*Philological Museum, On English Adjectives.*

Sýlvan. *s.* Wood-god, or satyr; rustic

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd.
Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona

Sym-, as the first element in a compound. See under Syn-.

Sýmbol. *s.* [Lat. *symbolum*; Gr. *σύμβολον*, from *σύν* + *βάλλω* = I cast; the original meaning being a contribution to a feast, fund, or the like. See extracts under the first head, especially those that indicate its import in the Greek *σύμβολον* and Latin *symbolum* = creed.]

1. Contribution to a general fund. *Rare.*

This reckoning I will pay
Without conferring *symbols*.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Christ hath finished his own sufferings for expiation of the world, yet there are portions that are behind of the sufferings of Christ, which must be filled up by his body, the church, and happy are they that put in the greatest *symbol*; for in the same measure you are partakers of the sufferings of Christ, in the same shall ye be also of the consolation.—*Jeremy Taylor, The Faith and Patience of the Saints.*

In like manner he [Jeremy Taylor] employs *symbol* in the sense which the Greek *σύμβολον* sometimes had, namely, the contribution which each person at a pic-nic throws into the common stock.—*Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries.*

1. The primary meaning of the verb *συμβάλλειν* expresses the act of several in constituting or throwing together portions to form a whole. Hence *σύμβολον* signified a treaty or agreement. It seems to be in this sense that the creeds are termed by early ecclesiastical writers *symbols*: either because (as Augustine says) all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity are collected in them; or from the old traditionary story, related by Rufinus, that the creed called the Apostles' Creed was formed by each of them contributing a sentence. 2. The mind may be said to put together outward appearances, and collect from them the notion of a thing signified by them; and hence the outward appearances themselves may be called *symbols*, signs, or emblems; while the act of the mind is termed conjecture (Lat. conjicio). Thus, the standards or military bodies were called by the Greeks *symbols*; as likewise omens and portents; and expressions or figures denoting a received meaning, as the Pythagorean *symbols*. In this sense, the early Christians gave the general name of *symbols* to all rites, ceremonies and outward forms bearing a religious meaning, to the sacraments and the sacramental elements, to the cross, and, in later times, to images and pictures. *Symbols*, properly so called, must be distinguished from types, and from mere symbolical attributes, such as the figures usually introduced in representations of the four Evangelists. Symbolical books are such books as contain the creeds and confessions of different churches: as the three creeds, received by all; the Confession of Augsburg, received by the Lutherans; the articles of the church of England, &c. The Germans call the study of the *symbols*, and mysterious rites of antiquity, and also the study of the history and contents of christian creeds and confessions of faith, by the name of symbolics (mythological or theological).—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Abstract; compendium; comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith.—*Baker.*

3. Type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Were't to renounce his baptism,
All seals and *symbols* of redeemed sin,
His soul is so enfetter'd to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*

The privileges which these towns of France derived from their charters were surprisingly extensive; especially if we do not suspect some of them to be merely in confirmation of previous usages. They were made capable of possessing common property, and authorized to use a common seal as the *symbol* of their incorporation.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Let us examine and analyse such an example as:—'Every animal that has horns on the head is ruminant; the elk has horns on the head; therefore the elk is ruminant.' It will easily be seen that the validity (or 'conclusiveness,' or 'soundness') of the argument does not at all depend on our conviction of the truth of either of the premises; or even on our understanding the meaning of them. For if we substitute for one of the things we are speaking about, some unmeaning *symbol* (such as a letter of the alphabet), which may stand for anything that may be agreed on, the reasoning remains the same. For instance, suppose we say (instead of 'animal that has horns on the head'), 'Every X is ruminant; the elk is X; therefore the elk is ruminant;' the argument is equally valid. And again, instead of the word 'ruminant,' let us put the letter 'Y:' then the argument, 'Every X is Y; the elk is X; therefore, the elk is Y;' would be a valid argument as before. And the same would be the case if you were to put 'Z' for 'the elk;' for the syllogism 'Every X is Y; Z is X; therefore Z is Y,' is completely valid, whatever you suppose the *symbols* X, Y, and Z to stand for. Any one may try the experiment by substituting for X, Y, and Z, respectively, any words he pleases, and he will find that, if he does but preserve the same form of expression, it will be impossible to admit the truth of the premises, without admitting also the truth of the conclusion.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, i. § 4.

However, that class of cause-and-effect speculators, with whom no wonder would remain wonderful, . . . and even the Unknown, the Infinite in man's life, had under the words Enthusiasm, Superstition, Spirit of the Age, and so forth, obtained, as it were, an algebraical *symbol* and given value—have now well-nigh played their part in European culture. — *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays.*

4. Sign or badge to know one by; memorial.

That as a sacred *symbole* it may dwell
In her sonne's flesh to mind revengement.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Its towns may figure on our maps, its revenues, population, manufactures, political connexions, may be recorded in statistical books; but the character of the people has no *symbol* and no voice; we cannot know them by speech and discourse, but only by mere sight and outward observation of their manners and procedure. — *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Another matter it is, however, when the object to be treated of belongs to the invisible and immaterial class; cannot be pictured out even by the writer himself, much less, in ordinary *symbols*, set before the reader.—*Ibid.*

5. Lot; sentence of adjudication.

The persons who are to be judged, even you and I and all the world, kings and priests, nobles and learned, the crafty and the easy, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the prevailing tyrant and the oppressed party, shall all appear to receive their *symbol*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 3: 1665.

Sýmbol. *v. a.* Symbolize. *Rare.*

So, *symbolled* forth in these twin and fair flowers which Eve saved for Earth out of Paradise, each with the virtue to heal or to strengthen, stored under the leaves that give sweets to the air;—here, soothing the heart when the world brings the trouble—here, recruiting the soul which our sloth or our senses enervate, leave we woman, at least, in the place Heaven assigns to her amidst the multiform 'Varieties of Life.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, conclusion.

Symbólical. *adj.* Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this incroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Sextus now sends to his father for advice, which is given by the *symbolical* answer of decapitating the tallest poppies.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, An Enquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History*, ch. xi. sect. 34.

Symbólically. *adv.* In a symbolical manner; typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Sýmbolism. *s.* See extract.

Symbolism [is] the name applied to the system which invested the forms of Christian architecture and ritual with a symbolical meaning. The extent to which this *symbolism* was carried has been a subject of much controversy. Specimens of such interpretation may be found in the writings of Hugh of St. Victor; but the system was carried out to its utmost extent in the Rationale Divinorum Officiorum by Durandus, bishop of Mende, in the thirteenth century.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Symbolizátion. *s.* Act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sýmbolize. *v. n.* Have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation.—*Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses.—*Howell.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertinism.—*Dr. H. More.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires.—*South, Sermons.*

Sýmbolize. *v. a.* Express, or suggest, by symbols; represent symbolically.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pandemonium and the stedfast empyrean have faded away, since the opinions which they *symbolized* no longer are.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Sýmbolizing. *part. adj.* Representing symbolically; serving as symbols.

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another.—*Boyle.*

Sýmmetral. *adj.* Commensurable. *Rare.*

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 204: 1660.

Symmétrian. *s.* One eminently studious of proportion. *Rare.*

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Symmétrical. *adj.* Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

I have known many a woman with an exact shape, and a *symmetrical* assemblage of beautiful features, please nobody.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Such an incoherent medley of laws and magistrates, upon the *symmetrical* arrangement of which all social economy mainly depends, could not fail to produce a violent collision.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Sýmmetrist. *s.* One very studious or observant of proportion. *Rare.*

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Sýmmetrize. *v. a.* Make proportionate. *Rare.*

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion.—*Burke.*

Sýmmetry. *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* = measure.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be
Examined, measure of all *symmetry*;
Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she. *Donne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony in sound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense.—*Dr. H. More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him.—*Dryden.*

Not only the capacity for motion, but the aspect and *symmetry* of the body is preserved by the muscles being marshalled according to order; e.g. the mouth is holden in the middle of the face, and its angles kept in a state of exact correspondence, by two muscles drawing against and balancing each other.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

Sympathétic. *adj.* Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes in the cure of diseases, not only from *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications.—*Sir T. Browne.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond.
Lord Roscommon.

To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best;
Your *sympathetick* hearts she hopes to move.
Prior, Epilogue to Lucius.

Morbid sympathies may be defined to be associated states of disordered function, or of diseased action; the disorder or disease of one system, or organ, or part, affecting other systems, organs, or parts, according to their organic connections, their functional relations, and their several tendencies, or acquired or constitutional predisposition; the consecutive *sympathetic* disturbance often being more prominently manifested than the original or efficient morbid condition, and thereby frequently concealing or masking this condition.—*J. Copland, M.D., F.R.S., Dictionary of Medicine.*

Sympathetic inks [are] liquids which are colourless or so slightly coloured that characters written with them are invisible till acted upon by some reagent. The best is a dilute solution of chloride of cobalt. Markings made with it become blue when the paper on which they are written is held in front of a fire, the slightly tinted pink hydrated salt then becoming anhydrous and deeply blue.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

In *Anatomy.* Term applied to that part of the nervous system represented by the Great Sympathetic nerve, supplying the stomach, connected with processes of nutrition, growth, and the like, rather than with ordinary sensation, and the transmission of stimulus to the muscles.

Sympathétical. *adj.* Sympathetic.

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ourselves.—*Bentley.*

Sympathétically. *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

He seems to have catched *sympathetically* Sandys's sudden impulse to break forth into a devout song at the awful and inspiring spectacle.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Sýmpathize. *v. n.*

1. Feel with another; feel in consequence of what another feels; feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 7.

The thing of courage,
As roused with rage, with rage doth *sympathise.*
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Nature, in awe to him,
Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize.*
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 32.

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathises* and is concerned for them. —*Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathised* with their heroes in all their adventures.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Though the greatness of their minds exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *sympathize* more heartily.—*Collier.*

Meleager was soon informed of the language that had been used against him in the camp, and indignantly complained of it to Perdiccas, whom he probably suspected to be its secret author. But Perdiccas was so great a master of dissimulation, that he completely lulled his suspicions. He affected to *sympathise* deeply with his resentment, and proposed to arrest the agitators.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece,* ch. lvi.

Lady Everingham thoroughly understood the art of conversation, which, indeed, consists of the exercise of two fine qualities. You must originate, and you must *sympathize*; you must possess at the same time the habit of communicating and the habit of listening. The union is rather rare, but irresistible, —*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

2. Agree; fit.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize.*—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Sýmpathizer. *s.* One who feels, or professes to feel, for, or with, another: (used, of late, with reference to common feeling or common action in *political* matters).

Can we expect them to respect a policy which indulges in inconsistencies like aiding the Turks to crush the Montenegrines, . . . or threatening the Italian *sympathisers* with our men-of-war, when the Herzegovinians in their agony appealed to them for aid against . . . their Turkish taskmasters; when, on the other hand, we all but aided these same Garibaldians in their expedition against a government, which . . . cannot well have been marked by characteristics worse than those assigned by Sir H. Bulwer to the rule of the Turk.—*Dr. H. Sandwith, Preface to Notes on the South Slavonic Countries of Austria and Turkey in Europe,* p. 12: 1865.

Sýmpathizing. *part. adj.* Feeling, or showing, sympathy; acting as a sympathiser.

It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship. A single justice of the peace might convict without a jury, and might, for the third offence, pass sentence of transportation beyond sea for seven years. With refined cruelty it was provided that the offender should not be transported to New England, where he was likely to find *sympathising* friends.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. ii.

Sýmpathy. *s.* [Gr. *πάθος.*] Fellow feeling; mutual sensibility; quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love sack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy?*—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 1, letter.

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy.* *Id., Cymbeline,* v. 4.

I started back;
It started back: but pleased I soon return'd;
Pleased it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 462.

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy.* *Ibid.* x. 538.

Or *sympathy*, or some connatural force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Ibid.* x. 246.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals.—*South, Sermons.*

Can kindness to desert like yours be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is tied;
For noble souls in nature are allied.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

There are such associations made in the minds of most men, and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. —*Locke.*

Horrible forms,
What and who are ye? Never yet there came
Phantasms so foul thro' monster-teeming hell
From the all-miscreative brain of Jove;
Whilst I behold such execrable shapes,
Methinks I grow like what I contemplate,
And laugh and stare in loathsome *sympathy.*
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

It would be unfair to blame either those concerned in this commision, . . . or those high-spirited representatives of the people, whose patriot firmness has been hitherto commanding all our *sympathy* and gratitude, unless we could distinctly pronounce by what gentler means they could restrain the excesses of government.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. iii. ch. viii.

We may suspect that the partiality which the mind is apt to acquire for whatever it has made the subject of long investigation and study, especially if it be something which has been generally neglected, and perhaps in some instances a morbid *sympathy* with depression and defeat, which certain historical and philosophical speculators have in common with the readers and writers of sentimental novels, are at the bottom of much of this unavailing and purposeless lamentation.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. i. p. 104.

The colonel . . . had an appearance of decided weakness. Some people would have thought it ridiculous: to Singleton it was painful, for his organization was of a character which entered into acute and intense *sympathy* with everything and everybody. Where the mass of people laughed at a person, Singleton suffered for him.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy,* b. i. ch. iv.

2. In *Medicine.* Change of condition in one organ, or one part of the body coinciding with a change in some other part.

In 1824, I defined *sympathy* to be that state of an organ or texture having a certain relation to the condition of another organ or texture, in health and disease; or a related state of the vital manifestations or actions in different organs or textures, as when part is excited or affected, others are likewise affected or disordered. I then classed *sympathies* into the reflex and the direct; the former taking place through the instrumentality of the sensorium, the latter being independent of it, and occurring through means of the ganglial nerves, and chiefly of those which form communicating chords between the viscera, and of those which are distributed to the blood-vessels.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Sýmpathy. *v. n.* Sympathize. *Rare.*

Pleasures that are not man's, as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathies* with beast.
Muses' Looking Glasse: 1638.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Symphónious. *adj.* Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tuned
Angelic harmonies. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vii. 557.

How sweet a scene will earth become!
Of purest spirits, a pure dwelling-place,
Symphonious with the planetary spheres.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Sýmphonize. *v. n.* Agree with; be in unison with.

I mean the law and the prophets *symphonizing* with the gospel.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture,* p. 253.

Sýmphony. *s.* [Gr. *συμφωνία*; *φωνή* = voice, sound.]

1. Consonance or harmony of sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 160.

The trumpet's sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl-marshal orders their array.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 528.

2. Musical composition so called.

The interim may both with profit and delight be taken up, in recreating and composing their travailed spirits, with the solemn and divine harmonies of music heard or learnt; either while the skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty fugues, or the whole *symphony* with artful and unimaginable touches adorn and grace the well-studied chords of some choice composer.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

There is, perhaps, no musical composition in which the power of the author is so completely developed as in a *symphony.* The musician in it becomes a poet, or perhaps rather a painter. Scenes and the passions are represented by a combination of musical sounds; as an illustration, we need only cite that spendid work of Beethoven known to all under the name of Il Pastorale. The general form of the *symphony* may be thus described: It opens with a short, serious, slow movement; this is followed by and forms a contrast to one of spirit and of a lively nature; then comes an andante varied, or an adagio or slow movement; a minuet with its trio follows; and the *symphony* usually closes with a lively rondo, or a finale of rapid motion.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science.*

Sýmphysis. *s.* [Gr. *σύμφυσις*; *φύω* = I become, am born, grow.] In *Anatomy.* Contact and partial junction of two bones, or joints, not admitting of motion.

Symphysis, in its original signification, denotes a connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sýmpiezometer. *s.* [Gr. *πιέζω* = I compress, press, strain + *μέτρον* = measure.] In *Physics.* Instrument for determining the pressure of anything through the ~~com~~*pression* (Latin *con* + *premo* = I press; so that the two compounds translate one another) of the object affected by it.

From the barometer the mind easily passes to the allied instrument of Adie, the *sympiesometer*, from *συμπιέζω*, I compress, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The object of these instruments is similar; and from the peculiarities of the construction of the latter, it is exceedingly well adapted for being used at sea. The principle of its construction is the power of the atmosphere to compress a column of air separated by a fluid which neither acts upon the confined gas, nor is acted upon by the external air. The instrument consists of a glass tube about 18 inches long, and 0.7 inch internal diameter, having an oval bulb above, and terminating in an open cistern below. Into the tube and bulb, hydrogen gas is carefully introduced, and into the cistern, oil of almonds, coloured red by alkanet root. The atmosphere raises the unctuous fluid, and thus the gas is compressed

according to the amount of external pressure. To provide against error from the changing bulk of gases under the influence of temperature, a thermometer and sliding scale are introduced, so that the instrument thus made is exquisitely sensible to atmospheric mutations, even more readily so, than the delicate mercurial barometer, but it is inferior to it for meteorological purposes, chiefly in consequence of absorption of the hydrogen by the oil.—*Thomson, Meteorology*, p. 452.

Sympósiac. *adj.* Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and compotation, from the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In some of those *symposiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientifick principles.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sympósium. *s.* [Gr. συμπόσιον = drinking together, from the same root of πίω, πίνω = I drink; πόσις = drinking.] Feast; merry making; drinking together.

It appears that the company dined so very late, (in 1609,) as at half an hour after eleven in the morning; and that it was the fashion to ride to this polite *symposium* on a Spanish jennet, a servant running before with his master's cloak.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 18.

Four days in a week I had a place, without invitations, at the hospitable tables of Mesdames Geoffrier and Du Bocage, of the celebrated Helvetius and of the Baron d'Holbach. In these *symposia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation; the company was select, though various and voluntary.—*Gibbon, Memoirs*, p. 79.

Sýmptom. *s.* [Gr. σύμπτωμα, συμπτώματος.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly scorbutick, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Sign; token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*.—*Swift.*

It is important for us to understand that *symptoms* or *signs* of disease are never to be taken in the like sense with that in which the *signs* of external things are often regarded.... There is nothing that we call a *symptom* of a disease, which does not contain within itself much more than a mere *sign*. Heat, pain, redness, swelling, are called the *signs* of inflammation; but nature does not intend by them barely to intimate that inflammation exists; they are essentially connected with the processes she is carrying on. Thus at early dawn we point to the first glimmering in the east, and call it a *sign* of the rising sun; but it is more—it is an emanation from his beams. We look at the cloud above our heads, and say it is a *sign* of rain; but it is the gathering of the waters themselves.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. vi.

Symptomátic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, having the character of, constituted by a symptom or number of symptoms.

The symptoms and signs by which the seats and natures of diseases are indicated, are first, vital or spontaneous, or strictly sympathetic and *symptomatic*; or second, physical or artificial.... In treating of the sympathetic and *symptomatic* manifestations of disease, or of symptoms more especially, I shall first notice those which appertain to the appearance and attitude of the body, and to the animal, locomotive, and sensory functions; secondly, those which belong to the respiratory and circulating organs; thirdly, those which are manifested by the digestive and assimilating organs; and, lastly, those which concern the urinary and sexual functions and organs.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Symptomátical. *adj.* Symptomatic.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that.—*Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was discussed; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Symptomátically. *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; in the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Symptomatólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, reason, doctrine.] In *Medicine.* Doctrine of symptoms.

Syn-, as an initial element in composition is the Greek σύν, the Latin *cum* = with. Before *p*, *b*, *f*, or *v* it becomes *m* (*symbol*); before *l* the result is a double *-l* (*syllable*, from σύν + the root of λαμβάνω = I take). Compounds with this initial constitute the greater part of the English words beginning with *sy*. With one or two exceptions (*syllabub* and *sylph*, both better spelt with *i*), all the words thus beginning are of Greek origin.

Sýnagogue. *s.* [Gr. συναγωγή.] Assembly of the Jews to worship.

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath-day.—*Luke*, iv. 16.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 1

William the Conqueror permitted great numbers of Jews to come over from Rouen, and to settle in England, about the year 1087. Their multitude soon increased, and they spread themselves in vast bodies throughout most of the cities and capital towns in England, where they built *synagogues*. There were fifteen hundred at York about the year 1189. At Bury in Suffolk is a very complete remain of a Jewish *synagogue* of stone, in the Norman style, large and magnificent. Hence it was that many of the learned English ecclesiastics of those times became acquainted with their books and language.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 159.

Synalépha. *s.* [Gr. συναλοιφή.] Contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: (as, *ill' ego*).

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalephas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse.—*Dryden.*

Sýnarchy. *s.* [Gr. συναρχία.] Joint sovereignty.

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible.*

Synarthrósis. *s.* [Gr. ἄρθρον = joint.] Close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Synáxis. *s.* [Gr. συνάγω = I lead, bring together.] Meeting of persons; congregation.

They celebrated their *synaxes* and communions in grots and retirements.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 260: 1651.

Syncategoremátic. *s.* See extract.

Categoria is, in the first instance, an Accusation, the language from which it is derived being the Greek. To 'accuse' is 'to charge with'—'to impute to'—'to attach a certain character,' or even 'a characteristic'—'to mark'—'to define'—'to place in a class.' Hence, Category comes to mean 'class,' there or thereabouts. A word which can, by itself, form a term is called Categorematic. A word which cannot, by itself, form a term, but can, by itself, form a part of one, is called *Syncategorematic*—syn = with, and implying union or conjunction with other words. A word which, by itself, can form a term and something more (a predicate, for instance, and a copula) may be Hypercategorematic—hyper = over and implying excess.... Categorematic words are either nouns or pronouns.... Categorematic words by themselves and singlehanded, can form terms, i.e. either subjects or predicates or both. Hypercategorematic words are verbs. They can form, by themselves and single-handed, predicates and copulas at once. *Syncategorematic* words are adverbs and prepositions; to which add articles.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic as applied to Language*, § 107.

Synchondrósis. *s.* [Gr. σὺν + χόνδρος = cartilage.] See extract.

Synchondrosis is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sýnchronal. *adj.* [Gr. σὺν + χρόνος.] Synchronic; synchronous.

That glorious estate of the church, which is *synchronal* to the second and third thunder.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, p. 141.

The things, that are found to be *synchronal*, have also a natural connexion and complication one with another.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 182.

Sýnchronal. *s.* That which happens at the same time, or belongs to the same time, with another thing.

The near cognation and colligation of those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 182.

Synchrónical. *adj.* Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*.—*Boyle.*

Sýnchronism. *s.* Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology, after the Flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Sýnchronize. *v. n.* Concur at the same time; agree in regard to the same time.

The most genuine sense to me, is to *synchronize* with the history of that time wherein John lived.—*Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 104: 1658.

With this coin ends the series of uninscribed Icenian coins; I must, however, caution the reader against supposing that there is the slightest attempt at chronological arrangement in the plate just described. There are not at present any facts known on which to base such an arrangement; and all that can be said is, that coins of the types Nos. 1—11 have been found in hoards which also contained inscribed coins, such as are comprised in the preceding plate, which, therefore, these anepigraphous coins probably *synchronise*.—*J. Evans, The Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 403.

Sýnchronous. *adj.* Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.*

Here the murmur, which is one to the ear, may be two in fact. The two are made one by being both *synchronous* with the systole of the ventricle. In this case the murmur from the aortic orifice is direct, and that from the mitral is regurgitating. Or the summons thus conveyed in different directions, as they are two in fact, may be two to the ear. But then one must be *synchronous* with the diastole, the other with the systole of the heart.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. ii.

Sýnchysis. *s.* [Gr. χέω = I pour out; χύσις = pouring out. Compare with Lat. *fundo* = I pour out, pass. part. *fusus*; *fusio*, *-onis*; and *syn-chysis* and *con-fusion* translate one another.] Confusion; confused arrangement of words in a sentence.

The English translator hath expressed the sense, but not translated strictly to the words, by reason of the *synchysis* and involved and perplexed frajection being not well distinguished.—*Knatchbull, Annotations on the New Testament*, p. 133.

Sýncopate. *v. a.* Contract; abbreviate, by taking from the middle of a word. *Rare.*

The tyrant time, which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech changed more by contracting, *syncopating*, curtailing, and mollifying them.—*Camden, Remains, Surnames.*

Syncopátion. *s.* Syncope.

Sýncope. *s.* [Gr. συγκοπή.]

1. In *Medicine.* Fainting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Alas for Sicily! rude fragments now
Lie scatter'd, where the shapely column stood.
Her palaces are dust. In all her streets
The voice of singing and the sprightly chord
Are silent. Revelry, and dance, and show,
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause;
While God performs upon the trembling stage
Of his own works his dreadful part alone.
Cowper, Task, Time-piece.

2. In *Grammar.* Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

3. In *Music.* Division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other.

Sýncopist. *s.* Contractor of words. *Rare.*

To outshine all the modern *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single vowel in it.—*Spectator.*

Sýncopize. *v. a.* Contract; abridge. *Rare.*

Whether to ascribe this to some modish affectation of times and humours, or more particularly to a poetical humour of *syncopizing* and contracting their words.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 114: 1680.

Sýncretism. *s.* [Gr. κρᾶσις = mixture.] See third extract.

They may, both alike, be symptoms of the same predominant disposition to that coalition-system in Christianity, for the expression of which theologians have invented or appropriated the term *syncretism*.—*S. T. Coleridge, Second Lay Sermon*, p. 398: 1839.

The true gospel spirit of toleration we should regard as a matron, a kind and gentle guardian indeed of the pure doctrine, but sedulous, but vigilant, but impatient of seducers. This *syncretism*, on the contrary, which the Laodiceans among us join in extolling so highly, shall nowhere hear from me other or better name than that of harlot, the offspring of a belief either slothful or ignorant of its own condition, and then the parent of worldly-mindedness, and with whom therefore neither sincere faith nor genuine charity will endure to associate.—*Id., Translation of Clementia Evangelica*, note.

What seems most his own [i.e. Bruno's], and I must speak very doubtfully as to this, is the *syncretism* of the tenet of a pervading spirit, an 'anima mundi,' which is itself an imperfect theism, with the more pernicious hypothesis of an universal monad, to which every distinct attribute, except unity, was to be denied.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, vol. i. p. 13: 1843.

Sýndic. *s.* Magistrate.

May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal *syndicks* for you, and in your name, to treat and conclude with the said archbishop concerning his and your right and interest in the said books.—*Grace in the Senate of the University of Cambridge*, July 22, 1662.

They have two or three Greek *syndics* on the part of the people, to take care that the ancient laws of the island are observed.—*Pococke, Observations on Greece.*

Ramsay . . . inquired his way to the Golden Street, in which resided Mynheer Van Krause, *syndic* of the town, and to whom he had obtained his principal letters of introduction. The *syndic's* house was too well known not to be immediately pointed out to him.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Sýndrome. *s.* [Gr. συνδρομή.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependence on such a *syndrome* of pre-required motors.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Synécdoche. *s.* [Gr. συνεκδοκή.] Figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy Spirit changes our hearts: therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Synecdóchical. *adj.* Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synedoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal?—*Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

Synecdóchically. *adv.* In a synecdochical manner; according to a synecdochical way of speaking.

Thus did our Saviour rise from the dead on the third day properly; and was three days and three nights in the earth *synecdochically*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, article v.

Sýndicate. *s.* Office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndic.

Since the being of the little council leads one to the *syndicate*, which is the chief honour of the state, this dignity is courted here with as active and solicitous an ambition, as appears elsewhere for greater matters.—*Bishop Burnet, Travels*, p. 10.

Sýndicate. *v. a.* Judge. *Rare.*

Some men must be intimidated and *syndicated* with commissions, before they will deliver the fruits of justice.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 475.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Syndicátion. *s.* Judgment.

Feare of search and *syndication* may retaine officers within compasse of their duty.—*Time's Store-house*, p. 931. (Ord MS.)

Synerésis. *s.* [Gr.] In *Prosody.* Confluence of two syllables, originally separate, into one.

'Nor e'er would'—Aldus reads it 'ever-would'; but as this would hurt the metre, we have restored it to the genuine reading, by observing that *synæresis* which had been neglected by ignorant transcribers.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 470. (Ord MS.)

Synérgist. *s.* [Gr. ἔργον = work.] See extract.

Melanchthon . . . was suspected [of having introduced] a doctrine said to be nearly similar to that called Semi-Pelagian, according to which, grace communicated to adult persons so as to draw them to God required a corresponding action of their own freewill in order to become effectual. Those who held this tenet were called *synergists*. It appears to have been the same, or nearly so, as that adopted by the Arminians in the next century.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Synergístical. *adj.* Co-operating.

Luther's notions of the irresistible decrees, which he afterwards published in his book 'De servo arbitrio,' shocked both parties, and caused a kind of revolution on all sides. The papists raised an outcry against their own doctrine, when expressed in so unguarded a manner: and the Saxon divines, with Melancthon at their head, silently withdrew themselves from their master Luther in this point; and struck out, or rather adopted, another system, viz. the *synergistical*. On this system of the co-operation of grace and free-will, the Augustan Confession is wholly built.—*Dean Tucker, Apology for the Church of England*, p. 60: 1772.

Synneurósis. *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον = nerve.] See extract.

Synneurosis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in symphysis we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sýnod. *s.* [Gr. σύνοδος; Lat. *synodus.*]

1. Assemby called for consultation: (it is used particularly of ecclesiastics).

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

Since the mortal and intestine jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed,
To admit no traffick to our adverse towns.
Id., Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

The opinion was not only condemned by the *synod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness.—*Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

His royal majesty, according to these Presbyterian rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *synod*.—*White.*

Well have ye judged, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things resolved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 390.

The second council of Nice, he saith, I most irreverently call that wise *synod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you; bright *synod* of the powers above,
On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. *Dryden.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are set,
Whatever starry *synod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love shall live or die. *Crashaw.*

Their planetary motions and aspects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbenign. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 659.

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions.—*Boyle.*

Sýnodal. *s.* Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

Synodals were [anciently] the publication or recital of the provincial constitutions in the parish churches.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. iii. § 10.

The *synodals* to the bishop at Easter, is two shillings.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 8.

Sýnodal. *adj.* Synodic. *Rare.*

The authority of some *synodal* canons.—*Milton.*

Synódic. *adj.* Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodick* revolution of the moon measures the month.—*Holder.*

Synódical. *adj.*

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their *synodical* and processional meetings, have necessarily raised many questions of place among them.—*Selden.*

St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. In *Astronomy.* Connected with the conjunction of heavenly bodies.

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes.—*Locke, Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

The lunar month is determined by the recurrence of its phases; it reckons from new moon to new moon; that is, from leaving its conjunction with the sun to its return to conjunction. If the sun stood still, like a fixed star, the interval between two conjunctions would be the same as the period of the moon's sidereal revolution; but, as the sun apparently advances in the heavens in the same direction with the moon, only slower, the latter has more than a complete sidereal period to perform to come up with the sun again, and will require for it a longer time, which is the lunar month, or, as it is generally termed in astronomy, a *synodical* period. The difference is easily calculated by considering that the superfluous arc (whatever it be) is described by the sun with the velocity of 0°.98565 per diem, in the same time that the moon describes that arc plus a complete revolution, with her velocity of 13°.17640 per diem, and the times of description being identical, the spaces are to each other in the proportion of the velocities.—*Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Outlines on Astronomy.*

Synódically. *adv.* In a synodic manner; by the authority of a synod or public assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting where they were *synodically* agreed upon.—*Nelson.*

Synónymal. *adj.* Synonymous.

Repetitions here, and doubled sentences, and enlargements by *synonymal* words, &c. before the shutting up of the period, are but necessary.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 95: 1682.

Synónymally. *adv.* Synonymously; in the way, after the manner of, as an equivalent to, a synonym.

The fifth canon uses *synonymally*.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

Synónymon. *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα = name.] Name which signifies the same thing with another: (Massinger uses it more than once; the Greek plural in *a*, was common in the time of the Elizabethan dramatists).

Every tinker for his chink may cry
Rogue, bawd, and cheater, call you by the surnames
And known *synonyma* of your profession.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Sýnonyme. *s.* Word of the same meaning as some other word.

Most *synonymes* have some minute distinction.—*Reid.*

To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by *synonymes*, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

They could hardly be restrained from inflicting summary punishment on the few who still dared openly to question his title. Jacobite was now a *synonyme* for cutthroat.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

God forbid that the time should ever come when [we] shall esteem riches the *synonym* of good.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Synónymize. *v. a.* Express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymize* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.—*Camden, Remains.*

Synónymous. *adj.* Expressing the same thing by different words; having the same signification; univocal.

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words.—*Watts, Logick.*

First of parallel lines *synonymous*; that is, which correspond one to another by expressing the same sense in different but equivalent terms; when a proposition is delivered and is immediately repeated, in the whole or in part, the expression being varied, but the sense entirely or nearly the same: as,

O-Jehovah, in-thy-strength the-king shall-rejoice;
And-in-thy-salvation how greatly shall he exult!
The desire of-his-heart thou-hast-granted unto-him:
And-the-request of-his-lips thou-hast-not denied. (Psalm xxi. 1, 2.)

—*Bishop Lowth, Translation of Isaiah, Preliminary Dissertation.*

No other term can be found in our language which conveys precisely the same notion, and to this notion it is now so exclusively appropriated, that its literal import is seldom thought of. To use the word sublimity, in prose composition, as *synonymous* with altitude or height would be affectation and pedantry. —*Dugald Stewart.*

When we are told that the Arabians had fourscore words to signify Honey, two hundred a Serpent, five hundred a Lion, a thousand a Sword, and to illustrate each of which whole treatises were compiled, I must be allowed to withhold my assent from the philological prodigy. When a language is perplexed with *synonymous* words, these are known to have arisen from an intercourse with other nations, caused by conquest or by commerce: but it is said that the Arabians were never subjugated, and they lived in a state of independent seclusion.—*Berington, Literature of the Middle Ages*, appendix ii.

Cosmo of Medicis was the father of a line of princes whose name and age are almost *synonymous* with the restoration of learning.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 355.

Synónymously. *adv.* In a synonymous manner.

It is often used *synonymously* with words which signify any kind of production or formation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Synónymy. *s.* Quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

We having three rivers of note, *synonymies* with her.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song ii.

Synópsis. *s.* [Gr. ὄπτομαι = I see] General view; all the parts brought under one view.

Breviaries, *synopses*, and other loitering gear.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

He who reads the inscrutable book of Nature as if it were a merchant's ledger, is justly suspected of having never seen that book, but only some school *synopsis* thereof; from which, if taken from the real book, more error than insight is to be derived. —*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, On History.*

Synóptical. *adj.* Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Synóptically. *adv.* In a synoptical manner.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dyeing materials.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 295.

Synostósis. *s.* [Gr. ὄστεον = bone.] In *Anatomy.* Junction of bones.

Synostótic. *adj.* Having the character of a synostosis: (in the extract, one resulting from the obliteration of sutures, and the confluence of two or more bones into one).

Synostotic and artificially deformed skulls are mostly included, for the reason specified, that their internal capacities are usually not materially interfered with.—*Dr. J. B. Davis, On the Weight of the Brain in the Different Races of Men, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, January 23, 1868.

Synóvia. *s.* [Gr. σύν + Lat. *ovum* = egg, a non-classical and hybrid word.] In *Anatomy.* Joint-oil.

Synovia is that fluid which exists within the membrane lining joints, to assist motion by lubrication; as also in the bursæ. . . . *Synovia* was chemically examined by Margeron. The specimen he analysed was viscid, and became gelatinous soon after it was obtained. It then deposited a fibrous matter and became clear above. . . . *Synovia* has, of late years, been examined by Jahn. It is described as a viscid, transparent, yellowish or reddish fluid, resembling in its odour the serum of the blood.—*Dr. Owen Rees* in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Synóvial. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, synovia.

It is a matter of no small interest to consider how far the results of peculiar mechanical conditions are modified by variations in the character of lubricating fluids, knowing, as we do, that, while the ventricles of the brain, subject to agitation only, contain no albumen in their lubricating fluid, the liquor of the pericardium contains that principle in abundance; and that in the *synovial* fluid, adapted to the lubrication of the joints, we have in addition to albumen, not only a considerable proportion of phosphate of lime, but probably fibrin also, as a necessary constituent.—*Dr. Owen Rees*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Synovial membranes, especially that of the knee-joint, are furnished with little fringe-like projections, which are extremely vascular, and which seem especially concerned in the secretion of the *synovial* fluid. The fluid of the serous cavities is so nearly the same as the serum of the blood, that the simple act of transudation is sufficient to account for its presence in their sacs; on the other hand, that of the *synovial* capsules, and of the Bursæ mucosæ which resemble them, may be considered as serum with from 6 to 8 per cent. of additional albumen.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 167: 1851.

Syntáctical. *adj.*

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the construction of speech.

A figure is divided into tropes, &c., grammatical, orthographical, *syntactical.—Peacham, Garden of Eloquence*, sign. B. i.: 1577.

The various *syntactical* structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our stile capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Sýntax. *s.* [Gr. τάξις = arrangement, order; τάσσω, τάττω = I arrange, dispose; second aorist, ἔ-ταγ-ον.]

1. System; number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependence to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings.—*Glanville.*

2. Part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man that they do not so much as understand common grammar and *syntax.—Swift.*

Syntáxis. *s.* Greek form of Syntax.

Words . . . have no power, save with dull grammarians,
Whose souls are nought but a *syntaxis* of them.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Synterésis. *s.* [Gr. τηρέω = I watch, am anxious.] Remorse of conscience.

Though the principles of *synteresis*, the seeds of piety and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity, may be trampled on and kept under, cropped and snibbed, by the bestial part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon on the 30th of January*, p. 13: 1674.

Sýnthesis. *s.* [Gr. σύνθεσις; approximately translated by *composition* (*cum* + *pono*), and *construction* (*cum* + *struo*), its opposite being *analysis* or *dissolution* (Gr. ἀνά + λύω; Lat. *dis* + *solvo*), the two words translating each other.] Applied chiefly to the mode of treating certain scientific subjects, i.e. by beginning with the elements and constructing a system, *analysis* implying a system already formed, but which is taken to pieces. Every subject has its analytic and synthetic aspect; in some, however, one is so much more prominent than the other, that the generality of the correlation is overlooked.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations.—*Sir I. Newton, On Optics.*

Synthesis has been the favourite method with philosophers since philosophy began. It is a method pleasing and wonderfully akin to the human mind; it enables the philosopher to indulge his own tastes, assume the principles he likes, and proclaim them as truths. Should anything adverse in experience arise, *synthesis* easily polishes it away, represses, or removes it. We are easily beguiled into the ideal games of *synthesis*; the race is easy. We fix one goal and bound between it and the starting-place.—*E. Swedenborg, Animal Kingdom*, translated by *W. White.*

Synthesis is a Greek word which signifies combination, and is applied to the chemical action which unites dissimilar bodies into a uniform compound; as sulphuric acid and lime, into gypsum; or chlorine and sodium into culinary salt.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The want of a clear notion respecting the nature of reason may be traced to the difficulty of combining the notion of the organ of sense, or a new sense, with the notion of the appropriate and peculiar objects of that sense, so that the idea evolved from this *synthesis* shall be the identity of both.—*Coleridge, Lay Sermon, Appendix B.*, note: 1839.

The idea of affinity, as already explained, implies a disposition to combine. But this combination is to be understood as admitting also of a possibility of separation. *Synthesis* implies analysis as conceivable: or to recur to the image which we have already used, divorce is possible when the marriage has taken place.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 19.

Each of the words Idea, In, Mind, involves a *synthesis*; and the proposition—Ideas exist in mind, is a *synthesis* of *syntheses*. Passing from the assumptions of idealism to its argument, it might be shown that each of its syllogisms is a *synthesis* of *syntheses*; and that its conclusion, reached by putting together many syllogisms, is a *synthesis* of *syntheses* of *syntheses*. Instead, then, of the realistic belief being objectionable on the ground of its synthetic nature, its superiority is, that it is less open to this objection than any other belief which can be framed.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Synthétic. *adj.* Constructive: (opposed to *analytic*. For its import in *Metaphysics* see extracts under Synthetical).

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition. —*Watts, Logick.*

The third sort of parallels I call *synthetic* or constructive—where the parallelism consists only in the similar form of construction; in which word does not answer to word, and sentence to sentence, as equivalent or opposite; but there is a correspondence and equality between different propositions, in respect of the shape and turn of the whole sentence, and of the constructive parts—such as noun answering to noun, verb to verb, member to member, negative to negative, interrogative to interrogative. —*Bishop Lowth, Translation of Isaiah, Preface.*

Synthétical. *adj.* Synthetic.

The fact is this; the category of causality includes the notion of a subject with two opposed states, an opposition of which time is the only solvent, so that time is presumed as the condition of its conceivability. By time, then, the communion of those states is rendered cogitable, and the resulting principle is therefore *synthetical.—Ingleby, An Introduction to Metaphysic*, b. ii. div. ii. § 135.

In all judgements wherein the relationship of a subject to a predicate is thought (if I only consider the affirmative, as the application to the negative is afterwards easy), this relationship is possible in two ways. Either the predicate B belongs to the subject B, as something which is contained in the conception A (in a covert manner), or B lies completely out of the conception A, although it stands in connexion with it. In the first case, I name the judgment analytical; in the other *synthetical*. Analytical judgments (the affirmative) are consequently those in which is conceived the connexion of the predicate with the subject, through identity; but those in which this connexion is conceived, without identity, should be named *synthetical* judgments. We might name the first also explicative, the other extending judgments, since the former add, by means of the predicate, nothing to the conception of the subject; but only through analysis divide this into its constituent conceptions, which were thought already in the same (although confusedly); whilst, on the contrary, the latter add a predicate to the conception of the subject which was never at all thought in it, and which through no analysis of the same could have been deduced. For example: 'All bodies are extended in an analytical judgment.' For I need not go out beyond the conception which I unite with body in order to find extension connected with it; but I only have to analyse the conception, that is, I only have to be acquainted with the diversity which I at all times think in it (the conception), therein to find this predicate. It is, therefore, an analytical judgment. On the contrary, when I say, 'All bodies are heavy;' this predicate is something quite other than that which I think in the mere conception of a body in general. The addition of such a predicate consequently gives a *synthetical*

judgment. Judgments of experience, as such, are all *synthetical*. For it were absurd to ground an analytical judgment upon experience; because I need not at all go out of my conception to form the judgment, and, consequently, I have no testimony of experience necessary for this purpose.—*Kant's Critick of Pure Reason*, translated by *F. Haywood*, introduction, p. iv.

Synthétically. *adv.* In a synthetical manner; by synthesis.

The plan proceeds *synthetically* from parts to the whole.—*Walker*.

Sýphilis. *s.* [?] Venereal disease.

Next to influenza, great destruction was caused by *syphilis*, constantly imported by 15,000 or 20,000 seamen, chiefly whalers, who landed in Honolulu and Lahaina. . . . Small-pox, also, caused great devastations in the interior, as well as the measles and *syphilis*.—*Collingwood, Translation of Waitz, Anthopology*, pt. i. s. ii.

Syphilític. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the venereal disease.

Syphilizátion. *s.* In *Medicine*. Inoculation of syphilitic matter: (a new name for a new doctrine).

Sýphon. *s.* See Siphon.

Sýriacism. *s.* Syriac phrase, or expression.

The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Hebraisms and *Syriacisms*.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*. (Ord MS.)

Syrínga. *s.* In *Botany*. Generic name for the class to which the lilac (Syringa vulgaris) belongs; applied, as a popular name, to the Philadelphus coronarius.

Shrubs there are
Of bolder growth, that, at the call of Spring,
Burst forth in blossomed fragrance; lilacs robed
In snow-white innocence, or purple pride;
The sweet *syringa*, yielding but in scent
To the rich orange.
Mason, The English Garden, iii. 144.

Sýringe. *s.* [Gr. σύριγξ = reed, pipe.] Instrument through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice.—*Ray*.

Sýringe. *v. a.* Spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxycrate.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Syrt. *s.* Syrtis. *Rare.*

The shattered mast,
The *syrt*, the whirlpool and the rock. *Young*.

Sýrtis. *s.* [Gr. σύρτις; Lat. *syrtis*; a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name, denoting certain quicksands on the north coast of Africa.] Quicksand.

A boggy *syrtis*—neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 939.

Sýrup. *s.* [Fr. *sirop*; Lat. *syrupus*; Italian, *siroppo*; Spanish, *jarabe*; from the Arabic root of *sherb-et* and *shrub*.] Juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in *sirup* laid of sweetest breath,
Relent? *Sir P. Sidney*.

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owed'st yesterday.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

And first, behold this cordial julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *syrops* mixt.
Milton, Comus, 672.

Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot up on the sides of the vessels.—*Arbuthnot*.

Syrup is a solution of sugar in water. Cane-juice, concentrated to a density of 1·300, forms a *syrup* which does not ferment in the transport home from the West Indies, and may be boiled and refined at one step into superior sugar-loaves, with eminent advantage to the planter, the refiner, and the revenue.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

The criterion by which the negro boilers judge of the concentration of the *syrup* in the teache, is difficult to describe, and depends almost entirely on the sagacity and experience of the individual. Some of them judge by the appearance of the incipient grain on the back of the cooling ladle; but most decide by 'the touch,' that is, the feel and appearance of a drop of the *syrup* pressed and then drawn into a thread between the thumb and fore-finger. The thread eventually breaks at a certain limit of extension, shrinking from the thumb to the suspended finger, in lengths somewhat proportional to the inspissation of the *syrup*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sýruped. *adj.* Sweet, like syrup; bedewed with sweets.

Yet, when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that theirs is gall. *Drayton*.

Sýrupy. *adj.* Resembling syrup.

Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sýstasis. *s.* [Gr. σύστασις.] Consistence of anything; constitution.

It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *systasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government.—*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

Sýstem. *s.* [Fr. *système*; Gr. σύστημα.]

1. Complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. Scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
3. Scheme which unites many things in order.

He presently bought a *system* of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before.—*Baker*.

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass.—*Watts*.

Sýstem-máker. *s.* One who forms systems.

We *system-makers* can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain.
Prior, Alma, iii. 330.

Sýstem-mónger. *s.* One fond of framing systems.

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down, that flattery is pleasing.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Systemátic. *adj.* Systematical.

The phenomenal portions of each science imply classification, for no description of a large and varied mass of phenomena can be useful or intelligible without classification. A representation of phenomena, in order to answer the purposes of science, must be *systematic*. Accordingly, in giving the History of Descriptive or Phenomenal Geology, I have called it *Systematic* Geology, just as Classificatory Botany is termed *Systematic* Botany. . . . In the history, I have pointed out Werner, William Smith, and Cuvier, as the three great authors of the *Systematic* Geology of Europe.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 266: 1858.

It is a remarkable evidence of this formative power of the German language, that it should have been able to produce an imitation of the *systematic* chemical nomenclature of the French school, so complete, that it is used in Germany as familiarly as the original system is in France and England.—*Id., Novum Organon Renovatum*, p. 322: 1858.

Systemátical. *adj.* Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phænomena that occur in it.—*Bentley*.

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems.—*Watts*.

Systemátically. *adv.* In a systematic manner; in form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essay, in comparison of that of writing *systematically*.—*Boyle*.

Aristotle brings morality into system, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled *systematically* before.—*Baker*.

He was accused of using his power *systematically* for the purpose of favouring the enemies and silencing the friends of the Sovereigns whose bread he ate.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Systematist. *s.* One who reduces things to any kind of system.

Systematists in botany . . . arrange plants into certain orders, classes, or genera.—*Chambers*.

Systematizátion. *s.* Act of systematizing.

If viewed, analytically, all methods are simply complex intellectual processes. . . . If further, in the several instances above given, methods arose by the *systematization* and deliberate carrying out of mental operations which were before irregularly and unwittingly pursued, may we not fairly infer that all methods arise after this manner?—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 107.

Systematize. *v. a.* Reduce to a system.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry*.

Systematized. *part. adj.* Reduced to a system.

Systematized regicide.—*Burke, Letter on a Regicide Peace*.

Systematizer. *s.* Systematist.

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry*.

Systémic. *adj.* In *Medicine*. See extract.

Systemic is a word applied to designate the circulation of the general system, beginning at the left ventricle and aorta, and ending at the venæ cavæ and right auricle, as contradistinguished from the circulation through the lungs, which is called pulmonic. They have also been termed the greater and lesser circulations. The parts concerned in these circulations have also received the same names: thus, the left ventricle is called the *systemic* one.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Systole. *s.* [Gr. συστολή; συστέλλω = I place, or put together; i.e. I contract.] In *Anatomy*. Contraction.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size.—*Ray*.

Morren has minutely described the circulating system of the earth-worm; in a species of which (Lumbricus variegatus) Bonnet saw the red blood propelled forward by the *systole* and diastole of the dorsal vessel towards the head, and noticed its accelerated course near that part.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xi.

The following are among the prominent facts which suggested, and taught, and established this doctrine of regurgitating murmurs. . . . In numerous well-watched cases, where a single murmur, constantly and uniformly coincident with the *systole* of the heart, had been heard during life, the valve at the entrance of the aorta, and this valve only, was found diseased after death. Here the murmur marked the time of the blood passing onward from the ventricle into the aorta, through an orifice only half open, which should be open altogether. This was no murmur of regurgitation. Again, in numerous cases, where a single murmur had been heard during life, but constantly and uniformly coincident with the diastole and not with the *systole* of the heart, still this same valve at the entrance of the aorta, and this valve only, was found diseased after death.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*.

Systólic. *adj.* In *Anatomy*. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the systole.

It has been said, that the aortic orifice of the heart may be the seat of two murmurs, in consequence of disease of its valve; one *systolic*, from the blood in its direct course, the other diastolic, from the blood during regurgitation.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*.

Sýstyle. *s.* [Gr. στύλος = column, pillar.] In *Architecture*. Close intercolumniation.

Systyle, one of the five species of intercolumniation defined by Vitruvius. In this the columns are set at a distance equal to twice the diameter of the shaft measured at its lower part, just above the apophyge, or (which is the same thing according to the Vitruvian proportions), the distance between the plinths is exactly equal to the diameter of the plinths.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Sýzygy. *s.* [Gr. συζυγία; from root of ζεύγνυμι = I join; ζυγός = yoke.] In *Astronomy*. Conjunction: (the two words being approximate translations of one another; Lat. *con*, *cum* = with + *jungo* = I join).

With regard to these changes, it is necessary to distinguish three cases, in which the perturbations of planet by planet are very distinct in character. 1st. When the disturbing planet is exterior. In this case there are four neutral points of either force. Those of the tangential force occur at the *syzygies*, and at the points of the disturbed orbit, which we call points of equidistance, equidistant from the sun and the disturbing planet, at which points, as we have shown, the total disturbing force is always directed inwards towards the sun.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, § 715.

T.

TABARD. *s.* [L. Lat. *tabardium*.] Short gown; herald's coat: (sometimes written, incorrectly, *taberd*).

The *tabard* [was] a jaquet or sleevelesse coat, worne in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now onely by heraults.—*Speght, Glossary to Chaucer*: 1597.

Their apparel is said to shine beyond the power of description, and their *tabards* to be studded with diamonds and rubies.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 354.

Tábarder. *s.* One who wears a tabard, or short gown: (the name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford).

Tabasheér. *s.* [? Persian, *tabarzah* = rock salt, which, in appearance, *tabasheer* resembles.] Silicious or flinty excretion from the inner surface of the stem of the bamboo, remarkable for its optical properties.

In the joints of some grasses a perfect silicious deposit is found, particularly in a kind of jungle grass mentioned in a letter from Dr. Moore to Dr. Kennedy of Edinburgh. . . . The silicious matter of the bamboo is often secreted at the joints, where it forms a singular substance called *tabasheer*. . . . It was found by Turner that the *tabasheer* of India consisted of silica containing a minute quantity of lime and vegetable matter.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

Tábby. *s.* [Italian, *tabi, tabino*; Fr. *tabis*.] Waved or watered textile fabric.

Brocadoes, and laces, and *tabbies*, and gauzes.
Swift.

Tábby. *adj.* Waved, or watered as silk; hence brindled: (applied especially to *cats*).

And on her *tabby* rival's face,
She deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior.*

A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney corner.—*Addison.*

Used *substantivally*; in extract, figurative for old maid.

Gone!—'pon honour, I am not sorry for the coming in of these old *tabbies*, and am much obliged to her ladyship for leaving us to such an agreeable tête-à-tête.—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, ii. 3.

Upon the rest 'tis not worth while to dwell,
Such tales being for the tea-hours of some *tabby*.
Byron, Don Juan, c. xvi.

Tábby. *v. a.* Pass a stuff under a calender to make the representation of waves thereon, as on a tabby. It is usual to *tabby* mohairs, ribbons, &c.

Tabefáction. *s.* See extract. *Rare.*

Tabefaction, a rotting, corrupting, consuming, or wasting away.—*Philips, New World of Words.*

Tábefy. *v. n.* [Lat. *tabefacio*.] Waste; extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Tábernacle. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tabernaculum, taberna*.]

1. Temporary habitation; casual dwelling.

They suddenly rear'd
Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept
Fann'd with cool winds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 653.

2. Sacred place; place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people.—*Addison.*

Tábernacle. *v. n.* Enshrine; house.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 467: 1718.

Tabernácular. *adj.* Latticed.

The sides of every street were covered with cloisters, crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 93.

Tábes. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine.* Wasting: (sometimes used laxly, and generally for any disease accompanied by loss of flesh, especially consumption, more conveniently and specifically limited to atrophy, or marasmus).

Tabes, in medicine, [is] a general name for consumptions of all kinds.—*Chambers, Cyclopædia.*

Tábid. *adj.* [Fr. *tabide*; Lat. *tabidus*, from *tabes* = wasting, wasting ailment.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

Those slender hairs are not in vain placed there, but as nets to catch the dust and moats, which with our breath we should else draw in, and *tabid* all our lungs, the engines of life.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 85. (Ord MS.)

The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Tábidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tabid. *Rare.*

Profuse sweatings in the night, a *tabidness* of the flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding.—*Leigh, Natural History of Lancashire*, p. 62: 1700.

Tábinet. *s.* Waved, or watered, stuff or silk.

That is the widow; that stout woman in . . . crimson *tabinet*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiii.

Táblature. *s.*

1. Way of expressing musical sounds by letters or cyphers; piece of music for the lute.

No such plain-songs are set out in the books of divine *tablature*.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, I. i. b.: 1606.

What means this stately *tablature*,
The balance of thy strains?
Which seems instead of sifting pure,
To extend and rack thy veins:
Thy odes first their own harmony did break,
For singing troth is but in tune to speak.
Lovelace, Lucasta Postuma, p. 70.

2. In *Painting.* See extract.

By the word *tablature* we denote (according to the original word *tabula*) a work not only different from a mere portraiture, but from all those wilder sorts of painting, which are in a manner absolute and independent: such as painting in fresco upon the walls, the ceilings, the stair-cases, the cupolas, and other remarkable places either of churches or palaces. It is not merely the dimension of a cloth or board, which denominates a piece or *tablature*.—'Tis then, that in painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Táble. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tabula*.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble.—*Sandys.*

2. Horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do.—*Kettlewell.*

The nymph the *table* spread,
Ambrosial cates, and nectar, rosy red.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 117.

Used *adjectivally.*

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet it is a good *table* fruit.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. Fare or entertainment itself: (as, 'He keeps a good *table*').

When a man keeps a constant *table*, he may be allowed sometimes to serve up a cold dish of meat. *Tatler*, no. 258.

5. Tablet; surface on which anything is written or engraved; table-book.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's *table*.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 1.

All these true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we shall written find.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

I prepared to pay in verses rude
A most detested act of gratitude:
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 127.

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as proper evidence: even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power.—*Ibid.*

6. Picture or anything that exhibits a view of anything upon a flat surface.

I never loved myself,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

His Jalysus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*.—*Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck.—*Addison.*

7. Index; collection of heads; catalogue; syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant.—*Evelyn, Calendar.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents.—*Watts.*

8. Synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*
Of long descents, to boast false honours from.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iii. 1.

9. In *Palmistry.* Lines of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable. *B. Jonson.*

10. *Plural.* Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares or points; backgammon.

Monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it is; and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Turn the tables. Change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: (a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables).

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if the *tables* were *turned*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt.—*Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*; or, as in *táble-beér*, which is

two words rather than a true *compound* and *combination*.

But how came you to reckon so punctually? Did Ananias tell us upon the *table-dormant* what year of the persecution of the saints? I wonder you did not rather count it by the sheckells; that's the more sanctified coin.—*Cleaveland*: 1651. (Nares by H. and W.)

This is explained by the editors, 'an immovable table.' It has, probably, a more special and technical meaning than this.

Táble. *v. n.* Take meals. *Rare.*

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen.—*South, Sermons.*

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding.—*Felton.*

Táble. *v. a.*

1. Make into a catalogue; set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

2. Represent as in painting.

I entreat you much to meditate sometimes upon the effect of superstition in this last powder-treason, fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation as another hell above the ground.—*Bacon, Supplement to the Cabala*, p. 68.

3. Supply with a table or food.

When he himself *tabled* the Jews from heaven, that omer, which was every man's daily portion of manna, is computed to have been more than might have well sufficed the heartiest feeder thrice as many meals.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Táblebook. *s.* Book on which anything is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book?*
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then pourtrays upon it what she pleaseth.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the schools.
Swift, Miscellanies.

On these tablets, or *table-books*, Mr. Astle observes that the Greeks and Romans continued the use of waxed *table-books* long after the use of the papyrus, leaves, and skins became common; because they were convenient for correcting extemporaneous compositions; from these *table-books* they transcribed their performances correctly into parchment books, if for their own private use; but if for sale, or for the library, the 'librarii,' or scribes, performed the office. The writing on *table-books* is particularly recommended by Quintilian. ... Some of these *table-books* are conjectured to have been large, and perhaps heavy, for in Plautus, a schoolboy is represented breaking his master's head with his *table-book.*—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Origin of the Materials of Writing.*

Táblecloth. *s.* Linen spread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *table-cloth.*—*Camden, Remains.*

The *table-cloth* was a very old one, darned in a score of places. There was mustard in a tea-cup; a silver fork for Goldmore — all ours were iron. — *Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxv.

Tábleland. *s.* Tract of country at once elevated and level; plateau.

Of *table-lands* some are nearly level for great distances, but others undulate, and occasionally they form the basis of lofty mountain chains. In Europe the *table-land* is peninsular. In Asia it chiefly extends north of the mountain chain. In Africa there are tracts of high land of the nature of plateaux ranging round the coast from Abyssinia to the Cape, and again from the Cape to near the equator. In America the chief *table-lands* are amongst the mountains. Australia has very little *table-land.*—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tábleman. *s.* Man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Tábler. *s.* One who boards.

But he is now to come
To be the musick-master; *tabler*, too,
He is, or would be. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

Tábletalk, or **Táble-tálk.** *s.* Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.—
No, let it serve for *tabletalk.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulged with scorn,
And he a jest into his grave is borne.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 218.

His industry and memory are more remarkable than his judgment or good taste; and we are sorry to find that the *table-talk* is too often turned towards eating and drinking.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Táblet. *s.*

1. Small level surface.
2. Medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits.—*Bacon.*

3. Surface written on or painted.'

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood. —*Dryden.*

Tábling. *s.* Board.

My daughter hath there already now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tabling*: after this ten poundes will follow another, for her apparel.—*Terence in English*: 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tábling-house. *s.* ? Gaming-house: (by Nares considered to mean lodging-house.)

They allege that there is none but common gamehouses and *tabling-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their own private houses.—*Northbrooke, Against Dicing.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Taboó. *v. a.* Word taken from the languages of the South Sea islands, where it means 'sacred, forbidden as sacred, not to be touched or used;' the *tabooed* objects being numerous—stones, trees, and even certain words. 'A subject *tabooed*,' is one that is thus treated, i.e. as sacred ground not to be ventured on.

Tábour. *s.* [see *tambourine.*] Small drum; drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

The *tabour* and the pipe some take delight to sound. *Drayton.*

Morrice-dancers danced, a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Tábour. *v. n.* Drum; strike, beat, as on a drum.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts.—*Nahum*, ii. 7.

Tábourer. *s.* One who beats the tabour.

Would I could see this *tabourer.*
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

Tábouret. *s.* Tambourine.

They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy.—*Spectator.*

Tábourine. *s.* [Fr.] Separated by Nares from the tambourine, and considered to be 'a common side drum.'

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heaven and earth may strike their sounds together,
Applauding our approach.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Tabrére. *s.* Tabourer. *Obsolete.*

I saw a shole of shepherds outgo;
Before them yode a lusty *tabrére*,
That to the meynie a hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they dauncen.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Tábret. *s.* Tabour.

Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly, and steal away from me; and didst not tell me, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with songs, with *tabret* and with harp?—*Genesis*, xxxi. 27.

Tábular. *adj.* [Lat. *tabularis.*]

1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.
2. Formed in laminæ.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the crusted ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except those that are *tabular* and plated.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Tabular spar [is] a silicate of lime, which sometimes occurs in distinct tabular prisms, but mostly in broad prismatic or laminar masses of a white tint inclining to yellow, green, red, or brown.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Set in squares.

Tábulate. *v. a.*

1. Reduce to tables or synopses.

His [Mattaire's] book of the dialects is a sad heap of confusion: the only way to write on them is to *tabulate* them with notes, added at the bottom of the page, and references.—*Dr. Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life.*

It was remarked by Niebuhr, in his History of Rome, that, 'according to the chronology of Fabius, the history from the founding to the taking of the city divides itself into two portions, 240 years under the kings, and 120 after them, or to express it differently, into three periods, each containing ten times twelve years, twelve being the number of the birds in the augury of Romulus. This scheme was the bed of Procrustes, to which whatever was known or believed about the early time was fitted.' The first part of the task was to *tabulate* the kings; and as these were seven in number, this was done by making the middle of the reign of the fourth king coincide with the middle of the whole period of twenty-four years assigned to all seven. To this king a reign of twenty-three years was given, because twenty-three, together with seventy-seven assigned (as being what was called the heroic secle) to Romulus and Numa, makes exactly 100, and because 132, the year *in* which his reign was thus made to close, was the number of the astronomical years in a secle. This chronology Niebuhr pronounces to be throughout 'a forgery and a fiction.' A fabrication of a similar kind, though far less complicated and ingenious, is found in the chronology of the Æscings, or founders of the kingdom of Kent, in which the events take place in an eight times repeated cycle of eight years, the ὀκταετηρίς of the Greeks.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Shape with a flat surface.

Tábulated. *adj.* Having a flat surface.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.—*Grew, Museum.*

Tabulátion. *s.* Constructive chronology. See extract.

Tabulation of chronology; the arrangement of historical or professedly historical events according to their real or supposed dates is sometimes spoken of under this name. ... In no case can a *tabulation* be of the slightest worth so long as it rests on mere conjecture or ingenious hypothesis apart from all contemporary evidence.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tácamahác, and **Tácamaháca.** *s.* In *Botany.* Secretion from the leaf-buds of the poplar and other trees: secretions of similar character. The name is sometimes given to the tree; e.g. the Tacamahac, or Tacamahac-tree.

Poplar buds, especially those of the Populus nigra, balsamifera, and candicans, are besmeared in winter with a resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, which, under the name of *tacamahac*, is said to be diuretic and antiscorbutic; they are also formed into an ointment for tumours, wounds, and burns, and are the basis of a balsam and tincture used for colic, &c.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

The seeds of Calophyllum Inophyllum yield an oil, and a resin exudes from the roots, which is supposed by some authors to be the same as the *Tacamahaca* of the Isle of Bourbon. The true East India *Tacamahaca* is produced by C. Calaba; and Maynas resin is referred to the same species.—*Ibid.*

Tacamahac [is] a balsamic bitter resin, different varieties of which are attributed to Icica *Tacamahaca*, to Elaphrium tomentosum, and to Calophyllum Inophyllum. East Indian *Tacahamac* is the resin of Calophyllum Calaba. The name *Tacahamac* is also given in America to the resin obtained from the buds of the *Tacahamac* poplar, Populus balsamifera.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tache. *s.* [N.Fr. = spot, stain, blemish.] Vice. *Rare.*

First Jupiter that did
Usurp his father's throne,
Of whom e'en his adorers write
Evil *taches* many a one. *Warner, Albion's England*, b. xiii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tache. *s.* [*tack.*] Anything taken hold of; catch; loop; button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches.*—*Exodus*, xxvi. 6.

They made several curtains with loops and *taches*, and so coupled them to one another that they became one tabernacle.—*Bishop Reynolds, Sermons*, p. 11: 1668.

Tachómeter. *s.* [Gr. τάχος = speed + μέτρον = measure.] See extract.

Tachometer ... [is] a contrivance for the purpose of measuring the velocity of a moving body. When a vessel containing a fluid is whirled rapidly round a vertical axis, the centrifugal force produced by the whirling motion causes the fluid to recede from the axis, and to rise on the sides of the vessel, so that the surface of the fluid assumes a concave parabolic form; and the distance to which the centre of the surface falls below its original level is proportionate to the velocity of rotation, and is subject to corre-

sponding variations. Any method, therefore, of measuring or rendering visible the depression of the central surface, will indicate variations in the velocity of rotation, and an instrument constructed on this principle is sometimes employed to measure the velocity of machines. . . . Woltmann's *tachometer* . . . consists substantially of a small windmill set in the stream.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Táchy. *adj.* Vicious; corrupt. *Rare.*

With no less furie in a throng,
Away these *tachy* humans flung.
Wit and Drollery. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tachýgraphy. *s.* [Gr. ταχὺς = quick + γράφω = I write.] Art or practice of quick writing; brachygraphy; shorthand; stenography: (these last two terms being the *commoner*, indeed, the only current ones).

There have been various kinds of *tachygraphy* invented.—*Chambers, Cyclopædia.*

Tácit. *adj.* [Lat. *tacitus.*] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men, against the common enemy of human society, pirates.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Captiousness not only produces misbecoming expressions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of some incivility.—*Locke.*

Tácitly. *adv.* In a tacit manner; silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weaknesses, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations.—*Addison.*

Constantinople had *tacitly* renounced the western provinces of Rome by her inability to maintain them.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. i. notes.

Táciturn. *adj.* [Fr. *taciturne*; Lat. *taciturnus.*] Silent; uttering little.

Grieve was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably *taciturn.*—*Smollett.*

Tacitúrnity. *s.* Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

Some women have some *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries some grains of chastity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*, by fits.—*Arbuthnot.*

Tack. *s.* Tache. *Rare.*

You do not the thing that you would; that is perhaps perfectly, purely, without some *tack* or mixture.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 512.

Tack. *s.* [*tact.*] Touch; feeling; flavour; taste. *Rare.*

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xix. 1030. (Ord MS.)

Tack. *s.* [German, *zacke* = jag.]

1. Small nail, as *tin-tack.*
2. In *Navigation.* Rope or chain by which the weather clew of a course is hauled forward and down to the chestree.

The *tack* of a fore and aft sail is the rope which keeps down its lower forward clue; and of a studding sail, down its lower outer clue; the *tack* of a lower studding sail is called the out-haul.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

3. Act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,
And, like maim'd fowl, swim lagging on the main.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxxv.

Tack. *v. n.* Turn, as a ship.

This versoriam they construe to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lviii.

H.M.S. 'Patagonian' was built as a three-decker, at a cost of 120,000*l.*—when it was discovered that she could not sail. She was then cut down into a frigate at a cost of 50,000*l.* when it was found out that she would not *tack.*—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. ii. ch. i.

Again the 'Viper' *tacked.* She worked her sails as beautifully as a girl manœuvring a parasol. And now she lay on the larboard tack nearly up for the 'Patagonian's' stern.—*Ibid.* ch. vii.

2. Turn or manœuvre generally.

Bacon, with the servility of the courtier, when he found the wind in his teeth, *tacked* round, and promised Buckingham to promote the match he so much abhorred.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Of Coke's Style, and his Conduct.*

Tack. *v. a.* [Italian, *attaccare*; Fr. *attacher.*]

1. Fasten to anything.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere! *G. Herbert.*

Frame so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

I sought not this employment—it has been thrust upon me; and I will not cumber myself with more form in the discharge of it than needs must be *tacked* to such an occupation.—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xx.

2. Join; unite; stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of variety.—*Dryden.*

3. Add a supplement to a bill in its progress through parliament.

A third gave utterance to a sentiment which it is difficult to understand how any assembly of civilised and Christian men, even in a moment of strong excitement, should have heard without horror. 'They object to *tacking*; do they? Let them take care that they do not provoke us to *tack* in earnest. How would they like to have bills of supply with bills of attainder *tacked* to them?'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Tack. *s.*

1. Addition; supplement: (specially in bills passing through parliament).

Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's time.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Only three days later, a strong party in the Commons, burning with resentment, proposed to tack the bill which the Peers had just rejected to the Land Tax Bill. This motion would probably have been carried, had not Foley gone somewhat beyond the duties of his place, and, under pretence of speaking to order, shown that such a *tack* would be without a precedent in parliamentary history.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

2. Lease; bargain: (in use chiefly in Scotland, whence Tacksman).

Bear tack; *hold tack.* Last; hold out: (*tack* is still retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or persevering cohesion).

Martilmas beefe doth *bear* good *tacke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

If this twig be made of wood
That will *hold tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 276.

Tácker. *s.* One who makes an addition or supplement.

The noise has been so long against the *tackers*, that most of them thought their safest way was to deny it in their several countries.—*Account of the Tack to a Bill in Parliament*, p. 1: 1705.

Tácke. *s.* [Dutch, *takel*; Welsh, *taclu.*]

1. Arrow; weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows so fierce, and press'd so home,
That he retired. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 3, 823.

'Tush, man,' said Varney, 'never look at me with so sad a brow—you trap me not—nor am I in your power, as your weak brain may imagine, because I name to you freely the engines, the springs, the screws, the *tackle*, and braces, by which great men rise in stirring times.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. v.

2. Ropes of a ship; in a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing.

After at sea a small ship did appear,
Made all of heben and white ivory,
The sails of gold, of silk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be.
Spenser.

At the helm
A seeming mermaid steers; the silken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely frame the office.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

A stately ship
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 716.

As for *tackle*, the Bœotians invented the oar, Dædalus, and his son Icarus, the masts and sails.—*Heylin.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escaped him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Táckle. *v. a.* Supply with tackle.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to disembogue, *tackled* and mann'd,
Ev'n to my wishes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

The moralist tells us that a quadrate solid wise man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own virtue.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 6, 58.

Táckled. *part. adj.* Made of ropes tacked together.

My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Táckling. *s.*

1. Furniture of the mast.

Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in store.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread,
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed.
Garth.

2. Instruments of action.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Tácksman. *s.* Tenant; lessee.

No chief . . . was willing to set the example of submission. Glengarry blustered, and pretended to fortify his house. 'I will not,' said Lochiel, 'break the ice. That is a point of honour with me. But my *tacksmen* and people may use their freedom.' His *tacksmen* and people understood him, and repaired by hundreds to the Sheriff to take the oaths. The Macdonalds of Sleat, Clanronald, Keppoch, and even Glengarry, imitated the Camerons; and the chiefs, after trying to outstay each other as long as they durst, imitated their vassals.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Tact. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tactus.*] Touch; sense of feeling: (an old word, long disused; but of late revived in the secondary sense of delicacy of touch, as applied, figuratively, to the feelings, sentiments, or opinions of the persons dealt with).

Lady Marney had great knowledge of society, and some acquaintance with human nature, which she fancied she had fathomed to its centre; she piqued herself upon her *tact*, and indeed she was very quick, but she was so energetic that her art did not always conceal itself.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. v.

The Countess [afterwards Duchess of Marlborough] boasted that she had selected the name of Freeman because it was peculiarly suited to the frankness and boldness of her character; and, to do her justice, it was not by the ordinary arts of courtiers that she had established and long maintained her despotic empire over the feeblest of minds. She had little of that *tact* which is the characteristic talent of her sex: she was far too violent to flatter or to dissemble; but, by a rare chance, she had fallen in with a nature on which dictation and contradiction acted as philtres.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Then we have descriptions of things which should not be described; a genuine want of *tact*, nay, often a hollowness, and want of sense.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Tactician. *s.* One skilled in tactics: (added by Todd and noted, without an example, as 'a modern word').

It is not improbable that the circumstance which prevented William from attaining any eminent dexterity in strategy may have been favourable to the general vigour of his intellect. If his battles were not those of a great *tactician*, they entitled him to be called a great man. No disaster could for one moment deprive him of his firmness or of the entire possession of all his faculties.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

In war he showed some great moral and intellectual qualities: but, as a *tactician*, he did not rank high; and of his many campaigns only two were decidedly successful.—*Ibid.* ch. xvii.

Táctics. *s.* [see Chromatics.—Gr. τακτικὸς = appertaining to arrangement, order.] Art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle.—*Dryden.*

Táctile. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *tactilis.*] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.
Beaumont, Psyche.

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature.—*Sir M. Hale.*

If we imagine a human being without sight, hearing, taste, smell, or the sense of temperature, and having no channels through which to receive impressions of the outer world, save the *tactile* and muscular senses; then the only attributes of body cognizable by him, will be the statico-dynamical and the statical.... All *tactile* resistances are unconditionally known as coexistent with some extension. —*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 53.

Táction. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tactio, -onis.*] Act of touching.

They neither can speak, or attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction.*—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Táctual. *adj.* Tactile.

Whether visual or *tactual*, every perception of the space-attributes of body is decomposable into perceptions of relative position. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 62.

This accepted doctrine I hold to be a natural illusion: to trace it backwards, I hold that our external world, as the extended and resisting object, is given us by intuition and sensation; and that in such intuitional representations what we know as visual sensations play the foremost part; that it is mainly through these, and to seeing men almost wholly through sight, that the *tactual* and muscular sensations, and in general the locomotive energy, become significant of a world of three dimensions.—*Ingleby, Introduction to Metaphysic.*

Tádpole. *s.* [*pole* = head; the origin of the first syllable *tad-* uncertain.] Young frog.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Poor Tom that eats the toad and the *tadpole.*—*Id., King Lear*, iii. 4.

The result is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with.—*Ray.*

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernible, and at last become what the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Táffeta. *s.* [Fr. *taffetas*; Spanish, *tafetan.*] All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!—
Beauties no richer than rich *taffata.*
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent. —*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three piled hyperboles.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Táffrail. *s.* Upper part of the stern of a ship.

A ball of blue flame pitched upon the knight heads, and then came bounding and dancing aft to the *taffrail.*—*Marryatt, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. v.

The brig came close by the stern of the 'Patagonian.' All her sails shook and trembled as the huge hull took the wind out of them. Singleton lent over the *taffrail.* The stranger was standing on a carronade-slide.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, ch. vii.

Tag. *s.*

1. Point of metal put to the end of a string.

A poor man finding the *tag* of a point, and putting it into his pocket, one asked him, What he would do with it? He answered, What I find all the year, be it never so little, I lay it up at home till the year's end, and then, with all together, I every new year's day add a dish to my cupboard.—*Ward, Theological Treatises*, p. 36: 1673.

It was the fashion, in those days, to wear much ribbon; which some adorned with *tags* of metal at the end.—*Richardson, Life of Milton*, p. cxx.

2. Anything paltry and mean.

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Tag, rag, and bobtail. Rabble.

He invited *tag, rag, and bob-tail*, to the wedding. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The *tag-rag* people did not clap him and hiss him. —*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

As *two words.*

If *tag* and *rag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Tag. *v. a.*

1. Fit anything with an end, or point of metal: (as, to *tag* a lace).

There was hardly a thread of the original coat to be seen, but an infinite quantity of lace and ribands, and fringe, and embroidery, and points; I mean only those *tagged* with silver; for the rest fell off.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 6.

2. Fit one thing with another, appended. *Contemptuous.*

His courteous host
Well knowing nothing's by good breeding lost,
Tags every sentence with some fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 283.

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhime, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 186.

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common slanders of the times.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

4. Join: (this is properly to *tack*).

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the Whig writers perpetually *tag* together. —*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Tag-lock. *s.* Elflock.

His food the bread of sorrow, his clothes the skinnes of his out-worn cattell, and *tag-locks* of his travell.—*Lenton's Leasure.*

Tágtail. *s.* Worm which has the tail of another colour.

There are other worms; as the marsh and *tagtail.* —*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Tail. *s.* [A.S. *tægel.*]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind.

Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld,
Who, being suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs, and cried.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Sometimes comes she with a tithe-pig's *tail*
Tickling a parson's nose as 'a lies asleep:
Then dreams he of another benefice.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,
And men and boats his active *tail* confounds.
Waller.

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer.—*Dr. H. More.*

Roused by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 117.

Used *adjectivally.*

The *tail fin* is half a foot high, but underneath level with the tail.—*Grew.*

2. Luminous train attached to the nucleus or body of a comet.

From the head [of the comet], and in a direction opposite to that in which the sun is situated from the comet, appear to diverge two streams of light, which grow broader and more diffused at a distance from the head, and which most commonly close in and unite at a little distance behind it, but sometimes continue distinct for a great part of their course; producing an effect like that of the trains left by some bright meteors, or like the diverging fire of a skyrocket (only without sparks or perceptible motion). This is the *tail.* This magnificent appendage attains occasionally an immense apparent length. Aristotle relates of the *tail* of the comet of 371 B.C., that it occupied a third of the hemisphere, or 60°; that of A.D. 1618 is stated to have been attended by a train of no less than 104° in length. The comet of 1680, the most celebrated of modern times, and on many accounts the most remarkable of all, with a head not exceeding in brightness a star of the second magnitude, covered with its *tail* an extent of more than 70° of the heavens, or, as some accounts state, 90°; that of the comet of 1769 extended 97°, and that of the greatest comet (1843) was estimated at about 65°, when longest.... The *tail* is, however, by no means an invariable appendage of comets—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, § 556.

3. Lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 13.

4. Anything hanging long; catkin.

Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

5. Hinder part of anything.

The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and winded by the *tail.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1600.

Turn tail. Fly; run away.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Tail. *v. n.* Pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla staved and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffs loosed their holds.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 133.

Taíled. *adj.* Furnished with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. —*Grew.*

Taílcastle. *s.* Poop of a ship. *Obsolete.*

Puppis ... la poupe. The hind deck, or *tail-castell.*—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Taíllage. *s.* [Fr. *tailler.*]

Taillage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax.—*Cowell.*

Taille. *s.* In *Law.* See extract.

Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten.—*Cowell.*

Taílless. *adj.* [the *l* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Wanting, destitute of, a tail.

The several sorts of dogs ... show us in a marked manner the hereditary transmission of small differences—each sort, when kept pure, reproducing itself not only in size, form, colour, and quality of hair, but also in disposition and speciality of intelligence. Rabbits, too, have their permanently-established races. And in the Isle of Man, we have a *tailless* kind of cat.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Taílor. *s.* One whose business is to make clothes.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,
To study fashions to adorn my body.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose: come, *tailor*, you may roast your goose.—*Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

The knight came to the *tailor's* to take measure of his gown.—*Camden.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. —*Howell.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather go out than be smothered. For as Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a *tailor*, Friendship ought not to be unripped but unstitched. —*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That sure a place deserved in his own hell. *King.*

Taílor-bird. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Indian bird of the genus Orthotomus (longicauda) so called from the structure of its nest, which is made with leaves joined by sutures.

Taíloring. *part. adj.* Working as a tailor.

These *tailoring* artists for our lays
Invent cramp'd rules; and, with strait stays,
Striving free nature's shape to hit,
Emaciate sense before they fit.
Green, The Spleen, 520: 1754.

Taílpiece. *s.* Opposite to headpiece.

I desire, in the next place, that this work of mine may come abroad without any foppish or pedantick ornaments of head and *tailpieces.*—*Armstrong, Miscellanies*, vol. i. p. 173: 1770.

Taint. *v. a.* [Fr. *teindre.*]

1. Imbue or impregnate with anything that causes, or has a tendency to corruption or putrefaction, or the evolution of a bad odour; hence, stain, sully.

We come not by the way of accusation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Sirens *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

They the truth
With superstitions and traditions *taint.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 511.

Those pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a distemper. *Ibid.* xi. 51.

In France, the offspring of a gentleman by a plebeian mother were reputed noble for the purposes of inheritance, and of exemption from tribute. But they could not be received into any order of chivalry, though capable of simple knighthood; nor were they considered as any better than a bastard class deeply *tainted* with the alloy of their maternal extraction.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

2. Infect; poison; disease.
Nothing *taints* sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*
With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

3. Corrupt.
A sweet-bread . . . you found it *tainted* or fly-blown.—*Swift.*

Taint. *v. n.* Be infected; be touched with something corrupting.
Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *taint* with fear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

Taint. *s.* [Fr. *teinte.*]

1. Tincture; stain.

2. ? Taintworm.
There is found in the summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.
Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.
My hellhounds shall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with *taint* hath shed
On what was pure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 630.
A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of servants than abroad. —*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
But is no rank, no station, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of sorrow free?
Prior, Solomon, iii. 249.

4. Spot; soil; blemish.
Now I
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

5. Complexion.
Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver *taint* like a lily:
Venus' pride might abate, might abash with a blush to behold her. *R. Greene, Hexametra Alexis in Laudem Rosamundæ.*

Taintfree. *adj.* Clear; guiltless.
Nor were most of his relations *taintfree* of those principles.—*Heath, Flagellum, or Life of Cromwell*, p. 186: 1679.

Taintless. *adj.* Free from infection; pure.
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
Could from her *taintless* body flow.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Tainture. *s.* [Lat. *tinctura*; Fr. *teinture.*] Taint; tinge; defilement.
See here the *tainture* of thy nest,
And look thyself be faultless.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.
Peace, if it may be,
Without the too much *tainture* of our honour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

Taintworm. *s.* Probably the same word as Taint, the species to which either or both apply being uncertain.
As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taintworm* to the weanling herds that graze.
Milton, Lycidas, 45.

Take. *v. a.* pret. *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [A.S. *tæcan.*]

1. Receive what is offered: (correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse*).
Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink.—*Jeremiah*, xxv. 17.
Be thou advised, thy black design forsake;
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus *take*.
Waller.
An honest man may *take* a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 797.
Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counsel.
A. Philips.

2. Seize what is not given.
In fetters one the barking porter tyed,
And *took* him trembling from his sovereign's side.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 535.

3. Receive.
No man shall *take* the nether or the upper millstone to pledge.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiv. 6.

4. Receive with good or ill will.
The king being in a rage, handled him worse than all the rest, and *took* it grievously that he was mocked.—2 *Maccabees*, vii. 39.
For, what we know must be,
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,
Take it to heart? *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.
I will frown as they pass by, and let them *take* it as they list.—*Id., Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.
La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the bassa *took* in so good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit.—*Bacon.*
A following . . . hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* even in monarchies, so it be without too much pomp or popularity.—*Id., Essays, Of Followers and Friends.*
The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it, since it was to make thee rich.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 2.
The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would *take* ill.—*Swift.*

5. Lay hold on; catch by surprise or artifice.
Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night *taketh* him?—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxvi. 26.
They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage against them in the house.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 227.

6. Snatch; seize.
I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation.—*Sir M. Hale.*

7. Make prisoner.
This man was *taken* of the Jews, and should have been killed.—*Acts*, xxii. 27.
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may *take* him, and disgrace him for it.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*.
Id., King Lear, v. 2.
They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and *took* three hundred Janizaries.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

8. Captivate with pleasure; delight; engage.
Lust not after her beauty in thine heart; neither let her *take* thee with her eyelids.—*Proverbs*, vi. 25.
More than history can pattern, though devised
And play'd to *take* spectators.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.
I long
To hear the story of your life, which must
Take the ear strangely. *Id., Tempest*, v. 1.
Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Their song was partial, but the harmony
Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment
The thronging audience.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 553.
If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and *take* the heart.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near.—*Locke.*
Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience.—*Archbishop Wake.*

9. Entrap; catch in a snare.
Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines.—*Song of Solomon*, ii. 15.

10. Understand in any particular sense or manner.
His father was called Philip of Macedon as I *take* it.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 7.
The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æther than the heavens.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
I *take* it, andiron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre.—*Bacon.*
You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war.—*Id., Advertisement touching a Holy War.*
Why, now you *take* me; these are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
These are the motions I would see. *B. Jonson.*
Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it.—*Locke.*
Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour.—*Archbishop Wake.*

11. Exact.
Take thou no usury of him, or increase.—*Leviticus*, xxv. 36.

12. Get; have; appropriate.
And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and *take* the goods to thyself.—*Genesis*, xiv. 21.

13. Use; employ.
This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment.—*Watts.*

14. Blast; infect.
The nights are wholesome: then no planet strikes,
No fairy *takes*, nor witch hath power to charm.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

15. Judge in favour of; adopt.
The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 570.

16. Admit anything bad from without.
I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 529.

17. Get; procure.
Striking stones they *took* fire out of them.—2 *Maccabees*, x. 3.

18. Turn to; practise.
If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief: if any be subject to vice, or *take* ill courses, they are reproved.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

19. Close in with; comply with.
Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.
She to her country's use resign'd your sword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word.
Id., Indian Emperor, iii. 1.
I *take* thee at thy word.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

20. Form; fix.
Resolutions, *taken* upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

21. Catch in the hand; seize.
He put forth the form of an hand, and *took* me by a lock of mine head.—*Ezekiel*, viii. 3.
I *took* not arms, till urged by self-defence.
Dryden.

22. Admit; suffer.
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand;
Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 39.

23. Perform any action.
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen shook it.—2 *Samuel*, vi. 6.
Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him, and we shall *take* our revenge on him.—*Jeremiah*, xx. 10.
Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. —2 *Corinthians*, ii. 13.
Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath.—*Bacon.*
His wind he never *took* whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
[He] shew'd his grisly wound: and last he drew
A piteous sigh, and *took* a long adieu.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 255.
The Sabine Clausus came,
And from afar at Dryops *took* his aim.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 479.
Her lovers' names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 31.
The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples.—*Addison, Spectator.*
I *took* a walk in Lincoln's-Inn Garden.—*Tatler.*
The Carthaginian *took* his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person.—*Id.*
I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies.—*Swift.*

24. Receive into the mind.
When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus.—*Acts*, iv. 13.
It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our question.—*Bacon.*
Doctor Moore, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a prosopolepsia.—*Addison, Spectator.*
A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly *takes* up the sense.—*Watts.*

25. Go into.
When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to *take* ship.—*Camden.*
Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water.—*Sir M. Hale.*

26. Go along; follow; pursue.
Observing still the motions of their flight,
What course they *took*, what happy signs they shew.
Dryden.
The joyful short-lived news soon spread around,
Took the same train.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 119.

27. Swallow; receive.
Consider the insatisfaction of several bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Turkeys *take* down stones . . . having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

28. Swallow as a medicine.
Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him he shall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing.—*South, Sermons.*
Upon this assurance he *took* physick.—*Locke.*

29. Choose one of more.
Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriours.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 109.
Either but one man, or all men are kings: *take* which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government.—*Locke.*

30. Copy.
Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right.
Dryden, Elegy to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 134.

31. Convey; carry; transport.
He sat him down in a street of the city; for there was no man that *took* them into his house to lodging.—*Judges*, xix. 15.
Carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

32. Fasten on; seize.
Wheresoever he *taketh* him he teareth him; and he foameth.—*Mark*, ix. 18.
There hath no temptation *taken* you, but such as is common to man.—1 *Corinthians*, x. 13.
When the frost and rain have *taken* them, they grow dangerous.—*Sir W. Temple.*
At first they warm, then scorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother fire forsake,
And a new colony of flames succeed.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxxiv.
No beast will eat sour grass till the frost hath *taken* it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges.—*Ibid.*

33. Not refuse; accept.
Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, which is guilty of death; but he shall be surely put to death.—*Numbers*, xxxv. 31.
Thou *tak'st* thy mother's word too far, said he,
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.
He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this.—*Locke.*
Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will *take* it of him?—*Id.*

34. Adopt.
I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God.—*Exodus*, vi. 7.

35. Change with respect to place.
He put his hand into his bosom; and when he *took* it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow.—*Exodus*, iv. 6.
When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the host.—*Luke*, x. 35.
If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately.—*Ray.*
Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes *taken* up alive.—*Addison, Spectator.*

36. Separate.
A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where still there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out.—*Locke.*
The living fabric now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discovers. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

37. Admit.
Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore years old.—1 *Timothy*, v. 9.
Though so much of Heav'n appears in my make,
The foulest impressions I easily *take*. *Swift.*

38. Pursue; go in.
He alone,
To find where Adam shelter'd, *took* his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 222.
It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cæneus.
To the port she *takes* her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea.
Ibid., Ceyx and Alcyone.
Where injured Nisus *takes* his airy course.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 553.
Give me leave to seize my destined prey,
And let eternal justice *take* the way.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 137.

39. Receive any temper or disposition of mind.
They shall not *take* shame.—*Micah*, ii. 6.
Thou hast scourged me, and hast *taken* pity on me.—*Tobit*, xi. 15.
They *take* delight in approaching to God.—*Isaiah*, lviii. 2.
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem; for he that gave thee that name will comfort thee.—*Baruch*, iv. 30.
Men die in desire of some things which they *take* to heart.—*Bacon.*
Few are so wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*
Children, kept out of ill company, *take* a pride to behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed.—*Locke.*

40. Endure; bear.
I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrelsome; and be as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will *take* it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Won't you then *take* a jest?—*Spectator.*
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

41. Draw; derive.
The firm belief of a future judgement is the most forcible motive to a good life; because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

42. Leap; jump over.
That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

43. Assume.
Fit you to the custom,
And *take* t'ye, as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.
I *take* liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known.—*Locke.*

44. Allow; admit.
Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of it.—*Locke.*
Chemists *take*, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove.—*Boyle.*
I *took* your weak excuses.—*Dryden.*

45. Receive with fondness.
I loved you still, and
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

46. Carry out for use.
[He] commanded them that they should *take* nothing for their journey, save a staff only.—*Mark*, vi. 8.

47. Suppose; receive in thought; entertain in opinion.
This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known, sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
He *took* himself to have described as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their first approach towards rebellion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived; and so *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise.—*South, Sermons.*
Depraved appetites cause us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it.—*Dryden.*
So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You 'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 178.
Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration, as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe.—*Locke.*
They who would advance in knowledge, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things.—*Id.*
Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little.—*Id.*
Some Tories will *take* you for a Whig, some Whigs will *take* you for a Tory.—*Pope.*
As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so.—*Swift.*

48. Separate for one's self from any quantity; remove for one's self from any place.
I might have *taken* her to me to wife.—*Genesis*, xii. 19.
Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him.—*Id.*, v. 24.
Hath God assayed to go and *take* him a nation from the midst of another?—*Deuteronomy*, iv. 34.
I will also *take* of them for priests and for Levites.—*Isaiah*, lxvi. 91.
Four heifers from his female store he *took*.
Dryden.

49. Not leave; not omit.
The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove anything to his purpose, the argument must stand thus.—*Locke.*
Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetick in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

50. Receive payments.
Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

51. Obtain by mensuration.
The knight coming to the tailor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there.—*Camden.*
With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room.—*Swift.*

52. Withdraw.
Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him to marry?—*Addison, Spectator.*

53. Seize with a transitory impulse; affect so as not to last.
Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes.—*Arbuthnot.*

54. Comprise; comprehend.
We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate.—*Locke.*

55. Have recourse to.
A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at a hare.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces.—*Id.*

56. Produce; suffer to be produced.
No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

57. Catch in the mind.
These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history.—*Locke.*

58. Hire; rent.
If three ladies like a luckless play,
Take the whole house upon the poet's day.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.

59. Engage in; be active in.
Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

60. Incur; receive as it happens.
In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. iii.
Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother should,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 846.

61. Admit in copulation.
Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

62. Catch eagerly.
Drances *took* the word; who grudged, long since,
The rising glories of the Dauntan prince.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 410.

63. Use as an oath or expression.
Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord thy God in vain.—*Exodus*, xx. 7.

64. Seize as a disease.
They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness.—*Bacon.*
I am *taken* on the sudden with a grievous swimming in my head.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, jji. 2.

Take away.

a. Deprive of.
If any man shall *take away* from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life.—*Revelations*, xxii. 19.
The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece.—*Dryden.*

You should be hunted like a beast of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life *away*.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1.
The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 827.
One who gives another anything, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again.—*Locke.*
Not foes nor fortune *takes* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard less kind than they?
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

b. Set aside; remove.

If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity.—*Locke.*

Take care.

a. Be careful; be solicitous for; superintend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen?—1 *Corinthians*, ix. 9.

b. Be cautious; be vigilant.

Take course. Have recourse to measures.

They meant to *take* a *course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head.—*Bacon.*
The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting of sinners.—*Hammond.*

Take down.

a. Crush; reduce; suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take* him *down* as some suppose?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 209.
Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down.*—*Addison.*

b. Swallow; take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: and next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken.—*Bacon.*

Take from.

a. Derogate; detract.

It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature.—*Dryden.*

b. Deprive of.

I will smite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 1 *Samuel*, xvii. 46.
Gentle gods, *take* my breath *from* me.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue.—*Locke.*

Take heed. Be cautious; beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xi. 33.
Take heed lest passion
Sway thy judgement to do ought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 635.
Children to serve their parents' interests live;
Take heed what doom against yourself you give.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

Take heed to. Attend.

There is nothing sweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiii. 27.

Take in.

a. Inclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

b. Lessen; contract: (as, 'He *took in* his sails').

If fortune fill thy sail
With more than a propitious gale
Take half thy canvas *in.*
Cowper, Translation from Horace, b. ii. ode x.

c. Cheat; gull: (as, 'The cunning ones were *taken in*').

d. Comprise; comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* some additional discourses, which will make the work more even.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance.—*Addison.*
The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body.—*Id.*
Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

e. Admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us *in.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more.—*Bacon.*
Porter was *taken in* not only as a bedchamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more.
Dryden.
The sight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas.—*Locke.*
There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil.—*Spectator.*

f. Win by conquest.

He sent Asan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

g. Receive locally.

We went before to ship, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul.—*Acts*, xx. 13.
That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

h. Receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object.—*Sir M. Hale.*
The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too.—*Locke.*
It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways afore mentioned.—*Id.*
A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage.—*Addison.*
Let him *take in* the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination.—*Watts.*
Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions.—*Id.*

Take in hand. Undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Take notice.

a. Observe.

b. Show by an act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* very little *notice* of it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Take oath. Swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, ... and hath taken of the king's seed, and made a covenant with him, and hath *taken* an *oath* of him.—*Ezekiel*, xvii. 12.
We *take* all *oath* of secrecy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret.—*Bacon.*

Take off.

a. Invalidate; destroy; remove: (when it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral).

You must forsake this room and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.
His fiendlike queen;
Who as 'tis thought, by self and violent hands,
Took off her life.
Id., Macbeth, v. 7.
Sena loses its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation.—*Bacon.*
To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence.—*Id.*
If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable.—*Id., Advice to Villiers.*
What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh.—*Bishop Sanderson.*
The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine.—*Hammond.*
It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off.*—*Sir T. Browne.*
This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting-pot can easily *take* it *off.*—*Locke.*
A man's understanding failing him would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves.—*Id.*
It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice.—*Addison.*
When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain-glory.—*Id.*
This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner.—*Id.*
The justices decreed to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*
Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium.—*Watts.*

b. Withhold; withdraw.

He, perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us *off*, and condescended to ask us questions.—*Bacon.*
Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to *take* you *off* from all satisfaction.—*Archbishop Wake.*
There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can.—*Locke.*
Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our minds from its present pursuit.—*Id.*
He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world.—*Archbishop Wake.*

c. Swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips.—*Locke.*

d. Purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages.—*Locke.*
The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us.—*Id.*
There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly so many tons of straw hats.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

e. Copy; imitate; mimic.

Take off all their models in wood.—*Addison.*

f. Find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off.*—*Bacon, Essays.*

g. Remove.

When Moses went in he *took* the veil *off* until he came out.—*Exodus*, xxxiv. 34.
If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off* and bring others on.—*Bacon.*

Take on. See Take upon.

Take order with. Check; take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that.—*Bacon.*

Take out. Remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly *ta'en out.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Take part. Share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks.—*Pope.*

Take place. Prevail; have effect.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 302.
The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit.—*Locke.*

Take up.

a. Borrow upon credit or interest.

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live.—*Nehemiah*, v. 2.
The smoothpates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.
She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she *takes up* there,
Huge agat vases, and old china ware.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 224.
I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him.—*Id., Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessaries of life at almost double value.—*Swift.*

l Be ready for; engage with.

His divisions are, one power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must *take up* us.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

c. Apply to the use of.

We *took up* arms not to revenge ourselves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addison, Cato.*

d. Begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for Tyrus.—*Ezekiel*, xxvi. 17.

Princes' friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour.—*South, Sermons.*

e. Fasten with a ligature passed under.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

f. Engross; engage.

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance.—*Dryden.*

Take my esteem;
If from my heart you ask or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before.
Id., Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time.—*Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor: the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people.—*Id.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations.—*Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention.—*Id.*

There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended.—*Id., Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade.—*Arbuthnot.*

When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

g. Have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their rest in the Christian religion.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

h. Seize; catch; arrest.

Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them; yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

You have *taken up*,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

i. Admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

j. Answer by reproving; catch up any statement, argument, or excuse; reprimand.

And then a whoreson jackanapes must *take* me *up* for swearing; as if I borrowed mine oaths of him, and might not spend them at my pleasure.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

k. Begin where the former left off; keep up a continuous succession; succeed in taking a part of anything.

The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the history has laid it down.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, preface.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth.
Addison, Paraphrase of Psalm XIX.

l. Lift.

Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowlstaff?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers.—*Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull.—*Watts.*

m. Occupy locally.

The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up.*—*Sir J. Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practises are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging.—*Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common council who *took up* the Guild-hall, sat in Grocers'-hall.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy.—*South, Sermons.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places.—*Id.*

Princes were *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robe.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole space.—*Arbuthnot.*

n. Manage in the place of another.

I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

o. Comprise.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palamon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Ilias, only it *takes up* seven years.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

p. Adopt; assume.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered.—*Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace *taken up* and exercised by the boldest.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Assurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the Scripture lays down.—*South, Sermons.*

The French and we still change, but here's the curse,
They change for better, and we change for worse.
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking theirs to dance and sing.
Dryden, Prologue to the Spanish Friar.

He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational.—*Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him.—*Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments.—*Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim,
Lest soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame.
Young.

q. Collect; exact a tax.

This great bassa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Take upon.

a. Appropriate to; assume; admit to be imputed to.

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but he *took on* him the seed of Abraham.—*Hebrews*, ii. 16.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hanged for 't.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain.—*Bacon, Considerations touching War with Spain.*

Would I could your sufferings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To *take upon* myself your punishment! *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;
And *on* herself would my refusal *take.*
Id., Tyrannick Love.

b. Assume; claim authority.

These dangerous, unsafe lunes i' th' king! beshrew them,
He must be told on 't, and he shall; the office
Becomes a woman best: I'll *take* t' *upon* me.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

The parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous, that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done. (Johnson.)

Take. *v. n.*

1. Direct the course; have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things.—*Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs.—*Id.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park.—*Dryden.*

To shun thy lawless lust the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's side.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 661.

2. Please; gain reception.

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take.*—*Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take.*
Addison.

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes.—*Id., Freeholder.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please; and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind.—*Bentley.*

3. Have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The clods, exposed to winter winds, will bake;
For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take.*
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 354.

4. Catch; fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise.—*Bacon.*

Take after. Learn of; resemble; imitate.

Beasts, that converse
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs.
Butler, Hudibras.

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Take in with. Resort to.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Take on.

a. Be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *takes on* yonder with my husband, that any madness I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness to this distemper.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

b. Claim a character.

I *take* not *on* me here as a physician;
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge the obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

c. Grieve; pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

Take to.

a. Apply to; be fond of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself.—*Locke.*

Miss Betsy won't *take to* her book.—*Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent.—*Id., Miscellanies.*

b. Betake to; have recourse.

If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels.—*Dryden.*

The callow storks with lizard and with snake
Are fed, and soon as e'er *to* wing they *take,*
At sight those animals for food pursue.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 98.

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge

it generally with greater honesty than men of the world.—*Addison.*

Take up.

a. Stop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so.—*Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in speculation.—*South, Sermons.*

Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband.—*Locke.*

Take up with.

a. Be contented with.

The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice.—*South, Sermons.*

I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies.—*Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds.—*Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities.—*Watts, Logick.*

b. Lodge; dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with?*—*South, Sermons.*

Take with. Please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable mementos may be useful; and, being discreetly used, cannot but *take* well *with* him.—*Bacon.*

Take. *s.* Quantity of anything, especially fish, taken or caught.

That herrings do breed in all the seas in which they have been found, admits of the most decisive evidence, for there is scarcely a *take* of herrings anywhere in which there are not to be found individual fishes in all their stages of gestation.—*Anderson, Natural History of Fishes.* (Ord MS.)

Take-in. *s.* Cheat. *Colloquial.*

Táker. *s.*

1. One who, that which, takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease; he is sooner caught than the pestilence, and the *taker* runs presently mad.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

The dear sale beyond the seas increased the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong.—*Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. i.

He to betray us did himself betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey.
Id., Destruction of Troy.

Rich cullies may their boasting spare,
They purchase but sophisticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take.
Id., Indian Emperor, ii. 3.

2. Purveyor.

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a supersedeas from *takers* and purveyors.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Pray God they have not taken him along;
He hath a perilous wit to be a cheat,
He'd quickly come to be his majesty's *taker.*
Cartwright, Ordinary: 1651. (Nares by H. and W.)

3. One who takes a better on the conditions offered; (as, 'three-to-two offered, but no *takers*').

Táking. *verbal abs.* Seizure; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket!—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

She saw in what a *taking*
The knight was by his furious quaking.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1073.

'Why so crusty, good sir?' 'Zounds,' cries Will in a *taking*,
'Who would not be crusty with half a year's baking?'
G. Colman the younger, Lodgings to Let.

Táking. *part. adj.* Captivating.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are.—*South, Sermons.*

How seldom do we perceive the disagreeableness of a single feature, in a face that is very *taking* in the whole!—*Spence, On the Odyssey*, 104. (Ord MS.)

You often see a face which is very *taking*, without any regularity of features.—*Ibid.* 144. (Ord MS.)

Tákingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Taking; quality of pleasing.

All outward adornings... have something in them of a complaisance and *takingness.—Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 41.

Tálapoin. *s.* Buddhist priest in Pegu.

Diderot... has emitted a scheme of the world to which all that Oriental Mullah, Bonze, or *Talapoin* has done in that kind is poor and feeble.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Tálbot. *s.* [?] Old variety of the hound so called; its present nearest representative is the beagle.

Then match them well; and thus a noble seed
Derive; these parents will your *talbot* breed.
Wase, Gratii Falisci Cynegeticon Englished: 1654.

Used *adjectivally.*

The bold *talbot* kind,
Of these the prime, as white as Alpine snows.
Somerville.

Tálbotype. *s.* Process of photography; so called from the inventor, the Honourable Fox Talbot; true form *Talbot-type.*

Talc. *s.* [Fr. from German *talg* = tallow.] In *Mineralogy.* Hydrated silicate of magnesia.

Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastick: as, *talk*, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glass furnace though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth.—*Boyle.*

Talc is a mineral genus which is divided into two species, the common and the indurated. The first occurs massive, disseminated in plates, imitative, or crystallized in small six-sided tables. It is splendent, pearly, or semi-metallic, translucent, flexible, but not elastic.... It is found in beds of clay-slate, and mica-slate.... It is an ingredient in rouge for the toilette, communicating softness to the skin. It gives the flesh-polish to soft alabaster figures, and is also used in porcelain paste. The second species... has a greenish-grey colour; is massive, with tabular fragments, translucent on the edges, soft, with a white streak, easily cut or broken, but is not flexible, and, has a greasy feel. It occurs in the same localities as the preceding. It is employed in the porcelain and crayon manufactures; and also as a crayon itself, by carpenters, tailors, and glaziers.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Talc forms the basis of the rouge used by ladies; it is also employed by tailors for marking lines on cloth; and, in a powdered state, for making gloves and boots slip on easily; and to diminish the friction in machinery.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, *talc-apatite, talc-spar, talc-slate*).

Tálcy. *adj.* Having the nature of talc.

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsistence, along with the sand.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Tale. *s.* [A.S., in the sense of number, reckoning, account.]

1. Narrative; story.

This story prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries.—*Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told.—*Psalms*, xc. 9.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

[Life] is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Id., Macbeth*, v. 5.

Ah, me! for aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

3. Number reckoned.

Number may serve your purpose with, the ignorant, who measure by *tale* and not by weight.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For every bloom his trees in spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* restored.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Georgics, iv. 211.

Both number twice a-day the milky dams,
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs.
Ibid. Eclogues, iii. 50

The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
For so the king decreed, to shun the care,
The fraud of musters false, the common bane of war;
The *tale* was just. *Id. Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 572.

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hogshead containeth.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight and *tale*;
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

And now the innermost door opens; discloses the long gowned senators of France: a hundred and sixty-seven by *tale*, seventeen of them peers; sitting there, majestic, 'in permanent session.'—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. viii.

5. Information; disclosure of anything secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale.*
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Birds live in the air freest, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same.—*Bacon.*

Tálebearer. *s.* One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, *talebearers*, flatterers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false, paltry *talebearer*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family.—*South, Sermons.*

One stumbles unawares on fantasies, as well as realities, and thus one gets, not altogether undeservedly, the character of a *talebearer* and mischief-maker among his comrades, and methinks I would not willingly fall under that accusation.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

For a time William was a negligent husband.... Mary well knew that he was not strictly faithful to her. Spies and *talebearers*, encouraged by her father, did their best to inflame her resentment.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

Tálebearing. *s.* Act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Tálent. *s.* [Lat. *talentum.*]

1. A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries.

Five *talents* is his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature: (metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. Used sometimes *seriously* and sometimes *lightly*).

Many who knew the treasurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, satyrist, and writer of odes.—*Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,
When discontent sits heavy at my heart.
Addison, Cato.

He, Agelius, though otherwise a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for disputation, recommended Sisinnius, his lector, to engage in a conference.—*Bishop Waterland.*

3. Quality; disposition: (an improper and mistaken use).

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another.—*Swift.*

Tálented. *adj.* Possessing talents: (Todd writes, 'The word is old, but hitherto overpassed'; and is now again in use.' For Coleridge's remarks see second extract; and for the editor's criticism on them see under Landed).

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest, that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle!—*Archbishop Abbot*, in *Rushworth's Collections*, p. 449.

I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented*, stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day. Why not Shillinged, Farthinged, Tenpenced, &c.? The formation of a participle passive from a noun is a licence that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse. If mere convenience is to justify such attempts upon the idiom, you cannot stop till the language becomes, in the proper sense of the word, corrupt.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Tales. *s.* [Lat. plural of *talis* = such.] Supply for men impanelled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing, or challenged; equal in reputation to those that were impanelled, and present in court; *tales de circumstantibus.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try according to their evidence.—*Sir M. Hale.*

At inconsiderable values,
To serve for jurymen or *tales*. *Butler, Hudibras.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

In practice this seldom arrives, except in the case of special jury trials, when the *talesmen* are taken from the common jury pannel in the same court.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Táleteller. *s.* One who relates tales or stories.

Tale-tellers, in the north of Ireland, are hired to tell stories of giants and enchanters, to lull people asleep.—*Guardian*, no. 42.

The minstrels are named separately from the gestours or *taletellers*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 174.

Tálion. *s.* [Lat. *talio.*] Law of retaliation; (*lex talionis*). *Rare.*

Crimes not capital were punished by fines, flagellation, and the law of *talion*, eye for eye.—*Geddes, Preface to his Translation of the Bible*, p. xv.

Tálisman. *s.* [Arabic; the older form being Telesm, whence *telesmatic*, q. v.] Magical character; charm; word of power; password; amulet.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many *talismans* to destroy the diseases?—*Swift.*

Of *talismans* and sigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

It was not that she fear'd the very worst:
His grace was an enduring, married man,
And was not likely all at once to burst
Into a scene, and swell the clients' clan
Of Doctors' Commons: but she dreaded first
The magic of her grace's *talisman*,
And next a quarrel (as he seem'd to fret)
With Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 62.

Talismánic. *adj.* Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *talismanick* in dresses of this nature.—*Addison.*

Talk. *v. n.* [A.S. *talian* = reckon; Danish, *tale* = speak: the *-k* is not accounted for.]

1. Speak familiarly; not in set speeches; converse.

The children of thy people still are *talking* against thee.—*Ezekiel*, xxxiii. 30.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, *talks*. *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so *talks* with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active spirit.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him.—*Addison.*

2. Prattle; speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austerely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 744.

My heedless tongue has *talk'd* away this life.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Consider well the time when Petavius first began to *talk* in that manner.—*Bishop Waterland.*

3. Give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 482.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done.—*Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author *talks* of.—*Locke.*

4. Speak; reason; confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgements.—*Jeremiah*, xii. 1.

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him?—*Job*, xiii. 7.

It is a difficult task to *talk* to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses.—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind.—*Watts.*

Talk. *s.*

1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose *talk* is of bullocks?—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 25.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much *talk* and little knowledge.—*Locke.*

In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away.—*Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be despised were no small praise?
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 54.

Tálkative. *adj.* Full of talk; loquacious: (a slightly disparaging term).

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffective, not to build hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party.—*Addison.*

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where everybody is courteous and *talkative*.—*Id.*

The coxcomb bird so *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 5.

Tálkativeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Talkative; loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call this *talkativeness* a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit.—*Swift.*

Tálker. *s.*

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words Nature or Fate.—*Watts.*

Bolingbroke was one of the most brilliant orators and *talkers*, and in every species of mere cleverness one of the most distinguished figures.—*Craik, History of English History*, vol. ii. p. 248.

2. Loquacious person; prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.—
Farewell, I 'll grow a *talker* for this gear.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk *talker*, ways might be found to make him so; but a wise father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

3. Boaster; bragging fellow.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Tálking. *verbal abs.* Oral conversation.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish *talking*, nor jesting, which are not convenient.—*Ephesians*, v. 4.

Tall. *adj.* [? Fr. *taille* = cut, figure: the German *toll* = mad, but which might also mean *lusty*, &c., is the English *dull.* The origin of the word is by no means certain.]

1. High in stature.

Bring me word how *tall* she is.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Two of far nobler shape,
Erect and *tall*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 287.

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose *tallest* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 414.

3. Sturdy; lusty; bold; spirited; courageous.

I'll swear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a *tall* fellow of thy hands.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

Spoke like a *tall* fellow, that respects his reputation.—*Id., Richard III.* i. 4.

He manned it [his castle] with a very great number of *tall* soldiers.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I know your spirit to be *tall*; pray, be not vexed.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge.*

Tállage. *s.* [Fr. *taillage.*] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The king, at the request of the same, in ease of his people, grants that the commissions lately made to certain persons assigned to set *tallages* on cities, towns, and demesnes throughout England shall be immediately repealed; and that in time to come he will not set such *tallage*, except as it has been done in the time of his ancestors, and as he may reasonably do.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Tállage. *v. a.* Lay an impost on.

Edward I. *tallaged* his demesnes very heavily, by commissioners of his own.—*Bishop Ellys, Tracts on Liberty*, p. 67: 1765.

Tállboy. *s.* Long upright glass for drinking. *Obsolete.*

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink.—*Ozell, Translation of Rabelais*, b. v. ch. xliii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tállman. *s.* False dice so made as to throw the high numbers: (opposed to *lowman*).

Here 's fullums and gourds, here's *tallmen* and low-men.—*Nobody and Somebody.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Tállness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tall; height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talness* seem'd to threat the sky.
Spenser.

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for *talness* of stature could hardly be equalled in any country.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Tállon. *s.* Tallboy. *Rare.*

Charge the pottles and the gallons,
And bring the hogshead in,
We 'll begin with a *tallon*,
A brimmer to the king.
Ballad, The Courtier's Health.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Tállow. *s.* [German, *talg.*] Mutton fat as prepared for making candles.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter.—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

The new world is stocked with such store of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their *tallow* and hides only.—*Heylin.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run.—*Swift.*

The *tallow* of the ox consists of seventy-six parts of stearine, and twenty-five of oleine; that of the sheep contains somewhat more stearine.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tállow. *v. a.* Grease; smear with tallow.

Tállowed. *part. adj.* Greased with tallow.

Now fletes the *tallowed* keel.
Lord Surrey, Translation of the Fourth Book of the Æneid.

Tállowchandler. *s.* One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Tállowcoloured. *adj.* Tallow-faced.

The drops stood on his brow from haste and toil, but his cheek was still pale and *tallow-coloured* as before; nay, what seemed stranger, his very hair, when he raised his head, hung down on either cheek as straight and sleek and undisturbed as it was when we first introduced him to our readers, seated at his quiet and humble desk.—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel.*

Tállowfaced. *adj.* Having a pale, sickly complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be deformed, wrinkled, pimpled, *tallow-faced.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 524.

Tálly. *s.* [Fr. *tailler* = to cut.]

1. Stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgement was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 395.

The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange-Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays.—*Garth.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers sway'd?
Her *tallies* useless lie and idle,
If placed exactly in the middle.
Prior, Alma, ii. 214.

2. Anything made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were framed the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interposed,
It must have been an eyesore to beholders.
Dryden.

Tálly. *v. a.* Fit; suit; cut out, so as to answer anything.

Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other.
Prior, An Epitaph.

Tálly. *v. n.* Be fitted; conform; suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Tálly. *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit.

You, Lodowick,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain.

Tállyman. *s.* One who sells for weekly or monthly payments.

Tállyshop. *s.* Shop at which goods are sold to customers who pay for them by instalments.

Tálmud. *s.* [Chaldee.] Book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the Law.

They have this tradition in their *talmud.*—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 166.

Talmúdic. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, constituted by, the Talmud.

These phrases are by the great Broughton called *talmudick* Greek, when Jewish and talmudical phrases are used in holy writ.—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 68.

Talmúdical. *adj.* Talmudic.

Talmudical sentences and phrases.—*Skinner, To Archbishop Usher, Letters*, p. 347.

Tálmudist. *s.* One well versed in the Talmud.

The Jewish *thalmudists* take upon them to determine how God spends his whole time.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 256.

Ask a *talmudist* what ails the modesty of his marginal Keri, that Moses and all the prophets cannot persuade him to pronounce the textual Chetiv.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Talmudístic. *adj.* Talmudic.

The name Ariel came from the *talmudistick* mysteries, with which the learned Jews had infected this science.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 478.

Tállwood. *s.* [Fr. *tailler* = cut.] Cut wood. *Obsolete.*

Also, if any person . . . offer or put to sale any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, &c.—*Caltrop's Reports*: 1690. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tálon. *s.* [Fr.] Claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And towering round his master's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.

Támarind. *s.* [Lat. *tamarindus.*] In *Botany* and *Pharmacy.* Fruit so called.

Lenitives are cassia, *tamarinds*, manna.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Purgative properties are . . . found in the fruit of Cathartocarpus Fistula and Ceratonia Siliqua, and also of the *tamarind*, the preserved pulp of which is so well known as a delicious confection, and in the leaves of Poinciana pulcherrima. Many cases of eatable fruit occur in this part of the order. Dialium indicum, also called the *tamarind* plum, has a pod formed with a delicate agreeable pulp, much less acid than the *tamarind.* Two Codariums are called brown and velvet *tamarinds* in Sierra Leone.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The flower of the *tamarind-tree* consists of several leaves which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Támarisk. *s.* Shrub of the genus Tamarix.

The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Botanists are divided in opinion as to the proper place, in the Natural System, of the *tamarisk*, that common but beautiful bush, and its allies.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

The *tamarisk* will bear exposure to any degree of wind. The stems and leaves abound in sulphate of soda, and a species either closely allied to or identical with the common *tamarisk* produces in Arabia a substance considered by the Bedouins a great dainty, and called by them mann or manna. In the month of June it drops from the branches upon the fallen twigs and leaves, which always cover the ground beneath the tree, and being collected and cleaned is eaten with bread. Some travellers suppose this substance to be not an exudation from the tree, but the produce of an insect which infests the *tamarisk.* It is said to be most abundant in rainy seasons.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Támbourine. *s.* [Arabic, *tabl* = drum, whence also tabour, timbrel.] Musical instrument for percussion; small drum.

Calliope with Muses moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,
Their ivory lutes and *tamburines* forego.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

The bells, pipes, tabours, *timburines* ring.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Tame. *adj.* [A.S. *tam.*]

1. Not wild; domestic.

Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all *tame* beasts a flatterer.—*Addison.*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue desire it.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

A most poor man, made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 6.

Praise him, each savage furious beast,
That on his stores do daily feast;
And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow.
Lord Roscommon.

3. Spiritless; unanimated: (as, a *tame* poem; condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* phrase').

Tame. *v. a.* [A.S. *tamian.*]

1. Reduce from wildness; reclaim; make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.

2. Subdue; crush; depress; conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to *tame* these vile offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

A puling cuckold would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches; not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,
Have, by a fate indulgent to your fame,
Been from all ages kept for you to *tame.*
Waller, Panegyric to my Lord Protector.

Támeable. *adj.* Capable of being tamed.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*; divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Támeless. *adj.* Wild; untamed. *Rare.*

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 1.

Támely. *adv.* In a tame manner; not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cured,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

What courage *tamely* could to death consent,
And not by striking first the blow prevent?
Dryden.

Once, but in vain, a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the ravish'd crown?
Id., Translation of the Æneid, v. 517.

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on, and let them pass?
Addison, Cato.

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* suffer to be abused?—*Swift.*

Támeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tame; want of spirits; timidity.

Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insults.—*Rogers.*

Támer. *s.* One who tames; conqueror; subduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*

Támine. *s.* Woven stuff so called. See Thames (on fire).

The men were apparelled after their fashion; their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour.—*Ozell, Translation of Rabelais*, b. i. ch. lvi. (Nares by H. and W.)

Támkin. *s.* Tampion.

Támmy. *s.* See Thames (on fire).

Támper. *v. n.* [? *temper.*]

1. Be busy with physic.

'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your skull
As often as the moon's at full.
Butler, Hudibras, Epistle to Sidrophel

2. Meddle; have to do without fitness or necessity; trifle.

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse,
The profit's small, and you have much to lose.
Lord Roscommon.

Earl Waltheof, being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Deal; practice secretly.

Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 269.

Támpering. *verbal abs.* Trifling.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wrenching made useless.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* cast him into a disease.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Támping. *s.* See extract.

Tamping is a term used by miners to express the filling up of the hole which they have bored in a rock, for the purpose of blasting it with gunpowder.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Támpion. *s.* [Fr. *tampon.*] Stopper; stopple; bung.

Tan. *v. a.*

1. Impregnate or imbue with bark

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather.—*Grew, Museum.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them.—*Swift.*

2. Imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a sunny day
Through broiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Spenser.*

Tan. *adj.* [see extract from Cotgrave.] Brown; of the colour of tan: (common with *black*, in description of dogs).

Several beautiful *black and tan* spaniels of the breed of King Charles the Second were reposing near him on velvet cushions, with a haughty luxuriousness which would have become the beauties of the merry monarch.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Tan, the bark of the young oak, . . . also as *tahon*, also as *tarn* . . . *tanée*, tanned . . . *tannée*, to tanne . . . *tanné*, m., *-ée*, f., tawney; also duskie, swart, sallow. Mastives *tannées*; ougly or ill-coloured bitches, fell and ill-favoured queanes.—*Cotgrave.*

Tándem. *s.* [Lat. = at length.] Fanciful name given to a two-wheeled vehicle when drawn by two horses, one of which is in front of the other.

The Duke of St. James's now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tandem*, and his toilette.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. i. ch. ii.

Tang. *s.* [? *twang*, the sense originally impressed being that of hearing: hence, savour, flavour, feeling generally.]

1. Strong taste; taste left in the mouth.

Seasoning matters otherwise distasteful and insipid with an unusual and thence grateful *tang*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xiv.

Sin taken into the soul is like a liquor poured into a vessel: so much of it as it fills it also seasons: —so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 368.

It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed anything from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the cask, and derive their original from that union.—*Locke.*

2. Relish; taste.

There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation, in any thing he said or did.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, go hang.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 2, song.

4. Sound; tone.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*, p. 78.

Tang. *v. n.* Ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with the servants: let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5, letter.

Tang. *s.* [Swedish.] Kind of seaweed; tangle.

Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or *tang*. —*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 11: 1655.

Tángent. *s.* [Lat. *tangens, -entis*, pres. part. of *tango* = I touch.] In *Geometry*. Right line which touches a curve, but does not cut it when produced.

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Tangibility. *s.* Quality of being perceived by the touch.

Tángible. *adj.* Capable of being touched; perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body.—*Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.—*Locke.*

This is an inference resting on broad and *tangible* proofs accessible to all the world; and as such cannot be overturned, or even impeached, by any of those hypotheses with which metaphysicians and theologians have hitherto perplexed the study of past events.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

Tángibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tangible.

When only one attribute, neither variable in degree nor in kind, is designated by the name, as, visibleness, *tangibleness*, equality, squareness, milk-whiteness, then the name can hardly be considered general; for though it denotes an attribute of many different objects, the attribute itself is always conceived as one, not many.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. c. ii. § 4.

Tángle. *s.* Tang; seaweed. See extract.

The young stalks of Laminaria digitata and saccharina are eaten under the name of *tangle*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Tángle. *v. a.* Entangle.

1. Implicate; knit together.

2. Ensnare; entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangled* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with serviceable vows.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Now ly'st victorious
Among thy slain, self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangled* in the fold
Of dire necessity. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1663.

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangled* in amorous nets.
Id., Paradise Regained, ii. 161.

With subtile cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are embrangled,
The more they stir, the more they're *tangled*.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Embroil; embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways:
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my side. *Crashaw.*

Clear-headed friend, whose joyful scorn
Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain
The knots that *tangle* human creeds,
The wounding cords that bind and strain
The heart until it bleeds. *Tennyson, To* ——.

Tángle. *s.* Knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed; entanglement.

He leading swiftly roll'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate seem straight,
To mischief swift. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 631.

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair.
Id., Lycidas, 68.

Tángled. *part. adj.* Entangled.

The blind mazes of this *tangled* wood.
Milton, Comus, 181.

Tánist. *s.* [Gaelic, *tánaise, tánaiste*.] Chief (elected) of an Irish sept or clan.

Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Any one of the reigning family might succeed the chief. The heir apparent was nominated by election among the tribe in the chief's lifetime, and called *tanist*. Among the strange principles of tanistry was one that no man could bind his successor.—*C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxx.

Tánistry. *s.* [Gaelic, *tanaisteachd*.] System of elective chieftainship.

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is tanist, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry?* which makes all their possessions uncertain.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieferies; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their tanists, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand.—*Ibid.*

Tank. *s.* [Fr. and Portuguese, *tanque*; ? from Hindustani.] Large cistern or basin.

I saw a *tank* or magazine of water, a very stately work indeed.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 43.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity: go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rascal; salading in the garden, and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Baillie's detachment was destroyed. Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his guns into the *tanks*, and to save himself by a retreat which might be called a flight.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

The *tank* consisted of a rectangular zinc framing, twenty inches long by thirteen broad, and twenty-one in depth, having slate cemented into it at the bottom and sides, and being glazed at the back and front. . . . The bottom of the *tank* was covered, for about two inches, with a mixture of sandy loam and gravel, into which several plants of the Vallisneria spiralis, the vegetable member of the arrangement, were inserted. . . . The *tank* was loosely covered with a plate of glass, so as to allow of a free admission of the external air, and at the same time keep out a great deal of the soot and dust of the London atmosphere and impede the too rapid evaporation of the water. As the Trichomanes were stated to delight in shade, a thin muslin blind was placed over the covering glass.—*Warington, On Alteration of Carbonate-of-Lime, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 5, 1867.

Tánkard. *s.* [N.Fr. *tanquard*.] Large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *B. Jonson.*

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full.—*Swift.*

Tánling. *s.* One tanned by the heat of the sun.

The king
Hath not deserved my service, nor your loves;
Who find in my exile the want of breeding,
The certainty of this hard life; aye hopeless
To have the courtesy your cradle promised,
But to be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

Tánmill. *s.* Mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

The first machines employed to squeeze the canes, were mills similar to those which serve to crush apples in some cider districts or somewhat like *tan-mills*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tánner. *s.* One who tans; one whose trade is to tan leather.

Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked with water or air.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

The older *tanners*, who prided themselves on producing a substantial article, were so much impressed with the advantages of slowly impregnating skin with astringent matter, that they employ no concentrated infusion (ooze) in their pots, but stratified the skins with abundance of ground bark, and covered them with soft water, knowing that its active principles are very soluble, and that, by being gradually extracted, they would penetrate uniformly the whole of the animal fibres, instead of acting chiefly upon the surface and making brittle leather, as the strong infusions never fail to do. In fact, 100 pounds of skin, quickly tanned in a strong infusion of bark, produce 135 of leather; while 100 pounds, slowly tanned in a weak infusion, produce only 117½. This additional 19½ pounds weight in the former case serve merely to swell the *tanner's* bill, while they deteriorate his leather, and cause it to contain much less of the textile animal solid. Leather thus highly charged with tannin is, moreover, so spongy as to allow moisture to pass readily through its pores, to the great discomfort and danger of persons who wear shoes made of it. That the saving of time, and the increase of product, are temptations strong enough to induce many modern *tanners* to steep their skins in a succession of strong infusions of bark, is sufficiently intelligible: but that any shoemaker should be so ignorant or so foolish as to proclaim that his leather is made by a process so injurious to its quality, is unaccountably stupid.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tánnery. *s.*

1. Establishment for tanning.

2. Art, or process, of tanning.

Then Equalisation of Weights and Measures, with decimal division; Institutions, of Music and of much else; Institute in general; School of Arts, School of Mars, . . . Normal Schools: amid such Gun-boring, Altar-burning, Saltpetre-digging, and miraculous improvements in *tannery!*—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, b. v. ch. vii.

Tánnin, or **Tánnic ácid.** *s.* Astringent principle in certain vegetable substances, e.g., oak bark, galls, &c., by which the change from raw hides to leather is effected.

Galls consist principally of three substances; *tannin* or *tannic acid*; yellow extractive; and gallic acid: . . . pure *tannin* . . . exists in galls to the amount of from 40 to 45 per cent. . . . *Tannin*, or *tannic acid*, consists of carbon 51·36; hydrogen, 4·20; oxygen, 44·24.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tánning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that

which, tans; process by which anything is tanned; result of such process.

1. Process of preparing leather with tan or bark.

2. Appearance or stain of a brown colour.

Diseases and distempers, incident to our faces, are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride; as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning*, and the like.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 105.

Tánpickle. *s.* Brine of tanning.

The charge to the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the food was alive with vermin, when the drink tasted like *tanpickle*, and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Tánsy. *s.*

1. Native plant of the genus Tanacetum.

Strong *tansey*, fennel cool.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

The flower heads of Artemisia cærulescens are anthelmintic. . . . The nature of *tansy*, Tanacetum vulgare, is not very different.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

2. Pudding or cake, of which tansy forms a principal part.

In the spring time are made with the leaves hereof, (*tansy*,) newly sprung up, and with eggs, cakes or *tansies*.—*Johnson, Gerarde's Herball*, p. 651: 1633.

Our *tansies* at Easter have reference to the bitter herbs.—*Selden, Table-Talk.*

Tántalism. *s.* Condition like that of Tantalus.

Let his banquetings be *tantalism*;
Let thy disdain spurn the dissembler out.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons.

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Tantalizátion. *s.* Act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized.

Rozinante's pains and *tantalizations*, in this night's round, were more irksome to the beast than all his other outridings; which were ever, though somewhat long first, gratified with the welcome rest of an inn.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 253: 1653.

Juan, undecided
Amongst the paths of being 'taken in,'
Above the ice had like a skaiter glided:
When tired of play, he flirted without sin
With some of those fair creatures who have prided
Themselves on innocent *tantalization*,
And hate all vice except its reputation.
Byron, Don Juan, xii. 25.

Tántalize. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] Torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantalized* thy life.
Dryden.

The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth.—*Addison.*

'You *tantalize* us, my lord,' said the queen—'Master Philip Sidney is, we know, a minion of the muses, and we are pleased it should be so. Valour never shines to more advantage than when united with the true taste and love of letters. But surely there are some others among our young courtiers who can recollect what your lordship has forgotten amid weightier affairs.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xvii.

Tántalizer. *s.* One who tantalizes.

I made, however, no discovery of my determination to this fair *tantalizer*; willing to allow her all the merit of so generous an interference with her great friends on my behalf.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 227.

Tántalizing. *part. adj.* Irritating, or tormenting, after the manner of the irritation or torment under which Tantalus suffered.

Can Egypt's Almas—*tantalising* group—
Columbia's caperers to the warlike whoop—
Can aught from cold Kamschatka to Cape Horn
With Waltz compare, or after Waltz be borne?
Byron, The Waltz.

This was tempting news, but *tantalising* too: for Martin knew that his getting any employment on board a ship of that class was hopeless.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv.

While the major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love, there came another ship from Europe bringing letters on board, and amongst them some more for the heartless man.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Tántalum. *s.* Metal so called; considered to be Columbium under another name.

Tántamount. *adj.* [Fr.] Equivalent.

God hath inserted it into our reasonable natures; or by his providence hath conveyed it into the minds of all men, which is *tantamount* unto it.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 286.

If it be said the Apostles did ordain presbyters in every city it is true, but not sufficient, for so they ordained deacons at Jerusalem, and in all established churches, and yet this will not be *tantamount* to an immediate divine institution for deacons, and how can it then be for presbyters?—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted*, ix. 1. (Ord MS.)

No man could be tried but by a legal warrant specifying his offence; and, by a usage nearly *tantamount* to constitutional right, he must be speedily brought to trial by means of regular sessions of gaol-delivery.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

The Irish Lords and Commons had presumed, not only to re-enact an English Act passed expressly for the purpose of binding them, but to re-enact it with alterations. The alterations were indeed small: but the alteration even of a letter was *tantamount* to a declaration of independence.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Tantivy. *s.* [see under Tilly-vally.] Hunting cry denoting full chase: (applied to eager, impetuous characters and actions; construction, in 'ride *tantivy*,' i.e. ride at a great speed, *adverbial*').

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always Yea, Yea.—*Cleaveland.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Collier . . . was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the cant of his age was called a *tantivy*.—*Macaulay, Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Tántrum. *s.* Burst of ill-humour: (generally plural, as, 'She is in her *tantrums*').

Tanyard. *s.* Yard for tanning.

He was a man as dusky as a Spaniard,
Sunburnt with travel, yet a portly figure;
Though colour'd, as it were, within a *tanyard*,
He was a person both of sense and vigour.
Byron, Beppo, xxvi.

Tap. *v. a.* [Fr. *taper*.] Touch lightly; strike gently.

I hope, continued the stranger, stroking down the face of his mule with his left hand as he was going to mount it, that you have been kind to this faithful slave of mine—it has carried me and my cloak-bag, continued he, *tapping* the mule's back, above six hundred leagues.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv. ch. i.

Tap. *v. a.* [A.S. *tæppan*.] Pierce a vessel; broach a vessel.

That blood, already like the pelican,
Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood.—*Addison.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Tap. *s.* Gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder.—*Addison, Spectator.*

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 99.

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies
In feverish restlessness with unclosed eyes,
Apply with gentle strokes their osier rod,
And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. *Harte.*

Tap. *s.* [A.S. *tæppe*.]

1. Pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Department in a public-house or tavern, where the liquors are drawn.

Tape. *s.* [A.S. *tæppe*.]

1. Narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.

This pouch that's tied with *tape* of reddest hue
I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 37.

2. Spirituous or fermented drink. *Slang.*

They seem to be linen-drapers . . . for I just heard one of them talk about *tape*.—*Lord Lytton, Paul Clifford.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw,
With *tape-tied* curtains never meant to draw.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 301.

Tape-purl. *s.* ? Purl-edging.

And can you handle the bobbins well, good woman?
Make statute lace? you shall have my daughter.—
And mine, to make *tape-purles*: can you do it?
Brome, Squire and Concubine: 1659.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Táper. *s.* [A.S.] Wax candle; light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:
When it is lighted come and call me.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

My daughter and my little son we'll dress
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands.
Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like Hero's *taper* in the window placed,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that exposed to the boist'rous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet upon the ocean move
Angels drew wide the curtains of the skies;
And heaven, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xvi.

Turn, gentle hermit of the dale,
And guide my lonely way
To where yon *taper* cheers the vale,
With hospitable ray.
Goldsmith, Edwin and Angelina.

Táper. *adj.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers and her panting breast;
He praises all he sees.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Daphne.

Used *substantivally.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*.—*Grew.*

Táper. *v. n.* Grow gradually smaller.

Táper. *v. a.*

1. Make gradually smaller.

2. Light with tapers.

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Oft let me visit. *Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.*

Tápering. *part. adj.* Growing gradually smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk.—*Ray.*

Such be the dog,
With *tapering* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind.
Tickell.

Táperness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Taper; state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage.—*Shenstone, On Taste.*

Tápestried. *part. adj.* Covered with tapestry.

Mrs. Chuff covered the drawing-rooms with prodigious *tapestries*, the work of her own hands. Mrs. Sackville had a particular genius for making covers of tape or network for these *tapestried* cushions.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xlii.

Tápestry. *s.* [Fr. *tapesterie, tapisserie, tapis*; Lat. *tapetum*.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk
That's covered o'er with Turkish *tapestry*,
There is a purse of ducats.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

At prime they entered on the Sunday morn;
Rich *tapestry* spread the streets, and flowers the posts adorn.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 103.

Our room is hung with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family.—*Addison.*

I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country to vindicate the national character. I invoke the genius of the constitution. From the *tapestry* that adorns these walls, the immortal ancestor of this noble lord frowns with indignation at the disgrace of his country.—*Lord Chatham.*

'As for Nelson Collingwood,' Sackville would say, laughing, 'we could not do without him in the house. If he did not spoil the *tapestry*, we should be over-cushioned in a few months.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xlii.

Tápestry. *v. a.* Adorn with tapestry.

Flowers, with which the earth is *tapistred*.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 263: 1587.

Some *tap'stried* hall, or gilded bower.
Sir W. Jones, Palace of Fortune.

Tápet. *s.* [Lat. *tapetia.*] Worked or figured stuff.

The mantles rent, wherein enwrapped beene
The gladsome groves, that now lay overthinne;
The *tapets* torne, and every tree down blowne.
Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.
(Nares by H. and W.)

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take. *Spenser.*

Tápeworm. *s.* Intestinal worm of the genus Tænia.

Of the order Cestoidea, the members of which inhabit the intestinal canal, the common tænia, or *tape-worm*, may be selected as a typical example.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*: 1851.

Táphouse. *s.* Beer shop; house for tippling; house with a tap or taproom.

The talk of drunkards in *taphouses.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman Hater.

Many a sorry *tapphouse* white limes and glasses the front towards the streete, and setts out a costly painted signe.—*R. Junius, Cure of Misprision*, 149.

The degree of a *taphouse* or a tavern.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 97.

Tapióca. *s.* [? Carib or Brazilian.] Amylaceous, starchy product of the root of the Jatropa Manihot (Manihot utilissima).

It is not a little remarkable that here, as in so many other cases, we should find in a very dangerous natural order such an abundant secretion of starch as renders certain species useful for food when the acrid matter is removed. This is most especially the case with the mandive plant, Manihot utilissima.... Of this plant, the large root, weighing as much as thirty pounds, is full of venomous juice, which, if taken internally, produces death. The roots are rasped, the pulp well bruised, and then thoroughly washed, after which the mash is placed on iron plates to be heated. In this way the venom is washed out or driven off, and the residue becomes cassava. The powder which floats off in the water is a very pure starch, which, when it settles down, becomes *tapioca.—Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Tápir. *s.* Pachydermatous animal (i.e. animal belonging to the same order as the elephant, &c.) of the genus Tapirus.

To these three genera should succeed that of the *tapirs*, in which the twenty-seven cheek-teeth present before the effect of trituration two transverse rectilinear hills; in front there are in each jaw, six incisors and two canines, separated from the cheek-teeth by a void space. The nose is in the form of a little fleshy trunk; the anterior feet have four toes; the posterior three.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

The Palæotherium is also a lost... genus, with the same cheek-teeth as the two last, six incisors, and two canines in each jaw, like the *tapir*, a short fleshy trunk, for the muscles of which the bones of the nose were shortened, and left under them a strong slope. We have discovered the bones of this genus mixed up with those of the Anoplotherium in the plaster quarries of the environs of Paris, and they exist in many other parts of France.—*Ibid.*

The American *tapir* is the largest quadruped in South America, and is extensively distributed over that continent, extending over almost every part of it east of the Andes, but probably most abundant within the tropics. It reaches from five to six feet in length, is powerfully formed, and is covered with a scanty close lying hair, forming a bristly mane upon the neck. The colour is a deep brown.—*Sir W. Jardine*, in *the Naturalist's Library.*

Tápis. *s.* [Fr.] Literally tapestry, which formerly covered tables; whence matters laid upon the table for discussion.

The house of lords sate till past five at night. Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the *tapis.—Henry Lord Clarendon, Diary*: 1690.

Táplash. *s.* Poor beer; last running of small beer; dregs.

Did ever any man run such *taplash* as this at first broaching?—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 111: 1673.

If it be *taplash*, as you call it, it is of your own brewing, and is both the first and last running of your brains.—*Ibid.* p. 221.

Táproom. *s.* Room adjoining the tap or bar of a public-house; common drinking-room.

'There is a great stir in Hell-house yard,' said a miner who entered the *tap-room* at this moment, much excited.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. vi.

Táppice. *v. a.* Conceal behind, or as behind, a tapestry.

When the sly beast, *tapished* in bush or briar,
Nor art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, vii. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

So soon, accordingly, as Augustine re-entered his apartment, he was greeted in a whisper by the sister, who, during the interval of his absence, had contrived to slip into the cell, and having *tappiced* herself behind the little bed, came out, with great appearance of joy, to greet the return of the youth. —*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*, ch. xi.

Táproot. *s.* Root of a plant or tree striking vertically downwards, and tapering towards the end, e.g. that of the radish or carrot.

Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Táprooted. *adj.* Having a tap root.

Beans are *tap-rooted.—Hunter, Georgical Essays*, i. 128. (Ord MS.)

Tápshackled. *adj.* ? Drunk.

[He] being truly *tap-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore.—*Henley, Discoverie of a New World*, p. 82. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tápster. *s.* [A.S. *tæppere*, and *tæppestre* = she who had the care of the tap in a publick-house. Chaucer's *tapster* is stated by Mr. Tyrwhitt to be a woman.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a *tapster*; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 4.

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still.—*Id., Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases.—*Howell.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The house will never lose its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us.
Swift, Stella's Birthday.

Tar. *s.* [A.S. *tare*, *tear.*] Viscid liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp.
Spenser.

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpenny worth of *tar.—Camden, Remains.*

Tar is the viscid, brown-black, resino-oleaginous compound, obtained by distilling wood in close vessels, or in ovens of a peculiar construction. According to Reichenbach, *tar* contains the peculiar proximate principles, paraffine, euption, creosote, picamar, pittacal, besides pyrogenous resin, or pyretine, pyrogenous oil, or pyroleine, and vinegar. The resin oil and vinegar are called empyreumatic in common language.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tar. *v. a.* Smear over with tar.

I have 'nointed ye, and *tarr'd* ye with my doctrine,
And yet the murrain sticks to ye.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Tar. *s.* Sailor; seaman. *Colloquial.*

In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar.*
Swift, To the Earl of Peterborough.

Tar. *v. a.*]Provincial German, *targen, tarren.*] Teaze; provoke.

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tar* them on to controversy.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Tarántula. *s.* [Italian; Fr. *tarentule.*] See last extract.

This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyrocles than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula.—Sir P. Sidney.*

Of all which, moreover, a national assembly must be eloquently apprised. Such three weeks of swearing! Saw the sun ever such a swearing people? Have they been bit by a swearing *tarantula?* No: but they are men and Frenchmen: they have hope; and, singular to say, they have faith, were it only in the Gospel according to Jean Jacques.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. vi.

Tarantula (so called from Taranto in Sicily) [is] the name of a Fabrician genus of pedipalpous pulmonary Arachnidans, infesting the torrid regions of Asia and America. The group is now divided into the genera Phrynus and Thelyphonus. The term is also applied to a genus of spiders found in some parts of Sicily, whose bite produces a train of symptoms long believed to be curable only by music. From this word is derived the term *tarantella*, the national dance of the Sicilians.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tárbarrel. *s.* Barrel of, or for, tar: (often used in illuminations and bonfires).

What a work, O Earth and Heavens, what a work! Battles and bloodshed, September Massacres, Bridges of Lodi, retreats of Moscow, Waterloos, Peterloos, tenpound franchises, *tarbarrels*, and guillotines;—and from this present date, if one might prophesy, some two centuries of it still to fight.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

Tárdigrade. *s.* [Lat. *tardus* = slow + *gradus* = step.] In *Zoology.* Name of the class of Mammalia represented by the sloth.

The *tardigrades* will form the first class [of the Edentata]. They have a short face.... Their name is derived from their excessive slowness, the consequence of a construction truly heteroclite, in which nature seems to have amused herself by the production of something imperfect and grotesque.—*Translation (by Griffith, Smith, and Pidgeon) of Cuvier's Règne Animal*: 1827.

Tárdigradous. *adj.* Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Tárdily. *adv.* In a tardy manner; slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass,
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves;
And speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For those that could speak slow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part. II. ii. 3.

Tárdiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tardy; slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature,
Which often leaves the history unspoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Tárdity. *s.* Tardiness; slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it?—*Sir K. Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity.—Id., Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Tárdy. *adj.* [Lat. *tardus*; Fr. *tardif.*]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told,
Whose souls more swift than motion climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Sweet the dawn's ambiguous light,
Quiet pause 'tween day and night,
Where, afar, the mellow horn
Chides the *tardy-gaited* morn,
And asleep is yet the gale
On sea-beat mount and river'd vale.
Clifton, Ode to Fancy. (Ord MS.)

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provoked the *tardy* English close to fight,
Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,
As larks lie dared to shun the hobbies' flight.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, excv.

When certain to o'ercome, inclined to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave.
Prior.

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwise delay.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

Death he as oft accused
Of *tardy* execution, since denounced
The day of his offence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 852.

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste:
There a small grain in some few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day arise.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 247.

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Unwary: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* word').

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'st presume to be so hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er afresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 785.

5. Criminal; offending: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* word').

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal; those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed.—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

Tárdy. *v. a.* Delay; hinder: (Retard the *commoner* word).

I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poison
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

Tare. *s.* [?]

1. Cultivated species of vetch; Vicia sativa.

A poor grain of oat, or *tare*, or barley.—*Pope, Account of Edward Curll.*

2. *Figuratively.* Weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares*, the corn in the field of God is plucked up.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with served to invite more labourers, where their seed-time was their harvest, and by sowing *tares* they reaped gold.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Tare. *s.* [Italian, *tara.*] Mercantile word denoting the weight of anything containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

Tarentélla. *s.* Italian dance so called.

(For extract see under Tarantula.)

Targe. *s.* [A.S. *targ*; N.Fr. *tarque.*] Kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm: (it seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield).

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gash therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Spenser.*

Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1110.

Tárget. *s.*

1. Targe.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair shining suns.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

The arms she useth most is the *target*, to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow.—*Howell, England's Tears.*

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* cast
Over their heads, some scaling-ladders placed
Against the walls.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

2. Mark at which archers practise.

Targetier. *s.* One armed with a target.

For horsemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

Tárgetted. *adj.* Having a shield; armed as with a target.

Not rough and *targetted* as the rhinoceros, but soft and gently clothed as the sheep.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 527: 1653.

Targum. *s.* [Chaldee, = interpretation; (the word *dragoman* = interpreter, is from the same origin.)] Paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldee language.

This seed, there spoken of, is Christ, as both the *targums* expound it.—*Archbishop Patrick, On Genesis*, iii. 15.

Targumist. *s.* Writer in the targums; student thereof.

Jonathan or Onkelos the *targumists* were of cleaner language.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Táriff. *s.* [Arabic, *ta'arif* = notification.] Cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export.—*Addison.*

It is well known, that, among the different causes of war, commercial jealousy was formerly one of the most conspicuous; and there are numerous instances of quarrels respecting the promulgation of some particular *tariff*, or the protection of some favourite manufacture. Disputes of this kind were founded upon the very ignorant, but the very natural notion, that the advantages of commerce depend upon the balance of trade, and that whatever is gained by one country must be lost by another.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Tárlatan. *s.* See Tartan.

Tarn. *s.* [Icelandic, *tjörn.*] Mountain lake.

A pasture overflowed with water, not much unlike a *tarn* or lough, whence the grass by the superfluity of an oleaginous moisture degenerates into coarse piles.—*Ray, Collection of English Words*, p. 137.

The situation of this ancient fortress was remarkable. It occupied a small rocky islet in a mountain lake, or *tarn*, as such a piece of water is called in Westmoreland. The lake might be about a mile in circumference, surrounded by hills of considerable height.... The surprise of the spectator was chiefly excited by finding a piece of water situated in that high and mountainous region.... Under the burning sun of summer, the clear azure of the deep unruffled lake refreshed the eye, and impressed the mind with a pleasing feeling of deep solitude. In winter, when the snow lay on the mountains around, these dazzling masses appeared to ascend far beyond their wonted and natural height, while the lake which stretched beneath, and filled their bosom with all its frozen waves, lay like the surface of a darkened and broken mirror around the black and rocky islet, and the walls of the gray castle with which it was crowned.—*Sir W. Scott, Monastery*, ch. xxiii.

Tárnish. *v. a.* [Fr. *ternissant*, pres. part. of *ternir.*] Sully; soil; make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering.—*Collier.*

Tárnish. *v. n.* Lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the musick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure.—*Collier, Essays, Of Envy.*

Táro. *s.* [Polynesian.] Edible root of a plant of the genus Colocasia, serving in the South Sea islands as an important article of food. See extracts.

Whole fields of Colocasia macrorhiza are cultivated in the South Sea Islands, under the name of *tara* of kopeh roots.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

When first discovered, the fairer race was found to have made by far the greater advance in civilization. They cultivated the banana, the cocoa-palm, the bread-fruit, the yam, the batata or sweet potato, the *taro*, the sugar-cane, and the orange.—*J. Crawfurd, On the Civilization of Man*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

Tárpaulin. *s.* [*tar-palling.*]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong *tarpawling* coats.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxviii.

Used *adjectivally.*

He asked a few more questions, and then dismissed the corporal, put on his *tarpaulin* hat, put his speaking-trumpet under his arm, and went on deck.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. xiii.

2. Sailor.

Lawson was the man of whose judgement the duke had the best esteem: and he was, in truth, of a man of that breeding (for he was a perfect *tarpawlin*), a very extraordinary person: he understood his profession incomparably well, spake clearly and pertinently.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 478.

Was anything wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a swabber the hero of a tragedy?—*Dennis.*

Therefore look for hot entertainment whenever thou engagest any of those aboriginal *tarpawlins.*—*Turkish Spy*, vol. v. b. ii. letter xii.

Tárragon. *s.* Herb of the genus Artemisia.

Tarragon, celebrated for its excellence in pickles, and in the medication of vinegar, is the Artemisia dracunculus. Artemisia mutellina, an alpine plant, is intermediate in quality between *tarragon* and wormwood. It and Artemisia spicata, another alpine species, furnish between them the bitter aromatic liqueur called crême d'absinthe.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Tárriance. *s.* Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;
Come, answer not, but do it presently;
I am impatient of my *tarriance.*
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

'So please you,' answered Bertram, 'he did but pass through the apartment. Mr. Thomas Dickson, at my entreaty, as well as in respectful reverence to your honour's health, carried him through the room without *tarriance*, judging his own bed-chamber the fittest place for a young man recovering from a severe illness, and after a day of no small fatigue.'—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

Tárrier. *s.* One that tarries or stays; one that waits; whatever delays or puts off.

He is oftentimes called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, the *tarrier* and delaier.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 75.

Writs of error are the *tarriers* that keep his client undoing somewhat the longer.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characteristics*, M. 7, b.

Tárry. *v. n.* [Fr. *tarder*; Lat. *tardus.*]

1. Stay; continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

2. Delay; be long in coming.

Thou art my help and my deliverer; make no *tarrying*, O God.—*Psalms*, xl. 17.

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine.—*Proverbs*, xxiii. 30.

3. Wait; expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again to you.—*Exodus*, xxiv. 14.

Tárry. *v. a.* Wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 2.

Tárry. *adj.* Consisting of, resembling, tar.

I can't fish up the Righteous Endeavour, or bring Solomon Weevil back, or coin twenty thousand pounds out of those rum puncheons and *tarry* ropes, to meet those drafts withal, by stopping here.—*G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Társel. *s.* See Tiercel.

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 109

Társus. *s.* [Lat.; pl. *tarsi.*] Complex of bones forming the ankle joint, or parts corresponding to it.

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called synarthrosis; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Tart. *adj.* [A.S. *teart.*]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

She called for a goblette, whereinto she did powre a quantitie of very *tart* vinegar.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 193. b.

Of the best wines you make your *tartest* vinegar.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 105.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Take her visage now;—moist-lipped, long-faced,
Thin like an iron wedge, so sharp and *tart*,
As 'twere of purpose made to cleave Love's heart:
Well were this lovely beauty rid of her.
Marlowe and Chapman, Translation of Hero and Leander.

Why so *tart* a favour
To trumpet such good tidings?
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Tart. *s.* [Fr. *tourte.*] Small pie of fruit.

Figures with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sights in *tarts.*—*Bacon, Essays.*

Alas! woe worth the scribbler! often seen
In Morning Post, or Monthly Magazine,
There lurk his earlier lays; but soon, hot-press'd,
Behold a quarto!—*Tarts* must tell the rest.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Tártan. *s.* [see extract.] Stuff of which the kilts of the Scotch Highlanders are made.

[*Tartan* [is] a word not known in the Gaelic; and probably taken from French, *tiretaine*; Dutch, *tiretyn*; Milanese, *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey. In ... later times the word has come again in the shape of *tarlatan*, a kind of clear muslin.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Tártane. *s.* [Italian, *tartana*; Fr. *tartane.*] Vessel used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.—*Addison.*

Tártar. *s.* [Lat. *Tartarus*; Gr. Τάρταρος.]

1. Hell.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenser.*

Used *adjectivally.*

He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

2. Substance that concretes upon the inside of wine casks; argol; when purified, cream of tartar; concretion in general, especially that on the teeth.

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar.*—*Boyle.*

Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes; the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the Rhenish wine.—*Quincy.*

Tartar, called also argal or argol, is the crude bitartrate of potassa, which exists in the juice of the grape, and is deposited from wines in their fermenting casks, being precipitated in proportion as the alcohol is formed, in consequence of its insolubility in that liquid. There are two sorts of argal known in commerce, the white and the red. The former, which is of a pale-pinkish colour, is the

crust let fall by white wines; the latter is a dark red, from red wines.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Catch a Tartar. See Catch.

Tartárean. *adj.* Hellish. *Rare.*

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 69

Tartáreous. *adj.* *Rare.*

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purged
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverse to life. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vii. 237.

Tartáric. *adj.* In *Chemistry.* See extract.

Tartaric acid is prepared by adding gradually to a boiling-hot solution of 100 parts of tartar, in a large copper boiler, 26 of chalk, made into a smooth pap with water. A brisk effervescence ensues, by the disengagement of the carbonic acid of the chalk, while its base combines with the acid excess in the tartar, and forms an insoluble precipitate of tartrate of lime. The supernatant liquor, which is a solution of neutral tartrate of potassa, must be drawn off by a syphon, and decomposed by a solution of chloride of calcium (muriate of lime); 28½ parts of the dry chloride are sufficient to 100 of tartar.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tartarizátion. *s.* Act of forming tartar.

By dissolution of one subject, and concretion of another; by vaporation and evaporation; by sublimation, and precipitation or *tartarisation.—Bibliotheca Biblica,* i. 438.

Tártarize. *v. a.* Impregnate with tartar.

Tártarized. *part. adj.* Impregnated with tartaric acid; *tartarized* antimony being, chemically, the potassio-tartrate of antimony.

Tártarous. *adj.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

The asperity of *tartarous* salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris,* § 86.

Tártish. *adj.* Somewhat tart.

Tártlet. *s.* Small tart.

'Eat another *tartlet.*'—'No, no! my grief chokes me!'—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii,* b. iv. ch. xvii.

Tártly. *adv.* In a tart manner.

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caligula *tartly* called 'arena sine calce,' sand without lime.—*Walker.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!—He is of a very melancholy disposition.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing,* ii. 1.

Tártness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tart.

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hogshead, as the *tartness* of your cider requires.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness.*
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 3.

Tartúffe. *s.* French nickname for hypocritical pretenders to devotion; name of the chief character in a celebrated comedy of Molière's.

Cibber translated it [Molière's *Tartuffe*], and made the hero a non-juring churchman; and the play is still acted under the name of the Hypocrite, in which the *Tartuffe* is a methodistical divine.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tártufish. *adj.* Having the character of Tartuffe.

God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.—*Sterne.*

Task. *s.* [N.Fr. *tasche* = taskwork; connected with Low Lat. *taxo.*]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

There am I wont to sit, when any chance
Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 4.

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks.—Bishop Atterbury.*

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue;
To read and weep is all they now can do.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Take to task. Reprove; reprimand.

A holy man *took* a soldier *to task* upon the subject of his profession.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger *took* him *to task.—Addison, Spectator.*

Task. *v. a.* Burthen with something to be done.

Forth he goes,
Like to a harvestman, that 's *task'd* to mow
Or all, or lose his hire.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 3.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more.—*Id., Othello,* ii. 3.

Return, and to divert thy thoughts at home,
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom.
Dryden, Last Parting of Hector and Andromache, 183.

Task-work. *s.* Work set as a task; definite quantity of work.

Our little poems are but humble, but they have no name. You must read them, remembering they were *task-work*; and perhaps you will admire the number of subjects, all of children, picked out by an old bachelor and an old maid.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Táskер. *s.*

1. Taskmaster.

And now to task the *tasker.*
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

2. One who undertakes taskwork, as a day-labourer. *Colloquial.*

Táskmaster. *s.* One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye.
Milton, Sonnets, vii. 13.

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor.—*South, Sermons.*

Tass. *s.* [? Fr. *cuisse.*] Armour for the thigh.

Their legs were armed with greaves, and their thighs with *tasses.—North. Translation of Plutarch,* p. 273. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tássel, or **Társel.** *s.* In *Falconry.* See extract.

When hawks lay three eggs, the first produceth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird *tercellene* or *tassel* of the male sex.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies,* p. 119.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

A fearfull dove . . .
Having far off espyde a *tassell-gent.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

O, for a falconer's voice,
To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again!
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Tássel. *s.* [Fr. *tasse* = tuft of grass.] Ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And *tassels* gay. *Spenser.*

Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers.
Sandys.

Tásseled. *adj.* Adorned with tassels.

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tassel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about.
Milton, Arcades, 56.

Tástable. *adj.* Capable of being tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable.—Boyle.*

Taste. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *taster, tâter* = handle, try.]

1. Perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast . . . *tasted* the water that was made wine.—*John,* ii. 9.

2. Try by the mouth; eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it under ban to touch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 925.

3. Essay first.

Roscetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Thou and I
Like time and death, marching before our troops,
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

4. Obtain pleasure from.

So shalt thou be despised, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted*;
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be wasted. *Carew.*

5. Feel: have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man.—*Hebrews,* ii. 2.

6. Relish intellectually; approve.

A nice and subtle happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam, and will *taste*
No pleasure, though in pleasure, solitary.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 399.

7. Try. *Hellenism.*

And he now began
To *taste* the bow, the sharp shaft took, tugged hard.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, b. xxi.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Taste. *v. n.*

1. Try by the mouth; eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 651.

2. Have a smack; produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *tasteth* of it.—*Bacon.*

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

If your butter *tastes* of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

3. Distinguish intellectually.
4. Be tinctured, or receive some quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

5. Try the relish of anything.
6. Have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste* of death but once.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

7. Take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*
Of pleasure. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 476.

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste,*
And the best portion of the earth lay waste.
Waller.

8. Enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;
You season still with sports your serious hours,
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden, 58.

Taste. *s.*

1. Act of tasting; gustation.

Great are thy virtues, doubtless, best of fruits,
Though kept from man, and worthy to be admired,
Whose *taste,* too long forborne, at first assay
Gave elocution to the mute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 745.

2. Sense by which the relish of anything on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taste.—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

These delicacies
I mean of *taste,* sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* viii. 526.

The tardy plants in our cold orchards placed,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste. Waller.*

3. Sensibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* v. 5.

Musick in the close,
As the last *taste* of sweets, is sweetest last.
Id., Richard II. ii. 1.

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give, particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof.

The house of Israel called the name thereof manna; it was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey.—*Exodus,* xvi. 31.

Though there be a great variety of *tastes,* yet, as in smells, they have only some few general names.—*Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so much offend and displease their *tastes?—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity,*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excelling,
Where God is praised aright.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 347.
I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 1.
As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin.—*Addison.*
This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us a relish of every flavour.—*Id.*
Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best.—*Pope.*
How ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world!—*Swift.*
Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a *taste* to be affected with beauty.—*Seed, Sermons.*
However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in *taste*, that many little things will not make a great one.—*Reynolds.*
First, then, of the first: it is objected that the Germans have a radically bad *taste*. This is a deep-rooted objection, which assumes many forms, and extends through many ramifications. Among men of less acquaintance with the subject of German *taste* in general, the spirit of the accusation seems somewhat as follows.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*
Taste, if it mean anything but a paltry connoisseurship, must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness; a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence, all beauty, order, goodness, wheresoever or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen.—*Ibid.*

6. Essay; trial; experiment.
I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

7. Small portion given as a specimen.
They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of the people's inclination.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Tásted. *adj.* Having a particular relish.
Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better *tasted* if watered with salt water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Tásteful. *adj.* High relished; savoury.
A sharp kind of sourness in sauces is esteemed pleasing and *tasteful*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 186.
Musick of sighs thou shalt not hear,
Nor drink one lover's *tasteful* tear. *Cowley.*
Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

Tástefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tasteful.
The young man had rather a long job in showing them out; for Mr. Pecksniff's delight in the *tastefulness* of the house was such that he could not help often stopping (particularly when they were near the parlour door) and giving it expression, in a loud voice and very learned terms.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Tásteless. *adj.*

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.
My dear, won't you think me *tasteless* to the joy you've given me, to suffer at this time any concern but you to employ my thoughts?—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.
By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary simplicity, they could never be made *tasteless*.—*Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.
If by his manner of writing a critick is heavy and *tasteless*, I throw aside his criticisms.—*Addison, Spectator.*
The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *tasteless* and insipid to us.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.
With all his faults, [as a prose-writer,] and exclusive of his character as a poet, he [Milton] must ever remain the only learned author of that *tasteless* age in which he flourished.—*Lord Orrery, On Swift*, p. 217.

Tástelessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tasteless.

1. Insipidity; want of relish.
They are tainted with that creature vanity, a *tastelessness* (as it were) that is in all created pleasure or profit external.—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 237: 1654.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.
The work of writing notes is performed by railing at the stupidity, negligence, ignorance, and asinine *tastelessness* of the former editors.—*Swift, Letters.*

Táster. *s.* One who tastes.

1. One who takes the first essay of food.
Your wife! But touch her, that respect forgotten
That's due to her whom mightiest Cæsar favours,
And think what 'tis to die. Not to lose time,
She's Cæsar's choice: it is sufficient honour
You were his *taster* in this heavenly nectar;
But now must quit the office.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 2.
Fair hope! our earlier heaven! by thee
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Crashaw.*
Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat,
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 827.
Apicius, here, the *taster* of the town,
Feeds twice a-week, to settle their renown.
Young, Love of Fame, iii. 79.
The next morning, at dinner-time, an unusual incident occurred. While Lady Douglas of Lochleven performed her daily duty of assistant and *taster* at the Queen's table, she was told a man-at-arms had arrived, recommended by her son, but without any letter or other token than what he brought by word of mouth.—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xxxv.

2. Dram cup.

Tásting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who tastes.
The *tasting* of death touched the righteous also, and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xviii. 20.
Scholars, when good sense describing,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*
Used *adjectivally*.
The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* power
In veins, which, through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish every relish sweet and sour.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Tásty. *adj.* Expressed or done so as to show intellectual relish: (added by Todd, and noted as a modern word).
Still, notwithstanding the resources we thus have in our double language, we are in some instances perplexed to form such adjectives as we require; for instance, one to correspond to the substantive 'taste.' If we merely mean the bodily sense, we might probably say the gustatory nerves, though the word is little used. But the task is more difficult when we want an adjective referring to the critical faculty, and not to the physical perception. *Tasty*, as Mr. Coleridge has observed, is a word which milliners only can venture upon; and yet, as right and wrong depend upon moral principles, so beautiful and ugly depend on principles of 'taste,' which it would be very convenient to designate by an adjective. Baumgarten, and since him many German and some English writers, have adopted the term esthetical.—*Philological Museum, On English Adjectives.*

Tátter. *v. a.* Tear; rend; make ragged.
Like a lion, that hath *tatter'd* here
A goodly heifer, there a lusty steer,
There a strong bull, too weak for him by halfe,
There a fair cow, and there a tender calf,
Strouts in his rage, and wallows in his prey,
And proudly doth his victory survey;
So swelleth she.
Sylvester, Translation of Dubartas, 230. (Ord MS.)

Tátter. *s.* [A.S. *tetteran* = rags.]

1. Rag; fluttering rag.
This fable holds, from him that sits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
God wot, her garments were full loosely tuck'd,
As one that careless was in some despair:
To *tatters* were her robes and vestures pluck'd,
Her naked limbs were open to the air:
Yet for all this her looks were blythe and fair;
And wondering how Religion grew forlorn,
I spied her robes by Heresy was torn.
R. Greene, A Maiden's Dream.

2. Tatterdemalion. *Rare.*
What *tatter* 's that that walks there.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Royal King and Loyal Subject.

Tatterdemálion. *s.* Ragged fellow.
Numbers of poor French *tatterdimallians*, being as it were the scum of the country.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 84: 1642.
As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a spark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Táttered. *part. adj.* Ragged; fluttering in tatters.
Through *tatter'd* clothes small vices do appear.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.
Where waved the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*
He was met at Clairvaux by the poor of Christ, not clad in purple and fine linen, but in *tattered* raiment; not bearing Gospels or sacred books embossed in gold, but a rude stone cross.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. iv.

Táttle. *v. n.* [German, *tadeln* = blame, scold.] Prate; talk idly; use many words with little meaning.
The one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore *tattling*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.
The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them,—*Locke.*
The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of so much repetition and compliment.—*Addison.*

Táttle. *s.* Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.
They asked her, how she liked the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.
Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me as far as Staines.
Id., Imitation of Horace, b. ii. sat. vi.
A young academick shall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial stile, while at the same time persons well skilled in those different subjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Táttler. *s.* One who tattles; idle talker.
Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies, which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Táttling. *part. adj.* Prating; talking idly.
He stands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconstant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenser.*
Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative.—*Dryden.*

Tattoó. *s.* [?]

1. Beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.
All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they hear but the *tattoo*. *Prior, Alma*, i. 454.

2. The Devil's tatto is an expression for that rapping, or tapping, a table or any piece of wood, often practised by people when vacant or impatient.
'Ah, Doctor,' said Mr. Macgregor, 'let me introduce you to Lord Lilburne.' The peer bowed haughtily; Mr. Gawtrey did not return the salutation, but with a sort of gulp as if he were swallowing some burst of passion, strode to the fire; and then, turning round, again fixed his gaze upon the new guest. Lilburne, however, who had never lost his self-composure at this strange rudeness, was now quietly talking with their host. 'Your Doctor seems an eccentric man—a little absent—learned, I suppose. Have you been to Como, yet?' Mr. Gawtrey remained by the fire beating the devil's *tattoo* upon the chimney-piece, and ever and anon turning his glance towards Lilburne, who seemed to have forgotten his existence.—*Lord Lytton, Night and Morning.*

Tattoó. *v. a.* [?] Puncture the skin, and insert in the puncture some colouring matter, so as to leave a permanent stain; the colouring, perhaps, is not essential, as in some countries the process consists in merely raising the skin; generally, the marks are arranged in figures, sometimes in such a manner as to serve for a badge of the tribe or family of the person so marked.

Taunt. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *tanser*.]

1. Reproach; insult; revile; ridicule; treat with insolence and contumelies.
When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begged my patience.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

2. Exprobrate; mention with upbraiding.
Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults
With such full licence.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Taunt. *s.* Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.
With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produced they me,
To be a publick spectacle.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.
Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the

Christians by *taunts* and ironies than by tortures. —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

[He,] by vile hands to common use debased,
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 780.

Taunt. *adj.* Taunting. *Rare.*

I did not so much mind the cadence as the sense and expressiveness of my words, and therefore chose not those which were best disposed for placing themselves in rhyme, but rather the most keen and *taunt*, as being the most suitable to my argument.—*Oldham.*

Taúntingly. *adv.* In a taunting manner; with insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* she said.
Prior, Pallas and Venus.

Those who *tauntingly* reminded Fenwick that he had supported the bill which had attainted Monmouth might perhaps themselves be *tauntingly* reminded, in some dark and terrible hour, that they had supported the bill which had attainted Fenwick.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Tauricórnous. *adj.* [Lat. *tauricornis*, from *taurus* = bull + *cornu* = horn.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the same with the other. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Taúrus. *s.* [Lat. = bull.] Second sign in the zodiac.

Were we not born under *Taurus?—Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

Taut. *adj.* Tight.

Nelson's health had suffered greatly while he was in the Agamemnon. 'My complaint,' he said, 'is as if a girth were buckled *taut* over my breast; and my endeavour in the night is to get loose.'—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. vi.

Tautológical. *adj.* [Gr. ταὐτολογέω = I repeat the same thing.] Repeating the same thing.

Pleonasms of words, *tautological* repetitions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

His prose, again, is among the worst known to us, degraded with stiffness; diffuse, nay *tautological*, yet obscure and vague; contorted into endless involutions; a misshapen, lumbering, complected coil, well nigh inexplicable in its entanglements, and seldom worth the trouble of unravelling.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

One writer ... desperately declares that the laws of motion are mere truisms, or *tautological* judgments. It never seems to have occurred to him, that of all wonders, one of the greatest would be to find men in doubt for centuries as to whether 'the whole is greater than its part,' or whether 'everything that happens contingently has a cause;' yet if the laws of motion are, like these, *tautological* judgments, that marvel has been often enacted by men of the greatest ability specially engaged in the cultivation of science.—*Ingleby, Introduction to Metaphysic.*

Tautólogize. *v. n.* Repeat the same thing.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize*, is not to be supposed.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 25: 1666.

Tautólogizing. *part. adj.* Repeating the same thing; practising, having the habit of tautology.

The *tautologizing* babler, if he be a physitian, certainly is more troublesome than the disease; if your companion in a voyage, more insupportable than the qualms occasioned by the tumbling of the sea; if he praise thee, his panegyrick's more offensive then the reproaches of another; it is a greater pleasure to converse with vitious men, so they be discreet in their language, then with twatlers, though never so honest.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, vol. iv. p. 220. (Ord MS.)

Tautólogous. *adj.* Tautological.

The participle is *tautologous.—Scott, Essays*, p. 288. (Ord MS.)

Tautólogy. *s.* Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have shewn us what antiquity never saw in a dream.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just, so like *tautology*, they fell.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 53.

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*. —*Addison, Freeholder.*

Távern. *s.* [Fr. *taverne*; Lat. *taberna.*] House where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they say he daily doth frequent,
With unrestrained loose companions.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 3.

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouse.—*Swift.*

Used *adjectivally.*

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

During the last century a very laudable industry has been shown by antiquaries in the publication of account-books belonging to private persons, registers of expenses in convents, returns of markets, valuations of goods, *tavern* bills, and in short every document, however trifling in itself, by which this important subject can be illustrated.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Távern. *v. n.* Live in, or as in, a tavern. *Rare.*

Who would reverence thy sway, when, like Nero, thou shouldst *tavern* out thy time with wantons?—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 57. (Ord MS.)

Táverner. *s.* One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as, tailor, archer, *taverner.—Camden.*

Táverning. *s.* Act of feasting at taverns.

The misrule of our *tavernings.*
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 1.

Taw. *v. a.* [see Tow.] Dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, which is dressed with bark.

He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.—
Yes, if they *taw* him as they do whit-leather,
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain.

Taw. *s.* Marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee dare the kitten's paw;
Nay, mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you.
Gay, Lamentation of Glumdalclitch.

As it must greatly raise our expectation of the future conduct in life of boys, whom in their tender years we perceive instead of *taw* or balls, or other childish playthings, to chuse, at their leisure hours, to exercise their genius in contentions of wit, learning, and such like; so must it inspire one with equal contempt of a man, if we should discover him playing at *taw*, or other childish play.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Táwdriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tawdry; tinsel; finery; finery ostentatious without elegance.

There was a kind of *tawdriness* in their habits.—*Moral State of England*, p. 161: 1670.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Táwdry. *s.* [*St. Audrey.*] Necklace like one attributed to St. Audrey, worn by country girls.

Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck. *Drayton.*

Táwdry. *adj.* Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance: (used both of things and of persons wearing them).

Bind your fillets fast,
And gird in your waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 118.

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish.—*Ibid.*

That the false and *tawdry* ware, which was in all hands, should reach us before the chaste and truly excellent, which it required some excellence to recognise; that Kotzebue's insanity should have spread faster, by some fifty years, than Lessing's wisdom; that Kant's philosophy should stand in the background as a dreary and abortive dream; and Gall's craniology be held out to us from every booth as a reality: all this lay in the nature of the case.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays State of German Literature.*

An impure style of speaking and writing does not recommend itself to fastidious and refined judges, merely because it pleases a popular audience, or a wide circle of readers. A discourse full of *tawdry* ornament, false brilliancy, far-fetched metaphors, and turgid exaggeration, which might obtain the applauses of an uneducated audience, would offend the taste of a more instructed class of hearers.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

Táwed. *part. adj.* Rendered like leather.

His knuckles knobb'd, his flesh deep dented in,
With *tawed* hands, and hard ytanned skin.
Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.

Táwny. *adj.* Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy, that Armado hight,
For interim to our studies, shall relate,
In high-born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun:—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 464.

Whilst they make the river Senega to bound the Moors, so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons?
Addison, Cato.

Tax. *s.*

1. Impost; tribute imposed; excise; tallage.

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchase.
Dryden.

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Charge; censure.

Fly far from hence
All private *taxes*, and immodest phrases,
Whatever may but shew like vicious;
For wicked mirth never true pleasure brings,
But honest minds are pleased with honest things.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Task; lesson to be learned. *Obsolete.*

At the archdeacon's visitation, the archdeacon shall appoint the curate to certain *taxes* of the New Testament, to be conned without book; and at their next synod to exact a rehearsal of them.—*Articles of Ecclesiastical Visitation and Inquiry*: 1564.

Tax. *v. a.* [Low Lat. *taxo.*]

1. Load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money.—2 *Kings*, xxiii. 35.

2. Charge; censure: (with *of* or *with*, and sometimes *for*, before the fault imputed; used both of *persons* and *things*).

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing.—Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

I am not justly to be *taxed with* any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Tax not divine disposal: wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 210.

They cannot *tax* others' omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil *for* interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton *for* his choice of a supernatural argument.—*Dryden.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes.—*Id.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed with* superstition.—*Id.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him *with* the old.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, ccxix.

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

This salutation cannot be *taxed with* flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died.—*Addison.*

Tax-gátherer. *s.* Collector of taxes.

He, says Horace, being *the son of a tax-gatherer* or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth.—*Dryden.*

Edward IV. was courteous in this newly-invented style, and was besides the handsomest *tax-gatherer* in his kingdom! His royal presence was very dangerous to the purses of his loyal subjects, particularly to those of the females.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Taxation no Tyranny.*

Táxable. *adj.* Capable of being taxed.

Taxátion. *s.*

1. Act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard . . .
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Among the English clergy the encroachments of the Pope, especially in two ways, the direct *taxation* and usurpation of benefices for strangers, had kindled such violent resentment, alike among the barons and the prelates, as almost to threaten that the realm would altogether throw off the papal yoke. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour: speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

Táxatively. *adv.* As a tax.

If these ornaments or furniture had been put *taxatively*, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 339. (Ord MS.)

Táxer. *s.* One who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Táxidermy. *s.* [Gr. τάξις = arrangement + δέρμα, -ατος = skin.] Art of arranging and preserving the skins of animals; the preservation of dead zoological specimens in general.

The most popular treatise on *taxidermy* is Mr. Swainson's volume in Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopædia.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Táxis. *s.* [Gr. = arrangement.] In *Surgery.* Replacement of parts which have quitted their natural position without an operation, as in the reduction of hernia or rupture: (as, 'It was reduced by *taxis*, which saved the necessity of an operation').

Taxónomy. *s.* [Gr. τάξις + νόμος = law.] Principle of classification.

All that is not strictly definition, that is, all that is not artificial character, in the descriptions of such classes, is a statement of truths, more or less general, more or less precise, but making up, together, the positive knowledge which constitutes the science. As we have said, the consideration of the properties of plants in order to form a system of classification, has been termed *taxonomy*, or the systematick of botany; all the parts of the descriptions, which, taking the system for granted, convey additional information, are termed the physiography of the science; and the same terms may be applied in the other branches of Natural History.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 123: 1858.

Tea. *s.* [Chinese, *tcha.*] Chinese plant of the genus Thea, of which the infusion gives the drink so called.

The muses' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade.
Waller.

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Tea was first imported from Holland by the earls of Arlington and Ossory, in 1666; from their ladies the women of quality learned its use. Its price was then three pounds a pound, and continued the same to 1707. In 1715, we began to use green *tea*; and the practice of drinking it descended to the lower class of the people.—*Johnson, Review of Hanway's Journal.*

Applied to infusions other than those of tea: (as, linseed *tea*).

Why will Delia thus retire?
Why so languish, live away?

Whilst the sighing crews admire,
'Tis too late for hartshorn *tea*.
Lady M. W. Montague.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

One has a design of keeping an open *tea-table.*—*Addison.*

I have filled a *tea-pot*, and received a dish of it.—*Id.*

He swept down a dozen *tea-dishes.*—*Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea-table* talk.—*Id.*

A living *tea-pot* stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

The mistress of the *tea-shop* may give half an ounce.—*Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea-tables.*—*Id.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea-spoons.* —*Id.*

Yet, as Catherine of Braganza was certainly the first *tea-drinking* queen of England, she has had the credit of setting the fashion for the use of that temperate beverage, in an age when ladies, as well as gentlemen, at all times of the day, heated or stupified their brains with ale or wine, for the want of the more refined substitutes of tea, coffee, and chocolate.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catherine of Braganza.*

Teach. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached.* [A.S. *tæcan.*]

1. Instruct; inform, as a master: (correlative to learn).

Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord . . . he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths.—*Isaiah*, ii. 3.

I am too sudden bold:
To *teach* a teacher ill beseemeth me.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

Teach us farther by what means to shun
The inclement seasons.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1062.

2. Deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and *taught* it.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxi. 22.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men.—*Matthew*, xv. 9.

[They] *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 440.

3. Show; exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practise them.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Tell; give intelligence.

Huswives are *teached*, instead of a clocke,
How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Teach one's grandmother to such eggs. Advise a person more competent than one's self: (the extract gives a variation of the phrase).

You *teach* your good maister; *teach your grandam to grope her duck.*—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 575: 1634. (Nares by H. and W.)

Teach. *v. n.* Perform the office of an instructor.

They build up Zion with blood . . . the heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money.—*Micah*, iii. 10.

Teáchable. *adj.* Capable of being taught; susceptive of instruction; docile.

'Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God.—*Watts.*

Teáchableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Teachable; docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

Docility, *teachableness*, tractableness, is the property of wisdom; and he that is wise, is nearest unto happiness.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 105: 1621.

It is difficult, again, to discriminate between *teachableness*, humility, and reverence for high authorities, and a tame and passive submission of the understanding.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Teache. *s.* [?] See extract.

As the liquor grows hot in the clarifier, a scum is thrown up, consisting of the coagulated feculencies of the cane juice. The fire is now gradually urged till the temperature approaches the boiling heat—to which, however, it must not be suffered to rise. It is known to be sufficiently heated, when the scum rises in blisters, which break into white froth; an appearance observable in about forty minutes after kindling the fire. The damper being shut down, the fire dies out; and after an hour's repose the clarified liquor is ready to be drawn off into the last and largest in the series of evaporating pans. In the British colonies, these are merely numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, beginning at the smallest, which hangs right over the fire, and is called the *teache*; because in it the trial of the syrup by touch is made.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Teácher. *s.* One who teaches.

1. Instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting.—*Hooker Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 211.

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a *teacher.*—*South Sermons.*

Imperious, with a *teacher's* air,
Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments.—*Swift.*

3. Preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful *teachers*, do seldom honour it. —*White.*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 508.

He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks.—*South, Sermons.*

Teáching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, teaches.

I have labour'd,
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,
And the strong course of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 2.

All the evidence we have, shows that vicious habits are not more common in Russia than in France or England; and it is certain that the Russians submit to the *teachings* of the church with a docility greater than that displayed by their civilized opponents.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Tead. *s.* See Tede.

Teak. *s.* [?] In *Botany.* Valuable timber-tree of the genus Tectona.

There is reason to believe that the timber imported from the coast of Africa, under the name of African *teak*, belongs to some tree of this order [the Euphorbiaceæ].—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Teak [compared with oak] . . . is equally strong, and somewhat more buoyant. Its durability is more uniform and decided; and to insure that durability, it demands less care and preparation; for it may be put in use almost green from the forest, without danger of dry or wet rot. It is fit to endure all climates and alternations of climate.—*Crawfurd, Eastern Archipelago*, vol. i. p. 45.

Teal. *s.* [?] Small species of duck; Anas crecca; half-bird.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The *teal* bear confinement well, and at the gardens of the Zoological Society, though restricted to a very small pond with a margin of thick and high grass, with some low shrubs, have bred regularly for five seasons in succession. The eggs are white tinged with buff, measuring one inch nine lines in length by one inch four lines in breadth. The food of the *teal* consists of seeds, grasses, water-plants, and insects, in their various states. In confinement they require grain. Some *teal* breed about the lakes of Wales and a few in Romney Marsh.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Team. *s.* [A.S. = issue, succession, row, line.]

1. Number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Thee a ploughman all unweeting found,
As he his toilsome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide.
Spenser.

We fairies *that* do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are frolick.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.
Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harness'd *team*
Begins his golden progress in the east.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
I am in love; but a *team* of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love.—*Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.
After the declining sun
Had changed the shadows, and their task was done.
Home with their weary *team* they took their way.
Lord Roscommon.
He heaved with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*
In stiff clays they may plough one acre of wheat with a *team* of horse.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Any number passing in a line.
Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky.
Dryden.

3. Working body.
When a *team* of twenty-five millions begins rearing, what is Loménie's whip?—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. vi.

Team. *v. a.* Join together in a team.
By this the Night forth from the darksome bower
Of Erebus her *teamed* steeds gan call.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.

Tear. *s.* [A.S. *tear*, *tær*.]

1. Water which violent passion forces from the eyes.
The pretty vaulting sea refused to drown me,
Knowing, that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore
With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.
Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*
In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me.
Out of thy honest truth to play the woman.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.
Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilatation of the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
She silently a gentle *tear* let fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 130.

2. Moisture trickling in drops.
Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

Tear. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. pass. *torn*. [A.S. *teran*.]

1. Pull in pieces; lacerate; rend; separate by violent pulling.
The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I saw him not since.—*Genesis*, xliv. 28.
Come, seeling night . . .
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 2.
Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace.—*Arbuthnot.*
John *tore* off lord Strut's servants' clothes: now and then they came home naked.—*Id., History of John Bull.*

2. Wound with any sharp point drawn along.
Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead.—*Jeremiah*, xvi. 7.

3. Break or take away by violence.
As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus raged the prince, and scatter'd death around.
Dryden.

4. Divide violently; shatter.
Is it not as much reason to say that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects?—*Locke.*

5. Pull with violence; drive violently.
He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 523.
From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At least thou art from some fierce tigress come;
Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Dido to Æneas.
Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leisure to consider.
A. Philips.

6. Take away by sudden violence.
Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Christians *tore*. *Waller.*
The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee.
Addison.

Tear. *v. n.* Fume; rave; rant turbulently.

Tear. *s.* Rent; chiefly in combination with Wear.
Mr. Hallam has formed, we think, a most correct estimate of the character and administration of Clarendon. But he scarcely makes a sufficient allowance for the *wear* and *tear* which honesty almost necessarily sustains in the friction of political life, and which, in times so rough as those through which Clarendon passed, must be very considerable.—*Macaulay. Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Teárcat. *s.* and *adj.* Ranting.
I had rather heare two good jests, than a whole play of such *tear-cat* thunderclaps.—*Day, Isle of Gulls*, induction. (Nares by H. and W.)

Teárfalling. *adj.* Tender; shedding tears. *Rare.*
I am in
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin:
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

Teárful. *adj.* Weeping; full of tears.
Is 't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.

Teáring. *part. adj.*

1. Raving; ranting; noisy; astonishing.
All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the innuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The gallant young Indian at home on furlough—immense dandies these—chained and moustached—driving in *tearing* cabs, the pillars of the theatres, living at West End Hotels,—nevertheless admired Mrs. Osborne, liked to bow to her carriage in the Park, and to be admitted to have the honour of paying a morning visit.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

2. Making a violent rent.
In the midst a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Teárless. *adj.* Destitute of tears.
They look on with *tearless* eyes.
Sandys, Psalm cvi.
Why weep ye now? ye saw with *tearless* eye
When your fleet perish'd on the Punick wave.
Shenstone, Elegies, xix.

Teárthroat. *s.* Vociferous; ranting; distressing the throat.
The majesticall king of fishes, the heroicall most magnificent herring, armed with white and red, keepes his court in all this hurly-burly, not like a tyrannical *tearthroat* in open arms, but like wise Diogenes in a barrell.—*Taylor* (*the Waterpoet*). (Nares by H. and W.)
Used *adjectivally*.
With gouts, consumptions, palsies, lethargies,
With apoplexies, quinzies, pleurisies,
Cramp, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tiscick,
From which to health men are restored by physick.
Id.

Teáry. *adj.* Tearful; weeping.
But when the stormes and the *teary* shoure
Of her weeping was somewhat overgone,
The litel corps was graven under stone.
Lidgate, The Story of Thebes. (Rich.)

Tease. *v. a.* [A.S. *tæsan*.]

1. Comb or unravel wool or flax; scratch cloth in order to level the nap.
Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.
Milton, Comus, 749.

2. Torment with importunity; vex with assiduous impertinence.
My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no estate.—*Spectator.*
After having been present in publick debates, he was *teased* by his mother to inform her of what had passed.—*Addison.*
We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,
In case the thing before was easy.
Prior, Alma, iii. 330.

Teáser. *s.* One who, that which, teases.
These *teazers*, rather to rouse than pinch the game, only made Whitaker find his spirits.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 60.
A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best advice. If you would have him come to himself, you must take off his little *teazer*, which holds his reason at bay.—*Collier.*

Teát. *s.* [Gr. τιτθός; German, *titte*, *zitze*; Fr. *téton*.] Dug; pap.
Like Phœbus' fire, so sparkle both her eyes;
As air perfumed with amber is her breath;
Like swelling waves, her lovely *teats* do rise;
As earth her heart, cold, dateth me to death:
Ah me, poor man, that on the earth do live,
When unkind earth death and despair doth give!
R. Greene.
Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.
It more pleased my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 580.
Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat*.—*Locke.*
The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* distent
With milk. *Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus*

Teátish. *adj.* Tettish. *Rare.*
Her sickness
Had made her somewhat *teatish*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, v. 1.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Teázel. *s.* [A.S. *tæsl*.] Native plant, used in making cloth, of the genus Dipsacus.

Teázling. *s.* In the *Woollen Manufacture* Raising a nap by means of the teazle.
The object of *teasling* is to raise up the loose filaments of the woollen yarn into a nap upon one of the surfaces of the cloth, by scratching it either with thistle heads, called *teasels*, or with *teasling-cards* or brushes made of wire. . . . In large manufactures this operation is performed by a machine called a gig-mill.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Téchnical. *adj.* [Gr. τέχνη = art.] Relating to the (useful) arts.
In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and sometimes the mercury of a body.—*Locke.*
Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or *technical* dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*
The knights and burgesses thus chosen, as well as the clergy within the province of Canterbury, met at Northampton; those within the province of York, at that city. And neither assembly was opened by the king. This anomalous convention was nevertheless one means of establishing the representative system, and, to an inquirer free from *technical* prejudice, is little less important than a regul r parliament.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.
It is hardly necessary to give any warning, generally, against the unnecessary introduction of *technical* language of any king, when the meaning can be adequately, or even tolerably, expressed in common, i.e. unscientific words. The terms and phrases of art have an air of pedantic affectation, for which they do not compensate, by even the smallest appearance of increased energy.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 6.

Technicálity. *s.* Term applied to words or arguments derived from the limited and narrow character of technical language, as used in broad and comprehensive subjects.
Into such follies the schoolmen appear to have launched, partly because there was less danger of running against a heresy in a matter where the church had defined so little; partly from their presumption, which disdained all inquiries into the human mind, as merely a part of physics; and in no small degree through a spirit of mystical fanaticism, derived from the oriental philosophy and the later Platonists, which blended itself with the cold-blooded *technicalities* of the Aristotelian school.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.
Men who had the irresistible calling to be artists became Franciscans or Dominicans, not because mendicancy was favourable to art, but because it awoke, and cherished, and strengthened those emotions which were to express themselves in art. Religion drove them into the cloister; the cloister and the church offered them its walls; they drew from all quarters the traditions, the *technicalities* of art.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. x.

Téchnically. *adv.* In a technical manner.
The first professed English satirist, to speak *technically*, is bishop Joseph Hall.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 2.

Technicológical. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, technology.
Had the apostle used this *technicological* phrase in any different sense from its common acceptation he would have told us of it.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. ii. ch. vii. (Rich.)

Technólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] Doctrine, system, philosophy, of the useful arts.
There were not any further essays made in *technology* for above fourscore years; but all men acquiesced in the common grammar.—*Twell, Examination of Grammar*, preface, p. 17; 1683.

Téctly. *adv.* [Lat. *tectus* = covered.] Closely. *Rare.*

He had very close and *tectlie* a company of his men in an old house, fast by the castle.—*Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland*, A.D. 1581. (Rich.)

Ted. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *zetten*.] Spread abroad new-mown grass, in order to make it into hay.

Tédded. *part. adj.* Spread, as grass for making into hay.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 450.

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* grass, and the sun's mellowing beams
Rivall'd with artful heats. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 130.

Tédding. *verbal abs.* Act of spreading grass for making into hay.

Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad, they call *tedding*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Tede. *s.* [Lat. *tæda*.] Torch. *Rare.*

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The housling fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinkled wide,
At which a bushy *teade* a groom did light.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 37.

The one his bow and shafts, the other spring
A burning *tead* about his head did move.
Id., Muiopotmos, 292.

Bellama's bridal *tede* is lighted now.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama, p. 27: 1638.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Te Déum. *s.* Hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Te Deum laudamus* = Thee, God, we praise, i.e. We praise thee, O God, &c.

The choir,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *Te Deum*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

Te Deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory.—*Bacon.*

Tédious. *adj.*

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 387.

2. Wearisome by prolixity.

They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in no wise injured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that labour which they are not willing to endure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy clemency a few words.—*Acts*, xxiv. 4.

Chief mastery to dissect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 29.

Tédiously. *adv.* In a tedious manner; in such a manner as to weary.

Why dost thou wrong
Our mutual love so much, and *tediously* prolong
Our mirthful marriage-hour?
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Tédiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tedious.

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She distastes them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them that any thing can take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to the same measure and form which themselves assign.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the soul of wit,
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.

In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected in this life we are not able to persist; forced we are with very weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tediousness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of bliss when our union with God is complete.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The *tediousness* of my life. *Donne.*

Tédium. *s.* [Lat.] Weariness; wearisomeness: (not entered in the previous editions).

In faded naval uniform, Paul Jones lingers visible here; like a wineskin from which the wine is all drawn. Like the ghost of himself! Low is his once loud bruit; scarcely audible, save, with extreme *tedium*, in ministerial ante-chambers, in this or the other charitable dining-room, mindful of the past.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. iii.

Near this same chair were her writing-table, with vellum-covered account-books on it, the cabinet in which she kept her neatly-arranged drugs, her basket for her embroidery, a folio volume of architectural engravings, from which she took her embroidery patterns, a number of the 'North Loamshire Herald,' and the cushion for her fat Blenheim, which was too old and sleepy to notice its mistress's restlessness: for, just now, Mrs. Transome could not abridge the sunny *tedium* of the day by the feeble interest of her usual indoor occupations.—*George Eliot, Felix Holt the Radical*, ch. i.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

To seize a character, even that of one man, in its life and secret mechanism, requires a philosopher; to delineate it with truth and impressiveness, is a work for a poet. How shall one or two sleek clerical tutors, with here and there a *tedium-stricken* 'squire, or speculative half-pay captain, give us views on such a subject?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays.*

Teem. *v. n.* [A.S. *teman*.]

1. Bring young; be pregnant; engender young.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart disnatured torment to her.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

2. Be full; be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that does not *teem* with politicks.—*Addison.*

Teem. *v. a.*

1. Bring forth; produce.

What's the newest grief?—
That of an hour's date doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute *teems* a new one.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

The earth obey'd; and straight
Opening her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 453.

2. Pour.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. — *Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

Teéming. *part. adj.* Prolific; fruitful in offspring of any kind.

Have we more sons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age?
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 2.

When the rising spring adorns the mead,
The *teeming* buds and cheerful greens appear.
Dryden.

Teémless. *adj.* Unfruitful; not prolific. *Rare.*

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 227.

Teen. *s.* [A.S. *teóna* = injury.] Sorrow; grief. *Obsolete.*

Arrived there
That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approachen near.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

My heart bleeds
To think o' the *teen* that I have turn'd you to.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.
Id., Richard III. iv. 1.

Cold winter's storms and wreakful *teene*.
W. Browne.

Teen. *v. a.* Excite; provoke to do a thing.

Religious reverence doth buriall *teene*,
Which whoso wants, wants so much of his rest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 59.

Teend. *v. n.* [*tinder*.] Kindle (as a fire). *Rare.*

Wash your hands, or else the fire,
Will not *teend* to your desire;
Unwashed hands, ye maidens know,
Dead the fire, though ye blow.
Herrick. (Nares by H. and W.)

Used more than once by this writer.

Teens. *s.* [*ten*.] Years reckoned by the termination *-teen*; as, *thirteen, fourteen*, i.e. those between twelve and twenty: often applied to the age of young people; 'Miss in her *Teens*,' is the title of a once popular comedy.)

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy.
Granville.

Teéthing. *verbal abs.* Dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Teetótal. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, teetotalism.

Come, Master Gerard, here's a table; what shall I call for? glass of the Mowbray slap-bang? No better; the receipt has been in our family these fifty years. Mr. Morley I know won't join us. Did you say a cup of tea, Mr. Morley? Water, only water; well, that's strange. Boy, alive there! do you hear me call? Water wanted, glass of water for the Secretary of the Mowbray Temperance and *Teetotal*. Sing it out. I like titled company.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. x.

Teetótalism. *s.* [derivation uncertain; sometimes derived from *tea* as a beverage to be contrasted with wine and spirits; sometimes said to have originated in the stammering of some advocate of *t-t-total* abstinence.] Extreme form of Temperance, q.v.

Teetótaller. *s.* One who practices or maintains the doctrine of teetotalism.

Teetótum. *s.* Whirligig.

Fanny Thompson, a thing like a *teetotum*, died in the year '99 of a dropsy.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

Tégument. *s.* [Lat. *tegumentum*, from *tego* = I cover.] Cover; outward part: (Integument the *commoner* word).

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the *teguments*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard shell.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Teguméntary. *adj.* Having the character of a tegument: unlike the preceding *tegumentary* is commoner than *integumentary.*

Tehée. *interj.* Old expression for a laugh.

Our poor young prince gets his opera plaudits changed into mocking *tehees*; and cannot become grand-admiral,—the source to him of woes which one may call endless.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. v.

Téhee. *v. n.* Laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; titter.

That laugh'd and *te-hee'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 132.

Teil. *s.* [Lat. *tilia*.] Lime or linden tree. *Rare.*

From purple violets and the *teil* they bring
Their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring.
Addison, Translation of the Fourth Georgic, 233.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

A *teiltree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves.—*Isaiah*, vi. 13.

Teint. *s.* [Fr. *teinte*; Lat. *tinctus* = dyed, stained.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another.—*Dryden.*

Télary. *adj.* [Lat. *tela* = web.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Télegram. *s.* [Gr. γράμμα, γράμματος = writing.] Signal transmitted by telegraph: (a word of recent origin, which, though etymologically, it applies to telegraphs of any kind, is chiefly limited to, and seems to have been coined for, the communications made by means of the *electric* telegraph).

Télegraph. *s.* [Gr. τῆλε = far, afar off + γράφω = I write; γραφή = writing.]

Télegraph. *v. a.* Communicate by means of a telegraph.

A little before sunset, however, Blackwood, in the Euryalus, *telegraphed*, that they appeared determined to go to the westward.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, p. 245.

Telégraphy. *s.* System of telegraphic communication.

Conspicuous alike in the early history and in the latest developement of this magnificent invention, Professor Wheatstone has recently constructed instruments of the most ingenious construction, which are not only capable of working with electric currents produced by a mere pocket magnet through sixty miles of wire, but which also print off the messages upon a strip of tinfoil in plain Roman characters. These instruments are especially adapted and now extensively used for private *telegraphy*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Teleológical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, final causes.

A final purpose is no doubt, also, subserved in most of the separate centres of ossification which relate homologically to permanently distinct bones in the general vertebrate series; it has long been recognised in relation to facilitating birth in the human fœtus; but some facts will occur to the human osteogenist, of which no *teleological* explanation can be given.... Here, then, we have the homological, without a *teleological* explanation of the separate centre for the coracoid process in the ossification of the human bladebone.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

We may, therefore, without any *teleogical* implication, consider the fitness of such organizations.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 79.

Teleológically. *adv.* In a teleologic, or teleological, manner.

But, besides these, the above discussed deeper and more essential differences of the bones require that they should be divided into simple, as being developed from a single centre, and compound, as developed from separate centres; and the compound bones, in the human subject, for example, may be subdivided into the *teleologically* compound, as the ossa cylindrica, which are originally developed from separate centres in relation to a spinal final purpose; and the homologically compound, as most of the ossa lata (occiput, scapula), and many ossa mixta (vertebræ, sacrum), which are developed from separate centres, representing permanently distinct simple bones in other vertebrata. The *teleologically* compound bones have their relations limited to the particular exigencies of particular classes, but the homologically compound bones have relations extending over the whole vertebrate series.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Homologically they are the last pair of lumbar hæmapophyses advanced, as in many reptiles, from the sclerous to the osseous states: *teleologically* they belong to the category of the trochlear ossicles, commonly called sesamoid. — *Id., Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Teleólogist. *s.* Advocate, supporter, of the doctrine of final causes, or teleology.

The explanation of the *teleologist* is untrue, it is often an obverse to the truth; for though, on the hypothesis of evolution, it is clear that things are not arranged thus or thus for the securing of special ends, it is also clear, that arrangements which do secure these special ends tend continually to establish themselves—are established by their fulfilment of these ends. — *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 79.

Teleólogy. *s.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος = end + λόγος = word, principle, method.] Doctrine of final causes, i.e. of causes which are the effect of an intention or aim, and, as such, indicative of design.

But I would remark, that history, viewed as a palætiological science, will be found to contain a peculiar element, a distinct *teleology*, or consideration of final causes, which its sister sciences have not. I do not speak here of the remote *teleology* which regards the All-ordaining, Overruling Intelligence, of what Paley terms the design of THE Designer, but of a proximate *teleology* of the machinery in change.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, Spirit of Historical Study.*

Without attempting in this place to justify my opinion, or even to define the kind of justification which it admits of, I merely declare my conviction, that the general principle to which all rules of practice ought to conform, and the test by which they should be tried, is that of conduciveness to the happiness of mankind, or rather, of all sentient beings: in other words, that the promotion of happiness is the ultimate principle of *teleology*. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. b. ii. § 7.

Télescope. *s.* [Gr. τῆλε = far off + σκοπέω = I see, view, look, spy. The word is not old in the language; in 1655, it is placed in Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy among words requiring an explanation.] Optical apparatus for the purpose of magnifying distant objects; as such, to be contrasted with the Microscope.

We have no doubt that this invaluable instrument was invented by Roger Bacon or Baptista Porta, in the form of an experiment; though it had not, perhaps, in their hands assumed the maturity of an instrument made for sale, and applied to useful purposes, both terrestrial and celestial. If a *telescope* is an instrument by means of which things at a distance can be seen better than by the naked eye, then Baptista Porta's concave lens was a real *telescope*; but if we give the name to a tube having a convex object-glass at one end, and a convex or concave lens at the other, placed at the distance of the sum of difference of their focal lengths, then we have no distinct evidence that such an instrument was used before the beginning of the seventeenth century.—*Sir D. Brewster*, in *Encyclopædia Britannica, Optics.*

Telescópic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, resulting from, a telescope.

Mr. Molyneux discoursed of *telescopic* sights.—*History of the Royal Society*, vol. iv. p. 272.

Telescópical. *adj.* Telescopic.

Plain or *telescopical* sights for astronomical instruments.—*Ward, Gresham Lectures*, p. 177: 1740.

Telésm. *s.* Talisman. *Rare, or obsolete.*

He made there many *telesms* at the instance of the citizens, as that against the storks, against the river Lycus, and other strange things.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 38.

This is hugely like the consecrated *telesms* of the pagans.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote to Idolatry*, ch. ix.

Telesmátical. *adj.* Belonging, relating to, constituted by, telesms. (This and the following form are catachrestic; *telesm* being taken for a Greek word, as if it were τελεσμα, τελεσματος.)

They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 41.

There was brought into Aleppo a little copper vessel, out of a strong imagination that it was endued with a *telesmatical* virtue to draw thereunto a sort of birds which feed on locusts.—*Sir P. Ricaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 376.

Telesmátically. *adv.* In a telesmatic manner.

The part of Fortune found out, was mysteriously included in statue of brass, *telesmatically* prepared. —*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 32. (Ord MS.)

Teléstic. *s.* Poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name.

Acrosticks and *telesticks* on jump names.—*B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Tell. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *told.* [A.S. *tellan.*]

1. Utter; express; speak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 33.

2. Relate; rehearse.

I will declare [what] wise men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid it.—*Job*, xv. 18.

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped.—*Judges*, vii. 15.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 101.

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife!
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

3. Teach; inform.

The fourth part of a shekel of silver ... will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way.—1 *Samuel*, ix. 8.

I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Tell me now, what lady is the same,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promised to *tell* me of.
Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Tell me how may I know him, how adore.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 280.

4. Discover; betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants of this land.—*Numbers*, xiv. 14.

5. Count; number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wise, and lasting fair;
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous sails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxvi.

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er.
Prior, Alma, iii 71.

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite.—*Locke.*

6. Make excuses.

Tush, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
As if the strings were thine, should'st know of this.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 1.

Tell. *v. n.* Give an account; make report.

I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works.—*Psalms*, xxvi. 7.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures! *tell*,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 276.

Others of some note,
As story *tells*, have trod this wilderness.
Id., Paradise Regained, ii. 306.

Tell on. Inform of: (noted as 'a doubtful phrase').

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, so did David.—1 *Samuel*, xxvii. 11.

Téller. *s.*

1. One who tells or relates.

The nature of bad news infects the *teller*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

2. One who numbers; numberer.

The indefatigable and implacable Wharton was on both occasions *teller* for the minority.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

3. Exchequer officer so called.

A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver to the lord treasurer.—*Cowell.*

Téllings. *s.* Secret; what may be told if the enquirer makes it worth while to the informant. *Colloquial.*

'But now,' observed Vanslyperken, 'where is this cargo to be seen, and when?' 'That's *tellings*,' replied the man. 'I know that; but you have come to tell, or what the devil else?' replied Vanslyperken, who was getting angry. 'That's according ——' replied the man. 'According to what?' 'The snacks,' replied the man. 'What will you give up.' 'Give up! How do you mean?' 'What is my share to be?' 'Share! You can't share; you're not a king's officer.' 'No, but I'm an informer, and that's the same thing.' 'Well, depend upon it, I'll behave very liberally.' 'How much, I ask?' 'We'll see to that afterwards; something handsome, depend upon it.' 'That won't do. Wish you good evening, sir.'—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

Télltale. *s.*

1. One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no fleering *telltale*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3

What, shall these papers lie like *telltales* here?
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

2. In *Navigation.* Dial-plate at the wheel of a ship, showing the position of the tiller.

Télltale. *adj.* Blabbing; telling tales; giving malicious information.

Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

'Tis done; report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings.
Fairfax.

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton, Comus*, 141.

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

Morals and minuets, virtue and her stays,
And *tell-tale* powder—all have had their days.
Byron, The Waltz.

Tellúric. *adj.*

1. Connected with, relating to, the earth.

2. In *Chemistry.* See extract.

It [tellurium] forms a series of compounds resembling those of sulphur and selenium, as hydrotelluric acid, anhydrous tellurous acid, hydrated tellurous acid, anhydrous *telluric* acid, hydrated *telluric* acid, a chloride and bichloride, and also a bisulphide, and a tersulphide. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tellúrium. *s.* [Lat. *tellus, -uris*; the word is an artificial one, belonging to the technical language of Chemistry, where the final

-um shows that the name is that of a metal; *-ic*, and *-ous* denoting acids.] Metal so called. See extract.

Tellurium . . . has only been found in small quantities in the gold mines of Transylvania: it occurs in the metallic state, combined with gold or silver. It is white, brilliant, brittle, and easily fusible. Its specific gravity is about 6·25. It is combustible, and exhales a peculiar odour, like horse-radish, which Berzelius ascribes to the presence of minute portions of selenium. Its atomic weight is 64.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Temerárious. *adj.* [Fr. *téméraire*; Lat. *temerarius.*]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger. *Rare.*

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen.—*Ray.*

Temerárious. *adv.* In a temerarious manner; rashly; with unreasonable contempt of danger; without heed.

The greatest mistake, of all others, was to publish such a notorious untruth to the world so *temerariously*, without better advice.—*Bishop Bramhall, Church of England defended*, ch. ii.

I have ventured, perhaps too *temerariously*, to contribute my mite to the learned world, from whose candour I may hope to receive some appreciation.—*Swift, Antiquity of the English Tongue.*

Témeration. *s.* [Lat. *temeratus*, pass. part. of *temero* = I pollute.] Contamination. *Rare.*

Not those cryptic ways of institution by which the ancients did hide a light, and keep it in a dark lanthorn from the *temeration* of under handliness and popular preachers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, iii. 312. (Ord MS.)

Temérity. *s.* Rashness.

The fervid and irresistible enthusiasm which distinguished the youthful period of Mohammedism might sufficiently account for this conquest; even if we could not assign additional causes,—the factions which divided the Goths, the resentment of disappointed pretenders to the throne, the provocations, as has been generally believed, of Count Julian, and the *temerity* that risked the fate of an empire on the chances of a single battle.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. iv.

Témper. *v. a.* [Lat. *tempero*; Fr. *tempérer.*]

1. Mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and Thee appease.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 77.

2. Compound; form by mixture; qualify as an ingredient.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

3. Mingle.

Thou shalt prepare a meat-offering for it every morning; the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour.—*Ezekiel*, xlvi. 14.

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

The potter *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xv. 7.

5. Accommodate; modify.

Thy sustenance . . . serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvi. 21.

6. Bring to due proportion; moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 668.

7. Soften; mollify; assuage; soothe; calm.

With this she wonts to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he treats with thundering dart.
Spenser.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courages with sweet delights of learning and sciences: so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

8. Form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 320.

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear;
Redd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 696.

9. Govern. *Latinism.*

With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Spenser.*

Témper. *s.*

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper* than the abundant growing of the palm trees.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring them so quick.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

3. Constitution of body.

This body would be increased daily, being supplied from above and below, and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consistency and firmness.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Disposition of mind.

This, I shall call it evangelical, *temper* is far from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam.—*Hammond.*

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judged,
Without wrath or reviling.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1046.

This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

All irregular *tempers* in trade and business, are but like irregular *tempers* in eating and drinking.—*Law.*

5. Constitutional frame of mind.

The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves unto your *tempers*, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me speak.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 377.

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Here draw I
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure
Touch of cœlestial *temper*, but returns
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 810.

These needles should have a due *temper*; for if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will bend them; if they are too brittle they snap.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

But it was decreed that the *temper* of that strong mind should be tried by both extremes of fortune in rapid succession. Close upon this series of triumphs came a series of disasters, such as would have blighted the fame and broken the heart of almost any other commander. Yet Frederic, in the midst of his calamities, was still an object of admiration to his subjects, his allies, and his enemies.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

Témpera. *s.* [Italian.] In *Painting.* See extract.

The Greeks painted in *tempera* and in encaustic: apparently never in fresco. The *tempera* or distemper was much the same as the modern guazzo, or that practised by the early Italian painters, egg and fig sap being the chief vehicles.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Témperament. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *temperamentum.*]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied.—*Locke.*

Philip Bishop of Ferrara . . . was born of poor parents in Pistoia, and raised himself by extraordinary vigour and versatility of mind. He was a dark, melancholy, utterly unscrupulous man, of stern and cruel temper; a great drinker; even during his orisons he had strong wine standing in cold water by his side. His gloomy *temperament* may have needed this excitement.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x: ch. v.

It is by no means intended to imply that there may not be different kinds, or logical species, of man. The various races and *temperaments*, the two sexes, and even the various ages, may be differences of kind, within our meaning of the term. I do not say that they are so.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic* pt. i. ch. vii. § 4.

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Auricular confession, as commonly called, or the private and special confession of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the church of Rome, and preserved as such in the statute of the six articles, and in the religious codes published by Henry VIII., was left to each man's discretion in the new order; a judicious *temperament*, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points. And thus, while it has never been condemned in our church, it went without dispute into complete neglect.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

Temperaméntal. *adj.* Constitutional.

The *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours that may be collected from spots in our nails, we concede.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust.—*Glanville.*

Témperance. *s.* [Lat. *temperantia.*]

1. Moderation: (opposed to gluttony and drunkenness).

Observe
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 531.

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind; the best guardian of youth, and support of old age.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodsley, Agriculture.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

His senseless speech and doted ignorance,
When, as the noble prince had marked well,
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

What, are you chafed?
Ask God for *temperance*, that's the appliance only
Which your disease requires.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Used as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, '*Temperance* Hall;' '*Temperance* Meeting;' '*Temperance* Movement').

According to a statement made at the meeting of the 'World's *Temperance* Convention' at New York in 1853, the first National Organisation against Alcohol, i.e. the American Society for the Promotion of *Temperance*, was established in 1826. Societies of persons pledged by mutual agreement to abstain from intoxicating drink were formed about the same time both in Britain and America, and differences of opinion as to the strictness of the rules to be followed engendered the different designations of *temperance* and total abstinence or *teetotalism*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Témperate. *adj.*

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals.—*Bacon.*

His sleep
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,
And *temperate* vapours bland.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 3.

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I advised him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. Free from ardent passion.
So hot a speed with such advice disposed,
Such *temperate* order in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespear, King John*, iii. 4.
She's not forward, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.
From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions of reason.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Témperately. *adv.* In a temperate manner.

1. Moderately; not excessively.
By winds that *temperately* blow
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.
Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

3. Without gluttony or luxury.
God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Témperateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Temperate.

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind.
Langley's maid *temperateness*
Did tend unto a calmer quietness.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Témperative. *adj.* Having power to temper.
Living creatures are not only fed by the root of the stomach, but by the air drawn in and sent forth by the breath, which is *temperative* of the heart's heat, nutritive of the animal and vital spirits, and purgative of unnatural vapours.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 15: 1621.

Témperature. *s.*

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.
Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather. —*Bacon.*
Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain.—*Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.
As the world's sun doth effects beget
Different, in divers places every day;
Here autumn's *temperature*, there summer's heat,
Here flowery spring-tide, and there winter gray.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality, or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*
To assert that a body received heat without its *temperature* rising, was to make the understanding correct the touch, and defy its dictates. It was a bold and beautiful paradox, which required courage as well as insight to broach, and the reception of which marks an epoch in the human mind, because it was an immense step towards idealizing matter into force. . . . Heat affects the touch, but, under ordinary circumstances, does not affect the eye. The capital difference, however, between them is, that heat, unlike light, possesses the property of *temperature*; and this property is so characteristic, that, until our understandings are invigorated by science, we cannot conceive heat separated from *temperature*, but are compelled to confuse one with the other.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.
In that proud port which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry.
Spenser.

Témpered. *adj.* Disposed with regard to the passions.
When was my lord so much ungently *tempered*,
To stop his ears against admonishment?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Témpering. *verbal abs.* Act by which anything is tempered.
In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser, in the other competent heat, gives it very different tempers as to brittleness or toughness.—*Boyle.*

Témpest. *s.* [Lat. *tempestas*; Fr. *tempête.*]

1. Utmost violence of the wind: (the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual increase of its force, seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest).
I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds
Have rived the knotty oaks.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.
What at first was called a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name. *Donne.*
[We.] caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 180.

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Témpest. *v. n.*

1. Storm.
Blind night in darkness *tempests.*
Sandys, Travels, p. 207: 1615.

2. Pour a tempest on.
Other princes . . .
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Témpest. *v. a.* Disturb as by a tempest.
Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 410.
Tossed and *tempested* in a most unquiet sea of passions.—*Id., Tetrachordon.*
The huge dolphin *tempesting* the main.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Témpest-beáten. *adj.* Shattered with storms.
In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Témpest-tost. *adj.* Driven about by storms.
Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Tempéstive. *adj.* [Lat. *tempestivus.*] Seasonable. *Latinism.*
Neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the sun, nor covered from the cheerful and *tempestive* showers of heaven.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 532: 1635.

Tempéstively. *adv.* In a tempestive manner; seasonably. *Latinism.*
Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if *tempestively* used.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 499.

Tempestívity. *s.* Seasonableness. *Latinism.*
Since their dispersion, the constitution of countries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tempéstuous. *adj.* [Fr. *tempêtueux.*] Stormy; turbulent.
Which of them rising with the sun or falling
Should prove *tempestuous.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 663.
Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.
Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so.—*Collier, On the Value of Life.*
It is enough to say, that of all restless desires, curiosity being the strongest—the Strasburgers felt the full force of it; and that for three days and nights they were tossed to and fro in the Frankfort-road, with the *tempestuous* fury of this passion, before they could submit to return home.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv. ch. i.

Tempéstuously. *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; turbulently; as in a tempest.
He meant ere long to be most *tempestuously* bold and shameless.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*
Thunderbolts so *tempestuously* shot.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

Témplar. *s.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] Student in the law.
Wits and *templars* every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.
The Whigs answered that it was idle to apply ordinary rules to a country in a state of revolution, that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the saws of pedantic *Templars.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Témple. *s.* [from Latin *tempus*, generally in the plural, i.e. *tempora.*] In *Anatomy.* Upper part of the sides of the head.
Her sunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
We may apply intercipients of mastich upon the *temples*; frontals also may be applied.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts.—*Arbuthnot.*
The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing spear.
Pope.

Témple. *s.* [Fr.; A.S. *tempel*; Lat. *templum.*] Place appropriated to acts of religion.
The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.
Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no assembly but horn-beasts.—*Id., As you like it*, iii. 3.
Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The Lord's anointed *temple*, and stole thence
The life o' the building. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Témple. *v. a.* Build a temple for, appropriate a temple to, anything; supply with a temple, or temples.
The heathen, in many places, *temples* and adored this drunken god [Bacchus].—*Feltham, Resolves*, i. 84.

Témplet. *s.* [Lat. *tempus*, an architectural term with a similar meaning.] See extract.
Template [is] an improper orthography for *templet*. . . . *Templet* is a mould used in masonry for the cutting or setting out of the work. . . . The term is also used to denote a short piece of timber sometimes laid under a girder, particularly in brick buildings.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Témporal. *adj.* [L.Lat. *temporalis*; Fr.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.
As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn to make provision for eternal.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.
This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Id., Henry V.* i 1.
All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick.—*Swift.*
The Jews were everywhere the objects of popular insult and oppression, frequently of a general massacre, though protected, it must be confessed, by the laws of the church, as well as, in general, by *temporal* princes.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.
When . . . some other questions were proposed concerning certain disputes between the Bishops of Pisa and Lucca, they would no longer brook delay; a bishop sprang up and exclaimed, 'What have we to do with these *temporal* matters, when the highest interests of the Church are in peril?' —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ii.

3. Not spiritual.
There is scarce any of those decisions but gives good light, by way of authority or reason, to some questions that arise also between *temporal* dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate *temporal* titles have part in the controversy. —*Selden.*
Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and such are all the actions of our calling.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, must be that medium of convenience proportioned to the several conditions of life.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

4. Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.
Copious bleeding, by opening the temporal arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Temporálity. *s.* [Fr. *temporalité.*] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastic rights.
The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the *temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands.—*Bacon.*
The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
A similar contest broke out under the pontificate of Paschal II. with Henry I. of England. . . . It ended in a compromise not unlike that adjusted at Worms; the king renouncing all sorts of investitures, while the pope consented that the bishop should do homage for his *temporalities.*—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii.
To the amazement and indignation of that age, and to the wonder of posterity, the plain principles of right and equity began to make themselves heard. If the clergy would persist in holding large *temporalities*, they must hold them liable to the obligations and subordinate to the authority of the State. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ii.

Témporally. *adv.* In a temporal manner; with respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck.—*South, Sermons.*

Témporalty. *s.*

1. Laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty.—Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.

Temporáneous. *adj.* Temporary.

Those things may cause a *temporaneous* disunion. —*Hallywell, Melampronœa,* p. 68: 1681.

Témporary. *adj.* Lasting only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a straiter amity.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If the Lord's immediately speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary.—White.*

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community.—*Addison.*

The history of corporations brings home to our minds one cardinal truth, that political institutions have very frequently but a relative and *temporary* usefulness, and that what forwarded improvement during one part of its course, may prove to it in time a most pernicious obstacle.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. ix.

Temporizátion. *s.* Act of complying with times or occasions.

Charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation.—*Johnson, Life of Ascham.*

Témporize. *v. n.* [Fr. *temporiser.*]

1. Delay; procrastinate.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.—I look for an earthquake too then.—Well, you will *temporize* with the hours.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing,* i. 1.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized,* resolved to give the king battle.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Comply with the times or occasions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize.*
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Siegfried knew the state of the German clergy; it was not till he was formally threatened with the Papal censure that he consented to promulgate the decree of Gregory. Even then he attempted to *temporize.* He did not summon the clergy at once to show their obedience; he allowed them six months of delay for consideration—six months employed by the clergy only to organise a more obstinate opposition.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. vii. ch. ii.

3. Comply. *Rare.*

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Témporizer. *s.* One who temporizes; one who complies with times or occasions; trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer,* that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Like so many weathercocks they turn round, a rout of *temporizers,* ready to maintain all that is or shall be proposed, in hope of preferment!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* preface.

Témporizing. *part. adj.* Complying with times, or circumstances.

Like him disdain
The tame, the timid, *temporizing* train,
Awake to self, to social interest blind.
Mason, Ode to the Hon. W. Pitt.

Theophilus could not but perceive the failure, and disdain to imitate his father's *temporizing* policy, who endeavoured to tolerate the monks, while he discouraged image-worship. He avowed his determination to extirpate both at once.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. iv. ch. viii.

Tempt. *v. a.* [Lat. *tento*; Fr. *tenter.*]

1. Solicit to ill; incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; entice.

Come together again, that Satan *tempt* you not.—1 *Corinthians,* vii. 5.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower,
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again
To die before you please.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

He that hath not wholly subdued himself is quickly *tempted* and overcome in small things.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit she gazed, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 735.

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at an end.—*South, Sermons.*

O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him, who next should *tempt* her easy fame.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 516.

2. Provoke.

Withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 218.

3. Sometimes used without any notion of evil; solicit; draw.

Still his strength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 642.

The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue.
Gay, Trivia, i. 163.

4. Try; attempt; venture on.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present borne,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 212.

5. Prove; try.

He stayde his hand, and gan himselfe advise
To prove his sense, and *tempt* her feigned truth.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 50.

And it came to pass after these things, that God did *tempt* Abraham.—*Genesis,* xxii. 1.

Témptable. *adj.* Capable of being tempted; liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence: (condemned as 'not elegant, nor used').

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with.—*Swift.*

Temptátion. *s.*

1. Act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to transgress repel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 643.

2. State of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations,* prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth.—*Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of Rhenish wine on the contrary casket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chuse it.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice,* i. 2.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:
'Tis base to seize on all. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Temptátionless. *adj.* Having no motive. *Rare.*

An empty, profitless, *temptationless* sin.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 513.

Temptátious. *adj.* Tempting; seductive. *Rare.*

I, my liege, I; O, that *temptacious* tongue.
Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon.

Témpter. *s.* One who tempts.

1. One who solicits to ill; enticer.

These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I.* i. 2.

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who sins most?
Not she; nor doth she tempt.
Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

My work is done:
She's now the *tempter* to ensnare his heart.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

2. With *the.* Infernal solicitor to evil; the devil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the *tempter,* discourage us.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

To this high mountain top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton, Paradise Regained,* ii. 265.

Témpting. *part. adj.* Seductive.

We know ... that Galileo made wrong suppositions respecting the laws of falling bodies, and Mariotte, concerning the motion of water in a siphon, before they hit upon the correct view of these cases. It has very often happened in the history of science, that the erroneous hypotheses which preceded the discovery of the truth have been made, not by the discoverer himself, but by his precursors; to whom he thus owed the service, often an important one in such cases, of exhausting the most *tempting* forms of errour.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

Témptingly. *adv.* In a tempting manner; so as to tempt or entice.

These look *temptingly.—Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 301.

Precious trinkets are lavishly and *temptingly* exposed to view.—*Peters, On Job,* p. 451.

Témptress. *s.* Female tempter.

Be not jealous,
Euphrania; I shall scarcely prove a *temptress:*
Fall to our dance. *Ford, Broken Heart.*

Témulency. *s.* Drunkenness. *Rare.*

What vilenesses they commit in their wine, for the deeds themselves so ignorantly committed they find pardon amongst wise judges, but for their *temulency* a condemnation.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

Témulentive. *adj.* [Lat. *temulentus.*] Drunken; denoting the state of intoxication. *Rare.*

The drunkard commonly hath a palsied hand; gouty, staggering legs, that fain would go, but cannot; a drawling, stammering, *temulentive* tongue.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized,* p. 33: 1639.

Ten. *adj.* [A.S. *tyn.*] Numeral so called; arithmetical symbol, 10.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging; and resolved to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Ténable. *adj.* [Fr.] Capable of being held; of being maintained against opposition or attacks.

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a *tenable* condition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post *tenable,* and is therefore retired into deism.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Tenácious. *adj.* [Lat. *tenax,* from *teneo* = I hold.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: (with *of* before the thing held).

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions.—*South, Sermons.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and free-born people, *tenacious* to madness of their liberty.—*Dryden.*

Griping, and still *tenacious* of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?
Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 184.

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the least grain of what's his own.
Id., Aurengzebe, v. 1.

Men are *tenacious* of the opinions that first possess them.—*Locke.*

He is *tenacious* of his own property, and ready to invade that of others.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious;* but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive.—*Locke.*

3. Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious* will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time.—*Sir I. Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious.

Tenáciously. *adv.* In a tenacious manner; with disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons *tenaciously* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of.—*Glanville.*

Tenáciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tenacious; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

An invincible *tenaciousness* of ancient customs.—*Burke, Abridgment of English History,* b. iii. ch. vi.

But Rome, under whose auspices the latter had not scrupled to engage in an almost parricidal rebellion, was soon disappointed by his unexpected *tenaciousness* of that obnoxious prerogative which had occasioned so much of his father's misery.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii.

Tenácity. *s.* [Fr. *ténacité*; Lat. *tenacitas, -atis*, from *tenax* = holding; *teneo* = I hold.]

1. Tenaciousness.

The *tenacity* of prejudice and prescription.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 5.

2. Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would by their *tenacity* and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ténacy. *s.* [L.Lat. *tenacia.*] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy.*—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm xii.

Ténancy. *s.* [N.Fr. *tenancie*; L.Lat. *tenantia.*] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Tenancy in common occurs when property is given or conveyed to two or more persons in undivided shares, each share being distinct in title. In this case there is no right of survivorship as in joint *tenancy* (which indeed a *tenancy* in common resembles in the unity of possession only), but each tenant in common is, as to his own undivided share, in the position of the owner of a separate estate. Any tenant in common may compel a partition of the property held in common.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ténant. *s.* [Lat. *teneo* = I hold.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: (correlative to *landlord*).

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such conveniency of fishing.—*Heylin.*

Such is the mould, that the blest *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.
Waller.

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord.—*Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants.*—*Swift.*

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade! *Cowley.*

Ténant. *v. a.* Hold as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors.—*Addison.*

Ténantable. *adj.* Capable of being tenanted, of being held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Ténantless. *adj.* Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*;
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Ténantry. *s.*

1. Tenancy.

Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenantries.*—*Bishop Ridley*, in *Dr. Ridley's Life*, p. 556.

2. Body of tenants on an estate.

Tench. *s.* [A.S. *tince*; Lat. *tinca.*] Native pond-fish of the genus Tinca.

Having stored a very great pond with carps, *tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The *tench* is remarkable for its tenacity of life; it spawns about the middle of June, at which time the female is attended by two males. Their food consists of the smaller soft-bodied aquatic animals, and vegetable matter. In stocking a pond with *tench*, the large-sized fish should be selected, and two males to one female should be the proportion of the sexes.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tend. *v. n.* [Lat. *tendo* = stretch.]

1. Move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princess at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 329.

2. Be directed to any end or purpose; aim at.

Admiration seized
All heaven, what this might mean and whither *tend.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 272.

Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and *tending* towards it in the directest course.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to our destruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them.—*Hammond.*

4. Wait; expect: (from *attend*). *Obsolete.*

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' associates *tend.* *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 3.

5. Attend; wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly mistress.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
That *tend* upon my father? *Id., King Lear*, ii. 1.

6. Attend as something inseparable.

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Tend. *v. a.* [*attend.*]

1. Watch; guard; accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The silver scaly trouts did *tend* full well.
Spenser, Epithalamium.

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

Him lord pronounced; and, O! indignity,
Subjected to his service angel wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthy charge. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 154.

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales
Tended their numerous flocks.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

Our humbler province is to *tend* the fair;
Not a less pleasing, though less glorious care;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

2. Attend; accompany.

Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 489.

Those with whom I now converse,
Without a tear will *tend* my herse. *Swift.*

3. Be attentive to.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 583.

Téndance. *s.*

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend.
Spenser.

2. Persons attendant. *Rare.*

His lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purposed,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, kissing, to
O'ercome you with her shew.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tendance* to.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 46.

Téndant. *s.* Attendant.

Her *tendants* saw her fallen upon her sword.
Vicars, Translation of Virgil: 1632. (Rich.)

Téndency. *s.*

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and *tendency* towards God.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compositions.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral *tendency*, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly.—*Swift.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations of body and spirit.—*Watts.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in anything to the reason of mankind, and the greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination or aversion.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like motes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little noticed.—*Locke.*

Ténder. *adj.* [Fr. *tendre*; Lat. *tener.*]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 315.

From each *tender* stalk she gathers. *Ibid.* v. 337.

When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger, that after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Sensibly; easily pained; soon sore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The face when we are born is no less *tender* than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat he clothed them in long garments, like women; and instead of their warlike musick appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most *tender* and effeminate.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
[His] life's as *tender* to me as my soul.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindness of the church it well beseemeth to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This not mistrust but *tender* love enjoins.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 355.

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*

7. Amorous; lascivious.

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

The *tender* accent of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Oft would his voice the silent valley charm,
Till lowing oxen broke the *tender* song. *Hammond.*

9. Careful not to hurt: (with *of*).

The civil authority should be *tender of* the honour of God and religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

As I have been *tender of* every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence.—*Addison.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

You, that are thus so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasing, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance.—*Bacon.*

12. Young; weak: (as, *tender age*).
When yet he was but *tender* bodied, and the only son, a mother should not sell him.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.
Beneath the dens, where unfledged tempests lie,
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley.*

Tender. *v. a.*
1. Regard with kindness. *Rare.*
I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.
He did not a little love and *tender* Mr. Cartwright.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 174.

2. Render susceptible of soft passions; make tender. *Rare.*

Tender. *v. a.* [Fr. *tendre*; Lat. *tendo* = hold out, stretch.]
1. Offer; exhibit; propose to acceptance.
Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgements, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and *tendered* unto them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* less.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their service to lord Timon.
Id., Timon of Athens, i. 1.
Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
But *tender* all their power?
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 325.

2. Hold; esteem.
Tender yourself more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Tender. *s.* [from *tendo.*] Offer; proposal to acceptance.
Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To answer I'll not wed.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.
Think yourself a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 2.
The earl accepted the *tenders* of my service.—*Dryden.*
To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the gospel to all.—*South, Sermons.*
Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miscarry.—*Addison.*

Tender. *s.* [from *attend.*]
1. Small vessel employed to attend on a larger one: (often used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*, e.g. *tender-ship*).
2. Car attached to a locomotive engine, and which carries the fuel.

Tenderhearted. *adj.* Of a soft compassionate disposition.
Be ye kind to one another, *tender-hearted.*—*Ephesians*, iv. 32.
Be *tender-hearted* and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
What mad lover ever died,
To gain a soft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tender-hearted*
In purling streams or hemp departed?
Butler, Hudibras.

Tenderling. *s.*
1. Fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.
Our *tenderlings* complain of rheums.—*Harrison, Description of England*, in *Holinshed.*
2. Term applied to the first horns of a deer.

Tenderly. *adv.* In a tender manner.
1. Mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.
Tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.
She embraced him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 990.
Marcus with blushes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.
2. With a quick sense of pain.
[This] the chancellor took very heavily; and the lord Falkland, out of his friendship to him, more *tenderly*, and expostulated it with the king with some warmth.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 163.

Tenderness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tender.
1. State of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.
Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the *tenderness* of the parts receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh.—*Bacon.*
The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, *tenderness*, moisture, or driness of the fibres.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.
A quickness and *tenderness* of sight could not endure bright sunshine.—*Locke.*
Any zealous for his country must conquer that *tenderness* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of.—*Addison.*
There are examples of wounded persons that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance: what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderness* of a wound!—*Bentley, Sermons.*
3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.
Weep no more, lest I give cause
To be suspected of more *tenderness*
Than doth become a man.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 2.
Well we know your *tenderness* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse
To your kindred. *Id., Richard III.* iii. 7.
With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows!
Addison, Cato.
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.
Having no children, she did with singular care and *tenderness* intend the education of Philip and Margaret.—*Bacon.*
5. Scrupulousness; caution.
My conscience first received a *tenderness*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd
By the bishop of Bayon.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.
Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom *tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own who assume more liberty in exacting from others.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination from it, so long it is properly tender.—*South, Sermons.*
6. Cautious care.
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness* of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expression.
We must not expect to trace the flow of Waller, the landscape of Thomson, the fire of Dryden, the imagery of Shakespeare, the simplicity of Spenser, the courtliness of Prior, the humour of Swift, the wit of Cowley, the delicacy of Addison, the *tenderness* of Otway, and the invention, the spirit, and the sublimity of Milton, in any single writer.—*Shenstone.*

Tending. *verbal abs.* Act of one who attends; care; attendance. *Obsolete.*
Give him *tending*;
He brings great news. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.

Tendinous. *adj.* Containing, constituted of, constituted by, having the character or nature of, tendons or a tendon.
Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Tendon. *s.* [Lat. *tendo, tendinis.*] Sinew; ligature by which the joints are moved.
A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the *tendons.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* some compacted close produce,
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Tendment. *s.* Act of attending; care. *Rare.*
Whether ill *tendment*, or recureless pain,
Procure his death. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, ii. 4.

Tendril. *s.* [Fr. *tendrillon.*] In *Botany.* Clasp of a vine or other climbing plant.
In wanton ringlets waved,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which implied
Subjection. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 306.
So may thy tender blossoms fear no blite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite.
Dryden.
The *tendrils* or claspers of plants are given only to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
Tendril, in Botany, [is] any slender twining or clasping part or organ by which a plant attaches itself to some other object. It is often a transformation of a leaf which has no lamina, or of which the midrib, elongated beyond it, retains its usual tapering figure, and becomes long and twisted spirally. In the vine it is an abortive bunch of flowers; in the passion flower, a metamorphosed branch. The leafstalk sometimes serves the purpose of tendril, as in the tropæolum.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*
Used *adjectivally.*
The curling growth
Of *tendril* hops, that flaunt upon their poles. *Dyer.*

Téndry. *s.* Proposal to acceptance; tender.
This confession, though imperfect, was offered:... the like was done also in the *tendry* of their larger catechism.—*Heylin, History of the Presbyterians*, p. 473: 1670.

Ténebrific. *adj.* Tending towards tenebrosity; tenebrious; tenebrous. *Rarè.*
The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear, are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling! With these is the chosen seat of mysticism, these are its '*tenebrific* constellations' from which it doth 'ray out darkness' over the earth.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Tenébrious. *adj.* Gloomy; tenebrous. *Rare.*
Were moon and stars for villains only made
To guide yet skreen them with *tenebrious* light?
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Ténebrous. *adj.* [Lat. *tenebræ* = darkness.] Dark; gloomy. *Rare.*
The radiant brightnesse...
Auster gan cover with clowde *tenebrous.* *Hawes.*
The most dark *tenebrous* night
Is fain to flee and turn her back.
J. Hall, Court of Virtue: 1565.

Tenebrósity. *s.* Darkness; gloom. *Rare.*
Peculiar signs of head melancholy, ... from the motion alone, and *tenebrosity* of spirits.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 198.

Ténement. *s.* [Fr.; L.Lat. *tenementum*, from Lat. *teneo* = I hold.] Anything held by a tenant.
What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides; for then lands and *tenements* commit no treason.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, v. 1.
Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no *tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece?—*Locke.*
'I give and I bequeath,' old Euclio said,
And sigh'd, 'my lands and *tenements* to Ned.'
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 256.

Teneméntal. *adj.* Having the character of a tenement; held by certain tenure.
The other *tenemental* lands they distributed among their tenants.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Teneméntary. *adj.* Usually let out; denoting tenancy.
Ceorls among the Saxons were of two sorts; one hired the lord's *tenementary* land like our farmers.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

Ténent. *s.* [third person plural of *teneo* = I hold, meaning *they hold, one holds*; *tenet* = he, she, or it holds, being the third person singular; this latter is now the *commoner* word.] Tenet. *Obsolete.*
His *tenent* is always as singular and aloof from the vulgar as he can.—*Earle, Microcosmography.*

Tenésmus. *s.* In *Medicine.* Straining.
The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attended with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ténet. *s.* [see Tenent.] Position; principle; opinion.
That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenents* to the people.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 192.
While, in church matters, profit shall be the touchstone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be deposited.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
This savours of something ranker than socinianism, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded only upon saintship.—*South, Sermons.*
They wonder men should have mistook
The *tenets* of their master's book.
Prior, Alma, i. 226.

Ténfold. *adj.* Ten times increased.
So spake the grisly terror, and in shape,
So speaking, and so threat'ning, grew *tenfold*
More dreadful and deform.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 704.

Ténnis. *s.* [Fr.] Game (a complex kind of rackets) so called.

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. —*Peacham.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis balls.*—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a *tennis ball* long to the blind goddess.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis court*, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our *tennis court*, but there are alehouses.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Ténnis. *v. a.* Drive as a ball. *Rare.*

Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Ténon. *s.* [Fr.] End of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Two *tenons* shall there be in one board, set in order one against another.—*Exodus*, xxvi. 17.

Spelt *tenant*, and used as the *first element* in a *compound.*

The *tenant saw* being thin, had a back to keep it from bending.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Ténor. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *teneur.*]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang,
So smiled the days, and so the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a spring was there,
An everlasting spring. *Crashaw.*

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the same, from woman to begin.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 632.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness of all men?—*Bishop Sprat.*

This success would look like chance if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor.*—*Dryden.*

Inspire my numbers with celestial heat,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduced from nature's birth to Cæsar's times.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Can it be poison! poison's of one's *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Id., Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That, shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 239.

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,
Till his lost child be found?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

By the stern brow and waspish action,
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Id., As you like it*, iv. 3.

Bid me tear the bond.—
When it is paid according to the *tenor*.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses.—*Locke.*

3. In *Music.* Natural pitch of a man's voice in singing; higher kind of male voice; part immediately above the bass in a vocal quartet.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* chose,
Earth made the base, the treble flame arose. *Cowley.*

Ténrec, sometimes **Téndrec.** *s.* [Malagasi.] In *Zoology.* Animal of the genus Centetes.

The placental disc in the *tenrec* is subcircular, thickest at the periphery; in all other essential points it agrees with the rest of its order. The main peculiarity of Centetes is its multiparity. From four to six fœtuses may be brought forth by the hedgehog: from twelve to twenty by the *tenrec.*—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 730.

Tense. *s.* [Fr. *temps*; Lat. *tempus.*] In *Grammar.* Particular inflection of a verb by which the time of the action is expressed.

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to verbs. Memory saith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen.—*Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen.—*Locke.*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary.—*Watts.*

Tense. *adj.* [Lat. *tensus*, one of the two forms of the passive participle of *tendo* = I stretch; *tentus* being the other.] Stretched; stiff; *not* lax.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound.—*Holder.*

Ténseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tense.

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Ténsible. *adj.* Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible.*—*Bacon.*

Ténsile. *adj.* [Lat. *tensilis.*] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing.—*Bacon.*

Ténsion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this sound by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof.—*Holder.*

2. Intensity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,
Like those of lutes to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force.
Sir R. Blackmore.

When we express our immediate experiences of a body by saying that it is hard, what are the experiences implied? First, a sensation of pressure of considerable intensity is implied; and if, as in most cases, this sensation of pressure is given to a finger voluntarily thrust against the object, then there is simultaneously felt a correspondingly strong sensation of muscular *tension*. But this is not all: for feelings of pressure and muscular tension may be given by bodies which we call soft, provided the compressing finger follows the surface as fast as it gives way. In what then consists the difference between the perceptions? In this; that whereas when a soft body is pressed with increasing force, the synchronous sensations of increasing pressure and increasing muscular *tension* are accompanied by sensations of muscular movement; when a hard body is pressed with increasing force, these sensations of increasing pressure and *tension* are not accompanied by sensations of muscular movement. Considered by itself then, the perception of softness may be defined as the establishment in consciousness of a relation of simultaneity between three series of sensations—a series of increasing sensations of pressure; a series of increasing sensations of *tension*; and a series of sensations of motion.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 55.

If I attempt to read a book on an argumentative and philosophical subject, I am obliged to put it aside in about ten or fifteen minutes. This was not the case before my mental indisposition, for I then indulged freely in most abstruse reading, rarely looking at the light literature of the day. My head aches, and the mind gets confused, if I try to follow a complex train of reasoning, and I, therefore, now do not read any work that is likely to produce *tension* of thought.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. iv.

Ténsive. *adj.* Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distension of the parts by the fulness of humours.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Ténsure. *s.* Act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restoreth itself to the natural. —*Bacon.*

Tent. *s.* [Fr. *tente*; Lat. *tentorium*, from *tendo* = I stretch; pass. part. *tensus* and *tentus.*]

1. Soldier's movable lodging-place, commonly made of canvass, extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with *tents.*—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought; for by their occupation they were *tent-makers.*—*Acts*, xviii. 23.

2. Any temporary habitation; pavilion.

He saw a spacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 556.

To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there resolved to stay.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 58.

Tent. *v. n.* Lodge as in a tent; tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Tent. *s.* [from Fr. *tente.*] In *Surgery.* Roll of lint put into a sore.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches
To th' bottom of the worst.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dipt in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Tent. *v. a.* Search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my course. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.—
Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,
And *tent* themselves with death.
Id., Coriolanus, i. 9.

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgements, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Tent. *s.* [from Spanish *tinto* = stained, dyed.] Wine so called.

While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine,
Rich canary with sherry and *tent* superfine.
Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, i. 2, 16.

As in Spain, so in all other wine countries, one cannot pass a day's journey but he will find a differing race of wine: those kinds that our merchants carry over are those only that grow upon the seaside, as Malagas, Sherries, *Tents*, and Alicants: of this last there comes little over right; therefore the vintners make *tent*, which is a name for all wines in Spain except white, to supply the place of it.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 54.

Tent-stitch. *s.* [? import of *tent.*] Fancy stitch in worsted work.

'Anima mia, soul of my being, you have already seen that Violante mopes herself to death here.' 'She, poor child! Oh no!' 'She does, core of my heart—she does—and is as ignorant of music as I am of *tent-stitch.*'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, ch. xii.

Téntacle. *s.* [Lat. *tentaculum.*] In *Zoology.* Feeler or holder, or both: (a term applied to certain organs in very different animals, e.g. the wattles of a fish, as in the extract; the arms of a cuttle-fish; the prehensile organs of a polypus).

Tentacles depend from the rostral prolongation of the sturgeon, and from the mandibular symphysis of the cod.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 411.

Téntage. *s.* Encampment. *Rare.*

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixed.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 15.

Tentátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tentatio, -onis.*] Trial; temptation.

If at any time, through the frailty of our wretched nature and the violence of *tentation*, we be drawn into a sinful action, yet let us take heed of being leavened with wickedness.—*Bishop Hall, Remains.*

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he said Ye shall not die, was in his equivocation, You shall not incur present death.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Téntative. *adj.* Trying; essaying.

The *tentative* edict of Constantius described many false hearts.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 15.

This is not scientifical but *tentative.*—*Bishop Berkeley.*

The Baconian philosophy, which, though it allows a preliminary and *tentative* hypothesis, strongly insists upon the necessity of first collecting the facts, and then proceeding to the ideas, excited his [Hume's] aversion.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Téntative. *s.* Trial; essay; experiment.
Some little *tentatives* were made upon us, whether we would be content to leave out all mention of his majesty's mediation.—*Sir W. Temple, Works*, vol. i. p. 430. (Ord MS.)

Ténted. *adj.* Covered with tents.
These arms of mine . . . have used
Their dearest action in the *tented* field.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Ténter. *s.* [Fr. *tendoire.*] Hook on which things are stretched.
The words of St. Austin cannot be drawn with any *teynters* to stretch so farre as heaven.—*Bishop Gardiner, On the Sacraments*, fol. 90, b.: 1551.
Every term he sets up a *tenters* in Westminster hall, upon which he racks and stretches gentlemen like English broadcloth.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. P. 7.

Be on the tenters. Be on the stretch; be in difficulties; be in suspense.
In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 59.

Ténter. *v. a.*
1. Stretch by hooks.
A blown bladder pressed riseth again, and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
2. Stretch violently as with hooks.
We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured in his limbs being stretched forth racked, and *tentered.—Barrow, Exposition of the Creed.*

Ténter. *v. n.* Admit extension.
Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely.—*Bacon.*

Ténterground. *s.* Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth.
I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-grounds* spread far and wide round the town.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Wharton.*

Ténterhook. *s.* Hook catching as a tenter.
But Sir John . . . had to overcome difficulties which stretched his fine genius on *tenter-hooks.—I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Diary of a Master of the Ceremonies.*
Sometimes the cone is compressed into a trenchant blade; . . . or it may be bent upon itself, like a *tenterhook*, as in the fishes thence called Goniodonts. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 370.

Tenth. *adj.* Ordinal of ten.

Tenth. *s.*
1. Tenth part of anything.
Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field achieved, and city,
We render you the *tenth.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.
By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth.*
Id., Timon of Athens, v. 5.
To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor.
Dryden.
Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food.—*Locke.*
2. Tithe.
Tenths are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown.—*Cowell.*
With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 147.
The hereditary revenue had passed, with the crown, to William and Mary. It was derived from the rents of the royal domains, from fees, from fines, from wine licenses, from the first fruits and *tenths* of benefices, from the receipts of the Post-Office, and from that part of the excise which had, immediately after the Restoration, been granted to Charles the Second and to his successors for ever in lieu of the feudal services due to our ancient kings. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Ténthly. *adv.* In the tenth place.

Tentiginous. *adj.* [Lat. *tentigo, -inis.*] Having the character of tentigo or tetter.
I think it is agreed among physicians, that nothing affects the head so much as a *tentiginous* humour, repelled and elated to the upper region, found by daily practice to run frequently up into madness.—*Swift, On the Mechanical Operations of the Spirit.* (Ord MS.)

Tenúity. *s.* [Fr. *ténuité*; Lat. *tenuitas, -atis*; *tenuis* = thin, delicate.]
1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.
Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the sap upwards.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Consider the divers figurings of the brain; . . . their difference in *tenuity* or aptness for motion.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal purposes.—*Arbuthnot.*
At the height of four thousand miles, the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth.—*Bentley.*
2. Poverty; meanness.
The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Ténuous. *adj.* [Lat. *tenuis.*] Thin; small; minute. *Rare.*
Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after some distance retracteth unto itself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Could I but follow where you lead,
Disrobed of earth and plumed by air,
Then I my *tenuous* self might spread
As quick as fancy every-where.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 36: 1646.
The most *tenuious*, pure, and simple matter.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Ténure. *s.* [Lat. *teneo* = I hold.] Holding; terms on which anything is held.
The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very pleasant meditation. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*
In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pura eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in gross is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself.—*Cowell.*
Man . . . must be known, his strength, his state,
And by what *tenure* he holds all of fate.
Dryden, State of Innocence, i. 2.
Whether . . . the law of feudal *tenures* can be said to have existed in England before the Conquest must be left to every reader's determination. Perhaps any attempt to decide it positively would end in a verbal dispute. In tracing the history of every political institution, three things are to be considered, the principle, the form, and the name. The last will probably not be found in any genuine Anglo-Saxon record. Of the form, or the peculiar ceremonies and incidents of a regular fief, there is some, though not much appearance. But those who reflect upon the dependence in which free and even noble tenants held their estates of other subjects, and upon the privileges of territorial jurisdiction, will, I think, perceive much of the intrinsic character of the feudal relation, though in a less mature and systematic shape than it assumed after the Norman conquest.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Tépefy. *v. a.* [Lat. *tepeo* = I warm; *tepor* + warmth.] Make warm.
They (the pike) lie close to the bottom, where the water is most warm, and seldom venture out, except the day be peculiarly fine, and the shallows at the edges of the stream become *tepified* by the powerful rays of the sun.—*Goldsmith, Animated Nature*, iv. 233. (Ord MS.)

Tépid. *adj.* [Lat. *tepidus.*] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.
The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 417.
Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. —*Arbuthnot.*

Tepídity. *s.* Lukewarmness.
This kindness, it seems, is not so well improved by her as it deserved; but she is surprised by another fit of drowsy negligence and *tepidity.—Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 341: 1655.
Coldness and *tepidity* will quickly grow to loathing and contempt.—*Ladies' Calling*, pt. i. sect. v. (Ord MS.)
Ease after torment is pleasure for a time, and we are very agreeably recreated, when the body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural *tepidity.—Rambler*, no. 80. (Ord MS.)

Tépor. *s.* Lukewarmness; gentle heat.
The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. —*Arbuthnot.*

Téraphim. *s.* [Hebrew.] Household gods.
The man Micah had an house of gods, and made an ephod, and *teraphim*, and consecrated one of his sons, who became his priest.—*Judges*, xvii. 5.

Térapin. *s.* [?] Tide-water tortoise.
It is observed, that though the heads of snakes, *terrapins*, and such like vermine, be cut off; yet the head will not die in a long time after.—*History of Virginia*, p. 265: 1722.

Terátical. *adj.* Wonderful; portentous; supernatural. *Rare.*
Herodotus, possibly delighting in *teratical* stories, might tell what he never heard.—*Wollaston.*

Teratólogy. *s.* [Gr. τέρας, -ατος = wonder, monster, portent + λόγος = word, principle, method.]
1. Bombast; affectation of false sublimity: (this is the explanation, taken from Bailey, of the previous editions, no example being given; the word being, evidently, a rare one).
2. At present it is comparatively a common word; i.e. a word as common as the subject to which it applies, with a wholly different sense; it meaning the philosophical investigation, in Physiology, of such abnormal productions as pass under the names of monster, monstrosity, or lusus naturæ.
Now, it is known that the whole vertebrated animals are moulded on one general plan; a continuous line can be traced of gradually increasing perfection of development from the lower to the higher animals. This is also a fundamental law of physiology, or *teratology*, that in the numerous deviations of structure found in various monstrosities there is a retrogression toward the development of a lower species.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. vi.

Térbium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Very rare metal so called from traces of its existence being found in Erbium.

Tercelléne. *s.* In *Falconry.* See Tassell

Térebinth. *s.* [Fr. *térébinthe*; Gr. τερέβινθος.] See second extract.
Here grows melampode every where,
And *terebinth* good for goats.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar
Word for word, this is a congener of *terebinthinate*, in its medical sense; also, the origin of the word *turpentine*. As a botanical term it has no connexion with the firs, the class most especially connected with turpentine. What plant is meant in the extract is uncertain; probably one of the mastics. As a generic name *terebinthus* is nearly synonymous with pistacia (Pistacia vera being the pistacia nut); as the name of an order, it sometimes translates Anacardiaceæ, the groupe to which, besides the Pistacia, the cashew-nut, the hog-plums, the mango, the mastic-tree, the sumach, and other important plants belong. The product of one species, Pistacia *terebinthus*, is still called Scio *turpentine*, 'a limpid, fragrant, balsamic resin, with an odour between lemon and fennel.'—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Terebínthinate. *adj.* In *Medicine.* Consisting of, related to, (the true) turpentine.
The remedies I have found most efficacious are . . . mustard poultice applied as hot as it can be endured over the epigastric region, or the *terebinthinate* embrocation with vinum opii and a plaster, consisting chiefly of extract of belladonna and camphor, placed over the præcordia.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Heart.*
Derivatives, especially sinapisms, the *terebinthinate* epithem, or blisters, may be placed on these or other parts of the surface.—*Ibid., Hæmorrhoids.*

Terebínthinate. *s.* Medicine, or application consisting of (true) turpentine, i.e. the turpentine of the firs rather than of the Terebinths.
Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale.—*Sir J. Floyer.*
In the passive form, the acetate of lead with opium, the preparations of cinchona with the mineral acids,

the muriated tincture of iron, and the *terebinthinates*, are the most efficacious means of arresting the discharge.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Hæmorrhoids.*

Térebrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *terebratus*, pass. part. of *terebro*.] Bore; perforate; pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and *terebrate*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. —*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Terebrátion. *s.* Act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better.—*Bacon.*

Terédo. *s.* [Lat.] Lithophagous (i.e. borer, literally eater, into stone) molluscous animal, so called from the mischief it does by burrowing into piers, and other submarine constructions.

Téret. *adj.* [Lat. *teres, teretis.*] Round. *Obsolete.*

To the stars Nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and *teret* like a globe. —*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 326: 1622.

Tergiversátion. *s.* [Lat. *tergum* = back + *verto* = I turn.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

By the same *tergiversation* and sterting hole he avoideth the wordes of Christ.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, D d 4. b.: 1550.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations.—Archbishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Term. *s.* [Lat. *terminus.*]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. In *Logic.* General name for the subject and predicate of a proposition.

3. Word by which a thing is expressed.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance.—*Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms.—T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms.—Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it.—*Swift.*

4. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*
As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

God to Satan first his doom applied,
Though in mysterious *terms*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 172.

5. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 124.

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America.—*Addison.*

'That won't do. I've had some good dinners here, but they'd come too dear on such *terms*: and therefore, that won't do.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxviii.

6. Time for which anything lasts; limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last.
Addison, Cato.

7. In *Law.* See extract.

Term is the time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November.—*Cowell.*

Term. *v. a.* Name; call; designate by a term.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if nobody existed in it.—*Locke.*

Térmagancy. *s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness; termagant character.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace.—*Barker.*

Térmagant. *s.* [Name of some object of heathen adoration, supposed to be a corruption of *Trismegistus* = thrice greatest.] Turbulent person: (common by a female).

This terrible *termagaunt*, this Nero, this Pharaoh. —*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Fox*, fol. 39. b.: 1543.

Grennyng upon her, lyke *termagauntes* in a play. —*Id., Acts of English Votaries.*

Nowe are they *termagauntes* altogether, and verye devyls incarnate.—*Id., On the Revelations*, pt. i.

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*; it outherods Herod.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches saints to tear and rant.
Butler, Hudibras.

She threw his periwig into the fire: Well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant.—Tatler.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Térmagant. *adj.*

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 4.

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Térmer. *s.*

1. One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man.
B. Jonson.

Ordinary suiters, *termers*, clients.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

Let the buyer beware, saith the old lawbeaten *termer.—Milton, Tetrachordon.*

2. One who holds for a term of years or life.

Términable. *adj.* Capable of being terminated or limited.

Términal. *adj.*

1. Final; extreme; having its place at the termination of anything: (common in *Botany*).

2. In *Logic.* Constituted by, relating to, a term.

Términate. *v. a.*

1. Bound; limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated*, and movable, have all sorts of figures.—*Locke.*

2. Put an end to: (as, 'To *terminate* any difference').

Nicolas V., the successor of Eugenius, found no great difficulty in obtaining the cession of Felix, and *terminating* this schism.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

They had assisted in *terminating* a disastrous schism which had distracted Christendom for so many years.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ix.

Términate. *v. n.* Be limited; end; have an end; attain its end.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none.—*South, Sermons.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven.—*Ibid.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

The left extremity of the stomach is bifid, and *terminates* in two round cul-de-sacs.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 414.

At length the repast *terminated.—Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Terminátion. *s.*

1. Act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salinous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical *terminations.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. End; conclusion.

From the *termination* of the schism, as the popes found their ambition thwarted beyond the Alps, it was diverted more and more towards schemes of temporal sovereignty.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol 'ratione termini,' in respect of *termination*; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ: neither is it such 'ratione modi,' for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties.—*White.*

5. End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice.—*Watts.*

6. Word; term.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Terminátional. *adj.* Consisting in a termination.

The sense is expressed . . . by *terminational* or other modifications—that is, by proper conjugation and declension; as our present English does when it says, 'I loved,' instead of 'I did love;' or, 'The king's throne,' instead of 'The throne of the king.' —*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 33.

Términative. *adj.* Directing termination.

This objective, *terminative* presence flows from the fecundity of the divine nature.—*Bishop Bust, Discovery of Truth*, § 15.

Términatively. *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; so as not to respect anything else.

Whoever worships the image of anything, cannot possibly worship that image *terminatively*, for the very being of an image is relative.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, ch. ii. § 12.

Terminológically. *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology.

He whose horizon is bounded by an historical knowledge of the human machine, and who can only distinguish *terminologically* and locally the coarser wheels of this piece of intellectual clockwork, may be, perhaps, idolized by the mob; but he will never raise the Hippocratic art above the narrow sphere of a mere bread-earning craft.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Terminólogy. *s.* [Lat. *terminus* = term + Gr. λόγος = word, doctrine, principle; a hybrid coinage; one, however, which, being separated in import from *nomenclature*, is considered useful, and being, as may be seen in the extracts, used by scholars like Hallam and Sir G. C. Lewis, is likely to take root in our language.—*Terminology, Tidology*, and *Sociology*, it is hoped, are the three worst barbarisms that are destined to do so.] Doctrine, or system, of terms.

Brucker has made a distinction between the scholastic and the genuine Aristotelians; the former being chiefly conversant with the doctors of the middle ages, adopting their *terminology*, their distinctions, their dogmas, and relying with implicit deference on Scotus or Aquinas. . . . While the latter throwing off the yoke of the schoolmen, prided themselves on an equally complete submission to Aristotle himself.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 2.

In the modern period of science, besides the three processes anciently employed in the formation of technical terms, there have been introduced systematic nomenclature, systematic *terminology*, and the systematic modification of terms to express theoretical relations.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.*

Such . . . are the inquiries which form the subjects of the most important of Plato's Dialogues; as, 'What is rhetoric?' the topic of the Gorgias, or 'What is justice?' that of the Republic. Such also, is the question scornfully asked by Pilate, 'What is truth?' and the fundamental question with speculative moralists in all ages, 'What is virtue?' It would be a mistake to represent these difficult and

noble inquiries as having nothing in view beyond ascertaining the conventional meaning of a name. They are inquiries not so much to determine what is, as what should be, the meaning of a name; which, like other practical questions of *terminology*, requires for its solution that we should enter, and sometimes enter very deeply, into the properties not merely of names but of the things named.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. i. b. ix. § 7.

For purposes of scientific observation, a training of the senses is likewise necessary. A scientific observer must be not only familiar with the *terminology* of his science, and be able to apply its technical terms readily to the proper objects, but he ought likewise to have acquired that delicacy, rapidity, and correctness of discernment which the habit of observation, combined with knowledge, can alone confer.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Terminthus. *s.* [Gr. τέρμινθος.] In *Medicine.* Tumour so called.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Términus. *s.* Boundary; end: (common with a special application to the starting-point and end of railways).

I . . . go strait to my *terminus*, wherever it is.—*Lever, The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly*, vol. i. ch. xxiii.

Térmless. *adj.* Unlimited; boundless.

Ne hath their day, ne hath their bliss, an end,
But there their *termlesse* time in pleasure spend.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Térmly. *adj.* Occurring every term.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed.—*Bacon.*

Térmly. *adv.* Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermit.—*Bacon.*

Térnary. *adj.* Grouped as three.

Térnary. *s.* Ternion.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single.—*Holder.*

Of the second *ternary* of stanzas, the first endeavours to tell something.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Gray.* (Ord MS.)

Térnion. *s.* Group of three; ternary. *Rare.*

Disposing them into *ternions* of three general hierarchies.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*, b. i. § 7.

Térrace. *s.* [Fr. *terrasse.*]

1. Mount of earth covered with grass, or gravel.

They do wickedly, which do turn up the ancient *terris* of the fields, that old men beforetime with great pains did tread out.—*Book of Homilies, Sermon IV. for Rogation Week.*

On the brow of a hill which looks down on the windings of the Seine, Francis the First had built a castle, and Henry the Fourth had constructed a noble *terrace*. Of the residences of the French kings none stood in a more salubrious air or commanded a fairer prospect.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

2. Balcony; open gallery.

Turrets, and *terraces*, and glittering spires.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 54.

Fear broke my slumbers, I no longer stay.
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 403.

Térracótta. *s.* [Italian.] See extract.

Terra-cotta, literally baked clay, is the name given to statues, architectural decorations, vases, etc., modelled, or cast, in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay, and a fine-grained colourless sand from Ryegate, with pulverized potsherds, slowly dried in the air, and afterwards fired to a stony hardness in a proper kiln.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Terráqueous. *adj.* [Lat. *terra* = earth, land + *aqua* = water.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it.—*Woodward.*

Térrar. *s.* See Terrier: (of land).

Terréne. *adj.* [Lat. *terrenus.*] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclipsed,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Terréne. *s.* Surface of the earth. *Rare.*

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 76.

Terrénity. *s.* Earthly character. *Rare.*

It does enkindle industry, and add a force to fortitude; while being overcome declines the rising head, and debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity.—Felltham, Resolves*, p. 74. (Ord MS.)

Térreous. *adj.* Earthy; earthly. *Rare.*

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Terréstrial. *adj.*

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestrial heaven! danced round by other heavens
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 103.

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heaven; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 554.

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. *Rare.*

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids.—*Woodward.*

Terréstrially. *adv.* In a terrestrial, after an earthly, manner.

They fancying it as *terrestrially* modified, though called a celestial or spiritual body in Scriptures, as that body is which we put into the grave.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, ch. vii.

Terréstrify. *v. a.* Reduce to the state of earth. *Rare.*

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*; . . . yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Terréstrious. *adj.* [Lat. *terrestris.*]

1. Terrestrial. *Rare.*

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Applied to land animals.

Some animals in the sea are not to be matcht by any enquiry at land, and hold those shapes which *terrestrious* forms approach not.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Ord MS.)

The nomenclature of Adam into *terrestrious* animals, assigned a name appropriate unto their natures.—*Ibid.* p. 170.

Térrible. *adj.* [Lat. *terribilis.*]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be exposed
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning?
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Fit love for gods,
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 489.

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year, 1700.

Used *substantivally.*

This consideration is so powerful, that it alone is able to make a part against the fear or sense of the last and greatest of all *terribles*, death itself.—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth*, p. 15. (Ord MS.)

2. Great so as to offend: (a *colloquial* hyperbole).

Being indisposed by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Térribleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Terrible; formidableness; quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness.—Sir P. Sidney.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and laceration of the parts.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Térribly. *adv.* In a terrible manner.

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war.—*Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squalled *terribly.—Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Térrier. *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *terra* = earth.]

1. Dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

2. Survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Spelt with *a.*

In the Exchequer there is a *terrar* of all the glebelands in England made about 11 Edward III.—*Cowell.*

Terrífic. *adj.* Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes,
And hairy mane *terrifick.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 495.

The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes
Terrifick. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 653.

The forms which peopled this *terrific* trance
I well remember—like a quire of devils,
Around me they involved a giddy dance;
Legions seemed gathering from the misty levels
Of ocean, to supply those ceaseless revels,
Foul, ceaseless shadows:—thought could not divide
The actual world from these entangling evils,
Which so bemocked themselves, that I descried
All shapes like mine own self, hideously multiplied.
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.

Térrify. *v. a.* Fright; shock with fear; make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrifiest* me through visions.—*Job*, vii. 14.

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries.—*Philippians*, i. 28.

Neither does it beseem this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task.—*South, Sermons.*

It may revolt—it may *terrify*; the knowledge of the future will perhaps only embitter the present!—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Territórial. *adj.* Belonging to a territory.

The church universal in general causes; each particular and private church for special, and particular, and *territorial* questions.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 8: 1625.

Ultimately . . . the feudal customs of succession, which depended upon principles quite remote from those of the civil law, and the rights of *territorial* justice which the barons came to possess, contributed to extirpate the Roman jurisprudence in that part of France.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

It has been shown in another place, how the right of *territorial* jurisdiction was generally, and at last inseparably, connected with feudal tenure. Of this right we meet frequent instances in the laws and records of the Anglo-Saxons, though not in those of an early date. A charter of Edred grants to the monastery of Croyland soc, sac, toll team and infangthef; words which generally went together in the description of these privileges, and signify the right of holding a court to which all freemen of the territory should repair, of deciding pleas therein, as well as of imposing amercements according to law, of taking tolls upon the sale of goods, and of punishing capitally a thief taken in the fact within the limits of the manor.—*Ibid.*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Chivalry . . . grew up as a salutary antidote in the midst of poisons, while scarce any law but that of the strongest obtained regard, and the rights of *territorial* property, which are only right as they conduce to general good, became the means of general oppression.—*Ibid.*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Térritory. *s.* [Lat. *terra* = earth.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He saw wide *territory* spread
Before him, towns, and rural works between.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 638.

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubled still their files.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free.—*Swift.*

Térror. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *terreur.*]

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll
With *terrour* through the dark aërial hall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 666

2. Fear received.

It is the cowish *terrour* of his spirit
That dares not undertake.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terrour* of the defendants.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

O sight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 464.

3 Cause of fear.

So spake the grisly *terror*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 704.

Those enormous *terrours* of the Nile,
The crested snake, and long-tail'd crocodile.
Prior, Solomon, i. 177.

Térrorism. *s.* System of ruling by terror.

Térrorist. *s.* One who advocates, or recommends, or practises, terrorism.

Terse. *adj.* [Lat. *tersus*, pass. part. of *tergeo* = I wipe.]

1. Smooth.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinish'd verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 184.

The Lord Keeper Somers . . . was equally eminent as a jurist and as a politician, as an orator and as a writer. His speeches have perished: but his state papers remain, and are models of *terse*, luminous, and dignified eloquence.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Térsely. *adv.* In a terse manner: (used *ironically* in the extract).

Fastidious Brisk, a courtier, . . . speaks good remnants; swears *tersely*, and with variety.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Térseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Terse; neatness of style.

Gay wrote with neatness and *terseness*, but certainly without any elevation.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

It was usual to write the chapter-acts in Latin; and a certain *terseness* and elegance of style eminently distinguish those that were made during his deanship, from any memorials that have been inserted before or since in the register of that cathedral.—*Id., Life of Bathurst*, p. 214.

They [Ogden's Sermons] display that perfect propriety and purity of English diction, that chastised *terseness* of composition, which has scarcely been equalled by any writer.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 95.

Tértial. *s.* In *Ornithology.* See extract.

Tertials are the large feathers which take their rise from the proximate extremity of the bones of the wing, corresponding to those of the forearm near the elbow joint, forming a continuation of the secondaries. They are so long in some birds, of the snipe and lapwing kind, that when the bird is flying they give it the appearance of having four wings.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tértian. *s.* [Lat. *tertiana.*] In *Medicine.* Ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Tértiary. *s.*

1. In *Geology.* Division of the strata composing the crust of the earth, containing the fossil remains of existing, as well as of extinct, organisms. See, also, Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene.

Previously to the year 1833, . . . the strata called *tertiary* had been divided by geologists into Lower, Middle, and Upper; the Lower comprising the oldest formations of the environs of Paris and London, with others of like age; the Middle, those of Bordeaux and Touraine; and the Upper, all that lay above or were newer than the last-mentioned group.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*, ch. i.

Tertiary rocks were originally thought to occupy basins, and to be, to a great extent, of freshwater origin. It is true that the deposits of this newer period are, in Europe, more broken and detached than the secondary rocks; but this is due to the fact that at the time of their deposit large tracts of land were coming into existence in this part of the northern hemisphere. Elsewhere, as in South America, the *tertiary* rocks are continuous deposits, fully equal in all dimensions to the largest secondary or palæozoic rocks of any one period, and a large proportion are marine. *Tertiary* rocks are rich in fossils, and the organic remains yielded by them have naturally a greater resemblance to familiar modern species now living, than that which is seen in those of the secondary and palæozoic rocks. . . . The *tertiary* rocks pass by insensible gradations into those of modern date and recent formation. There is no abrupt change of any kind common to all parts of the world, either in reference to the *tertiaries* or other rocks.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Third division of a monastic order.

The order of St. Francis had, and of necessity, its *tertiaries*, like that of St. Dominic.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. x.

Téssellate. *v. a.* Variegate by squares.

Téssellated. *adj.* [Lat. *tessella*, diminutive of *tessera*, from Gr. τέσσερα = four.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Tessellátion. *s.* Tessellated work.

The work is not mosaic, for there is no *tessellation*.—*Forsyth, Italy*, p. 102.

Tesseraíc. *part. adj.* Variegated by squares; tessellated.

Some of the *tesseraick* work of the Romans has lately been dug up.—*Sir R. Atkyns, History of Gloucester*, p. 778: 1712.

Téssular. *adj.* Having tesselated squares.

The octahedron, the tetrahedron, the rhombic dodecahedron, all belong to the same kind of symmetry, the *tessular* systems.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 76: 1858.

Test. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *testis* = witness.—Wedgwood deduces this word from *testa* = shell, pot, i.e. the material of which the chemist's crucible is made. The two may be concurrent derivations; it is, certainly, unsafe to deny or reject all connexion with *testis* = witness.]

1. Cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination.

All thy **vexations**
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the *test*.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that *test*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of *test*,
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortured in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight.
Addison, Cato.

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my *test*?
B. Jonson.

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

'We have nothing to complain of,' said Lord Marney. 'We continue reducing the rates, and as long as we do that the country must improve. The workhouse *test* tells.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xi.

4. That with which anything is compared in order to prove its genuineness; touchstone.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchanged, and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 70.

5. Oath and declaration against the doctrine of transubstantiation, formerly taken by candidates for civil or military office.

Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open.—True; but, ere they come,
You toss your 'censing *test*, and fume the room.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 750.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit.
Ibid. iii. 829.

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally.*

There is no possibility of the medical expert placing the diseased mental element submitted to his critical examination in a psychological crucible or *test-tube*; he cannot avail himself, in these delicate investigations, of the aid of the microscope; there is no mode by which he can penetrate behind the curtain, or tear aside the veil that divides the material from the immaterial, mind from matter.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. viii.

Test. *v. a.* Bring to, try by, a test.

Thus *tested*, the metal is perfectly pure.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, art. *Assay.*

Testáceous. *adj.* [Lat. *testaceus*, from *testa* = shell; Fr. *testacée.*] Consisting of shells; composed of shells; the shell of the molluscous animal (snail, oyster, &c.), as opposed to the crusts of the crustacea (lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c.)

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called.—*Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones.—*Ibid.*

An extremely small proportion of the fossil shells of this [the Eocene] period could be referred to living species, so that this era seemed to indicate the dawn of the present *testaceous* fauna, no living species of shells having been detected in the antecedent or secondary rocks.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*, ch. i.

Téstament. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *testamentum.*]

1. Will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

He ordained by his last *testament*, that his Æneids should be burnt.—*Dryden.*

The ecclesiastical tribunals took cognizance of breaches of contract, at least where an oath had been pledged, and of personal trusts. They had not only an exclusive jurisdiction over questions immediately matrimonial, but a concurrent one with the civil magistrate in France, though never in England, over matters incident to the nuptial contract, as claims of marriage portion and of dower. They took the execution of *testaments* into their hands, on account of the legacies to pious uses, which testators were advised to bequeath.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Several regulations were however made in the fourteenth century, which took away the ecclesiastical cognizance of adultery, of the execution of *testaments*, and other causes which had been claimed by the clergy.—*Ibid.*, pt. ii. ch vii.

2. Name of each of the volumes of Holy Scripture.

It is not out of any satiety that I change from the Old *Testament* to the New: these two, as they are the breasts of the church, so they yield milk equally wholesome, equally pleasant unto able nurslings.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplation on the New Testament*, dedication.

Testaméntary. *adj.* Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! by the suppression of a will! the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge!—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Thus *testamentary*, and even in a great degree, matrimonial causes were decided by the parliament.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Testamentátion. *s.* Act or power of giving by will.

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferiour tenures had always enjoyed.—*Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

Téstate. *adj.* [Lat. *testatus.*] Having made a will: (Intestate *commoner*).

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Testátion. *s.* [Lat. *testatio.*] Witness; evidence.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth!—*Bishop Hall, Tempter Repelled*, D. i. § 6.

Testátor. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *testateur.*] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or good will which always the *testator* bore him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The same is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Testátrix. *s.* [Lat.] Female testator.

Tésted. *adj.* Tried by a test.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Téster. *s.*

1. Teston.

Come, manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

A crown goes for sixty-pence, a shilling for twelve-pence, and a *tester* for sixpence.—*Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise every pliant gesture,
Opening their trunk for every *tester*.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,
In flower of age you perish for a song;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

2. Cover of a bed.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run hurry-skurry round the floor,
And o'er the bed and *tester* clamber.
Gray, Long Story.

'My other fancies were,' he observes, 'probably those most common in every form of delirium. The flowers on my curtains and *tester*, I took for men in continual movement.—*Dr Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Téstern. *s.* Teston.

Such another piece as our *testerne.*—*Latimer, Sermons*, fol. 94: 1584.

Téstern. *v. a.* Present with a tester (coin). *Rare.*

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testerned* me.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

Tésticle. *s.* [Lat. *testiculus*; from *testis* = witness, proof (of virility).] In *Anatomy.* Gland secreting the semen.

That a beaver to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenet very ancient.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groin and *testicles.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Testificátion. *s.* [Lat. *testificatio, -onis.*] Act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God.—*South, Sermons.*

Téstifier. *s.* One who, that which, testifies.

The strength and validity of every testimony must bear proportion with the authority of the *testifier*; and the authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Téstify. *v. n.* [Lat. *testificor.*] Witness; prove; give evidence.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person, to cause him to die.—*Numbers*, xxxv. 30.

Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully.—1 *Maccabees*, ii. 37.

[Jesus] needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man.—*John*, ii. 25.

Th' event was dire,
As this place *testifies*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 625.

She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotion, to *testify* what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion.—*Law.*

Téstify. *v. a.* Witness; give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.—*John*, iii. 11.

Testimónial. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *testimonium.*]

1. Writing produced by anyone as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Whether Virgil in his Bucolics hath kept within pastoral humbleness, let Scaliger, and the motion of learned censors, dispute; the blessing which came in them to the *testimonial* majesty of the christian name out of Sibyl's monuments, cited before Christ's birth, must ever make Virgil venerable with me.—*Drayton, Preface to Pastorals.* (Ord MS.)

Is it the bringing of *testimonial* letters wherein so great obliquity consisteth?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 77. (Ord MS.)

2. Common, of late, as applied to sums of money, or other gifts, raised by subscription and presented during life, or assigned after death, to an individual as a token of respect.

Téstimony. *s.* [Lat. *testimonium.*]

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce.—*Spenser.*

If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Evidence is said to arise from *testimony*, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of anything.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband.—*Dryden.*

I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved.—*Id.*

The validity of the argument when constructed, depends on principles and must be tried by tests which are the same for all descriptions of inquiries, whether the result be to give A an estate, or to enrich science with a new general truth. In the one case and in the other, the senses, or *testimony*, must decide on the individual facts; the rules of the syllogism will determine whether, those facts being supposed correct, the case really falls within the formulæ of the different inductions under which it has been successively brought.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. i. § 2.

2. Public evidences.

We maintain the uniform *testimony* and tradition of the primitive church.—*White.*

By his prescript a sanctuary is framed,
An ark, and in the ark his *testimony*;
The records of his covenant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 250.

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 33.

Téstimony. *v. a.* Witness.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Téstiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Testy.

He may be a little angry for my so rough usage; but my mother, having power of his *testiness*, shall turn all into my commendations.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.—*Locke.*

Téston. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *testone.*] Tester (coin).

You cannot give him less than a shilling in conscience; for the book he had it out of cost him a *teston* at least.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Lo! what it is that makes white rags so deare,
That men must give a *teston* for a queare.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 1.

Cotgrave ... states that the value of the *teston* was eighteen pence. ... It was of the value of a shilling in our eighth Henry's time, and sunk first to ninepence, then to sixpence, as Mr. Douce has observed, in Edward the Sixth.—*Todd.*

Tésty. *adj.* Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these *testy* rivals so astray,
As one come not within another's way.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

King Pyrrhus cured his splenetick
And *testy* courtiers with a kick.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 237.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow:
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee.
Addison.

Tétanic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, resembling tetanus.

(For example see under Tonic and Trismus.)

Tétanus. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine.* Tonic spasm.

(For example see under Tonic and Trismus.)

Tétchy. *adj.* Froward; peevish: (a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*).

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to woo,
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall out with the dug.—*Id., Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master.—*Graunt.*

Tête. *s.* [Fr. = head.] False hair; wig worn by ladies.

An old baronet fell in love with a young lady of small fortune for her beautiful brown locks. He married her on a sudden: but was greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or *tete* the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette, and her ladyship appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair, a colour the old gentleman happened to have a particular aversion to.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, b. iii. ch. xx.

Tête-à-tête. *s.* [Fr. = head to head; combination applied chiefly to conversation between two persons; it may be used as an adjective, as a substantive, and as an adverb; e.g. a '*tête-à-tête* conversation;' 'they had a *tête-à-tête*;' 'they sat *tête-à-tête*. *Vier augen* = four eyes, is its equivalent in German.]

Long before the squire and dame
Have, *tête-à-tête*, relieved their flame.
Prior, Alma, ii. 164.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Choose for companions *tête-à-tête*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit whene'er you will.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Latterly at Paris ... Lord Monmouth fell into the easy habit of dining in his private rooms, sometimes *tête-à-tête* with Villebecque, whose inexhaustible tales and adventures about a kind of society which Lord Monmouth had always preferred infinitely to the polished and somewhat insipid circles in which he was born, had rendered him the prime favourite of his great patron.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, ch. i, b. viii.

Téther. *s.* [Provincial German, *tudder.*] String by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* may he walk
Than may be given you. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 3.

Oft I resolve to meet my bliss, and then
My *tether* stops, and pulls me back again:
So when our raisèd thoughts to heaven aspire,
Earth stifles them, and chokes the good desire.
Oldham, Complaining of Absence.

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*.—*Swift.*

Fame and censure with a *tether*,
By fate are always link'd together.
Id., Miscellanies.

Téther. *v. a.* Fasten by a tether: (spelt *tedder* in the extract).

Though it is not required that we should be always *teddered* to a formal solemn praying; yet by our mental meditations, and our ejaculatory emissions of the heart and mind, we may go far to the compleating the Apostle's counsel.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 55.

Tétra-. [Gr. τέτταρα, τέσσαρα = four; as the *first element* in a *compound*, equivalent to the Latin *quadri-*.]

Tétrad. *s.* Four of anything taken collectively.

Four here takes place again in the assignment of the masculine and feminine numbers; whence I further conceive that, under the number of this more complex *tetrad*, he [Pythagoras] taught his disciples the mystery of the whole creation.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 135: 1653.

Colours may best be expressed by a heptad, the largest possible formula for things finite, as the pentad is the smallest possible form. Indeed, the heptad of things finite is in all cases reducible to the pentad. The adorable *tetractys*, or *tetrad*, is the formula of God.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Tetrágonal. *adj.* [Gr. τετράγωνος; γωνία = angle.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tetrálogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word.] Τετραλογία is the term applied in the Greek drama to a regular production consisting of four

dramas, three of which were tragedies on the same general subject (e.g the Agamemnon, the Orestes, and the Eumenides of Æschylus), and a comic drama (of the character of the Cyclops of Euripedes) as the fourth.

He thus made up a total of four dramas or a *tetralogy*, which he got up and brought forward to contend for the prize at the festival.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Tetrámeter. *s.* Verse consisting of four metres.

The first are couplets interchanged of sixteen and fourteen feet; the second of equal *tetrameters*.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song iv.

Phrynichus first introduced the measure of *tetrametres*; this he did because the trochaic foot is most proper for dancing, and the drama of this age was accompanied with dances characteristic and explanatory of the fable.—*Cumberland, Observer.* (Ord MS.)

Tetrámeter. *adj.* [Gr. *μέτρον* = metre.] Having four metres.

Every reader who has an ear for metre will easily perceive, that it is written very exactly in verses of fifteen syllables without rhyme, in imitation of the most common species of the Latin *tetrameter* iambic.—*Tyrwhitt.*

Tetrapétalous. *adj.* [Gr. *πέταλον* = leaf, petal of a flower.] In *Botany.* Having four petals.

Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

All the *tetrapetalous* siliquose plants are alkalescent.—*Arbuthnot.*

Tétrarch. *s.* [Lat. *tetrarcha*; Fr. *tétrarque*; Gr. *τετράρχης.*] Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, and Herod being *tetrarch* of Galilee, and his brother Philip *tetrarch* of Iturea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the *tetrarch* of Abilene.—*Luke* iii. 1.

All the earth,
Her kings, and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

They mocked him by leading about the streets a poor idiot dressed up with a paper crown and a reed for a sceptre, in ridicule of the *tetrarch's* rather doubtful right to the style of royalty.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Tétrarchy. *s.* Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

After his death the kingdom was divided by Augustus into *tetrarchies*; Archelaus being made tetrarch of Judea, and the rest of the country divided between Philip and Antipas.—*Bishop Patrick, On Genesis*, xlix. 10.

Tetrárchical. *s.* Belonging to a tetrarchy.

The whole isle was lately *tetrarchical*, four several kings swaying their ebony scepters in each toparchy.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 22.

Tétraspore. *s.* [Gr. *σπόρον* = seed.] In *Botany.* See extract.

Tetraspore [is] one of the forms of fructification found in some sea-weeds. It consists of little clusters of spores, in most cases four in number, but very rarely eight. Mr. Berkeley remarks that fruit of this form seem to be not mere modifications of the capsule, but rather of the nature of gemmæ, multiplying the individual without impregnation. It is called *tetrasporic*, and the separate bodies *tetraspores*. They are usually formed by the division (often unequal) of one globose endochrome, three of the four divisions only being in general visible, in which case the fruit is sometimes erroneously called trisporic. When all four are visible at once the division is said to be crucial. In some genera, however, the oblong or elliptic endochrome is divided transversely, when the division is called zonate or annular. The *tetraspores* may be simply immersed in the frond, when they are called sori; or contained in external warts or excrescences, or in proper leaflets, or lastly, in elongated pod-like processes. It is in the rose-spored algæ that *tetraspores* are found.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tetrástic. *s.* [Gr. *στίξ, στίχος* = rank, row, line, verse.] Epigram or stanza of four verses.

The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet.—*Pope.*

Tétrastyle. *s.* [Gr. *στῦλος* = pillar.] Building with four pillars in front.

Tetrasýllable. *s.* Word of four syllables.

To begin a line with a trochee, and iambic immediately following, which makes the *tetrasyllable* foot called choriambic, is beautiful, and very frequent in our best poets, e.g.:

'Daŭghtĕr ŏf Gŏd and man, accomplish'd Eve.'
'Pleăsŭres thĕ sĕx, as children birds pursue,
Still ŏut ŏf reăch, but never out of view.'
Mason, Essays. (Ord MS.)

Tétrical. *adj.* [Lat. *tetricus*; Fr. *tétrique.*] Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the *tetrical* bassa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Tétricalness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Tetrical; frowardness; perverseness; sourness.

It requires diligence ... to contend with younger ignorance, and elder obstinacy, and aged *tetricalness*.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 170: 1658.

Tétric. *adj.* [Fr. *tétrique.*] Sour; harsh; perverse; morose.

In a thick and cloudy air men are *tetrick*, sad, and peevish.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 81.

Severe, sad, dry, *tetrick*, are common epithets to scholars.—*Ibid.*

The old *tetrick* philosophers looked always with indignation upon such a face of things.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 26.

Tétter. *s.* [A.S. *teter.*] Scab; scurf; ringworm.

A most instant *tetter* bark'd about
Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.
A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 671.

Tétter. *v. a.* Infect with tetter.

As for my country I have shed my blood,
Not fearing outward force; so shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those measles,
Which we disdain should *tetter* us.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Tétterous. *adj.* Having the character of a tetter.

Noli-me-tangere, touch me not, is a *tetterous* eruption, thus called from its soreness or difficulty of cure.—*Quincy.*

The inner bark of elder, applied to any burning, takes out the fire immediately; and the decoction is admirable to assuage inflammations and *tetrous* humours, and especially the scorbutic.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, 411. (Ord MS.)

Téttish. *adj.* Tetchy.

This rogue, if he had been sober, sure had beaten me; he is the most *tettish* knave.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

Who will be troubled with a *tettish* girl?—*Ibid.*

Tétty. *adj.* Tetchy. *Rare.*

If they love, though but a trifle, they are so cholerick and *tetty*, that no man may speak with them.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.* (Rich.)

Tew. *v. a.* [*taw.*] Tease; tumble over or about; pull.

Do not anger 'em,
But go in quietly, and slip in softly,
They will so *tew* you else.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Pilgrim.

Munster telleth us that the skinne of a raven well *tewed* and dressed with the feathers in it, is exceeding good to be laid to a weak and sickly stomach, for it greatly helps digestion.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi.* (Ord MS.)

Téwel. *s.* [Fr. *tuyau.*] See extract.

In the back of the forge against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Téwtaw. *v. a.* Beat; break.

Tewtáwing. *verbal abs.* Beating; breaking.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Text, *s.* [Fr. *texte*; Lat. *textus.*]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment, but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vext. *Waller.*

It is not immediately formed from the Troy Boke of Lydgate, as I have suggested in the *text*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.* (Ord MS.)

2. Sentence of Scripture.

In religion
What errour, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text?*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case.—*South, Sermons.*

Text. *v. a.* Write in large characters, as in text-hand. *Rare.*

Indifferent judges might condemn me for
A most malicious slanderer, nay *text* it
Upon my forehead,
Beaumont and Fletcher, Theodore and Theodoret.

Text-book. *s.* Book serving as a text for the purposes of teaching or reference; in the latter case the word suggests the notion of authority.

Gratian was a monk of Bologna, and his work, not the first collection of the kind, but the most complete and the best-arranged that had yet been compiled, was immediately introduced as a *text-book* in that university.—*Craik, History of English Literature.*

Text-hand. *s.* See second extract.

Once she writ only *text-hand*, when
She scribbled giants, and no men.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 22.

Text-hand [is] a particular kind of large handwriting: so called, because formerly the *text* was ever written in a large hand, and the comment in a small. As *text-hand* is both square and round, it means little more than a large hand of each sort The books of J. Bad. Ascensius, and of the other black-letter printers, give one a perfect notion of the reason of this name.—*Pegge.*

Téxtile. *adj.* [Lat. *textilis*; *texo* = I weave.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Téxtman. *s.* Man ready in quotation of text.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Textórial. *adj.* [Lat. *textorius.*] Belonging to weaving.

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 78.

Téxtrine. *adj.* [Lat. *textrina.*] Relating to weaving. *Rare.*

It is a wonderful artifice how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Téxtual. *adj.* [Fr. *textuel.*]

1. Contained in the text.

They seek to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* riot to chop off the hands of the word presbytery.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, § 5.

The Keri is the marginal reading; the Chetib is the *textual* reading.—*Bishop Waterland, Scripture Vindicated*, pt. ii. p. 125.

2. Serving for texts.

Here shall your majestie find ... speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursorie.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, dedication.

Téxtualist. *s.* One ready in citing texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the rabbins are, their comments can witness. But, as in Chaucer, 'the greatest clerks are not the wisest men,' so, among them, these that are so great *textualists* are not best at the text.—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 20: 1629.

Téxtuary. *adj.*

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship.—*Glanville.*

Téxtuary. *s.* [Fr. *textuaire.*] One ready in the text of Scripture; divine well versed in Scripture.

Common *textuaries* abolish laws, as the rabble demolish images; in the zeal of their hammers oft violating the sepulchres of good men.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Téxtuist. *s.* One ready in quotation of texts. *Rare.*

I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, dedication.

Téxture. *s.* [Lat. *textura.*]

1. Act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Web; thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Curious celatures, and artificial *textures*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 260.

Under state of richest *texture* spread.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 446.

A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 429.

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits . . .
Nor in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the fluid air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 348.

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Thállium. *s.* [A word of recent coinage, the *-um* being the technical and artificial termination in Chemistry, denoting that the word in which it is found is the name of a metal. The first part is from the Greek, θαλλὸς = shoot of a plant, sucker, twig, suggestive of *greenness*, inasmuch as the spectrum of thallium gives a brilliant green line.] See extract.

This metal was discovered by Crookes in 1861, in a deposit obtained from the sulphuric acid manufactory of Tilkerode, in the Harz. The spectrum of this product furnished a singularly brilliant green line, which led him to examine it further, and suggested the above name. It has since been found in some varieties of pyrites and in the residue of the evaporation of certain mineral waters. It is a soft lead-like metal; its specific gravity between 11 and 12; its atomic weight 204; it tarnishes in the air; fuses at about 560°, and at about 600° takes fire and burns with a green light; in ductility, malleability, and tenacity, it much resembles lead. It forms alloys with most of the other metals. It forms two oxides, the most important of which is the protoxide (=Tl O). This oxide is soluble in water, furnishing an alkaline liquor which absorbs carbonic acid; it is yellow when anhydrous, soluble in sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, and is thrown down from its solutions by sulphide of ammonium in the form of a dark brown sulphide. No precipitate is formed in solution of sulphate or nitrate of *thallium* by the caustic alkalies, but the carbonated alkalies give a precipitate in very concentrated solutions; chlorides, bromides, and iodides, give yellowish precipitates. The salts of *thallium* are very poisonous; they are colourless, when formed with colourless acids, and are easily decomposed by feeble electric currents.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Thállogen. *s.* [Gr. θαλλὸς + γένος = generation.] In *Botany.* Division of the flowerless plants containing the Algæ, Fungi, and Lichens.

It is not easy to settle the limits of the alliances of the *thallogens*. Linnæus and Jussieu had but two divisions, viz. Algæ (including Lichens) and Fungi, and they have been followed by some modern botanists, particularly Fries and Wahlenberg. Others have been satisfied with separating the Lichens from Algæ, which, indeed, was virtually done by most of those who acknowledge but two divisions, and with admitting three equally distinct groups. Some, on the contrary, have sought to multiply the orders, as Decandolle and others, by introducing a tribe called Hypoxyla. . . . It is clear, however, that these groups are of very unequal degrees of importance, and that after all they must be reduced under the three great forms [Algæ, Fungi, Lichens] whose existence is universally recognized.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Thallogens; seldom herbaceous, or provided with foliaceous appendages; foliaceous appendages, if present, destitute of stomata. Spores rarely producing a prothallus; and, if so, giving rise to a second order of spores, germinating at definite points. Spermatozoids not spiral. . . . There is certainly a distinction of root and stem in many, even of the simplest *thallogens*. The root in Algæ is often a mere holdfast, but in other cases it penetrates into the soil and absorbs nutriment, and the same may be said of some of the simpler fungi. In the higher fungi this opposition is still more evident.—*Berkeley, Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany*, p. 69, 71, and note: 1857.

Thállus. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

Those simpler plants which exist without distinction of leaf and stem are also destitute of flowers; they are equally without the breathing-pores so abundantly found in the skin of the more complex species, and they multiply by the spontaneous formation in their interior, or upon their surface, of reproductive spheroids called spores. Among the many names that botanists have given to such plants, that of thallogens has been preferred. A *thallus* is a fusion of root, stem, and leaves, into one general mass: and that is much the nature of these elements of vegetable structure.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Thames *on fire.* The probable propriety of disconnecting this from the name of the river, and connecting it with *Tummy* may be seen under Fire. *Tammy* itself is from the French, *estamine*; whence, also, Tamine and Stammel.

Sackville Maine was the best of hosts. He agreed in everything everybody said, altering his opinions without the slightest reservation upon the slightest possible contradiction. He was not one of those beings who would emulate a Schönbein or a Friar Bacon, or *act the part of an incendiary towards the Thames* his neighbour—but a good, kind, simple, honest, easy fellow—in love with his wife—well-disposed to all the world—content with himself, content even with his mother-in-law.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xlii.

'I'll be frank with you,' said Cutbill, emptying the last of the decanter into his glass as he spoke. 'I'll be frank with you. We've got coal; whether it be much or little, there it is; as to quality, as I said before, it isn't Cardiff. It won't *set the Thames on fire*, any more than the noble lord that owns it; but coal it is, and it will burn as coal, and yield gas as coal, and make coke as coal—and who wants more?' —*C. Lever, The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly*, vol. iii. ch. xii.

Than. *conj.* Particle denoting comparison, and, as such, preceded either by an adjective in the comparative degree, or comparative in sense. For its origin as a case see last extract.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found.
Daniel.

I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam.—*Swift.*

The Anglo-Saxon adverbs are *whenne* and *þenne*= when, then. The masculine accusative cases of the relative and demonstrative pronoun are *hwæne* (*hwone*) and *þæne* (*þone*). Notwithstanding the difference, the first form is a variety of the second; so that the adjectives *when* and *then* are pronominal in origin. As to the word *than*, the conjunction of comparison, it is a variety of *then*; the notions of order, sequence, and comparison being allied. 'This is good; then (next in order) that is good,' is an expression sufficiently similar to 'This is better *than* that' to have given rise to it.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language*, § 506.

Than. ? *prep.* If the extracts from Swift and Prior, with the like of them, are to pass on authority as accurate English, this word is a preposition as well as a conjunction.

No conjunction can govern a case. A word that governs a case, be it ever so like a conjunction, is . . . a preposition. *Than*, in respect to its etymology, is neither more nor less than *then*. It is not difficult to see the connection in sense between such sentences as 'I like this better *than* I like that,' and 'I like this—*then* (afterwards or next in order) like that.' *Than* is sometimes treated as a preposition when it govens a case.

Thou art a girl as much brighter *than* her,
As he is a poet sublimer *than* me. (Prior.)
You are a much greater loser *than* me. (Swift.)

It is better, however, to treat it as a conjunction, in which case the noun which follows it depends upon the verb of the antecedent clause. 2. 'I like you better *than* he'='I like you better *than* he likes you.' 2. 'I like you better *than* him'='I like you better *than* I like him.'—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language*, § 763.

Thane. *s.* [A.S. *þegn*; connected by some with the German *dienen* = serve: by others with *degen* = sword.] Term in Anglo-Saxon, applied to the members of two classes in the body politic, the lower of which corresponded with the higher gentry rather than with the nobility, the latter more decidedly noble; baron has generally been given as the Anglo-Norman equivalent. The term kept current in Scotland longer than in England.

Thane was the title of those who attended the English Saxon kings in their courts, and who held lands immediately of those kings; and therefore in Domesday they were promiscuously called *Thani* et Servientes Regis, though not long after the Conquest the word was disused; and . . . instead thereof those men were called Barones Regis, who, as to their dignity, were inferior to earls, and took next after bishops, abbots, barons, and knights. There were also Thani minores, and those were likewise called barons. These were lords of manors . . . in their courts, which to this day are called courts-baron.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

There were but two denominations of persons above the class of servitude, *thanes* and ceorls; the owners and the cultivators of land, or rather, perhaps, as a more accurate distinction, the gentry and the inferior people. Among all the northern nations, as is well known, the weregild, or compensation for murder, was the standard measure of the gradations of society. In the Anglo-Saxon laws we find two ranks of freeholders; the first, called King's *Thanes*, whose lives were valued at 1200 shillings: the second of inferior degree, whose composition was half that sum. That of a ceorl was 200 shillings. The nature of this distinction between royal and lesser *thanes* is very obscure; and I shall have something more to say of it presently. However, the *thanes in* general, or Anglo-Saxon gentry, must have been very numerous. A law of Ethelred directs the sheriff to take twelve of the chief *thanes* in every hundred, as his assessors on the bench of justice. And from Domesday Book we may collect that they had formed a pretty large class, at least in some counties, under Edward the Confessor. . . . The word *thane* corresponds in its derivation to vassal; and the latter term is used by Asserius, the contemporary biographer of Alfred, in speaking of the nobles of that prince. In their attendance, too, upon the royal court, and the fidelity which was expected from them, the king's *thanes* seem exactly to have resembled that class of followers, who, under different appellations, were the guards as well as courtiers of the Frank and Lombard sovereigns. But I have remarked that the word *thane* is not applied to the whole body of gentry in the more ancient laws, where the word Eorl is opposed to the Ceorl or roturier, and that of Sithcundman to the royal *thane*. . . . In almost every page [of Domesday Book] we meet with tenants either of the crown, or of other lords, denominated *thanes*, freeholders (liberi homines) or socagers (socmanni).—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

The *Thanes* were the lords of the townships that have been described; and their local dignity and power must have been, practically, even more important than their share in the general government of the commonwealth. But while we observe the strong influence of the aristocratical element in the Anglo-Saxon polity and social system, we must always remember that this superior body of the *Thanes* was not an exclusive caste or a strictly hereditary noblesse. It is an aristocracy of the best kind; an aristocracy always open to receive recruits from the ranks below it. Any ceorl who could acquire a certain amount of landed property, might become a *Thane*; and the successful merchant could raise himself to the same rank.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Applications of the term from Scotland.

Stay, you imperfect speakers; tell me more;
By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor, the *thane* of Cawdor lives,
A prosperous gentleman?
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Thane, thayne. 1. A title of honour, used among the ancient Scots, which seems to have been at first equivalent to Latin comes, as denoting presidency in a county, and sometimes in a province, as well as the command of the forces and collection of the royal revenues raised in the district. (Wyntown.) 2. An officer not superior in rank to a knight, who has been viewed as serving under the superior *thane*. (Stat. Alex. II.)—*Jamieson, Dictionary of the Scottish Language.*

The trusty band [of North British members of Parliament] in both Houses were actually found adhering to him [Pitt] against the existing Government [Addington's]; nay, he held the proxies of many Scotch peers in open opposition! Well might his colleague exclaim to the hapless Addington, in such unheard-of troubles, 'Doctor, the *Thanes* fly from us.'—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Dundas.*

Thánelaud. *s.* See extract: (entered in the previous edition, by Todd, as if only found in the plural; there is no reason, however, against such a word as *thaneland*).

Thanelands were such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes with all immunities, except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges.—*Cowell.*

Tháneship. *s.* [A.S. *þegenscipe.*] Office and dignity of a thane; seignory of a thane

The *thaneship* of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family.—*Steevens, Notes on Shakespear.*

Thank. *v. a.* [A.S. *þancian.*]

1. Return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.

For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

We are bound to *thank* God always for you.—2 *Thessalonians*, i. 3.

He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

2. Often used in a contrary, or ironical, sense.

Ill fare our ancestor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 735.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if ought should fall amiss.
Dryden.

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the Whigs, whose false representations they believed.—*Swift.*

Thank, and **Thanks.** *s.* [A.S. *þanc*, plural *þancas.*—Oftener plural than singular; at present, perhaps, exclusively plural. The extracts, however, show that the singular form is less uncommon than is generally supposed. They belong to the previous editions, and seem to have been chosen for the purpose.] Acknowledgment, or acknowledgments, of a favour received, or kindness shown; feeling, or expression of gratitude.

The fool saith, I have no friends, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 16.

If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye?—*Luke*, vi. 32.

He took bread and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all.—*Acts*, xxvii. 35.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory.—1 *Corinthians*, xv. 57.

The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward.—*Bacon.*

To remit the debt of some few farthings, it were small *thank*.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

The tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil without *thank* to your bondage.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

For this to the infinitely Good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Id., Paradise Lost*, vii. 77.

Acknowledgement paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment; gratitude, of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Thanks, for *thank-you*, or *thank-ye*, is a locution introduced, or re-introduced, within the last twenty years.

Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.—
Thanks, good Egeus, what's the news?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Thánkful. *adj.* [A.S. *þancful.*] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A *thankful* remembrance of his death.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name.—*Psalms*, c. 4.

In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the person preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts:
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 383.

Thánkfully. *adv.* In a thankful manner; with lively and grateful sense of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 6.

If you have lived, take *thankfully* the past.
Dryden.

Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn.—*Boyle.*

Thánkfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Thankful; gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgement of good received.

He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Will you give me this maid your daughter?—
As freely, son, as God did give her me.—
Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Thankfulness and submission make us happy.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Thánkless. *adj.*

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgement.

Lest so great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Spenser.*

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

One grateful woman to thy fame supplies
What a whole *thankless* land to his denies.
Pope, Epitaph intended for Mr. Rowe.

2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others, if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars.
Crashaw.

Thánklessly. *adv.* In a thankless manner; unwillingly; ungraciously; in a grudging spirit.

The will of God may be done *thanklessly*.—*Bishop Hall, Jehu with Jehoram.* (Ord MS.)

Thánklessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Thankless; ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*. *Donne.*

Among his peculiarities was a certain ungracious humanity which rarely conciliated his foes, which often provoked his adherents, but in which he doggedly persisted, without troubling himself either about the *thanklessness* of those whom he had saved from destruction, or about the rage of those whom he had disappointed of their revenge.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Thankóffering. *s.* Offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy.

A thousand *thankofferings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities.—*Watts.*

Thanksgíve. *v. a.* [etymologically, for reasons given, p. cxiv., a rare word.] Celebrate; distinguish by solemn rites.

To *thanksgive* or blesse a thing in way to a sacred use, he took to be an offering of it unto God.—*Mede, Diatribe*, p. 55.

Thanksgíver. *s.* One who gives thanks.

We find our never-to-be-forgotten example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours.—*Barrow, Sermon on the Duty of Thanksgiving.*

Thanksgíving. *s.* Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we did serve God so the Jews likewise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God.—*Nehemiah*, xii. 46.

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgivings*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The common practice of all Christian churches and states in appointing and keeping days of publick *thanksgiving* and humiliation, is argument sufficient to prove, that in the common sense of Christians it is not forbidden in Scripture.—*Nelson.*

In some churches the English Liturgy was used. In others, the ministers selected from that Liturgy such prayers and *thanksgivings* as were likely to be least offensive to the people.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Thánkworthy. *adj.* Deserving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief.—1 *Peter*, ii. 19.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuse,
How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove?
Sir J. Davies.

Tharm. *s.* [see Thrum.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

That. *pron.* [Part of what has to be stated concerning this word is anticipated in the notice of It, and part anticipates what would otherwise be repeated under What. The main part, however, is that the final *t* is the same in the three words; and, also, that it is the same as the *d* in the Latin *id*, as in the *is* = he, *ea* = she, and *id* = it, in the Latin grammars. It is also the same as the Latin *d* in *quod*, in *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*. In other words it is no part of the root, but a sign of the neuter gender. This is all that we have in English. But in the Norse and German languages it is common. The indefinite article in Danish is *en* for the masculine or feminine (i.e the common) gender, *ett* for the neuter. In the same language also the difference between the neuter and common gender (masculine *and* feminine) is expressed by the like addition of *t*; the masculine or feminine for *beautiful, fair, fine*, &c., being *skjön*, the neuter being *skjönt*, and so on, throughout the whole range of adjectives. And so on, also, allowing for the difference during the older stages of the language (when the masculine and feminine were different), through all the stages of the Norse tongues—Swedish, Norwegian, Feroic, and Icelandic. In Modern German the sign of the neuter is *s*—masculine *schön*, neuter *schönes*; but that this *s* is fundamentally *t*, is shown by the older forms in *z*, a sign representing *ts*, or something closely akin to it. Meanwhile the common Latin and Greek sign of the neuter, *m* (*bonus, bona, bonum*), is utterly unknown. Meanwhile also, the *t*, as the inflexion for the German tongues, is found only among the pronouns in Latin and Greek. A safe generalization has been founded on this; viz. that whereas originally there were *two* neuter inflexions, one for the adjective and one for the pronoun, the Latin and Greek languages have adopted the adjectival one for *both* the pronoun and the adjective (retaining the other only as a fragment), the German languages have reversed the process, and (omitting the adjectival inflexion altogether) have not only retained the pronominal sign, but extended it to the adjectives.

In English, however, where the adjectives are absolutely indeclinable, the neuter in *t* is limited to the three pronouns already named. And the relations are curious; of the three, *it* is the only one which gives us the three genders, but these are disguised. For *He, she, it*, the Anglo-Saxon was *He, heo, hit*. Of these, *heo* in the current English is lost, and *hit* has dropped its initial *h*.

With the Relative, *who* serves for both the masculine and feminine; *what* being neuter. But *what* is superseded to a great extent by *which*.

In the word before us the Anglo-Saxon grammars give us, masculine *se*, feminine *seo* (*sio*), neuter *þæt*. Of these, *seo* is the English *she*; the grammar, for the third personal pronoun running *he, she, it*, plural *they*; *that* being treated as a demonstrative pronoun rather than as a personal one. It is not difficult to see what this implies. It implies that certain inflections were defective rather than irregular. *Se, seo, þæt*, suggests an original *þe, þeo, þæt*. For this see The.

At present it is enough to repeat the statement that the *-t* in *tha-t* is no part of the original word, but a sign of the neuter gender; that it implies a regular masculine and feminine; but that at present it is defective in this respect, that in Anglo-

Saxon it made good this defect by drawing upon other roots, and that in so doing it was a personal rather than a demonstrative pronoun.]

1. Not this, but the other.
He wins me by *that* means I told you.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.
Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excusable, *that* and thousands more
Of semblable import; but he hath waged
New wars against Pompey.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.
You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.
Nothing they but dust can show,
Or bones *that* hasten to be so. *Cowley.*
When there is no such evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting; in such cases, a judgement *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.
It is thou, O king, *that* art become strong.—*Daniel*, iv. 22.
Ye *that* are of the fountain of Israel.—*Psalms*, lxviii. 26, margin.
You are a person *that* very eminently distinguish yourself.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 160.
Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n.
Tickell.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.
I'll know your business, Harry, *that* I will.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.
They said, What is *that* to us? see thou to *that*.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 4.
Ye do wrong and defraud, and *that* your brethren.—1 *Corinthians*, vi. 8.
Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away.—*Leviticus*, xxvi. 44.
We must direct our prayers to right ends; and *that* either in respect of the prayer itself, or the things we pray for.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*
They weep, as if they meant
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*
This runick subject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Sir W. Temple.*
What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from *that* of its tranquillity.—*Pope.*

5. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*.
This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t' other question proper for debate.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 19.

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ceci* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.—So stands the notice in the previous editions. It is doubtful, however, whether the rule is founded on a principle broad enough to make it general. The editor believes it to be artificial; founded upon the mere enumeration of certain instances, and contravening, rather than resting upon, any law of thought. That it would be useful, as an *artificial* rule in composition, if it could be enforced, is not denied. What *this* denotes is the nearest, what *that* denotes is the most distant of two objects: and the way to ascertain the ordinary mode of thinking in this matter is to divest the antecedents of any meaning by which the connection of each with its proper pronoun is indicated, and then ask what the mere fact of relative position gives us. Thus, to one who has never heard of the rule before us, but who trusts his common sense only as to what is conveyed by such a pair of propositions as 'A is good, but B is better;' for *this* is sweet, while *that* is both sweet and wholesome.' Which is A, and which is B? It is probable that the first step in such an inquiry is to substitute for *this* and *that* their nearest equivalents, viz. *the one* and *the other*. Surely, it would strike no one to say that *the one* was denoted by the *last*, and that *the other* was denoted by the *first* of the symbols. Rather the contrary; *this* and *that*, *the one* and *the other*, are little more than *first* and *second*. It may be held, however, that notwithstanding this, when we use the combination A, B, *this* and *that*, that it is the last of the first two terms which is nearest to us when we attach to them a third and a fourth (i.e. a second pair). It is difficult to say how others think. The editor can only say that he has no doubts as to how he thinks himself; to him the nearer of the two terms is the one which presented itself as *this*; the more distant one, the one that followed as *that*.
In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts *this* so high. *Cowley.*
The chief point of syntax connected with the pure demonstrative is one that is suggested by the following well-known quotation:—
'Quocunque aspicias nihil est nisi pontus et aer;
Nubibus hic tumidus, fluctubus ille minax.'
Here hic refers to ... air; whilst ille ... refers to ... sea. On the strength of this example, combined with others, it is laid down as a rule in Latin that *this* refers to the last, and *that* to the first antecedent. What is the rule in English? Suppose we say 'John's is a good sword, and so is Charles's; *this* cut through a thick rope; *that* cut through an iron rod.' In determining to which of the two swords the respective demonstratives refer, the meaning will not help us at all; so that our only recourse is to the rules of grammar; and it is the opinion of the present writer that the rules of grammar will help us just as little. The Latin rule is adopted by scholars, but still it is a Latin rule rather than an English one. It is, probably, a question which no authority can settle; and all that grammar can tell us is, that *this* refers to the name of the idea which is logically the most close at hand, and *that* to the idea which is logically the most distant. What constitutes nearness or distance of ideas—in other words, what determines their sequence—is another question.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language*, § 648: 1862.

7. Such as.
By religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.
Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have.—
What's *that*?—Basting.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

9. The thing.
This is the law of the Nazarite who hath vowed ... beside *that* that his hand shall get.—*Numbers*, vi. 21.
He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which was then.
Secure proud Nabas slept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barbarous sport.
Cowley.

11. By way of eminence.
This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*
Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days. *Id.*

In that. Because; inasmuch as.
Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That. *conj.*

1. Because; in that.
It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay:
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*
Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong.
Cowley.

2. Noting a consequence.
That he should dare to do me this disgrace,
Is fool or coward writ upon my face?
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. iii. 1.
The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations.—*Locke.*

3. Noting indication.
We answered *that* we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*
In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe *that* when they died they went immediately to the stars.—*Heylin.*
I have shewed before, *that* a meer possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

4. Noting a final end.
Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

Thatch. *s.* [A.S. *þace.*] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.
Hard by a stye, beneath a roof of *thatch*,
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat, or plaise.
Pope, Imitation of Spenser.
A plough-boy, who has never seen anything but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house.—*Watts.*
Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*,
Where never physician had lifted the latch.
Smart.
Even in Italy, where from the size of her cities, and social refinements of her inhabitants, greater elegance and splendour in building were justly to be expected, the domestic architecture of the middle ages did not attain any perfection. In several towns, the houses were covered with *thatch*, and suffered consequently from destructive fires.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. v. ch. ix.
With blackest moss the flower plots
Were thickly crusted, one and all;
The rusted nails fell from the knots
That held the pear to the garden-wall,
The broken sheds look'd sad and strange.
Unlifted was the clinking latch;
Weeded and worn the ancient *thatch*
Upon the lonely moated grange.
Tennyson, Mariana.

Thatch. *v. a.* [A.S. *þaccian.*] Cover as with straw.
Make false hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Thence to the steep Tarpeian rock he leads,
Now proof'd with gold, then *thatch'd* with homely reeds.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 457.
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories:
A lyrick ode would slate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

Thátched-head. *s.* Name of derision for any one with a rough head: (applied in the sixteenth century to an Irishman).
Ere you go, sirrah *thatched-head*, would'st not thou
Be whipped and think it justice?
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coxcomb.

Thátcher. *s.* One who, that which, thatches; one whose trade is to cover houses with straw.
You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*
Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Thaúmatrope. *s.* [Gr. θαῦμα, -ατος = wonder + τρέπω = I turn; τρόπος = turning, turn, manner.] See extract.
Thaumatrope [is] the name given by Dr. Paris to an optical toy, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision. A circle is cut out of a piece of card, to opposite edges of which two silk strings are fixed, by twisting which between the finger and thumb of each hand the disc is turned round with considerable velocity. On one side of the disc is drawn any object, as a chariot; on the other side, the charioteer in the attitude of driving; so that when the card is twirled round, we see the charioteer driving the chariot; or, in consequence of the duration of the impressions of light on the retina, we see at once what is drawn on both sides of the card.—*Sir D. Brewster, On Optics.*
The means by which this illusion is produced has been called the *thaumatrope*, from two Greek words meaning 'wonder' and 'turn.' It is difficult to trace the history of this discovery; but it is certain that it has been the result of a very old, simple, and well-known experiment.... The *thaumatrope* is capable of showing that binocular vision can detect to a degree hardly conceivable the most minute difference in the distances of objects, such as the distance between the planes of the two surfaces of a card, which distance is nothing more than the thickness of the card.—*A. Claudet, On Binocular Vision*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, April 11: 1867.

Thaumatúrgic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, Thaumaturgy.
The foreign quack of quacks with all his *thaumaturgic* hemp-silks, lottery-numbers, beauty-waters, seductions, phosphorous boxes, and wines of Egypt, is seen matched, and nigh throttled, by the natural unassisted cunning of English attornies.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Thaumatúrgical. *adj.* Thaumaturgic.
Indian pictures made of feathers, China works, frames, *thaumaturgical* motions, exotick toys.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 275.

Thaumatúrgist. *s.* One who affects thaumaturgy; wonder-worker.

Thaúmaturgy. *s.* [Gr. θαῦμα, θαύματος = wonder + ἔργον = work.] Working of wonders; wonder-working; the English and Greek translating one another.

This art, with others of the experimental kind, the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of *thaumaturgy*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 408.

But in those despotic countries the police is so arbitrary! Cagliostro's *thaumaturgy* must be overhauled by the Empress's physician (Mouncey, a hard Annandale Scot); is found naught . . . the result is, that he must leave Petersburg in a given brief term of hours.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Thaw. *v. n.* [A.S. *þawan.*]

1. Grow liquid after congelation; melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:
If thou begin'st to *thaw* for this,
Make my name step in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 589.

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing.—*Boyle.*

2. Remit the cold which had caused frost.

Thaw. *v. a.* Melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the icicles.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell.
Milton, Comus, 852.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 546.

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

Thaw. *s.*

1. Liquefaction of anything congealed.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 193.

2. Warmth such as liquefies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great *thaw*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next summer, or at a great *thaw*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
First the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

Thâwing. *part. adj.* Dissolving, melting, as in a thaw.

O Solitude! romantick maid,
Whether by nodding towers you tread,
Or climb the Andes' clifted side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or, starting from your half-year's sleep,
From Hecla view the *thawing* deep;—
Thee, fond nymph! again I woo,
And again thy steps pursue. *Grainger.*

The. *art.* [At present this word is wholly uninflected, being the same for all cases, genders, and numbers. Originally, however, it belonged to the personal pronouns, and was as thoroughly declined as the Latin *hic, hæc, hoc*, or *qui, quæ, quod*. Moreover, the remains of this declension still exist; though with a difference of import, and, as different parts of speech. As for *the* itself, it must be sought for in the Frisian, rather than in the ordinary Anglo-Saxon; for in this latter language the masculine and feminine forms of the nominative singular of the definite article were not *þi*, (or *þe*) *þio*, (*þeo*) but *se, seo*. The same was the case in the Icelandic, or Old Norse, where the forms were M. *sa*; F. *su*; the neuter in both languages being *þæt*. See That. *Se*, or the masculine form, no longer exists as such. The feminine, *seo*, however, is word for word, the modern *she*; its import being slightly changed, just as in Latin *hæc* might supersede *illa*. The neuter nominative, as aforesaid, was *þæt* = that. For the possessive, or genitive, masculine and neuter, the form was *þæs*, the *s* being the ordinary termination for this case. It no longer exists. For the genitive, as also, for the dative feminine, the word was *þære*. Let a substantive denoting place or direction, and also of the feminine gender, be supposed to have combined with it, and to have, subsequently, become obsolete (or, if not this, to have understood from the first), and it is easy to see how the present word *there*, originally the dative feminine of a pronoun, is now an indeclinable adverb. The dative for the masculine and neuter, was *þám*; no longer existent. The accusative for the neuter, according to the very general rule that that gender has its nominative and accusative alike, was *þæt*; the feminine accusative *þá*. The masculine was *þæne*, or *þone*. Substitute for the feminine noun denoting *place*, a *masculine* noun denoting *time*, and the history of the two existing adverbs is the same. Lastly, there was in Anglo-Saxon the form *þy*—a form sometimes called ablative, sometimes instrumental. Its commonest combination, however, was with an adjective or pronoun in the comparative degree; as, *þy má* = the more; *þy læsse* = the less. Out of this has grown the *the* in such combinations as '*the* sooner *the* better,' '*the* more *the* merrier;' combinations like the Latin 'eo majus,' 'eo minus,' &c.; the full import being 'by that much,' 'by so much.']

1. In *Grammar*. The definite article; the article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;
He only lived but till he was a man,
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In *the* unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he died. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

He put him in mind of *the* long pretence he had to be groom of *the* bed-chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had *the* queen's promise.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* last, *the* kind releasing knell.
Cowley.

The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* stars let thy bold musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on *the* ground. *Id.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 1.

Night shades *the* groves, and all in silence lie,
All but *the* mournful Philomel and I.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

With the *-e* cut off before a vowel.

Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill,
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

Sometimes *-he* is cut off.

In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie.
Cowley.

In the following manner *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The. *adv.* [from *þy*.—see under The, *art.*] In proportion as; to the extent; by that much; by so much.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart, *the* harder it will be to drive it out.—*Whole Duty of Man.*

Théatral. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *theatralis.*] Belonging to a theatre. *Rare.*

In *theatral* actions he personates Herod in his majesty.—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 23: 1665.

Théatre. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *theatrum*; Gr. θέατρον; θεάομαι = I see, view, contemplate.]

1. Place in which shows are exhibited; playhouse.

This wide and universal *theatre*
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 7.

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a *theatre* beholding this light.—*Bacon.*

2. Place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.

Overhead upgrew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 141.

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native *theatre*, which rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 376.

Theátric. *adj.* Suiting, pertaining to, a theatre.

Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. p. 29.

Scorning there
The glassy penthouse of ignoble form,
High on Ionic shafts he had it tower
A proud rotunda; to its sides conjoin'd
Two broad piazzas in *theatric* curve,
Ending in equal porticos sublime.
Mason, The English Garden, b. iv. p. 225.

Theátrical. *adj.* Theatric.

Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Theátricals. (plural.) *s.* Apparatus connected with the theatre: (commonly preceded by *private*, when it denotes the whole dramatic representation, i.e. the acting as well as the properties).

Such are the writers who, enjoying all the pleasures without the pains of composition, have often apologised for their repeated productions, by declaring that they write only for their own amusement; but such *private theatricals* should not be brought on the public stage.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

Theátrically. *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud.
Pope, Imitation of the Earl of Dorset.

Theave. *s.* [?] Ewe or sheep of three years old.

Seaventy fower barren sheepe, ewes, and *theaves*.—*MSS. Inventory*: 1658. (Nares by H. and W.)

Thee. *v. n.* [A.S. *þean.*] Thrive. *Obsolete.*

But you, fair sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 33.

Thys liketh me well, so mought I *thee*.
Four P's.

Fye on him, wretch,
An evil mought he *thee* for it, our Lord I beseech.
Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Learn you that will *thee*
This lesson of me. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

Theft. *s.* [A.S. *þyfte.*]

1. Act of stealing.

He should make full restitution; if he have nothing, then he shall be sold for his *theft*.—*Exodus*, xxii. 3.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will.—*Cowell.*

His *thefts* were too open, his filching was like an unskilful singer, he kept not time.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Their nurse Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children.
Id., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Deceit in trade, a secret *theft*: extortion, an impudent *theft*.—*Holyday.*

2. Thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether it be ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double.—*Exodus*, xxii. 4.

Theine. *s.* [*tea.*] See extract.

Theine [is] a crystalline principle peculiar to tea and coffee and a few other vegetable substances It is identical with caffeine, has a slightly bitter taste, and is sparingly soluble in cold water and in alcohol.

It melts at 454° C., and sublimes at a higher temperature. Caffeine, or *theine*, is a very feeble base, forming crystallisable salts with sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Their. *pron.* Of them: (the pronoun possessive, from *they*).

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccace.—*Dryden.*

Theirs. Form derived from *their* (like *Its* from *It*), used when anything comes in construction between the possessive and substantive. See under My.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs*, which out of thine will grow.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 399.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Vain are our neighbours' hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more their language's than *theirs*.
Lord Roscommon.

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues.—*Dryden.*

And reading wish, like *theirs*, our fate and fame.
Pope.

Their for *theirs*, both forms being used by the same writer, probably for the sake of the metre.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*;
My meats unto my taste as pleasing are.
Wither, Motto, C. 3, b. repr.

And my esteem I will not change for *their*,
Whose fortunes are ten thousand more a year.
Ibid. C. 4.

Théism. *s.* [Fr. *théisme*, from Gr. Θεὸς = God.] Acknowledgement of a God, as opposed to atheism.

Having laid down in this manner the general principles of *theism*, he says nothing of the particular doctrines of Christianity except in one verse.—*Lord Monboddo, Ancient Metaphysics*, iv. 387.

Théist. *s.* One who believes in, maintains, the doctrine of the existence of a God, as opposed to Atheist, who denies it. See, also, under Theo-.

I purposed to have tendered my service as a priest, . . . without any stipend or wages, save only a room to have said my office in twice a day for our church, king, and country; as God hath enabled me (and his only be the praise therefore) in prisons, dungeons, fields, chambers, or ships upon sea, or land, among rebels, *theists*, atheists, philologers, wits, masters of reason, puritans, &c. for these eighteen years daily to do.—*Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 45: 1662.

The word deist, or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to atheist; and so there may be deists of various kinds.—*Bishop Waterland, Christianity Vindicated*, p. 62.

Theístic. *adj.* Belonging to theists; relating to, constituted by, connected with, Theism.

From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the *theistic* system.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 208.

Theístical. *adj.* Theistic.

The *theistical* club have set this up as a principle.—*Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.*

It must appear at first sight, that nothing could be more contradictory to the first principles of the Christian religion, than those of the atheistical or sceptical sects, which at that time prevailed very much both among the Greeks and the Romans; nor shall we find that the *theistical* sects were much less at enmity with it, when we consider the doctrines they held upon the nature of God and the soul.—*Lord Lyttelton, Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul.*

Theme. *s.* [Gr. θέμα.]

1. Subject on which one speaks or writes.

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Id., Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

Oh! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*.
Lord Roscommon.

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being.—*Watts.*

2. Short dissertation written by boys on any topic.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

3. Original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs.—*Watts.*

4. Division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Eastern (Constantinopolitan) Empire, e.g., the Chaldean *Theme*, the Germanican *Theme*, and others.

The Prefect of Thrace was the most obsequious agent of his master's tyranny. Throughout that *theme* the monks were forced to abandon their vows of solitude and celibacy under pain of being blinded and sent into exile.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Themsélves. *s.*

1. These very persons: (in this sense it is nominative).

Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 158.

Such things as in *themselves* are equally true and certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*.—*Locke.*

Then. *adv.* [see under Than and The.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Thee, *then* a boy, within my arms I laid.
Dryden.

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. In that case; in consequence.

If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary.—*White.*

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Enough was said and done t' inspire a better mind,
Then had our lances pierced the treach'rous wood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 71.

Had fate so pleased, I had been eldest born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn.
Id., Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom.—*Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

Whiles *then* the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery as an exhortation, shewing us not only the end, but also the means.—*Holyday.*

If *then* His providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 161.

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: (as, *now* and *then*, at one time and other).

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 634.

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. That time: (it has here the effect of a *noun*).

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms?
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 93.

Thence. *adv.* [A.S. *þennes*; the *-ce* in this word, as in *hence* and *once*, represents an older *-es, whenn-es, henn-es, on-es*. Though the origin of the termination is thus disguised, its pronunciation is, probably, maintained; inasmuch as when, after the elision of the *e*, the words become sounded as monosyllables — *whens, hens, ons*—they run the chance of being pronounced *whenz, henz, onz*. The same is the case with *dice*, from *dye*, and *pence* for *pennies*.]

1. From that place.

Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 12.

Surat he took, and *thence*, preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches hither came.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days.—*Isaiah*, lxv. 20.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1500.

From thence is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same, yet it wants not good authorities. (So stands the text in Johnson: the use of *from* is, probably, more prevalent at present than it was in his time).

From thence; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have cross'd. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

There plant eyes, all mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 53.

Thénceforth. *adv.* From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 264.

From thenceforth is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

Avert
His holy eyes; resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 108.

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never questions.—*Locke.*

Thencefórward. *adv.* Forward, or forth, from that time or place.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward*.—*Kettlewell.*

Thencefrom. *adv.* From that place. *Rare.*

In the space of an hundred years, or thereabout, all the living upon the face of the earth are driven *thencefrom* by the stroke of death.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 113.

Theo-, a prefix in composition; Gr. θεὸς = God; the same word as Lat. *Deus*. The differences between the meanings of *Deist*, as opposed to a believer in revelation; and *Theist*, as opposed to *Atheist*, is a fair instance of the advantage a language may sometimes derive from having concurrent words from different languages.

Theobrómine. *s.* Active principle of chocolate; i. e. Theobroma and Cacao: (formed like Caffeine and Theine from coffee and tea).

Theobroma, a word coined from Gr. θεὸς and βρῶμα, food, is [the name of] a genus of Tropical American Byttneriaceæ. . . . Theobroma Cacao was the first known species of this genus, and the cacao or cocoa of commerce is now usually said to be produced by it, though it is probable that several of the other species afford a considerable portion. . . . Cocoa . . . contains a peculiar principle which is called *Theobromine* . . . a white bitter crystalline substance. Its composition C_{14}, H_8, N_4, O_4.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Theócracy. *s.* [Gr. κρατέω = I am powerful, rule, sway; in composition, -κρατία; as ἀρι-

στοκρατία, δημοκρατία, &c.] Government immediately superintended by God.

A quiet calm subordination of saints and angels under that great *theocracy*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 488.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called *theocracy*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Theócrasy. *s.* [Gr. *κρᾶσις* = mixture, incorporation.] See extract.

Theocrasy, in ancient philosophy, [is] a term invented to signify that intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Theocrátic. *adj.* Relating to a government administered by God.

The splendour of divinity shines through every part of this *theocratick* form.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation of Moses*, b. v. § 2.

Theocrátical. *adj.* Theocratic.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Theódolite. *s.* [?] In *Surveying* and *Astronomy*. Instrument for measuring altitudes.

Nothing more than an accurate land-surveyor with his chain, sight, and *theodolite*, is requisite for such a plan as this.—*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

The zenith sector and the *theodolite* are peculiar modifications of the altitude and azimuth instruments. The former is adapted for the very exact observation of stars in or near the zenith, by giving a great length to the vertical axis, and suppressing all the circumference of the vertical circle, except a few degrees of its lower part, by which a great length of radius, and a consequent proportional enlargement of the division of its arc, is obtained. The latter is especially devoted to the measures of horizontal angles between terrestrial objects, in which the telescope never requires to be elevated more than a few degrees, and in which therefore the vertical circle is either dispensed with or executed on a smaller scale, and with less delicacy; while, on the other hand, great care is bestowed on securing the exact perpendicularity of the plane of the telescope's motion, by resting its horizontal axis on two supports like the piers of a transit-instrument, which themselves are firmly bedded on the spokes of the horizontal circle, and turn with it.—*Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy.*

Theógony. *s.* [Gr. *θεογονία*.] Generation of the heathen gods: (chiefly known as the title of a poem of Hesiod's, and, as such, a *proper* rather than a *common* name).

The *theogony* of the heathens could admit of such different turns and figurative expressions, as suited the fancy and judgement of each philosopher or poet.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Theólogaster. *s.* Quack in divinity, as a medicaster in physick; low writer or student in divinity.

Theologasters are not contented to see the sun and moon, measure their sight and biggest distance in a glass, calculate their motions, or visit the moon in a poetical fiction; but will transcend spheres, soar higher yet, and see what God himself doth. The Jewish thalmudists take upon them to determine how God spends his whole time.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 255.

Theóloger. *s.* Theologian.

Azorius the Jesuit affirms, that it is the constant opinion of the *theologers*.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*, ch. ix.

You say the *theologers* think to save themselves.—*Wallis, Confutation of Hobbes*, § 3.

Theológian. *s.* Student in, investigator of, teacher of, one employed on, or engaged in, theology.

They to their viands fell: nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of *theologians*, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 434.

Theológic. *adj.* Theological.

Upon what principles does he erect his very new explication of *theologick* antiquity?—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conversation iv.

The most considerable part for this purpose is the chapter of Laws. Of which, under its *theologic* consideration, I know of nothing so complete and masterly as the first book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Bishop Hurd*, letter xxv.

John was allowed to devote himself to religious poetry, which was greatly admired, and to his *theologic* arguments in defence of images.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b iv ch. vii.

Of the two great *theologic* luminaries of the age, the Dominican Thomas Aquinas and the Franciscan Bonaventura, Thomas died on his way to the council: Bonaventura was present, preached during its sittings, but died before its dissolution.—*Ibid.* b. xi. ch. vi.

Theológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, theology.

Theológically. *adv.* In a theologic manner; according to the principles of theology.

Such things as exceed the faculty and possibility of nature, are properly and *theologically* miracles.—*Dr. Westfeild, Sermons*, p. 90: 1646.

Theólogist. *s.* Theologian.

It is no more an order, according to popish *theologists*, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical *theologists*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Theólogize. *v. a.* Render theological.

School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*.—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iv.

Theólogizer. *s.* One who theologizes.

We are taught by Eusebius that the ancient Egyptian *theologizers*, whose religion was near of kin to that of the Chaldeans, if not borrowed of it, looked upon the sun and moon, whom they worshipped under the names of Osiris and Isis, not only as the chief gods, but as the makers and governours of much, if not of all, of the rest of the universe.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry.*

Théologue. *s.* Theologian; one studious in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, shirrery, which is under sheriffries.—*Bacon, Essays.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
By breeding sharp, by nature confident;
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1148.

Theólogy. *s.* [Gr. *θεολογία*.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the Scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philosophy.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

One great object that most of the schoolmen had in view was to establish the principles of natural *theology* by abstract reasoning. This reasoning was doubtless liable to great difficulties. But a modern writer, who seems tolerably acquainted with the subject, assures us that it would be difficult to mention any theoretical argument to prove the divine attributes, or any objection capable of being raised against the proof, which we do not find in some of the scholastic philosophers.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Theómachy. *s.* [Gr. *μάχομαι* = I fight; *μάχη* = battle.] The fight against the gods by the giants. (This is Dr. Johnson's definition from Bailey. It is used, however, for opposition to the divine will.)

To have all men happy or unhappy as they were our friends or enemies, and to give form to the world according to our own humours, is the true *theomachy*.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Who can distrust or oppose this happiness of good men, so long since assured by Him, which is the Eternal God, blessed for ever? Surely none, without the guilt of *theomachy* or ingratitude.—*Life of Gregory, Posthuma*, preface, A. 3: 1640.

Théopathétic. *adj.* Theopathic.

(For example see under Theosophist.)

Theopáthic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, theopathy.

Proposition 171.—To deduce practical rules concerning the *theopathic* affections—faith, fear, gratitude, hope, trust, resignation, love.—*Hartley, On Man*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 7. (Rich.)

He [Hartley] represents all the social affections of gratitude, veneration, love, inspired by the virtues of our fellow men, as capable of being transferred by association to the transcendant and unlimited goodness of the ruler of the world, and thus to give rise to piety, to which he gives the name of the *theopathic* affections.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.* (Rich.)

Theópathy. *s.* [Gr. *πάθος* = suffering, from the root of *πάσχω* = I suffer; *ἔ-παθ-ον* = I suffered.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God.

Proposition 98.—To examine how far the pleasures and pains of *theopathy* are agreeable to the foregoing theory; under this class, I comprehend all those pleasures and pains which the contemplation of God and his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in the same person at different times.—*Hartley, On Man*, pt. i. ch. iv. s. 5. (Rich.)

Theóphany. *s.* [Gr. *φαίνω* = show; *φαίνομαι* = I appear, seem.] Manifestation of God.

With him [John Scot, Erigena] God is all things, all things are God. The Creator alone truly is; the universe is but a sublime *theophany*, a visible manifestation of God. He distinctly asserts the eternity of the universe; his dialectic proof of this he proclaims to be irresistible. Creation could not have been an accident of the Deity; it is of his essence to be a cause: all things therefore have existed, do exist, and will exist through him their cause. All things flow from the *infinite* abyss of the Godhead, and are re-absorbed into it.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

This contemplation of God, the consummate perfection of man, is immediate, not mediate. Through the angels and the celestial hierarchy of the Areopagite it aspires to one God, not in his *theophany*, but in his inmost essence. All ideas and forms of things are latent in the human soul, as in God, only they are manifested to the soul by its own activity, its meditative power.—*Ibid.*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Theophilánthropist, and **Theophilánthropy.** *s.* [Gr. *θεὸς* + *φίλος* = friend (*φιλέω* = I love) + *ἄνθρωπος* = man.] See extract.

With a view of counteracting the latent fanaticism of the vulgar religion, the Directory gave great encouragement to a new sect recently established under the name of *theophilanthropists*.... These religionists, rejecting all revelation, confined their worship to the one Supreme Being.—*Belsham, George III.*: 1797. (Rich.)

Theórbo. *s.* [Italian.] In *Music*. Large lute for playing a thorough bass. See last extract.

Some that delight to touch the sterner wiry chord,
The cythron, the pandore, and the *theorbo* strike.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song iv.

You have put the *theorbo* into my hand, and I have played: you gave the musician the first encouragement; the musick returneth to you for patronage.—*Quarles, Emblems.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Off with her head, and then she hath a middle:
As her waist-stands she looks like the new fiddle,
The favourite *theorbo*, truth to tell ye,
Whose neck and throat are deeper than the belly.
Bishop Corbet, Iter Boreale.

My hounds uncoupled and my huntsmen ready,
You shall hear such music from their tunable mouths,
That you shall say the viol, harp, *theorbo*,
Ne'er made such ravishing harmony: from the groves
And neighbouring woods, with frequent iterations
Enamour'd of the cry, a thousand echoes
Repeating it. *Massinger, The Guardian*, i. 1.

He wanted nothing but a song,
And a well tuned *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd with a strain.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 165.

The first improvement on the French lute was the *theorbo* or Cithara bijuga, so called as having two necks, the second or longest whereof sustains the four last rows of chords, which give the deepest and gravest sounds. Its use is to play thorough bass in the accompaniment of the voice. Brossard intimates that it was invented in France by the Sieur Hotteman, and thence introduced in Italy. But Kircher gives a different account of the matter, saying that it received its name from a certain Neapolitan who first doubled the neck of the testudo or lute, and added several chords to it. He says that the author of this improvement, with a kind of pun, gave to this instrument the name of *tiorbo* from its near resemblance to a utensil so called, in which the glovers of Italy were wont, as in a mortar, to pound perfumes. Kircher adds that Hieronymus Kapsperger, a noble German, was the first that brought the *theorbo* into repute, and that in his time it had the preference of all other instruments. The strings of the *theorbo*, properly so called, are single; nevertheless, there are many who double the bass strings with an octave, and the small ones with a unison, in which case it assumes a new appellation, and is called the arch lute. Mersennus is extremely accurate in his description of the lute and the *theorbo*, but he has not noted the diversity between the latter and the arch-lute.—*Sir J. Hawkins, History of Music*, vol. iii. p. 162.

Théorem. *s.* [Gr. *θεώρημα*.]

1. Position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The chief points of *morality* are no less demonstrable than mathematicks; nor is the subtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

2. Position requiring to be proved, as opposed to a problem wherein something has to be solved.

Theorémic. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, a theorem.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive.—*Grew.*

Theorétic. *adj.* Theoretical.

Admirably well turned, not only for the *theoretick*, but also the practical behaviour of cunning fellows. —*Tatler*, no. 191.

Theorétical. *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting in, theory; speculative; not practical.

Théoric, or **Théorique.** *s.* Speculation; not practice; theory. *Rare.*

The bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*.
Id., Henry V. i. 1.

Theórically. *adv.* In the manner of, as a theory.

Able to discourse *theorically* of the dimensions, situation, and motion, of the whole terrestrial globe. —*Boyle, On the Study of Holy Scripture*, p. 117.

Théorist. *s.* Speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom.—*Addison.*

It is a curious circumstance that a man [Dudley North] who, as a *theorist*, was distinguished from all the merchants of his time by the largeness of his views and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices, should, in practice, have been distinguished from all the merchants of his time by the obstinacy with which he adhered to an ancient mode of doing business, long after the dullest and most ignorant plodders had abandoned that mode for one better suited to a great commercial society.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

'What, Charley, you want to puzzle us by the interrogatory plan? You must know, Clarion, he is a great *theorist*. He has a project for settling the eastern difficulty by making Lamartine king of Syria.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Théorize. *v. n.* Entertain, indulge in, theories, or any particular theory.

Were a theory open to no objection it would cease to be a theory, and would become a law; and were we not to *theorize*, or to take generalized views of natural phenomena until those generalizations were sure and unobjectionable,—in other words, were laws,—science would be lost in a complex mass of unconnected observations, which would probably never disentangle themselves.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Théorizer. *s.* One who theorizes; one who indulges in theory rather than in practice; theorist.

For . . . mineralogy . . . Novalis . . . had a great fondness . . . he seems to have prosecuted it on a great and original plan, very different both from that of our idle *theorisers* . . . generalizers, and that of the still more melancholy class, who merely 'collect facts,' and for the torpor or total extinction of the thinking faculty, strive to make up by the more assiduous use of the blowpipe and goniometer. —*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novalis.*

Théory. *s.*

1. Speculation; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind: (opposed to *practice*).

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen, being nearer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Opposed to *hypothesis*; in which case it means that which will not merely explain certain phenomena, but which has some evidence to support it over and above such explanation.

It seems to me a great delusion to call or suppose the imagination of a subtle fluid, or molecules penetrable with the same, a legitimate hypothesis. It is a mere suffiction. Newton took the fact of bodies falling to the centre, and upon that built up a legitimate hypothesis. It was a subposition of something certain. But Descartes' vortices were not an hypothesis; they rested on no fact at all; and yet they did, in a clumsy way, explain the motions of the heavenly bodies. But your subtle fluid is pure gratuitous assumption; and for what use? It explains nothing. . . . The use of a *theory* in the real sciences is to help the investigator to a complete view of all the hitherto discovered facts relating to the science in question; it is a collected view, *θεωρία*, of all he yet knows in one. Of course, whilst any pertinent facts remain unknown, no *theory* can be exactly true, because every new fact must necessarily, to a greater or less degree, displace the relation of all the others. A *theory*, therefore, only helps investigation; it cannot invent or discover. The only true *theories* are those of geometry, because in geometry all the premisses are true and unalterable.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Theósopher. *s.* Theosophist.

Theosóphical. *adj.* Wise after the manner of a theosophist.

There is a various intertexture of *theosophical* and philosophical truths.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 104: 1653.

Theósophism. *s.* Theosophy, for which it is a term of disparagement.

Many traces of the spirit of *theosophism* may be found through the whole history of philosophy; in which nothing is more frequent than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to divine illumination.—*Enfield, History of Philosophy.* (Rich.)

Theósophist. *s.* One who cultivates, or affects, theosophy; one professing to hold intercourse with God and heavenly spirits.

This disease [enthusiasm] many of your chymists and several *theosophists*, in my judgement, seem very obnoxious to, who dictate their own conceits and fancies so magisterially and imperiously, as if they were indeed authentick messengers from God Almighty.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse on Enthusiasm.* (Rich.)

Theosophist [is] a name which has been given, though not with any very definite meaning, to that class of mystical religious thinkers and writers who aim at displaying, or believe themselves to possess, a knowledge of the divinity and his works by supernatural inspiration. In this they differ from the mystics who have been styled *theopathetic*, whose object is passively to receive the supposed communication of the divinity and expatiate on the results. The best-known names at this day of the theosophic order are those of Jacob Böhme, Madame Guyon, Swedenborg, Saint-Martin. Schelling and others, who regarded the foundation of their metaphysical tenets as resting on divine intuition, have been called *theosophists*, but with less exactness.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Theósophy. *s.* [Gr. *σοφία* = wisdom; *σοφὸς* = wise.] System of thought considered by those who cultivate it to partake of the nature of divine knowledge. When the emotions are largely affected by it, it approaches Theopathy: (for example see the second extract under Theosophist. In the opposite direction, where it is supposed to be a substitute for inductive investigation, the chief example is Paracelsus, whom Brucker expressly calls 'the prince of the theosophers').

But Xenophanes, his *theosophy* or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 377. (Rich.)

The strange chaotic nature of the man is displayed in it; his scepticism and *theosophy*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

Therapeútic. *adj.* [Gr. *θεραπευτικός*; *θεραπεύω* = I tend as healer, heal.] Curative, relating to, connected with, aiming at, the cure of disease.

Therapeutic or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving, health; and *therapeutic*, or the art of restoring it.—*Watts.*

It is objected, that Shilo affirms that his *therapeutick* sect prayed only twice a day, whereas it is very well known that the primitive christians had their several other hours of prayer.—*Parker, Law of Nature*, p. 247. (Ord MS.)

Therapeútical. *adj.* Therapeutic.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be prophylactical, for prevention of the disease, than *therapeutical* for the cure of it.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand, On Love Melancholy*, p. 336: 1640.

Therapeútics, *s.* [see Chromatics.] Part of medicine which deals with the treatment, cure, or attempted cure, of diseases: (as opposed to the *pathological* part).

Such was medical investigation, before physiology and natural history began to be cultivated as branches of general knowledge. The only questions examined were, what diet is wholesome, or what medicine will cure some given disease. . . . And in politics, the questions which engaged general attention were similar. Is such an enactment, or such a form of government, beneficial or the reverse—either universally, or to some particular community? without inquiry into the general conditions by which the operation of legislative measures, or the effects produced by forms of government, are determined. Students in politics thus attempted to study the pathology and *therapeutics* of the social body, before they had laid the necessary foundation in its physiology; to cure disease, without understanding the laws of health.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. ch. vi. § 1.

There. *adv.* See under The.

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be *there*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 1.

Exiled by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barbarous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her *there*.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Opposed to *here*.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Could their relishes be as different *there* as they are *here*, yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate.—*Locke.*

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 12.

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; seize her.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, 'A man came,' or, '*There* came a man.' It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: (as, 'In old times *there* was a great king').

For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of Christian charity to instruct them,—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or altogether, through the least place.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is a sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced.—*Locke.*

There can only be the predicate of a proposition, differing in this respect from it. Hence it never affects the number of the verb; which is determined by the nature of the subject—'*There* is this'—'*There* are these.' . . . Furthermore, although a predicate, *there* always stands in the beginning of propositions; i. e. in the place of the subject.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*, § 668: 1862.

5. In composition it means *that*: (as, *thereby* = by that).

Thereabóut. *adv.*

1. Near that place.

One speech I loved; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Some three months since, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. *Sir J. Suckling.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, behold two men stood by them in shining garments.—*Luke*, xxiv. 4.

Thereabóuts. *adv.* Thereabout.

Between the twelfth of king John, and thirty-sixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants.—*Milton.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

There or thereabouts. Approximately; sufficiently near for practical purposes.

Thereáfter. *adv.*

1. According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter.*—*Peacham.*

If food were now before thee set,
Would'st thou not eat? *Thereafter* as I like
The giver, answer'd Jesus.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 320.

2. After that.

Herselfe then tooke he by the slender wast,
In vaine loud crying, and into the flood
Over the castle walle adowne her cast,
And there her drowned in the dirty mud....
Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of people's evil gotten good,
The which her sire had scraped by hooke and crooke.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, 27.

Thereát. *adv.*

1. At that; on that account.

Every errour is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat.*—*Matthew*, vii. 13.

Therebý. *adv.*

1. By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Therewith at last he forced him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby.*
Spenser.

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie;
A fault, which needs it most, grows two *thereby.*
G. Herbert.

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thereby.*—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Near or by that place.

There was an holy chappell edifyde,
Wherein the hermite dewly went to say
His holy things each morne and eventyde:
Thereby a christall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 34.

Thérefore. *adv.*

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest parle we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 3.

Falstaff is dead,
And we must yern *therefore.* *Ibid.* ii. 3.

The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compose myself to meet a storm.—*Lucas.*

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty.—*Spectator.*

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold; the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder.—*West, Translation of Pindar.*

3. In return for this; in recompence for this or that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore?*—*Matthew*, xix. 27.

4. For that purpose. *Obsolete.*

So to his steed he got, and gan to ride
As one unfitt *therefore*, that all might see
He had not trayned bene in chivalree.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 46.

Therefróm. *adv.* From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to keep and to do all that is written in the book of the law of Moses, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left.—*Joshua*, xxiii. 6.

The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Thereín. *adv.* In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire.—*Bacon.*

All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give, as lords
Possess it, and all things that *therein* live.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 338.

After having well examined them, we shall *therein* find many charms.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Thereintó. *adv.* Into that.

Let them not that are in the countries enter *thereinto.*—*Luke*, xxi. 21.

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *thereinto.*—*Bacon.*

Thereóf. *adv.* Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream *thereof.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

'Tis vain to *think* that lasting which must end;
And when 'tis past, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof.*—*Swift.*

Thereón. *adv.* On that.

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him, Before the cock crow twice thou shalt deny me thrice; and when he thought *thereon*, he wept.—*Mark*, xiv. 72.

You shall bereave yourself
Of my good purposes, and put your children
To that destruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Its foundation is laid *thereon.*—*Woodward.*

Thereoút. *adv.* Out of that.

Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,
That towns and castles under her breast did cour.
Spenser.

God clave an hollow place that was in the jaw, and there came water *thereout.*—*Judges*, xv. 19.

Theretó. *adv.* To that.

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually prefixeth a constant day *thereto.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave so much to do! *Daniel.*

Thereúnto, also **Thereuntó.** *adv.* To that.

Is it in regard then of sermons only, that, apprehending the gospel of Christ, we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned assent as to a thing infallibly true?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart *thereunto*, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree,
That whereby we reason, live, and be. *Spenser.*

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us *thereunto.*—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Thereúnder. *adv.* Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Therëupón. *adv.*

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blesseth cannot but be of him?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

Let that one article rank with the rest;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter.
Id., Henry V. v. 2.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do arise *thereupon.*—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them.—*Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion *thereupon*, made due provisions for settling the balance of power.—*Swift.*

2. Immediately.

Therewhíle. *adv.* At the same time. *Obsolete.*

Of this bodily reverence of God in his church the government is moderate; God grant it be not loose *therewhile.*—*Archbishop Laud, Speech in the Star-Chamber.*

Therewíth. *adv.*

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain *therewith* very great conformity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All things without, which round about we see,
We seek to know, and have *therewith* to do.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Therewith at last he forced him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby.
Spenser.

2. Immediately.

Therewithál. *adv.*

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate.
Daniel.

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser.*

Thériac. *s.* [see Treacle.] Remedy against poisons; treacle.

When the disease was young, it was mitigated with rob of elder; with crabs-eyes; spirits of harts-horn; *theriac* and vinegar.—*The Student*, ii. 344.

Theríacal. *adj.* Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs.—*Bacon.*

Thérial. *s.* Theriacal. *Rare.*

Ye see what account there is made of a composition called *therial*, devised only for excesse and superfluitie.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. xxix. ch. i. (Rich.)

Thérmal. *adj.* [Lat. *thermæ* (feminine and plural, from the Greek, θερμὸς = warm) = warm baths; the scientific compounds into which this word enters belong more properly to the Greek form.]

1. Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial.

2. Connected with, relating to, heat in general.

The same *thermal* undulations which, if the physiological units are comparatively free, will aid their re-arrangement by giving them still greater freedom, will, if they are comparatively fixed, begin to change the arrangements of their components—will decompose them.—*Herbert Spencer, The Inductions of Biology.*

Thérmic. *adj.* Thermal.

In 1823-25, he had by this means prepared the basis of his great work on volcanoes, which appeared in 1826, and contained careful descriptions of all the regions known to be visited by igneous eruptions, and a consistent hypothesis of the cause of the *thermic* disturbance, in accordance with the view first proposed by Gay-Lussac and Davy.—*General Sabine*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society.*

Thérmo-electrícity. *s.* See extract.

When the junction of two dissimilar metals is heated or cooled, the free ends being joined by a wire, an electric current is generated. This developement of electricity by heat was discovered by Prof. Seebeck in 1822, and has received the name of *thermo-electricity*: in its theoretical and practical applications it is a fact of great importance. The intensity of the thermo-electric current depends on two things: the nature of the metals employed, and the difference in temperature which exists between the two ends of the metal bars. The metals have been found by experiment to stand in the following thermo-electric order: bismuth, nickel, German silver, brass, lead, tin, copper, platinum, silver, zinc, iron, antimony, tellurium, selenium. If two of these metals be taken, the more distant their position in the list the stronger is the current that will be generated. Hence the electro-motive force of bismuth and selenium is the greatest; but as it is generally impracticable to employ the last two metals on the list, bismuth and antimony form the usual thermo-electric couple.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Thermómeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] Instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or observations of the weather-glass.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Thermométrical. *adj.* Relating to the measure of heat.

His heat raises the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes.—*Cheyne.*

Thérmoscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = I see, descry, view.] Instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; thermometer; modification of the air-thermometer so called.

By the trial of the *thermoscope*, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Thérmostat. *s.* [Gr. *-στάτης, -στατικός*, from the root of *ἵστημι* = I stand.] See extract.

Thermostat or heat governor [is] a self-acting physical apparatus for regulating temperature. A *thermostat*, the principle of which depends on the unequal expansion of metals by heat, was proposed by Dr. Ure for regulating the safety valves of steam engines with more certainty than the common expedients.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Thermótics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Doctrine, philosophy, of heat.

I shall, then, successively, have to speak of the ideas which are the foundation of geometry and arithmetic; . . . of the ideas on which the mechanical sciences . . . more peculiarly rest; . . . of the ideas which the secondary mechanical sciences (acoustics, optics, and *thermotics*) involve; namely, the ideas of the externality of objects, and of the media by which we perceive their qualities.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. p. 82: 1858.

As optics relate to the phenomena which result from the action of light upon matter, so under the term *thermotics* may be included those effects which are caused by the action of heat upon matter.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

These. *pron.* Collective form of *this*; the difference between them consisting as in *goose, geese*; *mouse, mice*, &c., in the change of the vowel rather than in the addition of any plural sign; the final *s* being common to both numbers.

1. Opposed to *those*, or to some others.

Did we for *these* barbarians plant and sow?
On *these*, on *these* our happy fields bestow?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 97.

2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first. See under That for remarks upon *this and that* in a similar relation.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater shew upon the earth in *these* months than in *those*, because it lies longer upon it.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Thésis. *s.* [Gr. = position; the two words translating one another; *pono* = I put; pass. part. *positus*; *positio, -onis*; *τίθημι* = I place: *θετικός* has the same relation to *positive*.] Position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By some example should be shown.—
An honest, but a simple pair . . .
May serve to make this *thesis* clear.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Théspian. *adj.* Connected with Thespis, the inventor of the Greek comedy, and, as such, a *proper* rather than a *common* name; used, however, somewhat rhetorically for theatrical, or dramatic.

Yes, France is free. O glorious France, that has burst out so; into universal sound and smoke; and attained—the Phrygian cap of liberty! In all towns, trees of liberty also may be planted; with or without advantage. Said we not, it was the highest stretch attained by the *Thespian* art on this planet, or perhaps attainable?—The *Thespian* art, unfortunately, one must still call it; for behold there, on this Field of Mars, the national banners, before there could be any swearing, were to be all blessed.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. xii.

Thétical. *adj.* Laid down; positive.

This law . . . was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 127: 1653.

Theúrgic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted, characterized by, Theurgy.

All his endeavour to purge his soul by these *theurgick* consecrations was frustrate.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 51.

Both of these, the goetic and *theurgic*, seem to be of Egyptian origin; and it is evident, at least, that their practitioners appeared to pride themselves on drawing their chief secrets from that ancient source; and both are intimately connected with astrology.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, notes.

Theúrgical. *adj* Theurgic.

The reason of their calling inspiration by the names of fire, flame, flash, and the like, may be easily found in the authors of the *theurgical* science.—*Daubuz on the Revelations*, edited by *P. Lancaster*, p. 52.

Théurgist. *s.* One who is addicted to theurgy.

More refined necromancers or magicians call themselves *theurgists*; . . . thinking to have to do only with good spirits.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 50.

Théurgy. *s.* [Gr. *θεουργία*; *ἔργον* = work.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.—This is Dr. Johnson's definition from Bailey. But the meaning also is a species of magic, in old times, which was employed for the assistance of supernatural beings to effect wonderful things.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or goety; but allowed the other, which they termed *theurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods. Yet St. Austin assures us, they are both damnable.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 51: 1682.

Thew. *s.* [A.S. *þeaw.*]

1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. *Obsolete.*

Home report these happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And streight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might. *Ibid.*

2. Muscles.

Nature crescent does not grow alone
In *thewes* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward service of the mind and soul
Grows wise withal. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 3.
Will you tell me how to chuse a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk and big semblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Thewed. *adj.* Educated; habituated; accustomed.

But he was wise and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude, and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part.
Spenser.

They. *pron.*

1. Men; women; persons.

They are in a most warlike preparation.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.
The Spaniards
Must now confess, if *they* have any goodness,
The trial just and noble. *Id., Henry VIII.* ii. 2.
They eat on beds of silk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood sold
Dearer than it. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*
They know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Those men; those women: (opposed to some others).

Only *they*,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceived. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.*, prologue.
'Tis remarkable that *they*
Talk most who have the least to say.
Prior, Alma, ii. 345.

3. It is used indefinitely: (as the French *on dit.*)

There, as *they* say, perpetual night is found
In silence brooding on the unhappy ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 338.

Different languages have different modes of expressing indeterminate propositions. In Greek, Latin, and English the passive voice is used—*Λέγεται*, Dicitur, It is said. The Italians use the reflective pronoun, as, *si-dice* = it says itself. Sometimes the plural pronoun of the third person is used. Thus, in our language, They say = the world at large says.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*, § 666: 1862.

4. The things.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 2.
The flowers she wore along the day,
And every nymph and shepherd said,
That in her hair *they* look'd more gay
Than growing in their native bed.
Prior, The Garland.

Thick. *adj.* [A.S. *þicce.*]

1. Not thin; dense; not rare; gross; crass.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant slime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the air of *thick* vapours and unwholesome mists.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour spirit of nitre; the milk presently after will become *thicker* than it was.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Make *thick* my blood;
Stop up th' access and passage to remorse.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel *thick* or foul; but when that is past, it grows clear of itself.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy strokes the *thick* unwieldy tide.
Addison.

3. Great in circumference; not slender.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, thou art covered with fatness.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 15.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than my father's loins.—1 *Kings*, xii. 10.

4. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

The people were gathered *thick* together.—*Luke*, xi. 29.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickest* woods. *Spenser.*
He fought secure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the island might be shewn
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with stars is sown.
Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell, xiv.

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough together in life to keep the soul in constant action.—*Addison.*

5. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.

The speedy horse . . .
Watch each entrance of the winding wood:
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ix. 515.
Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood.
Id., Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 101.

6. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

7. Stupid.

I omit your *thick* errour in putting no difference between a magistrate and a king.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. iv.: 1603.

8. Dull; not quick: (as, '*thick* of hearing'). *Colloquial.* (In the following extract it is applied to *sight*).

Go, Pindarus, get higher on that hill;
My sight was ever *thick*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 5.

9. Intimate; familiar: (as, 'You seem very *thick* with him;' noted in the previous edition as a *vulgarism*).

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treasures and my rights of thee
To *thick-eyed* musing and cursed melancholy.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 2.

It tasteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or some such *thick-coated* fruit, it would not.—*Bacon.*

Gross-headed, *thick-witted*, illiterate, shallow.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Bring it near some *thick-headed* tree.—*Mortimer Husbandry.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more drying than ordinary grass.—*Ibid.*

Used *adverbially.*

a. Deep; noting the third dimension: (as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*).

b. Noting comparative bulk: (as, 'The door was three inches *thick*').

c. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and Turkey arrows as *thick* as hail.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main showers than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual pension given him.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranadoes flew,
And where they fell as certainly they slew.
Lord Roscommon.

In the following lines the construction is 'not *more thickly.*'

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
When pale Orion sets in wintry rain;
Nor *thicker* harvest on rich Hermus rise,
Than stand these troops.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 994.

Thick. *s.*

1. Thickest part, or time when anything is thickest.

Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the dust and smoak presently entered his men.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Thicket; place full of bushes.

Mists and rotten fogs'
Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unstedfast bogs. *Drayton.*

Thick and thin. Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin*, she follow'd him.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 369.

When first the down appears upon his chin,
For a small sum to swear through *thick and thin*.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 279.

Six precious souls and all agog,
To dash through *thick and thin*.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Used *adverbially*.

a. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,
Or else he would not send so *thick*.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

b. Closely.

The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
Of *thick* sprung lances in a waving field.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

A little plat of ground *thick* sown, is better than a great field which lies fallow.—*Norris, Miscellanies.*

c. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the bone.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern
Our frauds, unless they 're cover'd *thick* with art.
Addison, Cato.

Thick and threefold. In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Thick. *v. n.* Thicken. *Rare.*

But see, the welkin *thicks* apace,
And stooping Phœbus steeps his face:
It's time to haste us homeward.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.

Thick-knee. *s.* Native grallatorial bird (i.e. bird akin to the plovers, &c.); Œdicnemus (swollen knee) crepitans; Norfolk bustard.

The *thick-knees* and bustards have the four-notched sternum, the notches being small.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Thicken. *v. a.* [A.S. *þiccian.*]

1. Make thick; make close; fill up interstices; condense; make concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Make more weighty. *Rare.*

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonstrate thinly.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

3. Make frequent; make close or numerous: (as, 'To *thicken* the ranks').

Thicken. *v. n.*

1. Grow thick; grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre *thickens*
When he shines by.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.

2. Concrete; be consolidated.

Water stopt gives birth
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth.
Prior, Solomon, i. 355.

3. Grow close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court,
The impatient crowd devouring the report.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

He saw the crowd *thickening*, and desired to know how many there were.—*Tatler.*

4. Grow quick.

The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies
From westward when the showery scuds arise.
Or pattering hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

Thicket. *s.* [A.S. *þiccette.*] Close knot or tuft of trees; close wood or copse.

I drew you hither,
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 5.

Within a *thicket* I reposed; and found
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate.
Chapman.

Chus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through those desart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main body and forest.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

How often, from the steep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator!
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 680.

My brothers stept to the next *thicket* side
To bring me berries. *Id., Comus*, 185.

Now Leda's twins . . .
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;
Nor had they miss'd, but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tiger slept,
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts.
Addison, Cato.

Thickly. *adv.*

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks.—*Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

Thickness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Thick.

1. State of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it.—*Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay on the top, and see what it will put forth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout forth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Diseases imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cause.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country.—*Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times subject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect.—*Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure.—*Swift.*

Thickskulled. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleased to hear their *thickscull'd* judges cry,
Well moved! oh finely said!
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 166.

This downright fighting fool, this *thickscull'd* hero . . .
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit.
Id., All for Love, iii. 1.

Thickset. *adj.*

1. Close planted.

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffused with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impaled appears.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

The world is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of nature, which some few alone have the skill to discern.—*Grew.*

2. Thick; large.

'Very true, Mr. Pelham,' said the wine-merchant, advancing his chair to me; and then, laying a short, *thickset* finger upon my arm—he looked up in my face with an investigating air, and said:—'Parliamentary reform—what do you say to that? you're not an advocate for ancient abuses, and modern corruption, I hope, Mr. Pelham.' 'By no means,' cried I, with an honest air of indignation—'I have a conscience, Mr. Briggs, I have a conscience as a public man, no less than as a private one!'—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxxvi.

Thickskin. *s.* Coarse gross man; numskull.

The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,
Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Thief. *s.*

1. One who takes what belongs to another: (the *thief* steals by secrecy, and the *robber* by violence; but these senses are confounded).

This he said, not that he cared for the poor; but because he was a *thief*, and had the bag.—*John*, xii. 6.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Because he took it not by lawless force?
Am I obliged by that to assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

2. Excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 46.

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow.
May, Translation of Virgil.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.
Bramston.

Poor Clinker stood trembling at the bar, surrounded by *thief-takers.*—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Thieve. *v. n.* Steal; practise theft.

And there the monster sat him down to *thieve*.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

But he grew rich, and with his riches grew so
Keen the desire to see his home again,
He thought himself in duty bound to do so,
And not be always *thieving* on the main.
Byron, Beppo, xcv.

Thievery. *s.*

1. Practice of stealing; theft.

Ne how to scape great punishment and shame,
For their false treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser.*

Do villany, do, since you profess to do 't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a design upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and cast thereon the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth fume.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest.—*South, Sermons.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Thievish. *adj.*

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, would'st thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road?
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 3.

O *thievish* night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller?
Milton, Comus, 195.

The *thievish* god suspected him, and took
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke;
Discover not the theft.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Battus.

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four-and-twenty times the pilot's glass
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

3. Relating to what is stolen.

By astrology he resolved *thievish* questions with great success; that was his utmost sole practice.—*Lilly, Life, &c.* p. 77.

Thievishly. *adv.* In a thievish manner; like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Thigh. *s.* [A.S. *þeoh.*] Part of the leg above the knee.

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*; and the hollow of Jacob's *thigh* was out of joint.—*Genesis*, xxxii. 25.

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The thighbone is the longest of all the

bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle; it is a little convex and round on its foreside, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge on its backside.—*Quincy.*

Thighbone. *s.* Bone of the thigh.

The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh-bone* bare.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Thill. *s.* [A.S. *þille.*] Shaft of a waggon; arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Thill-horse. *s.* Last horse; horse that goes between the shafts.

What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill-horse* has on his tail.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice,* ii. 2.

Thiller. *s.* Thillhorse.

Whole bridle and saddle, whitlether, and nall,
With collars and harness, for *thiller* and all.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Thimble. *s.* [?] Metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale-visaged maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Examine Venus and the moon,
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 591.

The work of Dr. Nares has filled us with astonishment similar to that which Captain Lemuel Gulliver felt when first he landed in Brobdingnag, and saw corn as high as the oaks in the New Forest, *thimbles* as large as buckets, and wrens of the bulk of turkeys. The whole book, and every component part of it, is on a gigantic scale.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Burleigh and his Times.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Upon the bottom shines the queen's bright face;
A myrtle foliage round the *thimble-case.*
Pope, The Basset Table. (Rich.)

Thimblefull. *s.* As much as may be contained in a thimble.

Yes, and measure for measure, too, Sosia; that is for a *thimbleful* of gold a *thimbleful* of love.—*Dryden, Amphitryon,* iv. 1. (Rich.)

Thimble-rig. *s.* Sleight-of-hand trick, shown-off by means of three thimbles and a pea; the looker-on being often induced to bet that he can point out (which he is never allowed to do) the thimble under which the pea lies.

Thin. *adj.* [A.S. *þinn.*]

1. Not thick.

They did beat the gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires.—*Exodus,* xxxix. 3.

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is dust that is blown away with the wind; like *thin* froth, that is driven away with storm.—*Wisdom of Solomon,* v. 14.

In the day when the air is more *thin,* the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less.—*Bacon.*

Understand the same
Of fish within their watery residence;
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 345.

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appears somewhat *thinner.*—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleased the *thin* and bashful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors.
Lord Roscommon.

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heavenly nation *thin?*
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields.
Id., Indian Emperour, iv. 2.

Thin on the towers they stand; and ev'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 184.

Already Cæsar
Has ravaged more than half the globe; and sees
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword.
Addison, Cato.

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Unpeople court, and leave the senate *thin!*
Young, Love of Fame, i. 117.

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up.—*Genesis,* xli. 6.

5. Small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams.
Dryden.

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance: (as, 'a *thin* veil').

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people.—*Addison.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*; entered in the preceding editions, with the exception of the fifth extract, which is found under the *adjective*, as an *adverb*. The construction is, doubtless, *adverbial*; and in *thin-sown* the element *thin* may certainly be superseded by *thinly.*

Spain is *thin-sown* of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess.—*Bacon.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
Thin-sown with aught of profit or delight.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 343.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble mind,
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,
And slits the *thin-spun* life. *Id., Lycidas,* 70.

Thin-leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 96.

A slim *thin-gutted* fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin-clad.*—*Locke.*

Thin. *v. a.*

1. Make thin or rare; make less thick.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Make less close or numerous.

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin,*
That suck the vital moisture of the vine.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 554.

'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Attenuate.

The vapours by the solar heat
Thinn'd and exhaled rise to their airy seat.
Sir R. Blackmore.

4. Diminish.

One half of the noble families had been *thinned* by proscription; and though generally restored in blood by the reversal of their attainders, a measure certainly deserving of much approbation, were still under the eyes of vigilant and inveterate enemies.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. iii. ch. viii.

Thine. *pron.* Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou.* It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, 'this is *thy* house'; '*thine* is this house'; 'this house is *thine.*' See under Mine.

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine,* for we
Have no such daughter.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Thing. *s.* [A.S. *þing.*]

1. Whatever is; not a person.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.—
You have a *thing* for me! It is a common *thing*—
Ha!—
To have a foolish wife. *Shakespear, Othello,* iii. 3.

The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The remnant of the meat-offering shall be Aaron's and his sons'; it is a *thing* most holy.—*Leviticus,* ii. 3.

Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence for it which that kind of *things* will bear, and beyond which better would not be expected, supposing it were true.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

I should blush to own so rude a *thing,*
As 'tis to shun the brother of my king.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

In plainer words the original man is the true creator (or call him revealer) of morals too; it is from his example that precepts enough are derived, and written down in books and systems; he properly is the *thing*; all that follows after is but talk about the *thing,* better or worse interpretation of it, more or less wearisome and ineffectual discourse of logic on it.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

2. Used in contempt or by way of extenuation.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished; it will make a four-shilling volume.—*Swift.*

3. In contempt, qualified by pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

A *thing* by neither man or woman prized.
And scarcely known enough to be despised.
Dryden.

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man.—*Congreve.*

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing expressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from me.—*Addison.*

I 'll be this abject *thing* no more.
Love, give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. With a sense of honour. *Rare*: (in the previous editions it is said to be used by Shakespear *once*; probably, meaning only once. The present editor doubts the limitation).

I loved the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing!* more dances my wrapt heart.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Thin-gut. *s.* Starveling.

O for a dozen rubbers and a bath,
And yet a need no tub, since I drench myself
In my own balsam.—Balsamum! it smells
Like a chandler's shop.—Does it so? thou *thin-gut!*
Thou thing without moisture.
Massinger, Believe as You List, iii. 2.

Thingumbob. *s.* Term indicating that the speaker is at a loss for a definite name.

Cross the style you will find at the right; wind along the foot of the hill for about three parts of a mile, and you will then see in the middle of a broad plain a lonely grey house, with a *thingumbob* at the top; a 'servatory they call it.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram,* b. i. ch. ii.

Think. *v. n.* [A.S. *þincan,* pret. *þuhte.*] Seem: (obsolete, except when preceded by *me,* in which case *me* = *to me,* rather than *me,* and is dative rather than accusative; moreover, the subject *it* is understood; hence, this combination gives a truly impersonal verb).

Me thinketh. It seems to me.

Me thinketh the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz.—2 *Samuel,* xviii. 27.

Methought. It appeared to me.

Me thought I saw the grave where Laura lay.
Sir P. Sidney.

These are anomalous phrases of long continuance and great authority, but not easily reconciled to grammar. In *me thinketh,* the verb being of the third person, seems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, as signifying *to cause to think*; or has the sense of *seems*; *me thinks* = *it seems to me.* (Johnson.) The true explanation lies in the difference between the two verbs, which are as different as *rise* and *raise, lie,* and *lay, drink* and *drench.*

Think. *v. n.* pret. *thought.* [A.S. *þencan,* pret. *þohte.*]

1. Have ideas; compare terms or things; reason; cogitate; perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgement, or illation.

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can disclose to me?
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on.—*Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

2. Judge; conclude; determine.
Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to the family of the tribe of their father shall they marry.—*Numbers*, xxxvi. 6.
I fear we shall not find
This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*
Can it be *thought* that I have kept the gospel terms of salvation, without ever so much as intending, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to know them or keep them?—*Law.*

3. Intend.
Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one near death to those who wish him life.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

4. Imagine; fancy.
Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most required.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.
Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Ibid.* iv. 5.
We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter-garden.—*Spectator.*

5. Muse; meditate.
You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

6. Recollect; observe.
Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done.—*Nehemiah*, v. 19.
We are come to have the warrant.—
Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

7. Judge; be of opinion.
If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe.—*Swift.*

8. Consider; doubt; deliberate.
Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Think on. Contrive; light upon by meditation.
Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought on* a deceit.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Think of. Estimate.
The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well *of* are no ground of assent.—*Locke.*

Think. *v. a.*

1. Imagine; image in the mind; conceive.
Charity *thinketh* no evil.—1 *Corinthians*, xiii. 5.
Think nought a trifle, though it small appear.
Young.

2. Believe; esteem.
Nor *think* superfluous others' aid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 308.

Think much.
a. With *to*, and a verb. Make ado, or trouble, about anything; grudge.
He *thought* not *much to* clothe his enemies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 219.
If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think much to* sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
b. With *of* and a substantive. Value; esteem: (often with the *negative*: as, 'I never *thought much of* him').

Think scorn. Disdain.
He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone.—*Esther*, iii. 6.

Thinkable. *adj.* Capable of being thought; conceived as a thought or idea; cogitable.
But what is the condition under which alone a relation is *thinkable*? It is *thinkable* only as of a certain order—as belonging, or not belonging, to some class of before-known relations.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, § 41.

Thinker. *s.* One who thinks.
Nobody is made anything by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit; you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture on the art of musick, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules.—*Locke.*
If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education.—*Swift.*
The truth of the matter seems to be, that with the culture of a genuine poet, *thinker*, or other artist, the influence of rank has no exclusive or even special concern.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*
I allude to the discoveries made by Political Economy; a branch of knowledge with which even the wisest of the ancients had not the least acquaintance, but which possesses an importance it would be difficult to exaggerate, and is, moreover, remarkable as being the only subject immediately connected with the art of government that has yet been raised to a science. The practical value of this noble study, though perhaps only fully known to the more advanced *thinkers*, is gradually becoming recognized by men of ordinary education: but even those by whom it is understood, seem to have paid little attention to the way in which, by its influence, the interests of peace, and therefore of civilization, have been directly promoted.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. iv.
These small and proximate generalizations, which they neglect, are precisely those parts of philosophy which, being least removed from the region of visible facts, are best understood by the people, and, therefore, form the only common ground between *thinkers* and practitioners.—*Ibid.* vol. ii. ch. vi.

Thinking. *part. adj.* Reflective.
His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
When we say in English, He is a *thinking* man, we mean not a person whose mind is in actual energy, but whose mind is enriched with a larger portion of those powers.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. i. ch. x. (Ord MS.)

Thinking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who thinks; imagination; cogitation; judgement.
If we did think
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his musings: but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His serious considering.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.
He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it.—*Id., Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.
I heard a bird so sing,
Whose musick, to my *thinking*, pleased the king.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.
Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing.—*Locke.*
It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul as actual extension is from the body.—*Id.*
I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow.—*Addison.*

Thinly. *adv.* In a thin manner.

1. Not thickly.
The wide domain
Now green with grass, now gilt with grain,
In russet robes of clover deep,
Or *thinly* veil'd, and white with sheep. *Shenstone.*

2. Not closely; not numerously.
It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Thinness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Thin.

1. Contrary to thickness; tenuity.
Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin.—*Bacon.*
No breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*
Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.
The buzzard, not content with equal place,
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
And all together make a seeming goodly flight.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, 1274.
In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice, through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.
Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath.—*South, Sermons.*

Third. *adj.* [A.S. *þridda.*] Ordinal of three.

Third. *s.*

1. Third part.
To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again.
Id., Cymbeline, v. 4.
The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people.—*Addison.*
No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two-*thirds* of the council.—*Id.*

2. Sixtieth part of a second.
Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*.—*Holder, On Time.*

Thirdborough. *s.* Under constable.
I know my remedy; I must go fetch the *third-borough*.—Third, fourth, or fifth borough, I'll answer him by law.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 1.
All the wise of the hundred;
Old Rasi' Clench of Hampstead, petty constable;
In-and-In Medley, cooper of Islington,
And headborough, with loud To-Pan the tinker
Or metal-man of Belsie, the *thirdborough*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Thirdly. *adv.* In the third place.
First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterrany.—*Bacon.*

Thirl. *v. a.* See Tirl.

Thirling. *part. adj.* Thrilling, i.e. vibrating. *Rare.*
Nor that night-wandering, pale, and watery star
When yawning dragons draw her *thirling* car.
Marlowe and Chapman, Translation of Hero and Leander.

Thirst. *s.* [A.S. *þyrst.*]

1. Pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.
But fearless they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
Thus accursed,
In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*
Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: (with *of*, *for*, or *after*).
Not hope of praise, nor *thirst of* worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax.*
Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had *of* knowledge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 8.
Say, is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst of* praise?
Granville.

3. Draught.
The rapid current, ... through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 227.

Thirst. *v. n.* [A.S. *þyrstan.*]

1. Feel want of drink; be thirsty or athirst: (with *for*).
They shall not hunger nor *thirst*.—*Isaiah*, xlix. 10.
The people *thirsted* there *for* water.—*Exodus*, xvii. 3.
[They], as they *thirsted*, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 336.

2. Have a vehement desire for anything (with *for* or *after*).
My soul *thirsteth for* God, for the living God.—*Psalms*, xlii. 2.
Till a man hungers and *thirsts after* righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed greater good.—*Locke.*
[You] turn forth into our settlements, among our ancient connexions, friends, and relations, the merciless cannibal, *thirsting for* the blood of man, woman, and child—you send forth the infidel savage—against whom? Against your Protestant brethren.—*Lord Chatham.*

Thirst. *v. a.* Want to drink. *Rare.*
Untamed and fierce the tyger still remains:
He tires his life in biting on his chains;
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood.
Prior, Solomon, i. 199.

Thirstiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Thirsty.

1. State of being thirsty.
Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or fiery appetite to drink in the lime.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Vehement desire for anything.
Carried and transported with an over-desire and *thirstiness* after fame.—*Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Of Lord Essex.*

Thírstless. *adj.* Not having thirst.
Thus as it falls out among men of *thirstless* minds in their fortunes.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 502. (Ord MS.)

Thírsty. *adj.* Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.
Give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*.—*Judges*, iv. 19.
Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.
Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle sought in vain. *Rowe.*
Busy, curious, *thirsty* fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I;
Freely welcome to my cup,
Could'st thou sip and sip it up.'
Make the most of life you may,
Life is short and wears away;
Thine's a summer, mine no more,
Though repeated till four-score:
Four-score summers, when they're gone,
Will appear as short as one.
Uncertain authorship. ? Oldys.

Thirteén. *adj.* Ten and three; in figures, 13.

Thirteénth. *adj.* Ordinal of thirteen.

Thírtieth. *adj.* Ordinal of thirty.

Thírty. *adj.* [A.S. *þrittig.*] Thrice ten; in figures, 30.

This. *pron.* pl. *these.* [A.S. *þis.*]
1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.
This same shall comfort us concerning our work and toil of our hands.—*Genesis*, v. 29.
Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal anything adventurously.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 4.
Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
I say a moving grove. *Id., Macbeth*, v. 5.
Must I endure all *this*? *Id., Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.
This is not the place for a large reduction.—*Sir M. Hale.*
There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life.—*Calamy, Sermons.*
2. The next future.
Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but *this* once: peradventure ten shall be found there.—*Genesis*, xviii. 32.
3. *This* is used for *this time.*
By *this* the vessel half her course had run.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.
4. Last past.
I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes.
Dryden, All for Love. i. 1.
5. It is often opposed to *that.*
According as the small parts of matter are connected together, after *this* or *that* determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced.—*Boyle.*
Do we not often hear of *this* or *that* young heir? are not his riches and his lewdnesses talk'd of together?—*South, Sermons.*
This way and *that* the impatient captives tend,
And pressing for release the mountains rend.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1.
As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and *that* the wavering sails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw.
Pope.
6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member.
Their judgement in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other.*
Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this* or to design *the other*, before you arraign him.—*Dryden.*
Dick, thus we act and thus we are,
Or toss'd by hope or sunk by care.
With endless pain *this* man pursues
What if he gain'd he could not use:
And *t' other* fondly hopes to see
What never was, nor e'er shall be.
Prior, Alma, iii. 492.

Thístle. *s.* [A.S. *þistel.*] Native plant of the genera Carduus, Cnicus, and some others of less importance.
Hateful docks, rough *thistles*, kecksies, burs.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.
Get you some carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.—There thou prick'st her with a *thistle.*—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.
Thorns also, and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 203.
Though *thistles* choked the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 225.
The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are for the most part squamose and prickly.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Thístlewarp. *s.* ? Goldfinch.
Neptune for pity in his arms did take them,
Flung them into the air, and did awake them
Like two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides,
Which we call *thistle-warps*, that near no seas
Dare ever come, but still in couples fly,
And feed on thistle-tops, to testify
The hardness of their first life in their last....
The *thistle-warp* is not the linnet, as stated in a former edition, but the goldfinch, so called because it feeds chiefly on the seeds of the thistle. It is called in French chardonneret, from chardon, a thistle. The description given in the text of the colours of the bird's plumage exactly agrees with that of the goldfinch.—*Marlowe and Chapman, Translation of Hero and Leander, and note.*

Thístly. *adj.* Overgrown with thistles.
Like as the chestnut, next the meat, within
Is cover'd, last with a soft slender skin,
That skin inclosed in a tough tawny shell,
That shell incast in a thick *thistly* fell.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)
On his *thistly* bristles rowles him quickly in.
Ibid. p. 50. (Ord MS.)
Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as swells the breeze,
A whitening shower of vegetable down
Amusive floats. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Thíther. *adv.* [A.S. *þiðer.*]
1. That place: (it is opposed to *hither*).
We 're coming *thither*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
The gods, when they descended, hither
From heaven did always chuse their way;
And therefore we may boldly say,
That 'tis the way too *thither*. *Cowley.*
When, like a bridegroom from the east, the sun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run.
Sir J. Denham.
There Phœnix and Ulysses watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 1036.
2. To that end; to that point.

Thítherward. *adv.* [A.S. *þiðerweard.*] Towards that place.
Ne would he suffer sleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowsy den were next. *Spenser.*
Madam, he 's gone to serve the duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.
A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and *thitherward* they bent their way.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 360.

Tho. *adv.* Then. *Obsolete, or provincial.*
Tho to a hill his fainting flock he led.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Thole. *s.* [Lat. *tholus.*] Roof of a temple. *Latinism.*
Let altars smoke and *tholes* expect our spoils.
Fuimus Troes: 1633.

Thong. *s.* [A.S.] Strap; string of leather.
The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw;
The heated lead half melted as it flew.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 796.
The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands, and hammers at their side,
And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. *Id., Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 450.
The ancient cestus only consisted of so many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end.—*Addison.*

Thorácic. *adj.* Belonging to the thorax.
The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct.—*Arbuthnot.*

Thóral. *adj.* [Lat. *thorus.*] Relating to the bed. *Rare.*
The punishment of adultery, according to the Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thoral* separation.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Thórax. *s.* [Lat.; Gr. θώραξ = breast-plate, breast.] In *Medicine.* Chest (of the body).
Beside those remote helpers, the *thorax*, the muscles, the nerves, &c., there are three several kinds of organs that do more immediately, and yet distinctly and gradually, conduce to the production of vocal musick.—*Smith, Portrait of Age*, p. 134.

Thorínum, Thorína, Thórite. *s.* [from the Scandinavian god *Thor*; the *-um* being the termination indicating a metal.] In *Chemistry.* See extract.
Thorina is a primitive earth with a metallic basis. ... It was extracted from the mineral *thorite*.... It consists of 74·5 parts of the metal *thorinum*, combined with 100 of oxygen.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Thorn. *s.* [A.S. *þorn.*]
1. Prickly tree of several kinds.
Thorns and *thistles* shall it bring forth.—*Genesis*, iii. 18.
The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge.—*Micah*, vii. 4.
2. Prickle growing on the thorn-bush.
Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv.
3. Anything troublesome.
The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southerne, Spartan Dame.*

Thórnapple. *s.* In *Botany.* Plant used in medicine of the genus Datura (species, stramonium), so called from the prickly surface of its ovary.
The *thorn-apple* is a violent narcotic when taken internally; in skilful hands it is a valuable medicine in mania, epilepsy, convulsions, tic-doloureux, &c.; it palliates the distressing symptoms of pure spasmodic asthma when smoked.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Thórnback. *s.* British cartilaginous fish, akin to the skate, of the genus Raia.
The *thornback*, when dried, tastes of sal ammoniack.—*Arbuthnot.*

Thórnbut. *s.* Sort of sea-fish, which Ainsworth, the authority in the previous editions, distinguishes from the thornback.

Thórny. *adj.*
1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.
Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, sweet head, a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*
The wiser madmen did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at best, a barren soil. *Dryden.*
They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop. *Id.*
His [the boar's] eye-balls glare with fire, ...
His neck shoots up a thickset *thorny* wood;
His bristled back a trench impaled appears.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.
2. Pricking; vexatious.
No dislike against the person
Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.
3. Difficult; perplexing.
By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Thórough. *prep.* [A.S. *þuruh.*] Through, of which it is the older form.
Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod state,
With all true faith.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Thórough. *adj.*
1. Complete; full; perfect.
The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, should be cut off.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
He did not desire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform some, whom he resolved never more to trust.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet.—*Dryden.*
A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride.—*Swift.*
Now, can I call a general disregard and a *thorough* neglect of all religious improvements, a frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful, and diligent?—*Law.*
2. Passing through.
Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides.—*Bacon.*

Thóroughbred. *adj.* Having pure blood (in the way of pedigree); having the qualities dependent, or supposed to be dependent, thereon; high-mettled.
And one or two sad, separate wives, without
A fruit to bloom upon their withering bough—
Begged to bring up the little girl, and 'out,'—
For that's the phrase that settles all things now,
Meaning a virgin's first blush at a rout,
And all her points as *thorough-bred* to show.
Byron, Don Juan, xii. 31.
Hunters arrived, from time to time, in charge of boys of the boy Jack species—the young gentlemen canter up on *thorough-bred* hacks spatter-dashed to the knee, and enter the house to drink cherry-

brandy and pay their respects to the ladies, or more modest and sportsman-like, divest themselves of their mud-boots, exchange their hacks for their hunters, and warm their blood by a preliminary gallop round the lawn.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Thóroughfare. *s.*

1. Passage through; passage without any stop or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

His body is a passable carcase, if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt.—*Id., Cymbeline*, i. 3.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A *thoroughfare* of news; where some devise
Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Fame.

2. Power of passing.

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 392.

Thoroughfáresome. *adj.* Having the power of penetrating.

Thoroughfáresomeness. *s.* Permeability. See extract from Philological Museum under Stuff, *s.* 1.

Thóroughgate. *s.* Thoroughfare. *Obsolete.*

That corner is no *thorowgate.—Terence in English*: 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

Thóroughgoing. *adj.* Thoroughpaced; undaunted, i.e. not prevented by real or apparent difficulties from going through what is undertaken; thoroughly consistent.

So warmly indeed did those who had hitherto been regarded as half Jacobites express their approbation of the policy of the government that the *thoroughgoing* Jacobites were much disgusted, and complained bitterly of the strange blindness which seemed to have come on the sons of the Church of England.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Thóroughly. *adv.* In a thorough manner; completely; fully.

Look into this business *thoroughly*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

We can never be grieved for their miseries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly called their calamities on themselves. — *Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

One would think, that every member of the community who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* sifted and examined them.—*Addison.*

They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Thóroughpaced. *adj.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thorough; out-and-out; thoroughsped: (generally in a *bad sense*).

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most stanch and *thoroughpaced* Whigs fell off at the first mention of it.—*Swift.*

Thóroughsped. *adj.* Thoroughpaced: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

Our *thoroughsped* republick of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes.—*Swift.*

Thóroughstitch. *adv.* Completely; fully: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* word').

Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Thorp. *s.* [A.S. *þorp.*] Hamlet. *Obsolete*, though common as the *second element* in a *compound*, e.g. *Milthorp*, *Birthorp*, &c. The German equivalent *dorf* is the ordinary name for a village; the Danish is *trup*, as *Stenstrup*, &c.; and in the Danish parts of England this is the pronunciation at the present time, e.g. in Lincolnshire *Cawthorp* is *Cawtrup*; *Birthorp*, *Butterup*.

Within a little *thorp* I stay'd. *Fairfax.*

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty *thorps*, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.
Tennyson, The Brook.

Those. *pron.*

1. Plural of *that*.

Make all your trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 6.

Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream
Of Helicon; we therefore may suppose
Those made not poets, but the poets *those*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.

Neither their sighs nor tears are true,
Those idly blow, *these* idly fall,
Nothing like to ours at all,
But sighs and tears have sexes too. *Cowley.*

Thou. *pron.* [A.S. *þu.*]

1. Second personal pronoun.

Art *thou* not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

I am as like to call *thee* so again,
To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too:
If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Thou, if there be a *thou* in this base town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown . . .
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown sail.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 250.

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiors, we say *you*; but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou* (also *thee*).

Here's to *thee*, Dick. *Cowley.*

For though in dreadfuls whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew *thou* wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

Thou. *v. a.* Treat with familiarity; address in a kind of contempt. *Rare.*

Avaunt, catyfe, dost thou *thou* me?
I am come of good kynne. *Hycke-Scorner.*

Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Though. *conj.*

1. Notwithstanding that; although.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 117.

I can desire to perceive those things that God has prepared for those that love him, *though* they be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.—*Locke.*

Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. —*Watts, Logick.*

2. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language; however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, iv. 1.

A good cause would do well *though*; it gives my sword an edge.—*Id., Spanish Friar*, i. 1.

As though. As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded.—*Genesis*, xl. 10.

Thought. *s.*

1. Operation of the mind; act of thinking.

The cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward *thought*.
Prior, Alma, iii. 488.

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 81.

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.

Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unhandsome.—*Dryden.*

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject.—*Id.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking.—*Locke.*

One only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a *thought*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 354.

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 53.

6. Opinion; judgement.

He that is ready to slip with his feet, is as a lamp despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease.—*Job*, xii. 5.

They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their reasons are little different.—*Dryden.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

7. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*.
Lord Roscommon.

8. Design; purpose.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil.—*Jeremiah*, xxix. 11.

Nor was godhead from her *thought*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 790.

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 6.

10. Solicitude; care; concern.

In five hundred years only two queens have died in childbirth. Queen Catherine Parr died rather of *thought.—Tracts during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Somers Tracts*, vol. i. p. 172. (Trench.)

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

11. Expectation.

The main descry
Stands on the hourly *thought*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

12. Small degree; small quantity.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetrians would allow.—*Sir P. Sidney*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My giddiness seized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better.—*Swift.*

Thóughtful. *adj.*

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.

On these he mused within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then resolved what Faunus had divined.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 347.

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of thy gain,
Not of my own, I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep.
J. Phillips, Cyder, i. 365.

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shades.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

4. Anxious; solicitous.

In awful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgement-seat;
Around her crowd distrust, and doubt, and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care.
Prior.

Thóughtfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Thoughtful.

1. Deep meditation.

Suitable to the gravity of a Spaniard, or the silence and *thoughtfulness* of an Italian.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 32.

While the nervous fibres preserve their due tension and firmness, and the spirits are transmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due strength, swiftness, and vivacity, and suffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulness*, and intense contemplation, the concoction of the meats is well performed.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

Thóughtless. *adj.*

1. Airy; gay; dissipated.

2. Negligent; careless.

It is something peculiarly shocking to see gray hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future.—*Rogers.*

3. Stupid; dull.

His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And seems design'd for *thoughtless* majesty:
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state supinely reign.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 25.

Thóughtlessly. *adv.* In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live,
At substance oft unmoved, for shadows grieve.
Garth.

Thóughtlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested

by Thoughtless; want of thought; absence of thought.

What is called absence, is a *thoughtlessness* and want of attention about what is doing.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Thoúghtsick. *adj.* Uneasy with reflection.

Heaven's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 4.

Thoúsand. *adj.* [A.S. *þúsend.*]

1. Ten hundred.

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day.—*Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thousand, thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when she presented was. *Spenser.*
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.
Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree.
Id., Translation of Persius, iii. 47.

Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand* occasions for generosity and compassion. —*Addison, Spectator.*

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgement!—*Watts.*

Thoúsandth. *adj.* Ordinal of a thousand: (proverbially, very numerous).

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole.—*Shakespear, As you like it,* iv. 1.

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait?
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 127.

The French Hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they have received.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Thowl. *s.* [see Tolpin.] One of two small sticks or wooden pins, driven into the edge of a boat, by which oars are kept in their places when rowing.

Thrack. *v. a.* [?] Load; burthen.

Certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thracked* with great possessions and greater corruptions.—*South, Sermons,* viii. 176.

Thrag. *v. a.* Cut down. *Obsolete.*

Fell, or to cut downe, or to *thragge.* (Succido.)—*Huloet, Abcedarium:* 1552. (Nares by H. and W.)

Thráldom. *s.* Slavery; servitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind! and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thraldom.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.—
Why so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish *thraldom.*—*Sandys.*

He shall rule, and she in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*

They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other.—*Locke.*

Thrall. *s.* [A.S. *þræl.*]

1. Slave; one who is in the power of another.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have.
Sir P. Sidney.
But sith she will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall.* *Spenser.*
Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.
The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 6.
I know I'm one of nature's little kings:
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 148.

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all
That richly furnish'd it; he still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleepe.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, b. xiii.
And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 899.

Thrall. *adj.* Bond; subject.

[He] made her person *thrall* unto his beastly kind. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Greatest kings
Are *thrall* to change as well as weaker things.
Sir T. Herbert, Relation of Some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 291.

Thrall. *v. a.* Enthrall.

Let me be a slave t' atchieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.
Donne.

The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature.—*Drummond.*

Thrapp. *v. a.* [?] In *Navigation.* Bind on.

The hull was so damaged, that it had for some time been secured by cables, which were served or *thrapped* round it.—*Southey, Life of Nelson.*

Thrash. See Thresh.

Thrásonical. *adj.* [*Thraso,* a boasting soldier in the Eunuchus of Terence.] Boastful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical.* —*Shakespear, Love's Labour's Lost,* v. 1.

The following words seem to him a *thrasonical* hymn, wherein he brags what feats he would do.—*Bishop Patrick, On Genesis,* iv. 23.

Thrasónically. *adv.* In a thrasonical manner; boastfully.

To brag *thrasonically,* to boast like Rodomonte.—*Johnson,* in voce *Rodomontade.*

Thread. *s.* [A.S. *þræd.*]

1. Small line; small twist.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 6.

Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious.—*Boyle.*

Though need urged me never so,
He not receive a *thread,* but naked go. *Chapman.*

He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his head by one single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite.—*South, Sermons.*

The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread,* betwixt flattery and ill-manners.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Anything continued in a course; uniform tenor.

The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

Thread. *v. a.*

1. Pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking up the spermatick vessels.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Pass through; pierce through.

Thus out of season *threading* dark-eyed night.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.
Being prest to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates.
Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Threádbare. *adj.*

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he ware.
Spenser.

The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it: so he had need; for 'tis *threadbare.*—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whose clothes are *threadbare,* and whose cloaks are torn? *Bowles,*
Translation of Juvenal, v. 191.

He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He dined and supp'd at charge of other folk.
Swift.

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their subject fully and closely.—*Swift.*

If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on the State of Trade.*

Threádbareness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Threadbare; threadbare.

There was much insignificance in his look with regard to the coat; it spoke of the sleekness of folly, and the *threadbareness* of wisdom.—*Mackenzie, Man of Feeling,* ch. xxi.

Threáden. *adj.* Made of thread.

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Threádpaper. *s.* Paper containing thread.

What is become of my wife's *thread-paper?*—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy,* vol. iii. ch. xli.

Threády. *adj.*

1. Like thread; slender.

Branches, like the small and *threddie* roots of a tree.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes,* p. 325: 1621.

2. Containing thread.

From hand to hand
The *thready* shuttle glides along the lines.
Dyer, Fleece.

Threap. *v. a.* [A.S. *þreapian.*] Argue; contend. *Rare.*

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgoten theym.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons.*

Threat. *v. a.* Threaten.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and spare not.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
The noise increases as the billows roar,
When rolling from afar they *threat* the shore.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.
This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair
That e'er deserved a watchful spirit's care.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Threat. *s.* Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Do not believe
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 684.

Threáten. *v. a.* [A.S. *þreatian.*]

1. Menace; denounce evil.

Death to be wish'd
Though *threaten'd,* which no worse than this can bring. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 715.

2. Menace; terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing or denouncing evil; (it has *with* before the thing threatened, if a noun; *to,* if a verb).

That it spread no further among the people, let us straitly *threaten* them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name.—*Acts,* iv. 17.

The void profound
Wide gaping, and *with* utter loss of being,
Threatens him. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ii. 439.

3. Menace by action.

Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long protended spear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1255.

Threátener. *s.* One who, that which threatens; menacer; one that threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener,* and outface the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakespear, King John,* v. 1.

Ye shall not die;
How should you? By the fruit? It gives you life
To knowledge. By the *threat'ner?* Look on me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 686.

Threátening. *s.* Menace; denunciation of evil.

Æneas, thus o'erwhelm'd on every side,
The storm of darts undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lausus loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1146.

How impossible would it be for a master, that thus interceded with God for his servants, to use any unkind *threat'nings* towards them, to damn and curse them as dogs and scoundrels, and treat them only as the dregs of the creation!—*Law.*

Threáteningly. *adv.* In a threatening manner; with menace.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too *threat'ningly* replies.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

Threátful. *adj.* Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them sad death do hide.
Spenser.

This sin, so *threatful* to his sovereign, his country, his own soul.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 514.

Threave. *s.* Drove; heap; throng; crowd. *Obsolete.*

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 6.

They come
In *threaves*, to frolick with him.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Three. *adj.* Two and one; in figures, 3: (as the *first element* in a *compound*, in the extracts).

Prove this a prosperous day, the *three-nook'd* world
Shall bear the olive freely.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 6.

Away, thou *three-inch* fool; I am no beast.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited* filthy, worsted-stocking knave.—*Id., King Lear*, ii. 2.

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three-aged* Nestor.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

A straight needle, such as glovers use, with a *three-edged* point, useful in sewing up dead bodies.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Threefold. *adj.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken.—*Ecclesiastes*, iv. 12.

By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a justice natural by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Threepence. *s.* Small silver coin valued at thrice a penny; threepenny piece; sum thereof.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Laying a caustick, I made an escar the compass of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Threepenny. *s.* Equal to three pennies, as, 'A *threepenny* piece:' (*substantival compound* with an *adjectival* sense).

Threepile. *s.* Old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

Threepiled. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *three-piled* piece, I warrant.—I had as lief be English kersey, as be piled as thou art.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

Threepiled hyperboles; spruce affectation.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Threescore. *adj.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food;
Toil strung the nerves, and purified the blood:
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindled down to *threescore* years and ten.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden.

Threne. *s.* [Gr. θρῆνος.] Lamentation; complaint. *Obsolete.*

It made this *threne*
To the phenix and the dove,
As chorus to their tragick scene.
Shakespear, Passionate Pilgrim.

Some of these psalms may serve as *threnes* and dirges to lament the present miseries.—*Bishop King to Archbishop Usher, Letters*, p. 567.

We observe the *threnes* and sad accents of the prophet Jeremy, when he wept for the sins of his nation.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 56: 1651.

The birds shall mourn, and change their song into *threnes* and sad accents.—*Ibid.* p. 12: 1653.

Thrénody. *s.* Song of lamentation.

The most powerful eloquence is the *threnody* of a broken heart.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 34: 1647.

They carry the body to the grave;... and for seven days the next of kin watch, to keep if possible the evil angel from his grave; incessantly warbling out elegiac *threnodies*, as the last expression of love they can shew.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 308.

Thresh. *v. a.* [A.S. *þærsuan.*]

1. Beat corn to free it from the chaff.

Gideon *threshed* wheat by the wine-press to hide it from the Midianites.—*Judges*, vi. 11.

First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Beat; drub.

Thou scurvy valiant ass: thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a barbarian slave.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

I have been *thrash'd*, i' faith.—
How? *thrash'd*, sir?—Never was Shrove-Tuesday bird
So cudgell'd, gentlemen.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Thresh. *v. n.* Labour; drudge.

I rather would be Mævius, *thresh* for rhimes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscribed the second, should be mine.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 194.

Thrésher. *s.*

1. One who threshes corn.

Our soldiers,... like a lazy *thresher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thresher's* toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must all be charged.—*Locke.*

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,
Bespeaks a master. *Dodsley.*

In those despatches he sometimes alluded, not angrily, but with calm disdain, to the censures thrown upon his conduct by shallow babblers,... and by sturdy patriots who were convinced that one English carter or *thresher*, who had not yet learned how to load a gun or port a pike, was a match for any six musketeers of King Lewis's household.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

2. Fish; sea-fox.

The flail-finn'd *thresher*, and steel-beak'd sword-fish. *Donne, Poems*, p. 306.

Thréshing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who threshes.

This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incalescency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a swift motion; such as that of running or *threshing*.—*Ray.*

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *threshing*, get what seed you can.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing* instruments... for wood.—2 *Samuel*, xxiv. 22.

Thréshingfloor. *s.* Area on which corn is beaten.

The careful ploughman doubting stands,
Lest on the *threshing-floor* his sheaves prove chaff.
Milton, Paradise Lost iv. 983.

In vain the hind shall vex the *thrashing-floor*;
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 278.

Delve of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor*.
Ibid. i. 258.

Thréshold. *s.* [A.S. *þerswald, þerscold.*] Ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize.
Spenser.

Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

Not better
Than still at hell's dark *threshold* to have set watch,
Unnamed, undreaded, and thyself half starved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 593.

Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live insphered
In regions mild of calm and serene air.
Id., Comus, 1.

They sought the queen's apartment, stood before
The peaceful *threshold*, and besieged the door.
Dryden.

Thrice. *adv.*

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey.
Spenser.

Thrice within this hour
I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 6.

2. Word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me intreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 2.

Thrice and four times happy those, he cried,
That under Ilian walls before their parents died.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 137.

Thrid. *v. a.* Slide through a narrow passage.

Thridding back
That well-known way where I had made a track.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

The man lies murdered, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thicket, and one *thrids* the brake.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 495.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Thrid. *s.* Thread.

Sad Clotho held the rocke the whiles the *thrid*
By griesly Lachesis was spun with paine,
That cruell Atropos eftsoones undid,
With cursed knife cutting the twist in twaine:
Most wretched men whose dayes depend on *thrids* so vaine. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iv. 2, 48.

Thrift. *s.*

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that were *thrift*, I wisht none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You some permit
To second ills with ills, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should be fortunate.
Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Parsimony; frugality: good husbandry.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Thus Heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. Plant so called, of the genus Statice (Armeria).

The marygold above, to adorn the arched bar;
The double daysie, *thrift*, the button-batcheler.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

The garden *thrift* commonly used for edging, like box, is said to be an active diuretic; the dried flowers are used for the purpose.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic.*

Thríftily. *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally; parsimoniously; carefully; with good husbandry.

Preserve it tenderly and *thriftily*; fence it against sun, dust, air, and fire.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 102.

Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend at London.—*Swift.*

Thríftiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Thrifty; frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains but *thriftiness* to save.
Spenser.

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Thríftless. *adj.* Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy stowers.
Spenser.

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping father's gold.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 3.

Thrífty. *adj.*

1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.

Though some men do as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do as do they should.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

Lest he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

I am glad he hath so much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discretion.—*Id.*

2. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 3.

Thrill. *v. a.* [A.S.—see under Tirl.] Pierce; bore; penetrate; drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,

And stormy horrour all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain.
Spenser.

He pierced through his chaffed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanced his lordly heart. *Id.*

A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
Opposed against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 2.

Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done.
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 103.

'To remove every shadow of suspicion, I appeal from human testimony to divine. Behold the Lord's body; be this the test of my innocence. May God acquit me by his judgement this day of the crimes with which I am charged; if guilty, strike me dead at once.' He then took and ate the consecrated wafer. A pause ensued; he stood unscathed in calm assurance. A sudden burst of admiration *thrilled* the whole congregation. When silence was restored, he addressed the king, 'Do thou, my son, as I have done!'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. ii. § 73.

Thrill. *v. n.*

1. Have the quality of piercing.
2. Pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.
3. Feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it?—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

4. Pass with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein.
Addison, Milton's Style imitated, 123.

Prythee weep, May Lilian,
Gaiety without eclipse
Wearieth me, May Lilian;
Thro' my very heart it *thrilleth*,
When from crimson-threaded lips
Silver-treble laughter trilleth;
Prythee weep, May Lilian. *Tennyson, Lilian.*

Thrill. *s.*

1. Breathing place or hole.

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards; the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 383.

2. Sharp tingling sensation.

Thrillant. *part. adj.* Old form of Thrilling.

The knight his *thrillant* spear again essay'd,
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser.*

With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Id.*

Thrilling. *part. adj.* Piercing; causing to thrill.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

Thrive. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly *thrived*, past part. *thriven*. [Danish, *trives*.] Prosper; grow rich; advance in anything desired.

The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power he means to visit us.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 4.

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive.
Sandys.

O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier seat provides
For us, his offspring dear?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 235.

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle season between their spring and their fall.—*South, Sermon.*

Experienced age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive* the loyal crost.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 23.

A little hope . . . but I have none.
On air the poor cameleons *thrive*,
Denied ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their infancy, down to this very day.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thrived* with large increase. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 514.

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold.—*Watts, Logick.*

Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty, and fondness of finery, are tempers that must either kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed by it; they can no more *thrive* together, than health and sickness.—*Law.*

Thríver. *s.* One who thrives; one who prospers; one who grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was likely to prove a *thriver* in the end.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Thríving. *s.* Healthful growth.

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular advertence observes the *thriving* of every one.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Thríving. *part. adj.* Prosperous; successful.

Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety, seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Thro'. Contracted by barbarians from *through*. (Johnson.)

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who scatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 846.

Throat. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Forepart of the neck; passages of nutriment and breath.

The gold I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 2.

Larissa's gutturals convulsed his *throat*;
He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note. *Harte.*

2. Main road of any place.

Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field.
Thomson.

Cut the throat. Murder; kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers were about *to cut his throat*, says, Why should you kill a man that kills nobody?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Throátwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus Campanula; species, trachelium; Gr. τράχηλος = neck, so that the two words translate one another; this being the origin of the English word, which, as applied to a Campanula, has no other explanation. It does not seem to be vernacular.

My muse grows hoarse, and can no longer sing,
But *throatwort* haste her kind relief to bring:
The colleges with dignity enstal
This flower, at Rome he is a cardinal.
Tate, Translation from Cowley.

Throáty. *adj.* Guttural.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a rhyme of certain hard *throaty* words.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 71.

Throb. *v. n.* [Swedish, *drabba*.]

1. Heave; beat; rise as the breast with sorrow or distress.

My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

'Twas the clash of swords: my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound.
Addison, Cato.

2. Beat; palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choked in by the contused flesh.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Throb. *s.* Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue opprest.
Spenser.

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul,
That pants and reaches after distant good.
Addison, Cato.

Thróbbing. *part. adj.* Beating; palpitating.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 4.

How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you should strain me in your folding arms!
Smith.

Throe. *s.* [A.S. *þreowian* = suffer.]

1. Pain of travail; anguish of bringing children to the birth.

Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

His perswasive and practical tract, which was exceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most *throes* and pangs of birth.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 779.

Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail with her sons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble dust.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Any extreme agony; final and mortal struggle.

O man! have mind of that most bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall, so lies it ever low.
Spenser.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

Throe. *v. a.* Put in agonies. *Rare.*

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

Throne. *s.* [Lat. *thronus*; Gr. θρόνος.]

1. Royal seat; seat of a king.

Boundless intemperance hath been
T' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

The Eternal Father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 137.

Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings, our earthly gods, were crown'd.
Dryden, Epistles, To Dr. Charleton, 47.

With *the* denoting the royal power.

The proper business of the House of Commons was to petition for redress of grievances as much as to provide for the necessities of the crown. In the prudent fiction of English law, no wrong is supposed to proceed from the source of right. The *throne* is fixed upon a pinnacle, which perpetual beams of truth and justice irradiate, though corruption and partiality may occupy the middle region, and cast their chill shade upon all below.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

2. Seat of a bishop.

Bishops preached on the steps of the altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. One highly exalted: (spoken of *angelical* beings; see last extract).

Still would those beauteous ministers of light
Burn all as bright,
And bow their flaming heads before thee;
Still *thrones* and dominations would adore thee.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 177.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 600.

The primal godhead, the Trinity in Unity, was alone absolute, ineffable, inconceivable; alone essential purity, light, knowledge, truth, beauty, goodness. These qualities were communicated in larger measure in proportion to their closer approximation to itself, to the three descending triads which formed the celestial hierarchy:—I. The seraphim, cherubim, and *thrones*. II. The dominations, virtues, powers. III. Principalities, archangels, angels. This celestial hierarchy formed, as it were, concentric circles around the unapproachable Trinity. The nearest, and as nearest partaking most fully of the divine essence, was the place of honour. The *thrones*, seraphim, and cherubim approximated most closely, with nothing intermediate, and were more immediately and eternally conformed to the godhead.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Throne. *v. a.* Enthrone.

They have, as who have not, whom their great stars *Throned* and set high?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

True image of the Father, whether *throned*
In the bosom of bliss, and light of light
Conceiving, or, remote from heaven, enshrined
In fleshly tabernacle and human form.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 596.

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flower,
Suckled and cheer'd with air, and sun, and shower,
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded button tipp'd his head,
Throned it in glass, and named it Caroline.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 405.

Throng. *s.* [A.S. *þrang.*] Crowd; multitude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throngs*.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 5.

A *throng*
Of thick short sobs in thundering volleys float,
And roul themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wish the *throng* of great and good
Made it less easily understood. *Waller.*

With studious thought observed the illustrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they pass'd along,
Their names, their fates.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 925.

Throng. *adj.* Much occupied. *Provincial.*

I demand what perfection can be in the spirits of these just men to be overwhelmed in a senseless sleep; or what a disproportionable and unsuitable representation it is of this *throng* theatre in heaven, made up of saints and angels, that so great a part of them as the souls of the holy men deceased should be found drooping or quite drowned in an unactive lethargy? — *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 28: 1660.

Throng. *v. n.* Crowd; come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

His mother could not longer bear the agitations of so many passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, My son!—*Tatler.*

Throng. *v. a.* Oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

The multitude *throng* thee and press thee.—*Luke*, viii. 45.

I'll say thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* to shortly.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

All access was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 761.

Thrónging. *adv.* In crowds; in multitudes.

God had so contrived, by his infinite wisdom, that matter, thus or thus prepared, should by a vital congruity attract proportional forms from the world of life, which is every where nigh at hand, and does very *throngly* inequitate the moist and unctuous air.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 37: 1653.

Thróstle. *s.* [A.S. *þrostele*; German, *drossel*; the same word as *thrush*; to which it stands in the same relation as *throttle* to *throat*.] Thrush.

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1, song.

The blackbird and *throstel* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring. — *I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Thróttle. *s.* Windpipe; larynx.

At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the sound.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

I hate a motive, like a lingering bottle
Which with the landlord makes too long a stand,
Leaving all-claretless the unmoisten'd *throttle*,
Especially with politics on hand;
I hate it, as I hate a drove of cattle,
Who whirl the dust as simooms whirl the sand;
I hate it, as I hate an argument,
A laureate's ode, or servile peer's 'content.'
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 58.

Thróttle. *v. a.* Choke; suffocate; kill by stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practised accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

Help me to *throttle* him!—Dorothee, mistress Dorothee!
'Ods precious! I'll do anything.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

As when Earth's son, Antæus (to compare
Small things with greatest) in Irassa strove,
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in the air, expired and fell.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 563.

His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 194.

Thróttling. *part. adj.* Suffocating; choking.

The *throttling* quinsey 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 406.

Through. *prep.* [A.S. *þurh.*]

1. From end to end of, along the whole mass or compass, of anything.

A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. — *Dryden.*

Fame of the asserted sea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love.
Id., Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of ivory he dismiss'd
His valiant offspring.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1241.

The same thing happened when I removed the prism out of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shining by the light of the clouds beyond it.—*Sir I. Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in consequence of.

The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through* smart.—*Spenser.*

By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and *through* idleness of the hands the house droppeth through.—*Ecclesiastes*, x. 18.

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold.
Dryden.

To him, to him, 't is giv'n
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:
Through him soft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 862.

Through. *adv.*

1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours?—*Bacon.*

Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through*.
Oldham.

To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other.—*Locke.*

2. To the end of anything; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite *through*.—*South, Sermons.*

Throúghbred. *adj.* Thoroughbred.

A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances, and all possible contingents. — *Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Throughlíghted. *adj.* Lighted on both sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Throúghly. *adv.* Thoroughly.

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The sight so *throughly* him dismay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he saw.
Spenser.

For bed then next they were
All *throughly* satisfied with compleat cheare.
Chapman.

Rice must be *throughly* boiled in respect of its hardness.—*Bacon.*

No less wisdom than what made the world can *throughly* understand so vast a design.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Throughoút. *prep.* Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy about that discipline which is so earnestly urged.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There followed, after the defeat, an avoiding of all Spanish forces *throughout* Ireland.—*Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it.
B. Jonson.

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *throughout* the course of this long war.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Throughoút. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 532.

His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

Throúghpaced. *adj.* Thoroughpaced.

He is very dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* speculators in those great theories.—*Dr. H. More.*

Throw. *v. a.* preterit *threw*; past part. *thrown*. [A.S. *þrawan.*]

1. Fling; cast; send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Shimei went along on the hill's side over against him, and cursed as he went, and *threw* stones at him, and cast dust.—2 *Samuel*, xvi. 13.

There came a poor widow, and she *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing.—*Mark*, xii. 42.

He fell
From heaven, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 740.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sulliage behind.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality.—*Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 370.

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs, and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Toss; put with any violence or tumult.

To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepared;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away.
Dryden.

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers.—*Addison, State of the War.*

Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature.—*Id., Spectator.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced.—*Ibid.*

The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letter to Pope.*

3. Lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

At th' approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.
Addison, Cato.

4. Venture at dice.

Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou *throwest*.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

5. Cast; strip; put off.

There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

6. Emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

One of the Greek orator's antagonists reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed, if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence.—*Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproof.—*Watts.*

7. Spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw*,
And issued like a god to mortal view.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

8. Overturn in wrestling.
If the sinner shall not only wrestle *with* this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, he is too strong for grace.—*South, Sermons.*

9. Drive; send by force.
Myself distrest, an exile, and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 531.
When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds.—*Addison.*
Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee.
Id., Cato.

10. Make to act at a distance.
Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

11. Repose.
In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercise of Holy Living.*

12. Change by any kind of violence.
A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity.—*Addison.*
To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets.—*Pope.*

13. Turn.

Throw away.

a. Lose; spend in vain.
He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.
In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.
A man had better *throw away* his care upon anything else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.
He sigh'd, breathed short, and would have spoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time.
Id., Spanish Friar, v. 1.
The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their souls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 586.
In poetry the expression beautifies the design; if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it.—*Id., Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*
The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes.—*Addison.*
She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies that went about the streets.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

b. Reject.
He that will *throw away* a good book because not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Throw by. Reject; lay aside as of no use.
It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall.
B. Jonson.
He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions.—*Locke.*

Throw down. Subvert; overturn.
Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years?
This the reward of a whole life of service?
Addison, Cato.

Throw off.

a. Expel.
The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal distempers.—*Arbuthnot.*

b. Reject; discard: (as, 'To *throw off* an acquaintance').
'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him *off*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.
Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed?—*Bishop Sprat.*

Throw out.

a. Exert; bring forth into act.
She *throws out* thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*
The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day. *Addison, Cato.*

b. Distance; leave behind.
Whene'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the pursuits of honour?
Addison, Cato.

c. Eject; expel.
The other two whom they had *thrown out*, they were content should enjoy their exile.—*Swift.*

d. Reject; exclude.
The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little, and the bill was *thrown* out.—*Swift.*

Throw over. Betray; disappoint.
'And what do they want?' 'Statement of grievances; high taxes and low prices; mild expostulations and gentle hints that they have been *thrown over* by their friends; Polish corn, Holstein cattle, and British income-tax.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. i.

Throw up.

a. Resign angrily.
Bad games are *thrown up* too soon,
Until they're never to be won.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 543.
Experienced gamesters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel.—*Collier.*

b. Emit; eject; bring up.
Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Throw. *v. n.*

1. Perform the act of casting.

2. Cast dice.

Throw about. Cast about; try expedients.
Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about to throw*. *Spenser.*

Throw. *s.*

1. Cast; act of casting or throwing.
The top he tore
From off a huge rocke; and so right a *throw*
Made at our ship, that just before the prow
It overflew and fell.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
He heaved a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe:
A tower assaulted by so rude a stroke,
With all its lofty battlements had shook. *Addison.*

2. Cast of dice; manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.
If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his cast when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all is involved in the errour of one *throw*.—*South, Sermons.*
Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast.—*Bentley, Sermons.*
The world, where lucky *throws* to blockheads fall,
Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all.
Young, Love of Fame, iii. 253.

3. Space to which anything is thrown.
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.
The Sirenum Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island.—*Addison.*

4. Short space of time; little while.
Down himself he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
You can fool no more money out of me at this *throw*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

5. Stroke; blow.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throws*.
Spenser.

6. Effort; violent sally.
Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul.
Addison, Cato.

7. See Throe.
The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery.—*South, Sermons.*
But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind prison. *Dryden.*

Thrówer. *s.*

1. One who throws.
Fate, against thy better disposition,
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

2. Throwster.

Thrówster. *s.* One whose business is to prepare the materials for the weaver.
Throwsters is written 'throwers' in the charter of incorporation of the silk *throwsters*. — *Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Thrum. *s.* [German, *darm* = intestine.] End of a weaver's yarn; any coarse yarn.
O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quail, crush, conclude, and quell.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*
Would our *thrum-capp'd* ancestors find fault
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?
King, Art of Cookery.

Thrum. *v. a.* Weave; knot; twist; fringe.
The king being in his dublet and hosen, all of sheepe's colour cloth; his hosen, from the knee upward, were *thrummed* very thicke with silke of the same colour.—*Cavendish, Life of Cardinal Wolsey.*
There's her *thrumm'd* hat, and her muffler too.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.
Are we born to *thrum* caps, or pick straws?—*Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Oppressor.*

Thrum. *v. a.* Grate; play coarsely.

Thrúmming. *verbal abs.* Act of one who thrums; coarse playing of a harp or guitar.
Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

Thrush. *s.* [A.S. *þrisc.*] Native song bird of the genus Turdus (musicus); throstle; song-thrush.
Of singing-birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, and *thrushes*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
Pain, and a fine *thrush*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain.—*Pope.*

Thrush. *s.* [In the previous edition this is treated as a derivation, or corruption, of the French word *rouge*, preceded by the English *the*; the character of the disease, however, is the presence of *white*, rather than of *red*, spots.] In *Medicine.* Disease so called; in nosology, Aphthæ. See extract.
Thrush.—Numerous white curdlike specks or exudations on the tongue and insides of the *lips*, gradually spreading to the interior of the *cheeks* and fauces; preceded and attended with fever or constitutional disturbance, and very often symptomatic of disorder of the digestive organs by structural disease. *Thrush* or aphthæ, was divided by Dr. M. Good into three varieties:—1. Aphtha infantum; 2. A. maligna; 3. A. chronica. The first and second differ chiefly in the degree of vital depression by which each is attended. The third variety is always symptomatic, generally of structural disease. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Thrust. *v. a.*

1. Push anything into matter, or between close bodies.
Thrust in thy sickle and reap. — *Revelations*, xiv. 15.

2. Push; move with violence; drive: (it is used of *persons* or *things*).
They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
When the ass saw the angel of the Lord, she *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crusht Balaam's foot.—*Numbers*, xxii. 25.
On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.—1 *Samuel*, xi. 2.
She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away.—2 *Kings*, iv. 27.
The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.—*Ezekiel* xlvi. 18.

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be *thrust* down to hell.—*Luke*, x. 15.
When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.
Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then,
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets.
Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.
Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
They
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name.
Dryden.
To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside
The croud of centaurs, and redeems the bride.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

3. Stab.
Phineas . . . *thrust* both of them through.—*Numbers*, xxv. 8.

4. Compress.
He rose up early on the morrow, and *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it.—*Judges*, vi. 38.

5. Impel; urge.

6. Obtrude; intrude.
Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves
Into my private meditations?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.
I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report
Into his ears. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, v. 3.
Should he not do as rationally, who took physick from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment?—*Locke.*

Thrust. *v. n.*

1. Make a hostile push; attack with a pointed weapon.

2. Squeeze in; put himself into any place by violence.
I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But when in heaven, I'll stand next Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the god.
Dryden, Cleomenes.

3. Intrude.
Not all,
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,
Participate their sacred influence. *Rowe.*

4. Push forwards; come violently; throng; press.
Young, old, *thrust* there,
In mighty concourse.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still *thrust* on.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Thrust. *s.*

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.
Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou think'st.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.
[Polites] Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 772.

2. Assault; attack.
There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Thrústing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who thrusts.
We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Thryfállow. *v. a.* [*three.*] Give the third plowing in summer.
Thryfallow betime for destroying of weed,
Lest thistle and docke fal a blooming and seed.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Thumb. *s.* [A.S. *puma*; the final *-b* is wholly foreign to the proper spelling, and only stands in the present edition for want of instances of its omission.] Short strong finger answering to the other four.
Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

By rule of thumb. Empirically.

Thumb under the girdle. Sign of gravity in the way of department; nickname founded thereon.
Of all men we count a melancholicke man the very sponge of all sad humours, the aqua fortis of merry company, a *thumb under the girdle*, the contemplative slumberer that sleeps waking, &c.—*Optick Glass of Humours*: 1639. (Nares by H. and W.)
They admire their old customs even to the eating of herring and going wetshod. They call the *thumb under the girdle* gravity; and because they can hardly smell at all, their posys are under their girdles.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Thumb. *v. a.*

1. Handle awkwardly.

2. Soil with the thumb.
A treatise that shall make a very comely figure on a bookseller's shelf; . . . never to be *thumb'd* or greased by students.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. vii.

Thumb-band. *s.* Twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.
Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Thumbed. *adj.* Having thumbs.
Fingered and *thumbed*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.

Thúmbikins. *s.* Thumbscrew, or variety of that instrument.
The usual torture [in Scotland] which was called the torture of the boots, was to place the leg in a frame, into which wedges were driven, until the bones were broken. But when James visited Scotland, an opinion began to grow up, that this was too lenient, and that other means must be devised. The spirit which he communicated to his subordinates, animated his immediate successors, and, in 1684, during his absence, a new instrument was introduced, termed the *thumbikins*. This was composed of small steel screws, arranged with such diabolical art, that not only the thumb, but also the whole hand, could be compressed by them, producing pain more exquisite than any hitherto known, and having, moreover, the advantage of not endangering life; so that the torture could be frequently repeated on the same person.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. iv.
After this communing, the king's smith was called in, to bring in a new instrument to torture by the *thumbkins*, that had never been used before. For whereas the former was only to screw on two pieces of iron above and below with finger and thumb, these were made to turn about the screw with the whole hand. And under this torture, I continued near an hour and a half.—*Letter of Carstairs*, in *Wodrow's History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 90.

Thúmbring. *s.* Ring worn on the thumb.
I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-ring*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
He greets us with a quantity of *thumb-ring* posies.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 3.
The large *thumb-ring*, supposed to be given her by her husband, quickly recommends her to some wealthy neighbour.—*Spectator*, no. 614.
I believe, when he is dead, you will wear him in *thumbrings*, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.*

Thúmbscrew. *s.* Instrument of torture applied to the thumb.
The unhappy man was arrested, carried to Edinburgh, and brought before the Privy Council. The general notion was, that he was a knave and a coward, and that the first sight of the boots and *thumbscrews* would bring out all the guilty secrets with which he had been entrusted. But Payne had a far braver spirit than those highborn plotters with whom it was his misfortune to have been connected.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Thúmbstall. *s.* Thimble for the thumb. In *Sail-making* it is a ferule of iron, horn, or leather, used to tighten the stitches.
Gloves cut into *thumbstals*.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 97.

Thump. *s.* [imitative of the sound.] Hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.
And blund'ring still with smarting rump,
He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
As made him reel. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 2, 853.
Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow sides the rattling *thumps* resound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 577.
Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners.—*Addison.*
The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock.—*Tatler.*

Thump. *v. a.* Beat with dull heavy blows.
Those bastard Britons whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd*.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Thump. *v. n.* Fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.
Colon, choosing out a stone,
Levell'd so right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with such a force
As almost beat him off his horse.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 519.
A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole.—*Swift.*

Thúmper. *s.*

1. One who, that which, thumps.

2. Anything huge, great, or admirable: (a *cant* expression).
Let me ring the fore bell:
And here are *thumpers*, chequins, golden rogues.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.
He cherished his friend, and he relished a bumper;
Yet one fault he had, and that was a *thumper*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

Thúmping. *part. adj.* Huge; vast; great.
You've run up a *thumping* bill, and I'll warrant you'll pay it like a lord.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 1.

Thúnder. *s.* [A.S. *þuner*, *þunor.*]

1. Sound which follows the lightning's flash.
I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst parricides did all their *thunder* bend.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.
The *thunder*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 174.

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold
Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws.
Spenser.
Here will we face this storm of insolence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

Thúnder. *v. n.* [A.S. *þunerian*, *þunrian.*]

1. Make thunder.
His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for 's power to *thunder*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. Make a loud or terrible noise.
His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars standing near
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*
His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 779.
Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 466.

Thúnder. *v. a.*

1. Emit with noise and terror.
So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the subjects' hearts, he soon shewed no baseness of suspicion.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.*

2. Publish any denunciation or threat.
An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Urge violently; inflict with vehemence.
Tho forth the boaster marching brave begonne
His stolen steed to *thunder* furiously.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Therewith they gan, both furious and fell,
To *thunder* blows, and fiercely to assaile
Each other, bent his enemy to quell. *Ibid.*
Now at his helm, now at his hawberk bright,
He *thunder'd* blows, now at his face and sight.
Fairfax.

Thúnderbolt. *s.*

1. Bolt supposed to accompany lightning.
If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should down.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.
My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1158.
The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of the story of the Christian legion.—*Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation: (properly *ecclesiastical*).
He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

3. Thunderstone.
I lived upon *thunderbolts*, a certain long round

bluish stone which I found among the gravel in our garden.—*Spectator*, no. 431. (Ord MS.)

Thúnderclap. *s.* Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be.
Spenser.

When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
And by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepared, and out of guard.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 16.

Thúndercloud. *s.* Cloud charged with, threatening, thunder; *figuratively*, sudden crash or disturbance.

So basked the pleasant land in its sunshine; voluptuousness and chivalrous prodigality in its castles, luxury and ease in its cities; the *thundercloud* was far off in the horizon. The devout found their religious excitement in the new and forbidden opinions.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Thúnderer. *s.* Power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete had n't been the cradle of their god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born.
Waller.

When the bold Typheus scaled the sky,
And forced great Jove from his own heav'n to fly ...
The lesser gods, that shared his prosperous state,
All suffer'd in the exiled *thunderer's* fate.
Dryden, Astrea Redux, 37.

Thúndering. *s.* [A.S. *þunrung*.]

1. Emission of thunder.

Entreat the Lord ... that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail.—*Exodus*, ix. 28.

2. Act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise.

That church shall always have enemies, and shall still be tormented in the sea of this world with the *thunderings* of Antichrist.—*Bishop Hooper, Confession of Christian Faith*, § 52: 1584.

Thúnderous. *adj.* Producing thunder.

Rushing with *thundrous* roar.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 420: 1621.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thundrous* throne doth lie.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 35.

Thúndershower. *s.* Rain accompanied with thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible crack.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry weather below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the clouds another.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Thúnderstone. *s.*

1. Thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2, song.

2. Popular name of Belemnite.

Thúnderstricken. *adj.* Thunderstruck.

I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring, nay not able, to behold that power.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thúnderstruck. *adj.*

1. Blasted or hurt with lightning.

The overthrown he raised, and as a herd
Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderstruck.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 856.

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderstruck*, the exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was given, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Id., Paradise Regained*, i. 35.

'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus,
Grovelling beneath th' incumbent mountain's weight,
Lies stretch'd supine.
Addison, Milton's Style imitated, 11.

2. Astonished with anything terrible.

Feare from our hearts tooke
The very life; to be so *thunderstrooke*
With such a voice. *Chapman.*

The ministers were *thunderstruck.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Thúndery. *adj.* Having the character of thunder.

As a cannon's *thundry* roaring ball,
Batt'ring one turret shakes the next withall,

And oft in armies (as by proof they finde)
Kills oldest souldiers with his very winde.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

In *thundry* weather he (Mr. Hooke) supposed great quantities of hot sulphureous steams to issue out of the earth, which caused the sultriness that preceeded.—*History of the Royal Society*, vol. iv. p. 146. (Ord MS.)

Thúrible. *s.* [Lat. *thus, thuris* = incense.] Censer; vase in which incense is burned.

Thurificátion. *s.* [Lat. *thus, thuris* = frankincense.] Act of fuming with incense; act of burning incense.

The way of *thurification*,
To make fumigation. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 230.

Some semblance of an idolatrous *thurification.*—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 3.

The several acts of worship which were required to be performed to images are processions, genuflections, *thurifications*, deosculations, and oblations.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Thúrsday. *s.* Fifth day of the week; named from the god Thor, the German translation, or approximate equivalent, to Jupiter; *Thors-day* = Dies Jovis.

On *Thursday* we ourselves will march.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Thus. *adv.* [A.S. *þus*.]

1. In this manner; in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should *thus* judge.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The knight him calling, asked who he was,
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd *thus.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I have sinned against the Lord God of Israel, and *thus* and *thus* have I done.—*Joshua*, vii. 23.

I return'd with similar proof enough,
With tokens *thus* and *thus.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be safely *thus.* *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 1.

The Romans used a like wise endeavour, and whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making concord a deity; *thus* seeking peace, not by an oath, but by prayer.—*Holyday.*

That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited, is false.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear:
I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper
Is insolent. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 1.

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

Even *thus* wise, that is, *thus* peaceable, were very heathens; *thus* peaceable among themselves, though without grace; *thus* peaceable by wise nature very like grace.—*Holyday.*

He said, *Thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 230.

Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production and form.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he must pretend to know all things.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Thwack. *v. a.* Strike with something blunt and heavy; bang; belabour.

He shall not stay;
We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 1.

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

These long fellows, as sightly as they are, should find their jackets well *thwack'd.*—*Ibid.*

Thwack. *s.* Heavy hard blow.

But Talgol first with hardy *thwack*
Twice bruised his head, and twice his back.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 795.

They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of *thwacks.*—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Thwaite. *s.* [?] Any plain parcel of ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed and converted into tillage: (chiefly used as the *second element* in a topographical name, especially in the Lake district; *Braithwaite*).

It being a stony and mountainous country, is not every where so fit for tillage or meadow; but in several parts and parcels, as they are marked by nature, differing in form and quality of soil, or otherwise enclosed by the inhabitants from the barren waste of the fells, such parts or parcels are now and were of old called *thwaits*, sometimes with the addition of their quality; as *Brackenthwaite*, of brackens or fern growing there; *Stonethwaite*, of rocks; and such like.—*Nicolson and Burn, History of Cumberland*, p. 14.

Thwart. *adj.* [A.S. *þweorh*; the *t* being no part of the root, but possibly a remnant of the neuter in *-t*.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else.

This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Moved contrary with *thwart* obliquities.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 131.

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen; that it may live,
And be a *thwart* disnatured torment to her.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Thwart. *adv.* Obliquely.

Yet whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
The tempred steele did not into his braynepan byte.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 6, 30.

Thwart. *v. a.*

1. Cross; lie or come across anything.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 556.

2. Cross; oppose; traverse; contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

The understanding and will then never disagreed; for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.—*South, Sermons.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour.
Dryden.

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Mariners transformed to Dolphins.

Acting on these principles, he [Harley] necessarily found himself acting with men whose principles were diametrically opposed to his. He liked to *thwart* the king: they liked to *thwart* the usurper: the consequence was that, whenever there was an opportunity of thwarting William, the roundhead staid in the house or went into the lobby in company with the whole crowd of cavaliers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Thwart. *v. n.* Be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles.—*Locke.*

Thwárting. *part. adj.* Opposing; traversing; contravening; crossing.

By *thwarting* passions tost, by cares opprest,
He found the tempest pictured in his breast.
Young.

Thwárting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, thwarts; act of crossing; act of opposing.

Lesser had been
The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
You had not shew'd them how you were disposed
Ere they lack'd pow'r to cross you.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Socrates knew before he married her, that his Xantippe was a scold insufferable: yet he wittingly did marry her, to exercise his patience, that, by the practice of enduring her shrewish heats, he might be able to brook all companies; the brawls, the scorns, the sophisms, and the petulancies of rude and unskilful men; the frettings, the *thwartings*, and the excruciations of life.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 57.

Thwártness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Thwart; towardness; perverseness.

Can any man be so unreasonable as to defend it as lawful, upon some unkind usages or *thwartness* of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child, or the son to cast off his parent? much less therefore may it be thus betwixt an husband and wife: 'They two are one flesh.'—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 2.

Thwarts. *s. pl.* In *Navigation.* See extract.

Thwarts [are] the seats or benches of a boat, whereon the rowers sit to manage the oars.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Thwíttle. See Whittle.

Thy. [see Thine, Mine, and My.] Possessive pronoun of the second person singular, the person spoken to.

Whatever God did say,
Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way.
Cowley.

The fair example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark. *Id.*

Thýine-wood. *s.* [two words, *ξύλον θύϊνον.*] Wood mentioned in the New Testament; the *trubs citrea* of the Romans; ? Callitris quadrivalvis; ? Thuja articulata.

The merchandize of gold, and all *thyine-wood* are departed from thee.—*Revelations*, xviii. 12.

Thylacine, or **Thylacínus.** *s.* [Gr. *θύλαξ* = bag, pouch + *κύων* = dog.] Marsupial animal of the genus Thylacinus (species, cynocephalus).

The *thylacinus* inhabits Van Diemen's Land, where it is called the tiger-hyæna, and used formerly to be known among the colonists by the names of zebra-opossum and zebra-wolf. . . . Mr. Gunn observes that the *thylacinus* is common in the more remote parts of the colony, and is often caught at Woolnorth and Hampshire hills. It usually attacks sheep in the night, but is also seen during the daytime; upon which occasions, perhaps from imperfect vision by day, its pace is very slow. . . . Mr. Gunn says the devil (Dasyurus ursinus) is destructive to sheep all over the colony, and is, indeed, the most destructive of our indigenous quadrupeds, the *thylacinus* being much scarcer.—*Waterhouse*, in *Naturalist's Library, Marsupiala.*

The tympanic has preserved its distinctness in the *thylacine*, but has coalesced with other elements of the temporal bone in the dog. A wide and deep groove divides the bulla from the basisphenoid in the *thylacine*, but the sides of the basisphenoid in the dingo are swollen and abut against the large tympanic bullæ. The articular cavities for the lower jaw are much nearer the occiput in the *thylacine* than in the dingo, and the malar bones enter partially into their formation. There are two large vacuities in the back part of the bony palate in the *thylacine*, but this part is entire in the dingo. The antorbital foramina are larger in the *thylacine*, and much nearer the orbits than in the dingo; they are also formed partly by the malar, and are not wholly perforated in the maxillary bone, as in the dingo: the lacrymal bone is much larger in the dingo, and encroaches much more upon the face: the nasal bones are broader posteriorly in the dingo, and extend further back, as compared with the maxillaries. The petrosals are much larger in the dingo, and send bony plates into the tentorium, which plates are not present in the *thylacine*. The chief bony part of the tentorium projects from near the middle of the occiput, and does not reach the petrosal in the wild dog. The sella turcica is defined by the posterior clinoid processes in the dingo, but not in the *thylacine*. The foramina optica and lacera anteriora are blended together in the *thylacine*, but are distinct in the dog. Although the olfactory chamber is so much larger in the *thylacine*, the rhinencephalic fossa is smaller than in the dog. The lower jaw, besides its greater length and slenderness in the *thylacine*, differs by the bending in of the angle, which is the characteristic of the Marsupials. In most of these distinctions the *thylacine* manifests its nearer affinity to the oviparous type of skeleton. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 504.

Thyme. *s.* [Lat. *thymum*; Gr. *θύμον*, and *θύμος*.] Native plant of the genus Thymus; the wild plant has been called, with doubtful propriety, Mother of Thyme.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 104.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and flowers gathered into heads.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

The wild *thyme* is common throughout temperate Europe and Asia, and Northern Africa. The common or garden *thyme*, which grows more erect than the wild *thyme*, is a native of Spain and Italy. . . . The Romans were well acquainted with *thyme*, which was one of the plants recommended to be grown for the sake of bees. The lemon-scented *thyme* is a hardy dwarf trailing evergreen, possessing the most agreeable perfume of any of its genus. It has long been cultivated in this country, and is used for the same purposes as the other species. It attains the greatest perfection when grown in dry light sandy soil.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Thyme. *v. a.* In the extract, cover, supply with thyme. *Rare.*

We feed not the body with the food of one dish only; nor does the sedulous bee *thyme* all her thighs from one flower's single vertues.—*Fellham, Resolves*, cent. i. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Thýmus. *s.* [Gr. *θύμος* = wart; Lat. *thymium*, both simple and as the second element in a compound, *acrothymium.*] In *Anatomy.* Gland without a duct, in front of the lungs, decreasing or disappearing as age advances. See also Sweetbread.

The materials separated from the blood by the ordinary process of secretion by glands, are always discharged from the organ in which they are formed; and are either straightway expelled from the body, or if they are again received into the blood, it is only after they have been altered from their original condition, as in the cases of the saliva and bile. There appears, however, to be a modification of the process of secretion in which certain materials are abstracted from the blood, undergo some change, and are added to the lymph, or restored to the blood, without being previously discharged from the secreting organ, or made use of for any secondary purpose. The bodies in which this modified form of secretion takes place are usually described as vascular glands, or glands without ducts; and include the spleen, the *thymus*, and thyroid glands, and the supra-renal capsules, and, according to Œsterlen, and Ecker, and Gall, the pineal gland, and pituitary body.—*Kirkes, Handbook of Physiology*, ch. xii.

The *thymus* in monotremes lies between the episternum and the beginnings of the vessels from the aortic arch. In a kangaroo from the pouch Simon found the *thymus* on the pericardium with a medial lobe besides the two lateral ones. In rodents the *thymus* consists of two long lobes extending from the base of the heart, parallel with each other, forward, to the root of the neck. Bodies extending from this position to the posterior mediastinum and forward along the cervical vessels to near the mandible, but consisting, according to Simon, of aggregates of fat-vesicles, undergo periodical increase, in the marmots, prior to hibernation. In a bat dissected in March, Dr. H. Jones could not detect any certain homologue of a *thymus*; but found on each side of the root of the neck a yellowish lobulated mass consisting of conical lobes defined by limitary membrane: the lobes were hollow and filled by aggregations of celloid particles, which were not manifestly nucleated, nor provided with an envelope, but consisted of aggregations of oil-drops and molecules.'—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 567.

That the connexions of the thyroid are from the first with the larynx and trachea, rather than with the *thymus*, is rendered more probable by the appearances observed in the young of animals. In a fœtal rabbit, eight-tenths of an inch long, the *thymus* may be seen to consist of two lobulated masses, lying side by side just above the heart and its great vessels, broader at the base towards the thorax, diverging a little as they pass upwards, and ending in the root of the neck by a somewhat pointed extremity.—*Callender, On the Thyroid Body*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*: 1867.

Thýmy. *adj.* Abounding in thyme.

Guide my way
Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats
Of Academus, and the *thymy* vale,
Where oft inchanted with Socratic sounds,
Ilissus pure devolved his tuneful stream
In gentler murmurs.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

A goat, as vain as goat could be,
Affected singularity.
Where'er a *thymy* bank he found,
He rolled upon the fragrant ground;
And then, with fond affection, stood
And view'd his image in the flood.
Gay, Fables, The Goat without a Beard.

The scudding hare
Draws to her dew-sprent seat, o'er *thymy* heaths,
A path as gently waving. *Mason, English Garden.*

Thýroid. *s.* [Gr. *θύρα* = door + *εἶδος* = form.] In *Anatomy.* Gland without a duct, in front and at the side of the larynx. See, also, under Sweetbread.

By examination of the *thyroid* body in the fœtus, we learn that it has from an early period much the same relations and appearances as belong to it in childhood, and during the adult condition, and we observe those diversities of its parts which are exceptionally recognized during the later periods of life. We may thus trace out the origin of such exceptional conditions, and notice, more especially, how the isthmus of Eustachius and the pyramid of Lalouette are connected with the formation of the *thyroid*, and depend for their after characters upon early changes during development of size.—*Callender, On the Thyroid Body, in Proceedings of the Royal Society*: 1867.

Thysélf. *pron.* Thou, personally.

Come high or low,
Thyself and office deftly show.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Then good *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow.
Dryden.

Tiar. *s.* Tiara.

His [the pope's] triple *tiare* and crowne evince the same.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 165: 1616.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 624.

A *tiar* wreathed her head with many a fold,
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*

Tiára. *s.* [Lat. *tiura* and *tiaras*; Gr. *τιάρα*; probably of Persian or Phrygian origin.] Bonnet of the old Persian kings and nobles.

This royal robe and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore
In full assemblies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 337.

Fairer she seem'd distinguish'd from the rest,
And better mien disclosed, as better drest:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead tied,
To juster bounds confined its rising pride.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 505.

They put the *tiara*, which was the mark of regal dignity, on Ochus' head, and proclaimed him king.—*Translation of Rollin's Ancient History*, b. viii. ch. i. sect. i.

Thrones, altars, judgment-seats, and prisons, wherein,
And beside which, by wretched men were borne
Sceptres, *tiaras*, swords, and chains, and tomes
Of reasoned wrong, glozed on by ignorance,
Were like those monstrous and barbaric shapes,
The ghosts of a no-more-remembered fame,
Which, from their unworn obelisks, look forth
In triumph o'er the palaces and tombs
Of those who were their conquerors.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

The State . . . may drag onwards, even when it has reached the utmost goal, a worthless load of life; it may aspire to the resemblance of that Nebuchadnezzar, who, from the *tiara* and the purple, came to herd with brutes. Like him, it may feed on herbage; and the Church of God must not seek to harm it, but must still reverence the power legitimate, though degraded and abused.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. x. § 7.

Instead of rival popes contending for advancement, pope and antipope in eager haste to array themselves in the *tiara*, all seemed to shrink from the perilous dignity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. vi.

The apostolic *tiara* devolved on the Cardinal Ugolino, of the noble house of Conti, which had given to the Holy See Innocent III.—*Ibid.* b. x. ch. i.

Tíbia. *s.* [Lat. = flute.] In *Anatomy.* Bone of the leg between the knee and ankle.

The *tibia* next to the femur is the longest bone in the skeleton. Situate at the anterior and inner side of the leg, it alone receives from the femur, under which it is placed vertically, the weight of the trunk, and communicates it to the foot. Like the other long bones, it is divided into a body and two extremities. The *tibia* articulates with the femur, the fibula, and the astragalus. The *tibia* is formed from one principal centre of ossification, with the two additional ones for epiphyses. The process begins at the middle of the bone, about the same time as in the femur. M. Cruvelhier mentions a case in which it preceded that bone, and from this point extended over the shaft.—*Quain, Elements of Anatomy*, by *Sharpey and Ellis*, vol. i. pp. 156–158: 1856.

Tic, or **Tic dóloureux.** *s.* [Fr.] In *Medicine.* Neuralgic affection of the face.

Facial neuralgia—Neuralgia faciei—*Tic douloureux* . . . perhaps cannot be better defined than as pain varying in its character, always excessive, generally intermittent; returning sometimes at regular intervals, but more frequently after irregular periods; seated in one of the branches of nerves of the face, and extending in various directions through certain of their ramifications; existing without evidence of inflammation or of fever; and although occasionally connected with organic changes in some part related to the affected nerve, yet as often occurring without such morbid relations, or without any obvious connection with them, in some cases where they are found to exist. . . . The symptoms of *tic* are chiefly the intensity and paroxysmal nature of the pain constituting it. The pain occurs, or is exacerbated, in fits; the succession of a various number of fits constitutes an attack, which may be of uncertain duration, and leave the patient comparatively well in the intervals, which also are of uncertain continuance.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Tice. *v. a.* Entice.

What is in your lip
To *tice* the enamour'd soul to dwell with more
Ambition, than the yet unwither'd blush
That speaks the innocence of mine?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses, whither wilt thou fly?
Hath some fond lover *ticed* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sty?
G. Herbert.

Tíchorrhine. *adj.* [Gr. *τεῖχος* = wall + *ῥίν*, *ῥινὸς* = nostril.] Term applied to an extinct species of rhinoceros, of which the septum of the nostrils, being bony, is suggestive of a wall.

The rhinoceros, like the elephant, was represented

in pliocene and pleistocene times in temperate and northern latitudes of Asia and Europe by extinct species. One (Rhinoceros leptorhinus) associated with the Hippotamus major in fresh-water pleiocene deposits; another (R. *tichorrhinus*) with the mammoth in pleistocene beds and drift. The discovery of the carcase of the *tichorrhine* rhinoceros in frozen soil is recorded by Pallas.—*Owen, Palæontology.*

Tick. *s.* [from Fr. *tique*; German, *zecke.*]

1. In *Zoology.* Arachnid, i.e. member of the class represented by the spiders, of the genus Ixodes (*ricinus*).

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. —*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

The *ticks* (Louvette) live in woods, and attach themselves (the females) to different animals, especially to dogs; from sucking the blood, the body swells to the size of a pea.—*Dr. W. Clark, Translation of Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology.*

Spelt *tike.*

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat arefied by the hair.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Variety of field bean; probably from its likeness in shape to the animal: (the castor-oil plant, with a similar seed, is named in botany, *ricinus.*)

The common or *tick* bean occupies the same position in England that the Scotch bean does in Scotland, and is frequently called the 'horse bean.' This and the preceding sort are probably from the same stock; soil, climate, and the continued operation of dissimilar causes for a lengthened period producing the difference which now exists between them. The *tick* bean is shorter strawed than the Scotch bean, and said to be fully more prolific, and also better adapted to light soils. The seeds are about one third smaller than those of the Scotch bean, weighing about eight grains each; they are also rounder, plumper, and less dimpled. The weight per bushel is about the same as the last [common Scotch bean]. . . . There are several varieties of the *tick* bean in cultivation, locally known under the following names: Harrow *tick*, flat *tick*, Essex *tick*, and French *tick*; but they are so much alike that a separate description is deemed unnecessary.—*Morton, Cyclopædia of Agriculture.*

Tick. *s.* [see under Ticket.] Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
And once more for that carcase vile
Fight upon *tick.* *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 3, 792.

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs anything else must go on *tick*, or barter for it.—*Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Tick. *v. n.*

1. Run on score; take credit.

I shall contrive to have a quarter before-hand, and never let family *tick* more for victuals, cloaths, or rent.—*Steele, Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 477. (Ord MS.)

2. Trust; give credit.

The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick.*—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Tick. *v. a.* Note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or noticed the seconds.—*Tollet, Note on Shakespear's Winter's Tale.*

Tick. *s.* Sound made in ticking.

Its noise is more agreeable to the leisurely and constant *tick* of the death-watch.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 324.

Tick. *s.* [from Dutch, *tijk*; German, *zieche*; Bohemian, *tycha*, a tick, or covering, of a bed; Champagne, *tiquette* = a pillow-case; Grisons, *teigia, taja*, and *taschia*, a tick, sheath, case; Fr. *taie d'oreiller*, a pillow-case. (Wedgwood).] Sort of strong linen for bedding; ticken; ticking.

Ticken, or **Ticking.** *s.* Tick.

Striped linen, or *tickings*, or dyed linen.—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 522.

Dimities, *tickens*, checks, and the like stuffs.—*Guthrie, Geography, England.*

Ticket. *s.* [Fr. *étiquette.*]

1. Token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks.—*Collier, Essays, On Envy.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Disdains all loss of *tickets* or codille.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 265.

2. Soldier's or seaman's pay ticket.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the account of the clerk of his band.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

3. Credit; promise to pay.

You may swim in twentie of their boates over the water upon *ticket.*—*Dekker, Gull's Hornebooke*: 1609.

Taking up arms and ammunition from the States United, with whom they went on *ticket* and long days of payment, for want of ready money for their satisfaction.—*Heylin, History of the Presbyterians*, p. 437; 1670.

Ticket. *v. a.* Distinguish by a ticket.

In that lottery a few glittering prizes, 1000, 5000, 10,000 pounds among an infinity of blanks, drew troops of adventurers; who, if the whole fund had been equally *ticketed*, would never have come in.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 40.

Tickle. *v. a.* [Lat *titillo*; German, *kitzeln.*]

1. Affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where she wounds!
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 2.

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* some parts of the body.—*Bacon.*

There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will.—*Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can *tickle* a man, it is an instrument of happiness.—*Id.*

2. Please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 1.

I cannot rule my spleen;
My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 30.

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
To *tickle*, on thy straw, the stupid crowd.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 36.

Sir Jasper, come hither, I am trying if Mr. Horner were ticklish, and he's as ticklish as can be; I love to torment the confounded toad; let you and I *tickle* him.—No, your ladyship will *tickle* him better without me.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife.*

This sally seemed to *tickle* the clerk amazingly, and he once more enjoyed a little quiet laugh to himself.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

First, something *tickles* your right knee, and then the same sensation irritates your left. You have no sooner changed your position, than it comes again in the arms; when you have fidgeted your limbs into all sorts of odd shapes, you have a sudden relapse in the nose, which you rub as if to rub it off.—*Ibid.* ch. xxxvi.

Tickle. *v. n.* Feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain.
Spenser.

Tickle. *adj.* Irritable; unstable; unsteady; uncertain; ticklish.

When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some *tickle* terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was set up to beard him.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Courtiers are but *tickle* things to deal withal.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.*

Used *adverbially.*

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

Tickleness. *s.* Unsteadiness; uncertainty.

Fortune false . . . none feed
To stand with stay, and forsweare *ticklenesse.*
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 429.

Tickler. *s.* One who, that which, tickles.

If the present bills have not the desired effect of silencing the clamours of the people, they will have a *tickler* next year.—*Dialogue on two Bills*, p. 8.

Tickling. *verbal abs.* Act of affecting by slight touches; act of pleasing by slight gratifications.

Aspiring sons,
Who with these hourly *ticklings* grow so pleased,
And wantonly conceited of themselves.
B. Jonson, Fall of Sejanus.

A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups, drives to the tavern though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glass of wine.—*Locke.*

Ticklish. *adj.*

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed; tickle.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was.—*Bacon.*

Used *adverbially.*

Friday danced so much, and the bear stood so *ticklish*, that we had laughing enough.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate?
It had been civil, in these *ticklish* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes.
Swift.

Ticklishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tickle; state of being ticklish.

You know the *ticklishness* of London pulpits, and how ill it would become me to place a man in a London church, that were not both a strong and a sound man.—*Donne*, in *Sir T. Matthews's Letters*, p. 355: 1660.

We know by the *ticklishness* of the soles (of the feet) what a multitude of fine nervous fibres terminate in them.—*Cheyne, Essay on Regimen*, p. 200. (Ord MS.)

Ticktack. *s.* See Tricktrack.

Tick-tack sets a man's intentions on their guard. Errors in this and war can be but once amended.—*Hall, Horæ Vacivæ*, p. 149: 1646.

And that those pretended tumults were chastised by their own army for new tumults, is not proved by a game at *ticktack* with words; Tumults and Armies, Armies and Tumults; but seems more like the method of a justice irrational than divine.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 26.

Tidbit. *s.* See Titbit.

Tidal. *adj.* Constituted by the tide.

High water takes place at Jersey nearly half an hour before it reaches Guernsey, and three-quarters of an hour before Alderney. The velocity of the *tidal* current, where not increased by narrow passages, is from two and a half to three miles per hour. —*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. i.

This is nearly the greatest amount of *tidal* drift that the Kingstown and Holyhead steamers are subject to. Their greatest drift is 8·16 knots, which will occur to the south, when their times of departure and arrival are one and five by the *tidal* clock; and 8·16 knots to the north, when their hours of departure are seven and eleven by the tide. There is, therefore, in this four hours' run, which is made at the rate of 16 miles per hour, a possibility of the steamer finding herself, if she neglect the *tidal* stream, nine miles to the north or to the south of Holyhead or Kingstown. In a fog, when the passage is delayed, it has sometimes happened that these steamers have found themselves off Bray or Dalkey Sound, when they supposed they were close to the mouth of Kingstown Harbour. The *tidal* stream in the Irish Sea is greatly modified by the wind, which, if northerly, will cause the ebb tide to carry out more water than its proper share past the Tuskar entrance, and, vice versâ, the wind, if southerly, will aid the ebb tide through the North Channel, and seriously embarass vessels beating to the southward.—*Haughton*, in *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.*

Tide. *s.* [A.S. *tid, tyd.*—see under Time.]

1. Tide; season; while.

There they alight in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a *tide.* *Spenser.*

They two forth passing,
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Id.*

What hath this day deserved,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar?
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

The motion of the water called *tides* is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west,

and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers.—*Locke.*

In the . . . hurricane of January 8, 1839, there was no *tide* at Gainsborough, which is twenty-five miles up the Trent—a circumstance unknown before. At Saltmarsh, only five miles up the Ouse, from the Humber, the *tide* went on ebbing, and never flowed till the river was dry in some places; while at Ostend, towards which the wind was blowing, contrary effects were observed. During strong north-westerly gales the *tide* marks high water earlier in the Thames than otherwise, and does not give so much water, whilst the ebb tide runs out late, and marks lower; but upon the gales abating, and the weather moderating, the *tides* put in and rise much higher; whilst they also run longer before high water is marked, and with more velocity of current; nor do they run out so long or so low.—*Sir J. Lubbock*, in *Philosophical Transactions*: 1831.

3. Commotion; violent confluence, as of a tide.

As in the *tides* of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the *tide* of times.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious *tide.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 853.

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 97.

A continual *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 273.

5. Turning point.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Tide. *v. a.* Drive with the stream.

They are *tided* down the stream of looseness.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 8.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore.
Dryden.

Tide. *v. n.* Pour a flood; be agitated by the tide.

Tide-gauge. *s.* Mechanical contrivance for registering the state of the tide for every instant of time.

Various *tide-gauges*, on similar principles, have been constructed by others (besides Mr. Bunt), particularly by Captain Lloyd, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bunt, Mr. Hewitson, and Mr. Newman.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tide-mill. *s.* Mill in which the water as affected by the tide is the motive power.

In some *tide-mills* the water-wheel turns one way as the tide rises, and the contrary as it falls; but in others an arrangement is adopted by which the wheel is made to turn always in the same direction.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tide-way. *s.* Channel in which the tide sets.

The boatswain metaphorically observed, they were in a narrow channel and behoved to keep sounding the *tide-way.*—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

Tideful. *adj.* Having full tides.

The lusty salmon then stemming my *tideful* stream.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxvi.

Tidegate. *s.* Gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

Tidewaiter. *s.* Officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters'* places.—*Swift.*

I have loved the dear gentleman ever since he got a *tide-waiter's* place for my brother.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, Clandestine Marriage*, i. 1.

Now is the time for the men to come forward who have claims. . . . They once looked to the privy council, but would now be content with an hereditary honour; if they can have neither, they will take a clerkship in the treasury for a younger son. Perhaps they may get that in time; at present they go away growling with a gangership; or having with desperate dexterity at length contrived to transform a *tidewaiter* into a landwaiter. But there is nothing like asking—except refusing.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. vi.

Tiding. *part. adj.* Flowing, or running in, agitated by, a tide.

When, from his dint, the foe still backward shrunk,
Wading within the Ouse he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber.
A. Philips.

Tiding-well. *s.* See extract; hence the name Tideswell.

There is a *tiding-well*,
That daily ebbs and flows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxx. (Ord MS.)

Tidings. *s.* News; account of something that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly *tidings* spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 502.

Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:
What *tidings* dost thou bring? *Addison, Cato.*

The messenger of these glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal Son of his bosom.—*Rogers.*

Here we made inquiries about Captain Lismahago; of whom hearing no *tidings*, we proceeded, by the Solway Frith to Carlisle.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Tidology. *s.* Theory, doctrine, philosophy of the tides: (a hybrid word, i. e. English and Greek, and one recently coined).

It is thus, for example, with the theory of the tides. No one doubts that *tidology* (as Dr. Whewell proposes to call it) is really a science. As much of the phenomena as depends on the attraction of the sun and moon is completely understood, and may in any, even unknown, part of the earth's surface, be foretold with certainty; and the far greater part of the phenomena depends on those causes. But circumstances of a local or casual nature, such as the configuration of the bottom of the ocean, the degree of confinement from shores, the direction of the wind, &c., influence, in many or in all places, the height and time of the tide; and a portion of these circumstances being either not accurately knowable, nor precisely measurable, or at least not capable of being certainly foreseen, the tide in known places commonly varies from the calculated result of general principles by some difference that we cannot explain, and in unknown ones may vary from it by a difference that we are not able to foresee or conjecture. Nevertheless, not only is it certain that these variations depend on causes, and follow their causes by laws of unerring uniformity; not only, therefore, is *tidology* a science, like meteorology, but it is, what hitherto at least meteorology is not, a science largely available in practice. General laws may be laid down respecting the tides, predictions may be founded on those laws, and the result will in the main, though often not with complete accuracy, correspond to the predictions. . . . *Tidology*, therefore, is not yet an exact science; not from any inherent incapacity of being so, but from the difficulty of ascertaining with complete precision the real derivative uniformities.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. ch. iii. § 1.

Tidy. *adj.*

1. Seasonable; timely.

If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedilie carriage, for feare of a raine.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

What a hap had I,
And what a *tydie* fortune, when my fate
Flung me upon this bear-whelp!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 75.

3. ? Small: (applied *ironically* to Falstaff).

Thou whoreson *tidy* Bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Tie. *v. a.* [A.S. *tian, tigan.*]

1. Bind; fasten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them.—1 *Samuel*, vi. 7.

Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Knit.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied* we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it.—*Burnet.*

3. Hold; fasten; join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together served they, and together died. *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it.—*Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident principles.—*Id.*

4. Hinder; obstruct: (with *up*).

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

Melantius stay,
You have my promise, and my hasty word
Restrains my tongue, but *ties* not *up* my sword.
Waller.

Honour and good nature may *tie up* his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts.—*Addison.*

5. Oblige; constrain; restrain; confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touching a prescript form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their ministers.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is the cowish terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him?—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act.—*Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.
Id., Astræa Redux, 260.

No one seems less *tied* up to a form of words.—*Locke.*

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility.—*Id.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the present moment.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use.—*Arbuthnot.*

It may be observed of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at least consequentially the same meaning.

Tie. *s.*

1. Knot; fastening; bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *tie* of respect.—*Bacon.*

No forest, cave, or savage den
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties.* *Waller.*

The discipline at Christ's Hospital in my time was ultra-Spartan;—all domestic *ties* were to be put aside. 'Boy!' I remember Bowyer saying to me once when I was crying the first day of my return after the holidays, 'Boy! the school is your father! Boy! the school is your mother! Boy! the school is your brother! the school is your sister! the school is your first cousin, and your second cousin, and all the rest of your relations! Let's have no more crying!'—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Her nearest kinsman, and therefore her natural heir, was Harley L'Estrange; and if he was contented, no one had a right to complain. The *tie* of blood between herself and the Leslies of Rood Hall was, as we shall see presently, extremely distant.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, pt. ii. ch. v.

2. Specially applied.

a. To the neckcloth, or neck *tie*, and other parts of dress.

Thrice he waved his lily hand,
And thrice he twirled his *tye*; thrice stroked his band. *Churchill, The Rosciad.*

(See also under Tiger.)

b. To the hair.

The well-swoln *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 223.

3. In *Architecture.* Tie-beam.

4. In *Music.* Character used to connect notes which are divided by a bar.

6. Equal match.

The Government count on the seat, though with the new registration 'tis nearly a *tie.* If we had a good candidate we could win.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. iii.

Tier. *s.* [N.Fr. *tieire.*] Row; rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Tierce. *s.* [Fr.] Vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now-deny his *tierce.* *B. Jonson.*

Used adjectively.

Wit, like *tierce* claret, when 't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play.
Earl of Dorset.

Tiércel. *s.* In *Falconry.* Small goshawk; small as being either the male, or as being the product of a third egg, it being an old fancy that the third egg of a hawk gave the smallest bird. Tassel and Tarsel are corruptions of this word.

Then, for an evening flight,
A *tiercel* gentle, ... the partridge sprung,
He makes his stoop, but, wanting breath, is forced
To cancelier; then, with such speed as if
He carried lightning in his wings, he strikes
The trembling bird, who even in death appears
Proud to be made his quarry.
Massinger, The Guardian, i. 1.

Tiff. *s.* [? connected with *tough* = something to gnaw, or gnag, at.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff,*
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

2. Fit of peevishness or sullenness; pet.

Tiff. *v. n.* Be in a pet; quarrel.

Tiffany. *s.* Very thin silk.

The smoak of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Tiffin. *s.* See extract.

Tiffin, now naturalized among Anglo-Indians in the sense of luncheon, is the north country *tiffing* (properly supping), eating or drinking out of season. (Grose.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Tig. *s.* See Tyg.

Tig. *s.* Play in which children try to touch each other last, crying '*Tig* tig,' as they run away.

Tige. *s.* [Fr.] In *Architecture.* Shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

Tiger. *s.* [Lat. *tigris.*]

1. Large carnivorous animal of the genus Felis (species, tigris).

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger.*
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger.*
Id., Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Young servant or groom: (perhaps so called from the broad bands or stripes of his waistcoat). *Colloquial.*

His *tiger,* Tim, was clean of limb,
His boots were polished, his jacket was trim,
With a smart little *tie* in his smart cravat,
And a little cockade on the top of his hat,
Tallest of boys or shortest of men,
He stood in his stockings just four feet ten.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Execution.

Tigerism. *s.* Character of a tiger; in the extract, with the second sense of the word.

His lordship now placed his hat on his head, slightly on one side. It was the '*tigerism*' of a past period, and which he could no more abandon than he could give up the jaunty swagger of his walk.—*C. Lever, The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly,* vol. ii. ch. x.

Tigermoth. *s.* Moth of the genus Arctia, so called from its dark-brown marks on a cream-coloured ground.

Lettuces are greedily devoured by the larvæ of two moths of no very diminutive size. One of these is the beautiful *tiger moth* (Arctia caja). The caterpillar is hairy, and is sometimes known by the name of the palmer-worm.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening,* § 1649: 1850.

Tight. *adj.* [*tie.*]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight;* I may be stifled all of a sudden.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in.—*Swift.*

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight.*
Gay.

Drest her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

3. Handy; adroit.

My queen's a squire
More *tight* at this than thou.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 4.

A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unoils the flask.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 287.

4. Applied to money when dear, i.e. only to be obtained on exceptionally good security.

A few curt sentences uttered by Bramleigh told how matters stood in the city—money was '*tight*' being the text of all he said; but of the financial sensitiveness that shrinks timidly from all enterprise after a period of crash and bankruptcy Culduff could make nothing.—*C. Lever, The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly,* vol. i. ch. xxi.

5. Tipsy, or with a near approach to it. *Slang.*

L'Estrange now looked the speaker fully in the face; and to his astonishment saw that signs of his having drank freely—which, strangely enough, had hitherto escaped his notice—were now plainly to be seen there. 'No, sir, not a bit tipsy,' said Harding, interpreting his glance; 'not even what Mr. Cutbill calls *tight!*'—*C. Lever, The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly,* vol. ii. ch. iii.

Tighten. *v. a.* Make tight.

The bowstring encircled my neck. All was ready; they waited the last signal to *tighten* the fatal cord. —*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Story of the Old Woman.*

Tightener. *s.* Ribbon or string by which women straiten their clothes.

Tightly. *adv.* In a tight manner.

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly; briskly; cleverly; adroitly.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly;*
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly,* I say, go *tightly* to your business; you have cost me much.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian,* ii. 2.

Tightness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tight.

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible, which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union. —*Woodward, On Fossils.*

2. Neatness.

Tightrope. *s.* Rope for a ropedancer.

I love it ... as little as—such a damned uneven floor as this, where a gentleman may break his neck, if he does not walk as upright as a posture-master on the *tight-rope.*—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth,* ch. xxxiii.

Tights. *s.* Tight-fitting trousers; part of the stage dress of a dancer or actress.

'I have some reason to fear,' interrupted Nicholas, 'that before you leave here my career with you will have closed.' 'Closed!' cried Mrs. Crummles, raising her hands in astonishment! 'Closed!' cried Miss Snevellici, trembling so much in her *tights* that she actually laid her hand upon the manageress's shoulder for support.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby,* ch. xxix.

Tigress. *s.* Female tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress,* that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry.—*Addison.*

'You loved your mother, then?' said I, after a pause. 'Yes, as a whelp may a *tigress.*' 'That's a strange comparison.' 'Or a bull-dog may the prize-fighter, his master! Do you like that better?'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons,* pt. viii. ch. iv.

Tigrish. *adj.* Resembling a tiger.

Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Tike. *s.* [German, *dachs*; Lat. *taxus* = badger.]

1. Terrier; dog; cur.

Avaunt, you curs!—
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail *tike,* or trundle-tail.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

You're a dissembling *tike;*
To your hole again! *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

2. Vulgar person; queer fellow.

If you can like
A Yorkshire *tike.* *H. Carey, The Wonder:* 1736.

Tilbury. *s.* Kind of gig so called from the maker.

I wrote my answer, despatched it—jumped into my carriage, and drove off for the country. In those days men drove gigs as they since have driven stanhopes, *tilburys,* dennets, and cabriolets, and I rather piqued myself upon my 'turn out;' my chestnut horse was a fast trotter, and in little more than three quarters of an hour, from Westminster Bridge, I reached mine host's retreat.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney,* vol. ii. ch. vii.

Tile. *s.* [A.S. *tigle*; Lat. *tegula.*]

1. Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile,* or lead, or stone.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth; and the like of *tile.*—*Bacon, Physical Remains.*

In at the window climbs, or o'er the *tiles.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 188.

Worse than all the clatt'ring *tiles,* and worse
Than thousand padders, is the poet's curse.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 18.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Tile-pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles,* to hang them upon their lathing.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Hat. *Slang.*

Tile. *v. a.*

1. Cover with tiles.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses *tiled* or thatched.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyrick ode would slate; a catch
Would *tile,* an epigram would thatch.
Swift, Miscellanies.

2. Cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

Tiled. *part. adj.*

1. Covered with, consisting of, tiles.

According to Paulmy, there is no other difference between an ancient and a modern farm-house than arises from the introduction of *tiled* roofs.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. Bound, or prepared to keep anything that may be said secret. *Slang.*

'Upon my word, Madam,' I had begun, and was going to say that I didn't know one word about all these matters which seemed so to interest Mrs. Major Ponto, when the Major giving me a tread or stamp with his large foot under the table, said 'Come, come, Snob, my boy, we are all *tiled* you know.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xxv.

Tiler. *s.* One whose business is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler,* falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but 'lex talionis': whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the *tiler.*—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Tilestone. *s.* In *Geology.* See extract.

Tilestone is the name given in geology to a well-marked series of hard finely laminated micaceous and quartzose sandstones and shales forming the top of the Silurian series in Caermarthenshire and the adjacent counties of Wales.... The *tilestone* was long regarded as the base of the old red sandstone series. Its position among the silurians is now fully recognised.—*Ansted,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tiling. *s.* Roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch, into the midst, before Jesus.—*Luke,* v. 19.

Till. *prep.* [A.S. *til.*]

1. To the time of.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell.
Cowley.

2. To.

She that buylded a college royall to the honour of the name of Crist Jhesu, and lefte *till* her executours another to be buylded to maynteyn his fayth and doctrine.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons.*

Throughout Lent she restrayned her appetyte *tyl* one mele and *tyl* one fysshe on the day.—*Ibid.*

Till now. To the present time.

Much pleasure have we lost while we abstain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known *till now*
True relish. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 1022.

Till then. To that time.

The bare earth, *till then*
Desert and bare, unsightly, unadorn'd,
Brought forth the tender grass.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 313.

Till. *conj.*

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 35.
The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage.—*Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.
Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two.
Cowley.
Proceed, great days! . . . *till* Isis' elders reel.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 333.

Till. *s.* [?] Lock-up chest for money in any place of business.
They break up counters, doors, and *tills*. *Swift.*
A goldsmith's note might be transferred ten times in a morning; and thus a hundred guineas, locked in his safe close to the Exchange, did what would formerly have required a thousand guineas, dispersed through many *tills*, some on Ludgate Hill, some in Austin Friars, and some in Tower Street.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.
He is one of the most remarkable rogues in Christendom. . . . He was placed at a merchant's office, and rose, step by step, to be head clerk, and intended son-in-law. Three nights before his marriage, he broke open the *till*, and was turned out of doors the next morning.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xv.
Jasper . . . was supposed now to be connected with another gambling-house of lower grade than the last, in which he had contrived to break his own bank and plunder his own *till*.—*Id., What will he do with it?*

Till. *s.* [?] In *Geology.* See extract.
Till [is] a widely spread clayey mass belonging to the newer part of the drift period, and composed generally of more angular blocks than the fresh-water marls and gravels of the newest part of the same period in the south of England. Parts of the *till* are known as the boulder clay. In one form or other, rocks of this age extend over all parts of northern Europe. They do not generally contain many fossils, though now and then both shells and bones are found in them. The name *till* was originally given in Scotland to a particular deposit, for the most part unstratified, containing blocks of stone of all dimensions, mixed with mud, sand, and clay.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Till. *v. a.* [A.S. *tilian, tiligean* = seek, make an effort, with a certain object.]
1. Cultivate; husband: (commonly used of the husbandry of the plough).
This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 319.
Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Ibid.* xi. 97.
The husbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed in an honest business that is necessary in life, and very capable of being made an acceptable service unto God.—*Law.*
2. Procure; prepare.
Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring:
Nor knows a trap or snare to *till*.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

Tillable. *adj.* Arable; fit for the plough. *Rare.*
The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Tillage. *s.* Husbandry; act or practice of ploughing or culture.
Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation.—*Bacon.*
A sweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 434.
Thus far of *tillage* and the heavenly signs:
Now sing, my muse, the growth of generous vines.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 1.
The culture of arable land was very imperfect. Fleta remarks, in the reign of Edward I. or II., that unless an acre yielded more than six bushels of corn, the farmer would be a loser, and the land yield no rent. And Sir John Cullum, from very minute accounts, has calculated that nine or ten bushels were a full average crop on an acre of wheat. An amazing excess of *tillage* accompanied, and partly, I suppose, produced this imperfect cultivation. In Hawsted, for example, under Edward I., there were thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of arable, and only forty-five of meadow ground.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Tiller. *s.* [from A.S. *tilga.*] Branch; shoot; offset from the stump of a tree cut down.
This they usually make of a curved *tiller*.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 29.

Tiller. *v. n.* In *Botany* and *Agriculture.* Throw out runners or suckers.
To *tiller* is a term applied to the branching of stems of corn from the root.—*Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Tiller. *s.* Husbandman; ploughman.
They bring in sea-sand partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the *tiller*.—*Carew.*
Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground.—*Genesis*, iv. 2.
The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!
Canker or locust hurtful to infest
The blade; while husks elude the *tiller's* care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 132.

Tiller. *s.* Till; small drawer.
Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love-epistles lined.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 383.

Tiller. *s.* [?] In *Navigation.* Bar or lever which turns the rudder of a ship.

Tiller-rope. *s.* Rope forming the communication between the fore end of the tiller and the wheel.
The master was ordered to put the helm to port, and the Victory ran on board the Redoubtable, just as her *tiller-ropes* were shot away.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, p. 261.

Tilly. *adj.* Having the character of till (in the geological sense of the word).
The soil of the parish of Holywood is of four different kinds; one of which is a deep strong loam, interspersed with stones, upon a *tilly* bed.—*Sinclair, Scotland.*

Tilly-vally. *s.* [Todd says this is 'A hunting phrase, borrowed from the French *ty a hillaut et vallecy* (Venerie de Jacques Fouilloux, 1585, fol. 12),' giving Douce as his authority; perhaps Tantivy is connected with this.] Word expressive of contempt, formerly used in rejecting trifling or impertinent observations.
Am not I consanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tillyvalley*, lady!—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.
Tillyfally, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Tilman. *s.* One who tills; husbandman. *Obsolete.*
Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Make husband and huswife their coffers to fill.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Tilt. *s.* [German, *zelt.*]
1. Tent; any support of covering overhead.
But, oh! the roof of linnen
Intended for a shelter!
But the rain made an ass
Of *tilt* and canvass;
And the snow! which you know is a melter.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir John Mennis.
The guides who attend the ladies in the water are of their own sex; and they and the female bathers have a dress of flannel for the sea; nay, they are provided with other conveniences for the support of decorum. A certain number of the machines are fitted with *tilts*, that project from the seaward ends of them, so as to screen the bathers from the view of all persons whatever.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*
2. Small awning over the stern-sheets of an open boat.
The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue.
Gay, Trivia, i. 163.
Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*
It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravesend *tilt-boat*.—*Sandys.*

Tilt. *v. n.* [A.S. *tealtian* = waver, pitch.]
1. Run, fight, thrust, as in tilts or tournaments.
Friends all but even now; and then but now . . .
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breasts,
In opposition bloody. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.
Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:
Now we set up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, prologue.
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and *tilt* at all I meet.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.
2. Rush as in combat; strike as in combat.
There stood a pile
Of aged rocks, torn from the neighbouring isle,
And girt with waves, against whose naked breast
The surges *tilted*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.
Some say the spirits *tilt* so violently, that they make holes where they strike.—*Collier.*
O, the devil burn me, not I. What signifies what it 's about, you know, so we do but *tilt* a little?—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, iii. 1.
3. Move forward, rising and falling.
The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 745.
4. Pitch, either endwise or sidewise.
Neither has the assertor of any new thing a right to claim an answer in the form of Yes or No; or think, because none is forthcoming, that he is to be considered as having established his assertion. So much is unknown to the wisest man, that he may often be without an answer: as frequently he is so, because the subject is in the region of hypothesis, and not of facts. In either case he has the right to refuse to speak. I cannot tell whether there are two fluids of electricity or any fluid at all. I am not bound to explain how a table *tilts* any more than to indicate how, under the conjurer's hands, a pudding appears in a hat.—*Faraday, Lecture on Mental Education.*

Tilt. *v. a.* Point as in tilting.
Now horrid slaughter reigns:
Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careless of duty, and their native grounds
Distain with kindred blood.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 603.

Tilt. *s.*
1. Military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.
The spousals of Hippolyte the queen;
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feast were seen.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 21.
In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant strove
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 80.
2. Thrust.
His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
3. Inclination forward, or backward: (as the vessel is a *tilt*, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out).
4. Stand for, fixture of, a tilt-hammer. See under Tilt-hammer.

Tilt-hammer. *s.* Large hammer used in metallurgy.
The absorption and action of the carbonaceous matter, to the amount of about a half per cent., occasions fissures and cavities in the substance of the blistered bars, which render the steel unfit for any useful purpose in tool-making, till it be condensed and rendered uniform by the operation of *tilting*, under a powerful hammer driven by machinery. The heads of the *tilt-hammers* for steel weigh from one and a half to two hundred pounds. At a small distance from each *tilt* stands the forge-hearth for heating the steel.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tilted. *part. adj.* Levelled, as in a tilting-match.
Ajax interposed
His sevenfold shield, and screened Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urged him sore
With *tilted* spears. *A. Philips.*

Tilter. *s.* One who tilts.
A puisny *tilter*, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 4.
He used the only antique philters,
Derived from old heroic *tilters*. *Butler, Hudibras.*
If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

Tilth. *s.* Husbandry; culture; tillage; tilled ground; cultivated land.
Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.
He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 429.

Tilting. *part. adj.* Act of one who, that which, tilts.
1. In, or as in, a trial of arms.
His [Abélard's] education ripened with unexampled rapidity his natural character; no man is so overbearing or so stubborn as a successful disputant; and very early in life Abélard became the most

powerful combatant in the intellectual *tilting* matches of the schools, which had now become one of the great fashions of the day.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

2. In *Metallurgy*. See extract under Tilt-hammer.

Tíltyard. *s.* Enclosure for practising tilting; enclosed space for tilts or tournaments.

His study is his *tilt-yard*, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized saints.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once in the *tilt-yard*, and then he broke his head.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Images, representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt-yard* at Constantinople.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Tímbal. *s.* [?] In *Entomology*. See extract.

The noises in certain species [of insects], are dependent upon the rapid movement of folded membranes, called the *timbales*, which are enclosed, one on each side, in a cavity on the under part of the abdomen, and which are moved by the contraction and relaxation of special bands of parallel muscular fibres.—*Marshall, Outlines of Physiology, Human and Comparative*, vol. i. p. 271: 1867.

Timber. *s.* [A.S. *timber; timbrian* = build.]

1. Wood fit for building.

The straw, as first I said, was laid below,
Of chips and serewood was the second row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 973.

Who set the twigs, shall he remember,
That is in haste to sell the *timber?*
And what shall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main?
Prior, Alma, iii. 558.

Timber also is part of the inheritance. Such as oak, ash, and elm in all places; and in some particular countries, by local custom, where other trees are generally used for building, they are for that reason considered as *timber*; and to cut down such trees, or top them, or do any such other act whereby the *timber* may decay, is waste. But underwood the tenant may cut down at any seasonable time that he pleases; and may take sufficient estovers of common right for house-bote and cart-bote, unless restrained (which is usual) by particular covenants or exceptions.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*, b. ii. ch. xviii. § 6.

[The] tenure [of the villeins] bound them to what were called villein services, ignoble in their nature, and indeterminate in their degrees, the felling of *timber*, the carrying of manure, the repairing of roads for their lord, who seems to have possessed an equally unbounded right over their labour and its fruits.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

As the *second element* in a *compound*.

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal England for the oaken timber wherewith to build them: but there must be a great providence used, that our *ship-timber* be not unnecessarily wasted.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

2. Main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' the *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

3. Materials.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for houses that shall stand firm.—*Bacon.*

Timber. *v. n.* [?] Light on a tree.

The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Timber. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with beams or timber; form; support.

His bark is stoutly *timber'd*, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

2. Surmount; decorate as a crest does a coat of arms.

Lo, the cock;
A purple plume *timbers* his stately crest;
On his high gorget and broad hardy breast
A rich coat-armour shines.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 462: 1621.

Timbered. *adj.* Built; formed; contrived.

A goodly *timber'd* fellow;
Valiant, no doubt.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

He left the succession to his second son; not because he thought him the best *timbered* to support it.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Timbers. *s. pl.* In *Shipbuilding*. See extract.

Timbers are the ribs on which the vessel is framed. Each comprises (reckoning from the keel) the cross-piece, or half-floor, the several futtocks, the top-*timbers*, and, if necessary, the lengthening pieces.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Timbersow. *s.* Worm in wood; perhaps the woodlouse. So the explanation stands in Johnson; the first part, *zoologically*, being inaccurate; inasmuch as the woodlouse is no worm but an isopod crustacean of the genus Oniscus. The second part in respect to its *etymological* correctness is confirmed, first, by the word *sow* being used as a name for certain members of the genus, and, secondly, by the fact of *hoglouse* being a synonym.

Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timber-sows*, snails.—*Bacon.*

Timber-toe. *s.* [two words.] Term applied, ludicrously, to a person with a wooden leg.

Timber-tree. *s.* Tree producing timber. See extract.

All oak, beech, chestnut, walnut, ash, elm, cedar, fir, asp, lime, sycamore, and birch-trees, shall be deemed and taken to be *timber-trees* within the meaning of the Act.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber-trees*, which thrive exceedingly.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Tímbre. *s.* [Fr. = bell of a clock, gong.] See extract.

Timbre [is] a word borrowed from the French, and used in Acoustics to signify the quality of a musical sound, termed by the Germans Klangfarbe, 'sound-tint.' When precisely the same note is sounded on two different musical instruments, say a pianoforte and an organ, although the 'pitch' of the note, i.e. the number of vibrations per second, is the same in both, yet the two sounds are quite distinct. This distinction is due to a difference in the *timbre* of the two notes. The Germans express this by saying the sound has a different colour or tint in the two cases. This peculiar quality in musical sounds is caused by the mingling of a series of secondary tones with the primary one. When, for example, the string of a pianoforte is struck, the string, whilst vibrating as a whole, is at the same time divided, and again subdivided, into aliquot vibrating segments, which, as it were, ride on the back of the principal vibration. These vibrating subdivisions give rise to a series of higher notes, of gradually lessening intensity, called the 'harmonics' of the primary note. The character and number of these harmonics coexisting with the principal note, is the cause of the *timbre* or quality of sound peculiar to different musical instruments.—*Pole*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tímbre. *s.* See extract.

Timbre, in Heraldry, [is] the crest which in any atchievement stands a-top of the helmet.—*Bailey's Dictionary* in voce.

Tímbrel. *s.* [derived by Johnson from *timbre*; Todd demurring to the etymology, and suggesting that it 'is perhaps a corruption of *tambour* or *tambourine*.' The two origins are not only capable of being reconciled, but are essentially the same.] Tambourine.

The damsels they delight,
When they their *timbrels* smite,
And thereunto dance and carol sweet.
Spenser, Epithalamium.

In their hands sweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight.
Id.

Praise with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms.

For her, through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* sound.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

Time. *s.* [A.S. *tim, tima.* In the allied languages the ordinary word is *tide*; Danish, *tid*; German, *zeit*; in the Norse, *time, tima* = hour.]

1. Measure of duration.

This consideration of duration, as set out by certain periods, and marked by certain measures or epochas, is that which most properly we call *time*.—*Locke.*

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross exhalement, be found a long *time* defective upon the exactest scale.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* past to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing, and infinite duration is another.—*Grew.*

2. Space of time.

Daniel went in and desired of the king that he would give him *time*, and that he would shew the king the interpretation.—*Daniel*, ii. 16.

He for the *time* remain'd stupidly good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 464.

No *time* is allowed for digressions.—*Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders and knots of powders you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Life considered as employed, or destined to employment.

A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for men of quality.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

All ways of holy living, all instances, and all kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters of themselves, their *time*, and their fortune.—*Law.*

5. Season; proper time.

To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to every purpose under the heaven.—*Ecclesiastes*, iii. 1.

[They] were cut down out of *time*, whose foundation was overflown with a flood.—*Job*, xxii. 16.

He found nothing but leaves; for the *time* of figs was not yet.—*Mark*, xi. 13.

Knowing the *time*, that now it is high *time* to awake out of sleep.—*Romans*, xiii. 11.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expired before his *time*.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 25.

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least, to save your fortune and your honour.
Id., Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

The *time* will come when we shall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us little good.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

6. Considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment.
J. Dryden, jun. Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 251.

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection.—*Locke.*

7. Age; part of duration distinct from other parts.

They shall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times*.—*Daniel*, vii. 25.

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the best ages, have studied her.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

8. Past time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 2.

9. Early time: (for *in time*).

Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came *time* enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it.—*Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obedience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to set about these duties.—*Rogers.*

10. Time considered as affording opportunity.

The earl lost no *time*, but marched day and night.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I would ask any man that means to repent at his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's *time* for it?—*Whole Duty of Man.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden, Translation of Virgil.*

11. Particular quality of some part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states.
Brandish your fiery tresses in the sky.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Messiah sing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 243.

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a professed time-server.—*South, Sermons.*

12. Particular time.

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. — *Numbers*, xxvi. 10.

Give order, that no sort of person
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.
The worst on me must light, when *time* shall be.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 74.
A *time* will come when my maturer muse
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics. iii. 79.
These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing them to several shops, that from *time* to *time* supply Naples.—*Addison.*

13. Completion of the time of pregnancy; time for delivery; time of childbirth.
She intended to stay till delivered; for she was within one month of her *time.—Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near her *time*; but soon I found all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself.—*Addison, Spectator.*

14. Repetition of anything, or mention with reference to repetition.
Four *times* he cross'd the car of night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 65.
Many *times* I have read of the like attempts begun, but never of any finished.—*Heylin.*
Every single particle would have a sphere of void space around it many hundred thousand million million *times* bigger than the dimensions of that particle.—*Bentley.*
Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter, expects you.—*Swift.*

15. Musical measure.
Musick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How sour sweet musick is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept!
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.
You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that song which was but rhime. *Waller.*
When heroes, gods, or godlike kings
They praise, on their exalted wings
To the celestial orbs they climb,
And with the harmonious spheres keep *time.*
Sir J. Denham, On the Death and Burial of Cowley.
Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which in battle's heat
Against their very corselets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's measure.
And yield them most excessive pleasure.
Prior, Alma, i. 459.

Time. *v. a.*

1. Adapt to the time; bring or do at a proper time.
There is no greater wisdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onsets of things.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
It is hard to believe that where his most numerous miracles were afforded, they should all want the advantage of the congruous *timings* to give them their due weight and efficacy.—*Hammond.*
The *timing* of things is a main point in the dispatch of all affairs.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
This 'tis to have a virtue out of season.
Mercy is good, a very good dull virtue;
But kings mistake its *timing.*
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.
A man's conviction should be strong, and so well *timed*, that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it.—*Addison.*

2. Regulate as to time.
To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *timed* the stroke.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Mariners transformed to Dolphins.

3. Measure harmonically.
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *timed* with dying cries.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Timeful. *adj.* Seasonable; timely; early.
If this arch politician finds in his pupils any remorse, any feeling of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Timekeeper. *s.* Watch or clock that keeps good time.
This rate will now be used for finding the longitude by the *time-keeper.—Cook and King's Voyage.*

Timeless. *adj.*

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.
Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 429.

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.
By concealing it, heap on your head
A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
Noble Gloster's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeless* end.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.
O wither'd, *timeless* youth; are all thy promises,
Thy goodly growth of honours, come to this?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage.

3. Without end or beginning.
[They] headlong rush
To *timeless* night and chaos, whence they rose.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.
Though Mr. Osgood's family was also understood to be of *timeless* origin.—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Silas Marner*, ch. iii.

Timelessly. *adv.* Before the natural time; unseasonably.
O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly.*
Milton, Ode on the Death of a fair Infant, 1.

Timely. *adj.*

1. Seasonable; sufficiently early.
The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 3.
Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live.
Id., Comedy of Errors, i. 1.
Lest heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbesought provided.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1057.
I'll to my charge, the citadel, repair,
And show my duty by my *timely* care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. Keeping measure, time, or tune.
And many bards, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Timely. *adv.* Early; soon.
The beds i' th' east are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.
Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what else might be our loss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 73.
Timely advised, the coming evil shun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 310.

Timeous. *adj.* Opportune; early enough. *Rare.*

Timeously. *adv.* In a timeous manner.
If due care be had, to follow *timeously* the advise of an honest and experienced physician, a period certainly may be brought about to most chronical distempers.—*Cheyne, On Health*, p. 174.

Timepiece. *s.* General name for clocks, watches, and chronometers; chiefly applied to a kind intermediate in size to the clock and watch suited to chimney-pieces, side-tables, and the like.
Messieurs Wales and Bailey made observations on Drake's Island to ascertain the latitude, longitude, and for putting the *time-pieces* or watches in motion.—*Cook's Voyage.*

Timepleaser. *s.* One who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they be.
The people cry you mocked them; and, of late,
When corn was given out gratis you repined;
Scandall'd the suppliants for the people, call'd them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Timeserver. *s.* One who meanly complies with present power.
That which politicks and *time-servers* do for earthly advantages, we will do for spiritual.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.
Timeservers, covetous, illiterate persecutors, not lovers of the truth.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.
For ten years Constantine refrained from any stronger measures against image-worship. The overthrow of Artavasdus no doubt threw that large party of *time-servers*, the worshippers of the will of the emperor, on his side.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Timeserving. *s.* Mean compliance with present power.
If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the church of England; this will produce confusion.—*South, Sermons.*
This great work of Chillingworth . . . formed a decisive vindication of religious dissent, and thus justified the breaking-up of the Anglican church, which the same generation lived to witness. Its fundamental principle was adopted by the most influential writers of the seventeenth century,—such as Hales, Owen, Taylor, Burnet, Tillotson, Locke, and even the cautious and *time-serving* Temple; all of whom insisted upon the authority of private judgment, as forming a tribunal from which no one had the power of appeal.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vii.
We know the favouring colours of protestant writers; but turn to the bitter invective of Bossuet, and the patriarch of our reformed church stands forth as the most abandoned of *time-serving* hypocrites.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

Timid. *adj.* [Fr. *timide*; Lat. *timidus.*] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness.
Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, 401.

Timidity. *s.* [Fr. *timidité*; Lat. *timiditas, -atis.*] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice.
Thus in the field the royall host did stand,
None fainting under base *timiditie.*
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 823: 1610.
The hare figured pusillanimity and *timidity* from its temper.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
There was no defect of spirit in the nation to oppose a more adequate resistance; but the weak-minded individual upon the throne sacrificed the public interest sometimes through habitual *timidity*, sometimes through silly ambition.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Timist. *s.*

1. One who complies with the times; time-server.
A *timist* is a noun adjective of the present tense. He hath no more of a conscience than fear, and his religion is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtier's servant's servant.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. E. 7, b.

2. In *Music.* One who keeps accurate time.

Timócracy. *s.* [Gr. τιμοκρατία; κράτος = strength; κρατέω = I rule, prevail.] See extract.
Timocracy [is] a term made use of by some Greek writers, especially Aristotle, to signify a peculiar form of constitution; but there are two different senses in which it is thus used, corresponding to the different meanings of the word, τιμή, a price, or honour, from which it is derived. According to the first, it represents a state in which the qualification for office is a certain amount of property; in the latter it is a kind of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling class, who are still the best and noblest citizens, struggle for pre-eminence amongst themselves.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Timocrátic. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, timocracy.
With regard to the distribution of political franchises and rights, the *timocratic* principle so far as it rests upon the doctrine of a proportionate interest in a common object, cannot be admitted without large qualifications. All persons, whatever their amount of property, have in fact an equal interest in the well-being of the State, provided that interest be well understood. Nevertheless, the establishment of a property franchise, and the exclusion of all who do not possess it, is a virtual adoption of this principle. Suppose a body of a thousand persons, of whom four hundred possess a certain amount of property and six hundred do not. According to the *timocratic* principle, each of the four hundred would have plural votes, and each of the six hundred would have one vote. But the same result is even more effectually attained, if each of the four hundred has one vote, and the others are not enfranchised.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Timorous. *adj.* [Lat. *timor* = fear.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple.
Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell me what I died to hear.
Prior, Celia to Damon, 5.
The pope, in his answer to the prelates and clergy, did not maintain the same decorous majesty. His wrath was excited by what he deemed the *timorous* apostacy of churchmen from the cause of the church.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

Timorously. *adv.* In a timorous manner; fully; with much fear.
We would have had you heard
The traitor speak, and *timorously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.
Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretend to signify their real essences.—*Locke.*
Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of sight.
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

Timorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Timorous; fearfulness.

Timorousness and bashfulness hinder their proceedings.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 188.

It is the greatest *timorousness* and cowardice in the world.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. iii. § 9.

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council.—*Swift.*

Timous. *adj.* Early; timely; not innate. *Obsolete.*

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists must be discovered, purged, or cut off.—*Bacon.*

Timously. *adv.* Timeously.

A design had taken sad effect, had not St. Paul, by his apostolical prohibition, *timously* presented it.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 85.

Tin. *s.* [Fr. *étain*; German, *zinne.*]

1. Metal so called: (in Chemistry, *stannum*; in Alchemy, *Jupiter*; in the Arts, *cassius* (Gr. κασσίτερον), as in 'Purple of *cassius*').

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackness.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

The uses of *tin* are very numerous. Combined with copper, in different proportions, it forms bronze, and a series of other useful alloys. . . . With iron, it forms tinplate; with lead, it constitutes pewter, and solder of various kinds. Tin-foil coated with quicksilver makes the reflecting surface of glass mirrors. Nitrate of *tin* affords the basis of the scarlet dye on wool, and of many bright colours to the calico-printer and the cotton-dyer. A compound of *tin* with gold gives the fine crimson and purple colours to stained glass, and artificial gems. Enamel is made by fusing oxide of *tin* with the materials of flint glass. This oxide is also an ingredient in the white and yellow glazes of pottery ware.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Native peroxide of *tin* is generally grey, brown, or black, and sometimes transparent or translucent: its specific gravity is seven: its primitive crystal is an obtuse octahedron, of which there are very many modifications. In some of the valleys of Cornwall it is found in nodules mixed with pebbles, and is called stream *tin*. A modification of stream *tin*, in small banded fragments or globular masses, is called wood *tin*. Protochloride of *tin* (Sn Cl) is obtained by subjecting a mixture of one part of *tin* filings and two of corrosive sublimate to distillation. When *tin* is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, the solution evaporated, and the dry residue carefully heated to incipient redness in a small tube retort, so as to exclude air, the protochloride of *tin* remains nearly pure. It is in the form of a grey solid, fusible and volatile at a high heat (butter of *tin*). When its solution in a small quantity of water is evaporated, it yields prismatic crystals, which include three atoms of water. The protochloride of *tin*, or salt of *tin* of commerce, is made by putting one part of granulated *tin* into a basin upon a sand-bath, and pouring upon it one part of hydrochloric acid; after some hours three parts more of the acid are added, and the mixture stirred and digested till a saturated solution is obtained.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

We do not know, and there are no sure means of ascertaining, when it was that the British islands were first inhabited by mankind. The name of the first civilised man, who is recorded to have had any dealings here, is Midiacritus. He was, most probably, a Phœnician sea-captain or merchant, who came to the south-western end of Britain, to the part now called Cornwall, and took thence in his ship back to his home in Tyre or Sidon a cargo of the tin, with which the Cornish territory still abounds. His countrymen, the Phœnicians, and their kinsmen and colonists, the Carthaginians, continued for many centuries to carry on the British *tin-trade* which Midiacritus had commenced.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of England*, ch. ii.

2. Money. *Slang.*

'Do you see Mother Carey's stall?' said Mick, pointing in that direction. 'When there's a tick at Madame Carey's there's no *tin* for Chaffing Jack. That's what I call watching events.'—'Oh! as for the *tin*,' said Caroline, 'in these half-time days that's quite out of fashion. But they do say it's the last night at the Temple, for Chaffing Jack means to shut up, it does not pay any longer; and we want a lark. I'll stand treat; I'll put my ear-rings up the spout—they must go at last, and I would sooner at any time go to my uncle's for frolic than woe.'—*B. Disraeli, Sibyl.*

Tin. *v. a.* Cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated.—*Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable.—*Swift.*

Tincal. *s.* [Persian.] Native borax, more or less impure.

The *tincal* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of.—*Woodward.*

Borax is a native saline compound of boracic acid and soda, found abundantly in Thibet and in South America. The crude product from the former locality was imported into Europe under the name of *tincal*, and was purified from some adhering fatty matter by a process kept a long time secret by the Venetians and the Dutch, and which consisted chiefly in boiling the substance in water with a little quicklime.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tinchel. *s.* [A.S. *tynan* = enclose.] See extract.

An ancient hunting-match (the nature of the carnage excepted) was almost equal to a modern battle, when the strife took place on the surface of a varied and unequal country. A whole district poured forth its inhabitants, who formed a ring of great extent, called technically a *tinchel*, and, advancing and narrowing their circle by degrees, drove before them the alarmed animals of every kind.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

Tinct. *v. a.* [Lat. *tinctus*, pass. part. of *tingo* = tinge, stain, die.] *Rare.*

1. Stain; colour; spot; die.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine.—*Bacon.*

I distilled some of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water.—*Boyle.*

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one sin.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Imbue with a taste. *Rare.*

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel.—*Bacon.*

Tinct. *part.* Coloured; stained. *Rare.*

The blue in black, the green in gray, is *tinct.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.

Tinct. *s.* Colour; stain; spot. *Rare.*

That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first appears of.—*B. Jonson.*

Tinctórial. *adj.* Giving a tinge or tinct.

One of the most curious and valuable facts ascertained [concerning] *tinctorial* matter is that of madder.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tincture. *s.* [Lat. *tinctura.*]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The sight must be sweetly deceived in an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artisans call the middle *tinctures.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn;
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their small peculiar.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1075.

'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge
Come, pure to them, but, passing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things.—*South, Sermons.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges.—*Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind.—*Addison.*

Sire of her joy and source of her delight!
O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 678.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come discolour'd through our passions shown.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 33.

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas.—*Watts.*

Scarcely one of the barbarians, so long as they continued unconfused with the native inhabitants, acquired the slightest *tincture* of letters; and the praise of equal ignorance was soon aspired to and attained by the entire mass of the Roman laity.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

The old inscriptions, even of the fourth and fifth centuries, are full of solecisms and corrupt orthography. In legal instruments under the Lombard kings, the Latin inflections are indeed used, but with so little regard to propriety that it is obvious the writers had not the slightest *tincture* of grammatical knowledge.—*Ibid.*

Nothing in the early existence of Britain indicated the greatness which she was destined to attain. Her inhabitants, when first they became known to the Tyrian mariners, were little superior to the natives of the Sandwich Islands. She was subjugated by the Roman arms; but she received only a faint *tincture* of Roman arts and letters. Of the western provinces which obeyed the Cæsars she was the last that was conquered, and the first that was flung away.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

2. In *Pharmacy.* Alcoholic solution of any medicinal principle.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable.—*Boyle.*

The term *tincture* is also applied to alcoholic solutions of resins, of which *tincture* of myrrh is an instance. *Tinctures*, from the quantity of alcohol which they contain, are necessarily exhibited in small doses: the most important are those which contain highly active ingredients, such as opium, &c.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. In *Heraldry.* See extract.

In Heraldry, *tinctures* are of three kinds: metals, colours, and furs. The former are or, argent; the second gules, azure, sable, vert, purpure, sanguine, and tenny. The chief furs are ermine and vair; but there are several varieties of both, distinguished by different names. Each metal and colour, in blazonry (except the two last and least honourable, sanguine and tenny), is represented by a distinct precious stone and heavenly body; and when the arms of sovereign princes or high dignities are described by old heralds, the *tinctures* are frequently denoted by the names of these jewels or celestial bodies.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tincture. *v. a.*

1. Imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue.
Sir R. Blackmore.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours.—*Watts.*

2. Imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Quinctilian . . . possessed much good sense, but this was *tinctured* with pedantry.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, § 2, introd.

Tind. *v. a.* [German, *zünden.*] Kindle; set on fire.

As one candle *tindeth* a thousand.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, i. 56.

Tinder. *s.* [German, *zunder, zeindel.*] Anything eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder.*—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Those sparks more fire will still engender.
Sir J. Suckling.

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;
Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire.
Swift.

Tinderbox. *s.* Box for holding tinder.

Gentle Achates, reach the *tinderbox.*
Marlowe, Dido, Queen of Carthage.

The line translates—

'Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates.'

This is not the only instance of bathos which this play, notwithstanding the genius and scholarship of the writer, supplies.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1535.

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Tinderlike. *adj.* Inflammable as tinder.

I am known to be a humorous patrician; hasty and *tinderlike* upon too trivial motion.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Tine. *s.* [Icelandic, *tindr.*]

1. Tooth of a harrow; spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Trouble; distress.

The tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the tragick stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine.* *Spenser.*

Tine. *v. a.* [*tind.*] Kindle; light; set on fire.
Strifeful Atiu in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tined.*
Spenser.
The clouds
Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1073.
The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 635.

Tine. *v. a.* [*teen.*] Rage; smart. *Obsolete.*
Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Eden, though but small,
Yet often stainde with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tyned* on his strand.
Ibid. iv. 11, 36.

Tíneman. *s.* [A.S. *tynan* = enclose.] In *Law.* See extract.
Tineman, or *Tienman*, [was] of old a petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments.—*Cowell.*

Ting. *s.* Sharp sound: (as, 'the *ting* of a bell').

Tinge. *v. a.* [Lat. *tingo.*] Impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.
Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his.—*Addison, Spectator.*
A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour.—*Ibid.*
She lays some useful bile aside,
To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;
Else we should want both gibe and satire,
And all be burst with pure good-nature.
Prior, Alma, i. 441.
The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Tíngent. *adj.* [Lat. *tingens, -entis*, pres. part. of *tingo* = dip, tinge, dye, stain.] Having the power to tinge. *Rare.*
This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property.—*Boyle.*

Tínglass. *s.* Bismuth.

Tíngle. *v. a.* Cause to tingle (as a sound).
Go, boy, and your good mistress tell,
(She knows that my purpose is cruel)
I'd thank her to *tingle* her bell
As soon as she's heated my gruel.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Macbeth Travestie.

Tíngle. *v. n.*
1. Feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears.
The ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle.*—1 *Samuel*, iii. 11.
2. Feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.
The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 147.
3. Feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.
They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins.
Tickell.

Tíngling. *verbal abs.* Kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; noise in the ears.
A kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoreson *tingling.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Tínker. *s.* [? *tin* + *caird*, Scotch for *tinker.*] Mender of old brazen or tin utensils.
Am not I old Sly's son, by education a card-maker, and now by present profession a *tinker?*—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 2.
My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned justice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in: and, for the metal,
The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle.
Prior, Alma, iii. 573.

Tínkerly. *adj.* After the manner of a tinker.
They suffer no *tinkerly* pleadings of mending one hole, and making two.—*Sermon*, by *E. Hickeringill*, p. 37: 1681.

Tínkle. *v. n.*
1. Make a sharp quick noise; clink.
His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew:
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkled* on the brazen shield.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 742.
2. Hear a low quick noise.
With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horrour seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 92.

Tínkle. *v. a.* Cause to tinkle.
The sexton or bell-man goeth about the streets with a small bell in his hand, which he *tinkleth* as he goeth.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 207.

Tínkle. *s.* Clink; quick noise.
The *tinkle* of the words is all that strikes the ears, and soothes them with a transient and slightly pleasurable sensation.—*Mason, Essays on Church Musick*, p. 114.

Tínkling. *part. adj.* Making a sharp quick noise.
Railing and *tinkling* rhimers, whose writings the vulgar more greedily read.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
The sprightly horse
Moves to the musick of his *tinkling* bells.
Dodsley.
The wandering streams that shine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Tínkling. *s.* Quick noise.
The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet.—*Isaiah*, iii. 16.
Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds;
Save where the beetle wheels his drony flight,
And drowsy *tinklings* lull the distant folds.
Gray, Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.

Tínman. *s.* Manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.
Didst thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman's* shop? *Prior, A Simile.*

Tínmine. *s.* Bed, or vein, containing tin; the smaller ones called tinfloors, and stock-works.
The *tin-mines* of the Malay Peninsula ... are most productive in the island of Junk Ceylon, where they yield sometimes eight hundred tons per annum.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*
'None of thy buffoonery, sir,' said Tressilian, sternly. 'If thou hast trifled with us ... thou shalt find thy grave at the bottom of a *tinmine.*'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xii.

Tínner, *s.* One who works in the tin mines.
The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners.*—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Tínnient. *adj.* [Lat. *tinniens, -entis*, pres. part. of *tinnio.*] Emitting a clear sound.
It will make every religious string, so to say, more intense and *tinnient.*—*Essay on the Action for the Pulpit*, p. 86: 1753.

Tínning. *verbal abs.* Coating of iron with tin.
The *tinning* follows these preparatory steps. A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-flue in an apartment called the stow, the workmen stationing themselves opposite to the narrow ends. The first rectangle in the range is the tin-pot; the second is the wash-pot, with a partition in it; the third is the grease-pot; the fourth is the pan, grated at the bottom; the fifth is the list-pot, and is greatly narrower than any of the rest: they are all of the same length.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tínny. *adj.* Abounding with tin. *Rare.*
Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand.
Drayton.

Tínplate. *s.* Plate of iron coated with tin; white iron.
The only alloy of iron interesting to the arts, is that with tin, in the formation of *tinplate*, or white iron. The sheet iron intended for this manufacture is refined with charcoal instead of coke, subsequently rolled to various degrees of thinness, and cut into rectangles of different sizes, by means of a shearing-machine driven by a water-wheel, which will turn out a hundred boxes a day, or four times the number cut by hand labour.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tínsel. *s.* [Fr. *étincelle.*]
1. Kind of shining cloth.
It's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinsel.*—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.
2. Anything shining with false lustre; anything showy and of little value.
For favours cheap and common who would strive?
Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,
Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold.
Dryden.
No glittering *tinsel* of May fair
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*
The story is ... too high and august for being ornamented with *tinsel* and gilt pasteboard.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*
Used *adjectivally.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial.
Tinsel affections make a glorious glistering.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.
Tinsel enthusiasms are in the world.—*Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 16.
Ye *tinsel* insects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your stains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muse's wing shall brush you all away.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue ii.
But after all, sir, where is the injury? You assure me, that my logic is puerile and *tinsel*, that it carries not the least weight or conviction, that my premises are false and my conclusions absurd. If this be a just description of me, how is it possible for such a writer to disturb your peace of mind, or to injure a character so well established as yours.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xviii.

Tínsel. *v. a.* Decorate with cheap ornaments; adorn with lustre that has no value.
She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 81.

Tint. *s.* [Fr. *teinte.*] Dye; colour.
Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,
And from the canvas call the mimick face.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas, 3.
Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a soft and gradual transition from one to another, present to the eye what an harmonious concert of music does to the ear, it must be remembered, that painting is not merely a gratification of sight.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

Tint. *v. a.* Tinge; colour: (added by Todd, with the notice that the word is *modern*).
No more young hope *tints* with her light and bloom
The darkening scene. *Seward, Sonnets*, p. 3.

Tintamár. *s.* [Fr. *tintamarre.*] Confused noise; hideous outcry.
The croud, noise, and *tintamar* of the great world.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Hooker*, p. 13: 1661.
Squalling hautboys, false-stopped violoncellos, buzzing bassoons, ... all ill-tuned. The *tintamarre* which this kind of squeaking and scraping and grumbling produces, I will not pain my reader by bringing stronger to his recollection.—*Mason, Essays on Church Musick*, p. 218.

Tínted. *part. adj.* Having a tint; tinged; slightly stained or dyed.
The only young-looking man was old Colonel Carlisle, who, with his skilfully enamelled cheek, flowing auburn locks, shining teeth, and *tinted* whiskers, might have been mistaken for gay twenty-seven, instead of gray seventy-two; but the Colonel had the gout, to say nothing of any other objections.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke.*

Tintinnábular. *adj.* [Lat. *tintinnabulum* = bell.] Connected with, relating to, a bell. In the Rejected Addresses, the Ghost of Dr. Johnson is made to call bells and knockers 'frappant and *tintinnabular* appendages.' The Edinburgh Review remarks that this imitation is less happy than others. It may be added that both *tintinnabular* and *tintinnabulary* are words which Johnson has *not* entered in his Dictionary.

Tintinnábulary. *adj.* Tintinnabular.
Another Ganymede (a sort of footboy-major), who opened the door, and who was still settling himself into his coat, which he had slipped on at my *tintinnabulary* summons, ushered me with a mouth full of bread and cheese into this said back room.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxv.

Tíny. *adj.* [?] Little; small; puny: (noted by Johnson as a *burlesque* word).
Any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

When I was a little *tiny* boy,
A foolish thing was but a toy.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1, song.
But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,
On little females and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,
The baby playthings that adorn thy house.
Gay, Lamentation of Glumdalclitch.

Tip. *s.*

1. Top; end; point; extremity.
The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sir P. Sidney.*
They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Where the rainbow in the horizon
Doth pitch her *tips.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song ii.
Thrice upon thy finger's *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton, Comus*, 914.
A rich fur composed of *tips* of sables.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 42.
All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue.—*South, Sermons.*
She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue.—*Addison.*
I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow.—*Pope.*
2. One part of the play at ninepins.
Down goes his belief of your homilies and articles, thirty-nine at a *tip.*—*Dryden, Duchess of York's Papistry Defended.*
3. Small present in money; pouch.
4. Hint (conveyed with a wink); hint, or something more, in general: (common as applied to secret information on turf matters, as, 'A *tip* for the Derby,' i.e. a hint as to the horse likely to win).

Tip. *v. a.*

1. Top; end; cover on the end.
We'll *tip* thy horns with gold.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.
They did not go to *tip* the tongue with a little language only.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 206.
In his hand a reed
Stood waving *tipp'd* with fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 579.
With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warrior to the lists he led.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 151.
How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders?
Addison, Cato.
Behold the place, where if a poet
Shined in description, he might show it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with silver all the walls.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. vi.
2. Strike lightly; tap.
A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.—*Swift.*
3. Make a present in money.
When I saw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, said I, we are alone.
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

Tip the wink. Convey a hint, or caution, by winking, or some similar sign.
The pert jackanapes *tipped* me *the wink*, and put out his tongue at his grandfather.—*Tatler.*
As for the fellow who has got your money, I don't half like him. Did not you observe me *tip* you *the wink* to leave off in time?—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xiv.

Tipcat. *s.* Children's game so called.
Tipcat was a double cone of wood, about six inches and a half long, and one inch in diameter. One method was to drive it over a ring made on the ground; the other in playing it with a number of holes, at each of which stood a player, and driving it from one hole to another.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Archæology.*

Tippet. *s.* [A.S. *tæppet.*] Article of dress worn about the neck.
His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top: he had also a *tippet* of fine linen.—*Bacon.*
The frivolous usages, to which so many frivolous objections were raised, such as the *tippet* and surplice, the sign of the cross in baptism, the ring in matrimony, the posture of kneeling at the communion, might have been left to private discretion, not possibly without some inconvenience, but with less, as I conceive, than resulted from rendering their observance indispensable.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iv.

Tyburn tippet. Halter round the neck: (an old term used in the following well known passage from Bishop Latimer).
If a judge should ask me the way to hell, I would show him this way. First, let him be a covetous man; let his heart be poisoned with covetousness. Then let him go a little further and take bribes; and, lastly, pervert judgment. Lo, here is the mother, and the daughter, and the daughter's daughter. Avarice is the mother: she brings forth bribe-taking, and bribe-taking perverting of judgment. There lacks a fourth thing to make up the mess, which, so help me God, if I were judge, should be 'hangum tuum,' a Tyburn *tippet* to take with him; an it were the judge of the King's Bench, my Lord Chief Judge of England, yea, an it were my Lord Chancellor himself, to Tyburn with him.—As quoted by *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Tipple. *v. n.* Drink often and luxuriously; waste life over the cup.
When thirsty grief in wine we steep,
When healths and draughts go free,
Fishes that *tipple* in the deep
Know no such liberty.
Lovelace, To Althea, from prison.

Tipple. *v. a.* Drink in luxury or excess.
While his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*
To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges
A peel'd sliced onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 70.
If a slumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

Tipple. *s.* Drink; liquor.
While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Tippled. *adj.* Tipsy; drunk.
Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

Tippler. *s.* One who tipples; drunkard.
Gamesters, *tipplers*, tavern hunters, and other such dissolute people.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 313: 1587.

Tippling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who tipples.
Let us grant it is not
Amiss to tumble on the bed of Ptolemy;
To give a kingdom for a mirth; to sit
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a slave.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Tippling-house. *s.* House in which liquors are sold; public-house.
The knave her father . . . kept a *tippling-house.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.*
Sitting in *tippling-houses* for whole nights together.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 43.

Tipstaff. *s.*

1. Staff tipped with metal.
One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane tipped at both ends with blue.—*Bacon.*
2. Officer bearing (originally) a tipstaff; sheriff's officer.
Out of prison, he had constantly had the officers of justice on his track: he had been forced to pay hushmoney to informers;—he had stolen, in ignominious disguises, through windows and trapdoors, to meet his flock, and had, while pouring the baptismal water, or distributing the eucharistic bread, been anxiously listening for the signal that the *tipstaves* were approaching.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

Tipsiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tipsy.
The mind lets herself loose to what's pleasing and agreeable to the very degree of *tipsiness*, frolic, and laughter.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, ii. 185. (Ord MS.)

Tipsy. *adj.* [Provincial German, *tips, tipseln.*] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.
The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
Welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton, Comus*, 102.

Tiptoe. *s.* End of the toe: (often used *adjectivally*, sometimes *adverbially*, i.e. for *a tiptoe* = on tiptoe).
When the fond ape himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand *a tiptoe* when this day is named,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain's tops.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.
Religion stands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand. *G. Herbert.*
Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes*, reaching from the ground.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 107.
I have partly fixed upon most delectable rooms, which look out (when you stand a *tip-toe*) over the Thames, and Surrey Hills; at the upper end of King's Bench walks, in the Temple.—*C. Lamb, Letters to Coleridge.*
And then her hand on mine she laid,
And smoothed the pillow for my head,
And stole along on *tiptoe* tread,
And gently oped the door; and spake
In whispers,—ne'er was voice so sweet:
E'en music followed her light feet;
But those she called were not awake.
Byron, Mazeppa, xix.
The clerk allowed himself to be gently drawn beyond the hearing of Mr. Pickwick; and after a short conversation conducted in whispers, walked softly down a little dark passage, and disappeared into the legal luminary's sanctum: whence he shortly returned on *tiptoe*, and informed Mr. Perker and Mr. Pickwick that the Serjeant had been prevailed upon, in violation of all established rules and customs, to admit them at once.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxi.

Tiptop, or as two words **Tip-tóp.** *adj.* Expression, often used in common conversation, denoting the utmost degree of excellence or perfection.
If you love operas, there will be the most splendid in Italy, four *tiptop* voices, a new theatre.—*Gray, Letter to West*: 1741.

Tirade. *s.* [Fr.] Rambling invective.
I've done with my *tirade.*
Byron, Don Juan, xii. 49.
My *tirade* against visitors was not meant particularly at you or A. K.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

Tire. *s.* [from N.Fr. *tiere.*] Rank; row: (sometimes written *tier*).
Your lowest *tire* of ordance must lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or else those your best pieces will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 604.
In all those wars there were few triremes, most of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks.—*Arbuthnot.*

Tire. *s.* Attire.

1. Furniture; apparatus.
Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *A. Philips.*
2. Head-dress.
On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Spenser.*
Here is her picture: let me see;
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.
The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame; the *tire*
That crowns his hated head, on high appears.
Crashaw.
When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky *tire* went round.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Tire. *v. n.* [Fr. *tirer* = draw.] Feed or prey upon.
An eagle every day sat *tiring* upon his liver, and wasting it.—*Bacon, Prometheus.*
Whose haughty spirit winged with desire
Will cost my crown, and like an empty eagle
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Used *equivocally.*
Ye dregs of baseness, vultures amongst men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits:—
You do us wrong, sir, we *tire* no generous spirits;
we *tire* nothing but our hackneys.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Tire. *v. a.* [A.S. *tirian* = provoke, irritate.]

1. Fatigue; make weary; harass; wear out with labour or tediousness.
Tired with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.
For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*,
Yet never could be worthily exprest,
How deeply thou art seated in my breast.
Id., Translation of Persius, v. 36.

With *out.*

Often a few that are stiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate.—*Bacon, Essays.*

A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tired out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd.
Tickell.

2. Dress the head.

Jezebel . . . painted her face, and *tired* her head.—2 *Kings*, ix. 30.

Tire. *v. n.* Fail with weariness.

Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
And merrily hent the style-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad *tires* in a mile-a.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, song.

Tíredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tired; state of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us bountifully.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Tíresome. *adj.* Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression.—*Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination.—*Id.*

Tírewoman. *s.* Woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so?—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

A long process of time, employed under skilful hands, had succeeded in obliterating the scars which remained as the marks of her fall. These were now considerably effaced, and the lost organ of sight no longer appeared so great a blemish, concealed, as it was, by a black ribbon, and the arts of the *tirewoman*, who made it her business to shadow it over by a lock of hair.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

Tíringhouse. *s.* Tiringroom.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouse.*—*Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

Tíringroom. *s.* Room in which players dress for the stage.

Man's life 's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Tirl. *v. a.* Drill.

Tírl. *v. n.* Drill; this is what it is word for word as well as in sense. It is also the *-tril* in *nos-tril*, the A.S *pyrel*. If it were not for a peculiar combination (i.e. with *pin*) this would be about all that need be said concerning it. The aforesaid combination, however, has invested it with some importance. To '*tirl* upon the *pin*' is an expression very common in our old ballad literature. To Sir G. C. Lewis it seemed to require a fuller explanation than it had; an elaborate paper upon it in the Classical Museum being the result. This suggested that, in a secondary sense, *tirl* meant *make a noise, din*; by rapping with a knocker, the pin being that upon which the knocker knocked. That this may have been meant by the phrase after the original import had become obscure is probable. It is submitted, however, that the original import was that of the words in the ordinary construction, and with their primary meanings. A door simply latched can be opened from the outside. By placing a peg, or pin, over the latch on the inside it can be locked; i.e. the latch can be no longer raised from the outside. Such a peg, or pin, however, if it passes through the whole breadth of the door, can be driven out by a blow or push on the outside end. Hence the pin, to be effective, must *not* go through the door. It is equally without effect to a person on the outside who, with a gimlet in hand, knows exactly where to find it; for he could simply bore, drill, or *tirl* down *upon* it (the *pin*), drive it out inwards, and raise the latch in the ordinary way. This seems to be what is meant in the song quoted by Sir G. C. Lewis.

Soft-a, soft-a,
Of all your gins,
We know the *pins*,
For we have *tirled* them oft-a.

For the effect of the pin, presumed in this explanation to be the important part of the fastening, a peg driven in sideways, immediately over the latch, so as to prevent its being lifted, is the expedient now in use.

'Tis, contracted for *it is.*

'Tis destiny unshunnable.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Tísic. *s.* For Phthisic.

Tísical. *adj.* For Phthisical.

Tíssue. *s.* [Fr. *tissu.*]

1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblazed
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 592.

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 915.

2. In *Anatomy.* See extracts.

Under whichever of these methods the formation of *tissues* may be performed, the same general conditions are required. In the first place it is requisite that a due supply of the materials be afforded, in a state in which it can be appropriated. . . . In the second place, the formative process is mainly dependent upon a due supply of heat.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Comparative Physiology*, §§ 345, 346.

We shall now briefly indicate the chemical constitution of the various *tissues*. . . . The connective *tissues*, areolar, fibrous, tendinous, and membranous, including the basis of the skin, contain about two-thirds of water, and one-third of solid matter. . . . Permanent cartilage contains about three-fifths of water and two-fifths of solid matter, &c. . . . The yellow elastic *tissue* is said to contain less water than other soft *tissues*. . . . Recent bone contains nearly ten per cent. of water. . . . The purest form of the muscular *tissue*, the substance of the voluntary muscles, contains about 74·5 per cent. . . . of water. . . . The white and grey nervous substances resemble each other in containing, like the rest of the soft *tissues*, a very large per-centage of water; the solid residue is composed of albuminoid matter, a large quantity of fatty matter, extractives, and salts.—*Marshall, Outlines of Physiology, Human and Comparative*, vol. i. p. 89: 1867.

Tissues, properly so called, consist of collections of cells of uniform character permanently combined together by more or less complete union of their outer surfaces. The *tissues* are distinguished into kinds according to the form of the cells, the character of the cell-membrane, and the manner in which the cells are connected together. Of *tissues* distinguished simply by the form of their constituent cells we have three kinds:—imperfect cellular *tissue* (Mesenchyma); perfect cellular *tissue* (Parenchyma); fibrous *tissue* (Prosenchyma). Distinguished by the character of the cell-membrane:—cartilaginous *tissue* (Collenchyma). Two kinds are characterized by peculiar modes of combinations of the cells:—felted *tissue* (Tela contexta); vascular *tissue.*—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic*, §§ 706, 707.

Tíssue. *v. a.* Interweave; variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Tíssued. *part. adj.* Variegated.

Mercy will sit between,
Throned in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering.
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 144.

Tit. *s.*

1. Small horse: (generally in *contempt*).

No storing of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predecessor Dory.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir John Mennis.

And if you have a tumble with the *tit*, send him to the vicar, to give him a chance of breaking his neck.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iii. 1.

2. Woman: (in *contempt*).

A vast virago, or an ugly *tit.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 524.

Am I one
Selected out of all the husbands living,
To be so ridden by a *tit* of tenpence?
Am I so blind and bedrid?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iii. 2.

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir;
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tits* are little worth.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Fable of Iphis and Ianthe.

Tit for tat. Equivalent in the way of revenge or repartee.

Tit for tat, Betsey! you are right, my girl.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, v. 2.

Titbít. *s.* Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton.—*Arbuthnot.*

Títan. *s.* In the *Greek Mythology*, giant who warred against Jupiter; as such a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name; applied, however, to a person remarkable either for stature, or rebellious temper, or both, it is become common.

Titánic. *adj.* Having the character of a Titan.

And now, alas!
Rome—Rome imperial, bows her to the storm,
In the same dust and blackness, and we pass
The skeleton of her *Titanic* form,
Wrecks of another world, whose ashes still are warm.
Byron, Childe Harold, canto iv.

Mr. Avenel, in his genius for speculation and improvement, had established a factory at Screwston, the first which had ever eclipsed the church spire with its *Titanic* chimney.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xx.

Here, as one of the Titans was fabled to have been imprisoned in Mount Ætna, and by his motions to have caused volcanic eruptions, the term implies, over and above the size of the chimney, its smoke and fire.

Titánium. *s.* [the final *-um* belongs to the technical language of Chemistry, denoting a metal.] Metal so called. *Titanic*, as applied to the acid, and *titanate* to the salts, are its derivatives. See extracts.

Titanium is a rare metal, discovered by Klaproth, in menachanite, in 1794. It has been detected since in the form of small cubes of a copper-red colour, in some of the blast furnaces in Yorkshire. According to Hassenfratz, its presence in small quantity does not impair the malleability of iron. It is very brittle, so hard as to scratch steel, and very light, having a specific gravity of only 5·3. It will not melt in the heat of any furnace, nor dissolve, when crystallized, even into nitro-muriatic acid; but only when in fine powder. By calcination with nitre, it becomes oxygenated, and forms *titanate* of potassa. Traces of this metal may be detected in many irons, both wrought and cast. The principle ores of *titanium* are sphene, common and foliated, rutile, iserine, menachanite, and octahedrite or pyramidal *titanium* ore. None of them has been hitherto applied to any use.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Titanium [was] discovered by Gregory in a mineral from Cornwall called menaccanite. Its characters were first ascertained by Klaproth, who gave it the above name. In the year 1822, Dr. Wollaston ascertained the presence of a large proportion of *titanium* in the minute copper-coloured crystals occasionally found in the slag of the iron smelting furnaces at Merthyr and elsewhere. . . . It has since been ascertained that these crystals contain about 18 per cent. of nitrogen and 4 of carbon, and are probably a mixture of nitride with cyanide of *titanium*. The equivalent assigned to *titanium* is 24, and the peroxide, or titanic acid, is TiO_2. *Titanium* appears susceptible of two degrees of oxidation. The protoxide is blue or purple, and appears to constitute the mineral called 'Anatase.' The peroxide exists nearly pure in *titanite*, or rutilite, and is combined with the oxides of iron and manganese in menaccanite. The properties of pure *titanium* are but little known.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Títhable. *adj.* Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *tithable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes.—*Swift.*

Títhe. *s.* [A.S. *teoða.*]

1 Tenth part; part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is a pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe.*—*Bacon.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe-pig's* tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

2. Tenth part of anything.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Used *adjectivally.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dismes
Hath been as dear as Helen.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

3. Small part; small portion: (unless it be misprinted for *titles*).

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes.*—*Bacon.*

Tithe. *v. a.* [A.S. *teoðian.*] Tax; levy the tenth part.

Thou shalt truly *tithe* all the increase of thy seed, that the field bringeth forth year by year.—*Deuteronomy,* xiv. 22.

Ask you what lands our pastor *tithes?*—Alas!
But few our acres, and but short our grass.
Crabbe, The Borough, The Curate.

Tithe. *v. n.* Pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Títhed. *part. adj.* Paid as tithe.

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 5.

Títhefree. *adj.* [sometimes as two words.] Exempt from payment of tithe.

All estates subject to tithes were transmitted, or purchased, subject to this incumbrance; for which the purchaser must have paid a greater price, and the farmer a higher rent, if they had been *tithefree.*—*Archbishop Hort, Charge to the Clergy.*

Títher. *s.* One who gathers tithes.

Thus far *tithers* themselves have contributed to their own confutation.—*Milton, Considerations touching the likeliest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

Títhing. *s.* [A.S. *tiðung, tyðung.*]

1. See extracts.

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing,* and stock punished and imprisoned.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* iii. 4.

Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable.—*Cowell.*

The Ceorl was a member of a *tithing*; that is to say, he and his neighbours of the same rank were enrolled in a little community (originally, but not always, consisting of the heads of ten families), each member of which was surety to the State for the good conduct of the rest. They chose among themselves their headman, their decennary, or tithingman, who was the peace-officer of the district. Also, under his presidency, they exercised a salutary jurisdiction over members of their own body, about local disputes of small value but frequent occurrence. A number of *tithings* grouped together made up the hundred, a combination for local self-government very general among all the Germanic and Scandinavian nations. The hundred had its court, presided over by its own officer, the hundredes earldor, whose post has been taken by the high constable of after times. This court decided cases in which the inhabitants of more than one *tithing* were interested, unless the important nature of the case made it fit for the superior tribunal of the assembled thanes of the whole county; that is, of the shire moot or county court.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of England,* vol. i. ch. vi.

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Títhing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who tithes; taking of tithes.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will tithe them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

When thou hast made an end of tithing all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, which is the year of *tithing,* give unto the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow.—*Deuteronomy,* xxvi. 12.

Títhingman. *s.* Petty peace-officer; under-constable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithingman* may controul him.—*Spenser.*

Títhymal. *s.* [Lat. *tithymallus*; Gr. τιθύμαλλος; Fr. *tithymalle.*] In *Botany.* Plant of the genus Euphorbia.

Rubbing the stem with cowdung, or a decoction of *tithymale.*—*Evelyn, Sylva,* ii. 7, § 19.

Títillate. *v. a.* [Lat. *titillatus,* pass. part. of *titillo*; *titillatio, -onis.*] Tickle.

'Come now, there's a dear—drink a little of this—it'll do you good—don't give way so, there's a love,' &c., &c.; the landlady, assisted by a chamber-maid, proceeded to vinegar the forehead, beat the hands, *titillate* the nose, and unlace the stays of the spinster aunt, and to administer such other restoratives as are usually applied by compassionate females to ladies who are endeavouring to ferment themselves into hysterics.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. x.

Títillating. *part. adj.* Tickling.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Titillátion. *s.*

1. Act of tickling.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation.*—*Bacon.*

The concluding a literary undertaking, in whole or in part, is, to the inexperienced at least, attended with an irritating *titillation,* like that which attends on the healing of a wound—a prurient impatience, in short, to know what the world in general, and friends in particular, will say to our labours. Some authors, I am told, profess an oyster-like indifference upon this subject; for my own part, I hardly believe in their sincerity.—*Sir W. Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate,* preface.

Not touches of natural emotion, but the *titillation* of wit and fancy,—not tones of natural music, but the tone of good society,—make up the charm of his [Pope's] poetry; the polish, pungency, and brilliance of which, however, in its most happily executed passages, leave nothing in that style to be desired.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 227.

2. State of being tickled.

In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation.*—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses.—*Glanville.*

Títlark. *s.* British song-bird of the genus Anthus.

The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *titlark,* and linnet.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Title. *s.* [Lat. *titulus*; A.S. *titul.*]

1. General head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers.—*Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles,* which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion and his *titles,* in a place
From whence himself does fly.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Man over men
He made not lord: such *title* to himself
Reserving. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xii. 69.

3. Name; appellation.

My name's Macbeth.—
The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 163.

4. First page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; inscription.

Others with wishful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture t'wards a book;
Or pompous *title,* like a gaudy sign,
Meant to betray dull sots to wretched wine.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 77.

Among those who appear to have felt this irksome situation, are most of our periodical writers. The 'Tatler,' and the 'Spectator' enjoying priority of conception, have adopted *titles* with characteristic felicity; but perhaps the invention of the authors begins to fail in the 'Reader,' the 'Lover,' and the 'Theatre!' Succeeding writers were as unfortunate in their *titles,* as their works; such are the 'Universal Spectator,' and the 'Lay Monastery.' The copious mind of Johnson could not discover an appropriate *title,* and indeed in the first 'Idler,' acknowledged his despair. The 'Rambler' was so little understood, at the time of its appearance, that a French journalist has translated it 'Le Chevalier Errant,' and when it was corrected to L'Errant, a foreigner drank Johnson's health one day, by innocently addressing him by the appellation of Mr. 'Vagabond!' The 'Adventurer' cannot be considered as a fortunate *title*; it is not appropriate to those pleasing miscellanies, for any writer is an adventurer. The 'Lounger,' the 'Mirror,' and even the 'Connoisseur,' if examined accurately, present nothing in the *titles* descriptive of the works.... When the celebrated father of all reviews, 'Les Journal des Sçavans,' was first published, the very *title* repulsed the public.... An English novel, published with the *title* of 'The Champion of Virtue,' could find no readers; it was quaint, formal, and sounded like 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' It afterwards passed through several editions under the happier invitation of 'The Old English Baron.' 'The Concubine,' a poem by Mickle, could never find purchasers, till it assumed the more delicate *title* of 'Sir Martyn.'... The Jewish and many oriental authors were fond of allegorical *titles,* which always indicate the most puerile age of taste. The *titles* were usually adapted to their obscure works. It might exercise an able enigmatist to explain their allusions; for we must understand by 'The Heart of Aaron,' that it is a commentary on several of the prophets. 'The Bones of Joseph' is an introduction to the Talmud. 'The Garden of Nuts,' and 'The Golden Apples,' are theological questions, and 'The Pomegranate with its Flower,' is a treatise of ceremonies, not any more practised. Jortin gives a *title,* which he says of all the fantastical *titles* he can recollect is one of the prettiest. A rabbin published a catalogue of rabbinical writers, and called it 'Labia Dormientium.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Titles of Books.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

This man's brow, like to a *title-leaf,*
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

5. Claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good.—*South, Sermons.*

'Tis our duty, and our interest too,
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise
Lest all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise.
Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a *title,* or right themselves by them.—*Kettlewell.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage.—*Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange.—*Addison.*

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to anything that has not a *title* to make her one.—*Southerne.*

Títle. *v. a.* Name; call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 621.

Títleless. *adj.* Wanting a name or appellation. *Obsolete.*

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless,*
Till he had forged himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakespear, Coriolanus,* v. 1.

Títlepage. *s.* Page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage.*—*Dryden.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *title-page* with propriety.—*Swift.*

With all the fashions which the last month wore,
Colour'd and silver paper leaved between
That and the *title-page,* for fear the press
Should soil with parts of speech the parts of dress.
Byron, Beppo, lvii.

If it were inquired of an ingenious writer what page of his work had occasioned him most perplexity, he would often point to the *title-page.*... Affected *title-pages* were not peculiar to the orientalists: the Greeks and the Romans have shown a finer taste. They had their Cornucopias, or horns of

abundance—Limones or meadows—Pinakidions or tablets—Pancarpes or all sorts of fruits; titles not unhappily adapted for the miscellanists. The nine books of Herodotus, and the nine epistles of Æschines, were respectively honoured by the name of a Muse; and three orations of the latter, by those of the Graces.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Titles of Books.*

Titmouse. *s.* [*mouse* in the sense of small bird; German, *meise.*] Native bird of the genera Parus and Calamophilus (species, major, cœruleus, cristatus, ater, palustris, caudatus); C. Biarmicus; tomtit.

The nightingale is sovereign of song;
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent by,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*
The *titmouse* and the peckers' hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 18.

Titter. *s.* ? Tiller.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Titter. *v. n.*

1. Laugh with restraint; laugh without much noise; giggle.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* push'd the pedants off the place.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 275.
At this answer . . . the spectators *tittered*, the little judge smiled, and Serjeant Buzfuz looked particularly foolish. After a short consultation with Dodson and Fogg, the learned serjeant again turned towards Sam, and said, with a painful effort to conceal his vexation, 'Now, Mr. Weller, I'll ask you a question on another point, if you please.' 'If you please, sir,' rejoined Sam, with the utmost good humour. 'Do you remember going up to Mrs. Bardell's house, one night in November last? . . .' 'I thought we should get at something at last.' 'I rayther thought that, too, sir,' replied Sam; and at this the spectators *tittered* again.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

2. Show itself in a titter.

The swain, mistrustless of his smutted face,
While secret laughter *titter'd* round the place.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

Titter. *s.* Restrained laugh.

The belle's shrill *titter*, and the 'squire's broad stare. *Nevile, Imitation of Juvenal*, p. 84.

Tittle. *s.* Small particle; point; dot.

Verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one *tittle* shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.—*Matthew*, v. 18.
In the particular which concerned the church, the Scotch would never depart from a *tittle*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Angels themselves disdaining
To approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 448.
They thought God and themselves linked in so fast a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his.—*South, Sermons.*
Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room.—*Swift.*
Ay, I'll make an end of it the old way, get her into picquet at her own lodgings—not mind one *tittle* of my play, give her every game before she's half up, that she may judge the strength of my inclination by my haste of losing up to her price.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*
The gentlemen used the name of the Earl of Sussex; but it proved no charm to subdue the officer, who alleged in reply, that it was as much as his post was worth to disobey in the least *tittle* the commands which he had received.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xv.
All the myrmidons of justice were employed in the most active research for the murderers. Some few persons were taken up on suspicion, but were as instantly discharged. Thornton and Dawson underwent a long and rigorous examination; but no single *tittle* of evidence against them appeared: they were consequently dismissed. — *Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxvi.

Tittletattle. *s.*

1. Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life, and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.
For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
'And was it not you, audacious wretch,' cried the lady, 'who made me angry? Was it not your *tittle-tattle*, in which I believe you belied the poor fellow, which incensed me against him? he may thank you for all that hath happened; and so may I for the loss of a good servant, and one who probably had more merit than all of you.'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*
Sometimes the *tittle-tattle* of a fine lady, sometimes that of an old nurse; always *tittle-tattle*; yet so well gilt over by airy expressions, and a flowing style, she will always please the same people to whom Lord Bolingbroke will shine as a first-rate author.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letter*, July 20, 1755.
Olden she was—but had been very young;
Virtuous she was—and had been, I believe;
Although the world has such an evil tongue
That——but my chaster ear will not receive
An echo of a syllable that's wrong:
In fact there's nothing makes me so much grieve
As that abominable *tittle-tattle*,
Which is the cud eschew'd by human cattle.
Byron, Don Juan, xii. 43.

2. Idle talker.

Impertinent *tittle-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster.—*Tatler*, no. 157.
If I can once extirpate the race of solid and substantial humdrums, I hope by my wholesome and repeated advices quickly to reduce the insignificant *tittle-tattles* and matter-of-fact men that abound in every quarter of this great city.—*Id.*, no. 268.

Tittletattle. *v. n.* Prate idly.

You must be *tittle-tattling* before all our guests.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Tittletattling. *s.* Act of prating idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Titubate. *v. n.* [Lat. *titubatus*, pass. part. of *titubo.*] Trip; stumble; stagger.

But what became of this *titubating*, this towering mountain of snow. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 29: 1653.

Titular. *adj.* [Fr. *titulaire*, from Lat. *titularis*; *titulus* = title.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 772.
Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Titulárity. *s.* State of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Titularly. *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

The church representative is a general council; not *titularly* so, as the conventicle of Trent; but plenarily true, general, and lawful.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 116.

Titulary. *adj.*

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence grounded upon the Confessor's will.—*Bacon.*

Titulary. *s.* One who has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Títyre-tu. *s.* From the first line of the first Eclogue of Virgil:—

'*Tityre, tu* patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi,'

a slang term in the time of Charles II., equivalent to Hector, Mohawk, and similar ruffians whose practice was to scour the streets of London and create disturbances at night.

I knew the Hectors, and before them, the Muns, and the *Titiretu's*; they were brave fellows indeed! In those days a man could not go from the Rose Garden to the Piazza once but he must venture his life twice, my dear Sir Willie. — *Shadwell, The Scourers.*

Tívy. Word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.

In a bright moonshine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud:
And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

To. *adv.* [A.S.]

1. Particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,
To rival thunder.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 796.
Urged by despair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, resolved in fight *to* die. *Ibid.* ii. 887.
She raised a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Id., All for Love*, ii. 1.

3. It notes the consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget all misfortunes.—*Pope.*

4. After an adjective, it notes its object.

We are ready *to* try our fortunes to the last man. —*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 2.
The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,
Increased for slaughter, born *to* beg their bread.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

5. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still *to* seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions.—*Bentley.*

6. Quite; entirely; much; very: (preceding a verb, participle, or adjective). Formerly much in use, now *obsolete.*

Such myster saying me seemeth *to*-mirke.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.
Let them all encircle him about,
And fairy-like, *to*-pinch the unclean knight.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

To and again; *To and fro.* Backward and forward: (the *latter* being the *commoner* combination).

Ismay binds and looseth souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands *to and fro*.
Fairfax.
The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*,
To tempt or punish mortals.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1030.
Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;
Fancy and passion toss it *to and fro*,
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 539.
Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. —*Woodward, On Fossils.*

To. *prep.*

1. Noting motion towards: (opposed to *from*; in the extracts the construction is elliptic, the verb implying motion being omitted).

With that she *to* him afresh, and surely, would have put out his eyes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Give not over so; *to* him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him.
Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
I 'll *to* him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.
I 'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let 's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they
Breathing united force, with fixed thought
Moved on in silence *to* soft pipes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 559.

3. Noting address.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland.—
I pledge your grace.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.
Here's *to* you all, gentlemen, and let him that 's good natured in his drink pledge me. — *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*
Now *to* you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I repose such confidence in you?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

4. Noting addition or accumulation.

'Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all success.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

5. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.

Take you some company and away *to* horse.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.
He sent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice.—*Addison.*

6. Noting opposition.

No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with sword and shield.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1216.

7. Noting amount.
There were *to* the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

8. Noting proportion.
Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty *to* one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect of ours, yet scarce as three *to* nine in comparison of theirs with whom he lived.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
And yet to win her . . . all the world *to* nothing.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.
With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity, they will all be full.—*B. Jonson.*
When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed *to* the value of a shilling a day.—*Addison.*
Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three *to* one on their side.—*Swift.*

9. Noting perception.
The flower itself is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taste.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

10. Noting the subject of an affirmation.
I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

11. In comparison of.
All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*
There is no fool *to* the sinner, who every moment ventures his soul.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

12. As far as.
Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count *to* one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty.—*Locke.*
Coffee exhales in roasting *to* the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

13. After an adjective it notes the object.
Draw thy sword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears.
Dryden.
All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 1.

14. Noting obligation.
The Rabbins subtilely distinguish between our duty *to* God, and *to* our parents.—*Holyday.*
Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him *to* the contrary? He is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree.—*Dryden.*

15. Respecting.
He's walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purposes he lives no more.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

16. Noting extent.
From the beginning *to* the end all is due to supernatural grace.—*Hammond.*

17. Towards.
She stretch'd her arms *to* heaven. *Dryden.*

18. Noting presence.
She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and reviileth him *to* his face.—*Swift.*

19. Noting effect; noting consequence.
Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes.—*Bacon.*
By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded *to* death.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*
To prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt *to* death.—*Dryden.*
Thus, *to* their fame, when finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty steeds alight.
Id., The Flower and the Leaf, 303.
Oh frail estate of human things,
And slippery hopes below!
Now *to* our cost your emptiness we know.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 399.
A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either *to* the total exclusion of the other.—*Addison.*
The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation when I was last there in a visit I made to a neighbour.—*Swift.*

20. After a verb, *to* notes the object.
Give me some wine; fill full.
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this so necessary could not have been neglected.—*Locke.*
Many of them have exposed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families.—*Pope.*

21. Noting the degree.
A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, *to* the laying of a stick, with all the nests of that species.—*Addison, Spectator.*

22. Before *day*, *to* notes the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming.
Banquo, thy soul's flight,
If it find heav'n, must find it out *to-night.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.
To-morrow, ere fresh morning streak the east.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 623.
To-day they chased the boar.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.
This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin *to-day*, than a resolution of leaving it *to-morrow.*—*Calamy, Sermons.*

Used *substantivally*: (as, in *to-day, to-night, to-morrow*).
To-morrow, and *to-morrow*, and *to-morrow*,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.
For what *to-morrow* shall disclose,
May spoil what you *to-night* propose:
England may change, or Cloe stray;
Love and life are for *to-day.* *Prior.*

Toad. *s.* [A.S. *tád.*] Batrachian (i.e. akin to the frogs) reptile of the genus Bufo.
I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For other's uses. *Shakespear, Othello,* iii. 3.
In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* usually have no tails.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling *toad.*
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 268.
Few animals have ever suffered more undeserved persecution as the victims of an absurd and ignorant prejudice, than the *toad*. . . . The stories of *toads* having been found in the very substance of the wood of a tree, and in the midst of a solid and hard rock, are too numerous, and too generally asserted and believed, to be passed over here. . . . The truth probably is that a *toad* may have lain hid in the hollow of a tree perhaps during a whole autumn and winter, and found itself on the return of spring so far enclosed within its hiding-place as to be unable to escape. . . . That *toads* may be rendered very tame, and be made to distinguish those who are kind to them, there are abundant facts to testify.—*Bell, British Reptiles.*
The *toads* [are] tailless batrachians, common in Britain, . . . exemplifying the family Bufonia, having half-webbed toes, the glandular swelling called parotoid between the eye and ear, and the sacral diapophyses expanded. The genus Bufo has the femur rather short; no teeth; tongue elliptical, entire, with the free margin turned back; skin more or less warty. *Toads* exist in almost every part of the globe except Australia. The parotoids exude a fetid and rather acrid milky secretion, which is the sole foundation for the vulgar error of the poison of the *toad.* The animal is useful to man, and in no way noxious.—*Owen,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*
From th' extremest upward of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most *toad-spotted* traitor.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Toádeater. *s.*
1. Mountebank's man, one of whose duties was to swallow, or pretend to swallow, any kind of garbage: (Tom Brown so calls Joseph Haines, who died A.D. 1701. See Wedgwood).
2. Contemptuous term of modern times for a fawning parasite; servile sycophant: (added by Todd; Wedgwood connects this with the French *avaler des couleuvres* = swallow adders, rather than with the first sense. The two derivations, however, are compatible).
I was reduced to be as miserable a *toadeater* as any in Great Britain, which in the strictest sense of a word is a servant, except that the *toadeater* has the honour of dining with my lady, and the misfortune of receiving no wages.—*Sir C. Hanbury Williams.*
At five she had to attend her colleague, Madam Schwellenberg, a hateful old *toad-eater*, as illiterate as a chambermaid, as proud as a whole German chapter, rude, peevish, unable to bear solitude, unable to conduct herself with common decency in society.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madam D'Arblay.*
Lord Marney also really liked pomp, a curious table, and a luxurious life; but he liked them under any roof rather than his own. Not that he was what is commonly called a screw; that is to say, he was not a mere screw; but he was acute and malicious; saw everybody's worth and position at a glance; could not bear to expend his choice wines and costly viands on hangers-on and *toad-eaters*, though at the same time no man encouraged and required hangers-on and *toad-eaters* more.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil,* b. ii. ch. ii.

Toádeating. *s.* Practice, or habit, of a toad-eater.
These men attained literary eminence in spite of their weaknesses. . . . Without . . . the officiousness, the inquisitiveness, the effrontery, the *toad-eating*, the insensibility to all reproof, he never could have produced so excellent a book.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Toádflax. *s.* [German, *todt* = dead.] Native plant of genus Linaria (vulgaris); so called from its stem and leaves resembling those of flax, while for the purposes to which flax is applied it is useless; butter-and-eggs. The Thesium linophyllum is *bastard* toadflax.
One of the gayest of the autumn hedgerow plants is the butter-and-eggs of the country-folk—the yellow *toadflax*; its tall stem clothed with narrow slender leaves of a greyish-green hue, is surmounted by a loose terminal spike of handsome yellow flowers, each flower of which has a large orange spot. The juice of the *toadflax* is expressed, and, when mixed with milk, is sometimes used as a cosmetic, and at others to attract flies; it frequently occurs in the neighbourhood of old monasteries, and appears to have been cultivated by the old monks as a garden flower. — *J. T. Burgess, Old English Wild Flowers.*

Toádish. *adj.* Venomous; like a toad. *Rare.*
Your *toadish* tongue would never have sought to have envenomed virtue.—*Stafford, Niobe,* pt. ii. p. 76: 1611.
A speckled, *toadish*, or poison-fish, as the seamen from experience named it.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 384.

Toádseye. *s.* In *Mineralogy.* Variety of wood tin.

Toádstone. *s.* [from German *todt* = dead.] In *Geology.* See extract.
Toadstone is the name given by miners to certain bands, generally basaltic, which alternate with bands of limestone of the carboniferous series. It has been found by experience, that when metalliferous (lead-bearing) veins exist in these strata, the ore is rarely present where the vein traverses the basalts, and thus these rocks are said to be 'dead,' as not being productive. This name is applied chiefly in Derbyshire.—*Ansted,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Toádstone. *s.* [from English *toad.*] Concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.
The *toadstone* presumed to be found in the head of that animal is not a thing impossible.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Toádstool. *s.* Poisonous mushroom.
The grisly *todestool* grown there mought I see,
And loathed paddocks lording on the same.
Spenser.
Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadstool*, is not esculent.—*Bacon.*

Toady. *adj.* Having the character of, resembling a toad.
Vice is of such a *toady* complexion, that she cannot choose but teach the soul to hate.—*Fellthan, Resolves,* cent. i. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Toady. *s.* Toadeater.
A very feeble, but very flattering reflex of the parasite was the umbra or shadow, who accompanied any invited guest, and who was sometimes a man of equal consequence, though usually a poor relative, or an humble friend—in modern cant, 'a *toady.*' Such is the umbra of our friend Clodius.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii,* note.
Boys are not all *toadies* in the morning of life.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. v.
He preferred *toadies*, generally speaking.—*Id., The Newcomes,* vol. ii. p. 144.

Toady. *v. a.* Fawn upon, flatter, display obsequiousness towards any one.
How these tabbies love to be *toadied!*—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman,* ii. 2.
He had no opinions himself, but *toadied* Clarion (who despised him) in the vague and dismal hope

that he would at some future day, be allowed to promenade his raw-boned figure in the saloons of Neville House.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Toádyism. *s.* System, or practice, of toad-eating.

There are only a few bland and not-in-the-least-conceited philosophers, who can behold the state of society, viz. *toadyism*, organized—base man-and-mammon worship, instituted by command of law:—snobbishness, in a word, perpetuated, and mark the phenomenon calmly.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. iii.

Toast. *v. a.* Dry or heat at the fire.

The earth whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun and *toasted* is commonly forced earth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Toast. *s.* [from Lat. *tostus*, pass. part. of *torreo* = parch, roast.] Bread made dry and brown before the fire.

You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toasts*; you cannot one bear with another's infirmities.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Every third day take a small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar.—*Bacon, Physical Remains.*

Toast. *s.* Celebrated woman whose health is often drunk: (now applied to public characters, or private friends, whose healths we propose to drink). So the explanation stands in the previous editions, followed by the extract professing to give the origin of the word. Wedgwood's derivation is far preferable, viz. the German *stoss*, or *stoss an* = clink (glasses).

It happened that, on a public day, a celebrated beauty of those times [K. Charles II.] was in the Cross-Bath [at Bath], and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water, in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow half fuddled, who offer'd to jump in, and swore though he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast*. He was opposed in his resolution; yet this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquor, who has ever since been called a *toast*.—*Tatler*, no. 24.

Say, why are beauties praised and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast*?
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like adored?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Toast. *v. a.* [see under the substantive.] Name when a health is drunk.

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
And if we are not praised, we'll not be *toasted*.
Prior, Epilogue to Lucius.

Several popish gentlemen *toasted* many loyal healths.—*Addison.*

Toast. *v. n.* Drink a toast.

Let not both houses of parliament have law dictated to them by the Constitutional, the Revolution, and the Unitarian societies. These insect reptiles, whilst they go on caballing and *toasting*, only fill us with disgust.—*Burke, Speech on the Petition of the Unitarians.*

Toáster. *s.* One who toasts.

We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And every saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.
Prior, Alma, ii. 423.

The *toasters* and songsters may try all their art,
But never shall enter the pass of my heart.
Lady M. W. Montague.

Toásting. *s.* System, practice, of drinking toasts.

I fell into the acquaintance of a set of jolly companions, who slept all day and drank all night; fellows who might rather be said to consume time than to live. Their best conversation was nothing but noise; singing, hallooing, wrangling, drinking, *toasting*, spewing, smoking, were the chief ingredients of our entertainment.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Used *adjectivally*.

It does not appear that, after he [Montague] became a Lord of the Treasury, he ever wrote a couplet, with the exception of a few neatly turned lines inscribed on a set of *toasting* glasses which were sacred to the most renowned Whig beauties of his time.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Tobácco. *s.* Plant for smoking, of the genus Nicotiana. See extracts.

Whether it divine *tobacco* were,
Or panachæa. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 5, 2.

Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial and custom makes them pleasant.—*Locke.*

The flower of the *tobacco* consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

It is said that the name *tobacco* was given by the Spaniards to the plant, because it was first observed by them at Tabasco, or Tabaco, a province of Yucatan in Mexico. In 1560, Nicot, the French ambassador to Portugal, having received some *tobacco* from a Flemish merchant, showed it, on his arrival in Lisbon, to the grand prior, and, on his return into France, to Catherine of Medicis, whence it has been called Nicotiana by the botanists. Admiral Sir Francis Drake having, on his way home from the Spanish Main, in 1586, touched at Virginia, and brought away some forlorn colonists, is reported to have first imported *tobacco* into England. But, according to Lobel, this plant was cultivated in Britain before the year 1570; and was consumed by smoking in pipes, by Sir Walter Raleigh and his companions, so early as the year 1584.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tobacco, the use of which has now become to many persons as indispensable as bread, is the foliage of various species of Nicotiana; all the American *tobacco* is furnished by N. tabacum or its varieties, the Persian by N. persica, and the Syrian by N. rustica. It is a powerful stimulant narcotic, employed medicinally as a sedative, and in vapour to bring on nausea and fainting. When chewed it appears to impair the appetite and induce torpor of the gastric nerves. Although if smoked in moderate quantities it acts as a harmless excitant and sedative, yet it is a frequent cause of paralysis when the practice is indulged in to excess. Oil of *tobacco*, which is inhaled and swallowed in the process of smoking, is one of the most violent of known poisons. The Hottentots are said to kill snakes by putting a drop of it on their tongues, and the death of these reptiles is said to take place as instantaneously as if by an electric shock; dangerous symptoms are reported to have followed the application of the ointment to scald heads.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

It is a planet now I see;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that 's like *tobacco-stopper*
It should be Saturn. *Butler, Hudibras*, ii. 3, 455.

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco-pipes* or bricks.—*Woodward.*

Tobácconer. *s.* Smoker of tobacco. *Rare.*

Whence growes, in fire, excessive griefs and fear?
For dumpier none than the *tobacconer*.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, i. 578.

Tobácconing. *verbal abs.* Smoking tobacco. *Rare.*

Neither was it any news on this guild-day to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with musketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and *tobacconing* as freely as if it had been turned alehouse.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

And for the rest, it shall suffice to say,
Tobacconing is but a smoakie play,
If then *tobacconing* be good, how is 't,
That lewdest, loosest, basest, polishest,
The most unthrifty, most intemperate,
Most vicious, most debaucht, most desperate,
Pursue it most? *Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.*

Tobácconist. *s.*

1. Preparer and vender of tobacco.
2. Smoker of tobacco.

Hence it is, that the lungs of the *tobacconist* are rotted.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

A *tobacconist*, I dare aver,
Is, first of all, a rank idolater.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, ii. 574.

Hell hath smoak,
Impenitent *tobacconists* to choak.
Ibid. i. 575. (Ord MS.)

Tócsin. *s.* [N.Fr.] Alarm-bell.

The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call *tocksaine*, whereupon the people of the suburbs flocked together.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine*, p. 52: 1580.

Tod. *s.* [Icelandic, *todda*; German, *zote* = flock, or ball, of wool.]

1. Bush; thick shrub.

Within the ivie *tod*,
(There shrouded was the little god,)
I heard a busy bustling.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every 'leven wether *tods*; every *tod* yields ... pound and odd shilling.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

3. Fox (? from the bushy tail).

The wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
Or other vermin. *B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.*

Tod. *v. n.* Yield in weight.

Dealers in wool say, twenty sheep ought to *tod* fifty pounds of wool.—*Dr. Farmer, upon the passage under* Tod, *s.* 2.

Tóddle. *v. n.* [German, *zotteln* = stagger.]

I should like to come and have a cottage in your park, *toddle* about, live mostly on milk, and be taken care off by Mrs. Boswell.—*Boswell, Life of Dr. Johnson*, iii. 325. (Ord MS.)

The little one, rising on its legs, *toddled* through the snow.—*G. Elliot (signature), Silas Marner*, ch. xii.

Tóddy, and **Tóddy-tree.** *s.*

1. Name applied to certain species of Palm, from the juice of which toddy is prepared; the liquor itself. See extracts.

The *toddy tree* is not unlike the date or palm.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 29.

The wine or *toddy*, is got by piercing the tree, and putting a jar or pitcher under, so as the liquor may distil into it.—*Ibid.*, p. 29.

The proprietors of cocoa-nut plantations in the peninsula of India, and in the island of Ceylon, instead of collecting a crop of nuts, frequently reap the produce of the trees by extracting sweet juice from the flower-stalk. When the flowering branch is half shot, the *toddy* drawers bind the stock round with a young coco-nut leaf in several places, and beat the spadix with a short baton of ebony. This beating is repeated daily for ten or twelve days, and about the end of that period a portion of the flower-stalk is cut off. The stump then begins to bleed, and an earthen vessel (chatty) or a calabash is suspended under it, to receive the juice, which is by the Europeans called *toddy*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The juice which flows from the wounded spathes of Borassus flabelliformis, Raphia vinifera, Mauritia vinifera, the cocoa-nut, and other palms, is known in India by the name of *toddy*. Independently of the grateful qualities of this fluid as a beverage, it is found to be the simplest and easiest remedy that can be employed for removing constipation in persons of a delicate habit, especially European females.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

3. Less accurately, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.

The jury, in fine, having sat on the body
The whole day, discussing the case and gin *toddy*,
Returned about half-past eleven at night
The following verdict—'We find, Serve her right.'
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, Look at the Clock.

Todó. *s.* Bustle; hurry; confusion: much the same as *ado*: (as, 'There was a great *todo*.')

Tódy. *s.* In *Ornithology*. Bird of the genus Todius.

The *todies* are small American birds very like the kingfishers in general form, and which also have the feet and bill elongated; but the latter is flattened horizontally, and obtuse at its extremity. The tarsi are more elevated and the tail less short. They live on flies, and nestle on the ground.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Toe. *s.* [A.S. *tá.*] Divided extremities of the feet; fingers of the feet.

Come all you spirits,
And fill me from the crown to the *toe*, topful
Of direst cruelty. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.

Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantastic *toe*. *Milton, L'Allegro*, 33.

Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,
(A thing she much delights to deal in,)
A thousand little nerves she sends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers' ends.
Prior, Alma, i. 70.

Tofóre. *adv.* [A.S. *toforan.*] Before. *Obsolete*; preserved in *heretofore*.

It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been sain.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iii. 1.

Tofóre. *prep.* [A.S. *tofor.*] Before. *Obsolete.*

So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it.—*Spectator.*

Toft. *s.* [A.S.] House and homestead: (common at present as the *second element* in names of places; e.g. Wig*toft*, Lang*toft*, &c.).

A house with its stables and farm-buildings, surrounded by a hedge or enclosure, was called a court, or, as we find it in our law-books, a curtilage; the *toft* or homestead of a more genuine English dialect.—*Hallam, State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

Tógated. *adj.* [Lat. *togatus*, from *toga* = gown.]

And now I suppose my striplings formally clad and *togated*, newly arrived at the university.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 138: 1634.

They saw a comedy acted in Christ Church hall; yet it did not take with the courtiers so well as it did with the *togated* crew.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford*: 1636.

On a marble, adjoining to the former, is the effigies of a man *togated*.—*Ashmole, Berkshire*, i. 146.

Tóged. *adj.* Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Rare.*

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

Togéther. *adv.* [A.S. *togædere*.]

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books *together*.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

So counsell'd he, and both *together* went
Into the thickest wood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1099.

2. Not apart; not in separation.

That king joined humanity and policy *together*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. In the same place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

4. In the same time.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet.—*Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month *together*.—*Addison.*

6. In concert.

The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves *together* sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1095.

Together with. In union with; in a state of mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Tóggery. *s.* Dress; clothing. *Colloquial.*

Toil. *v. n.* [Dutch, *tuylen, teulen*.] Labour; work.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

And there, from morn till twilight bound,
I felt the heavy hours *toil* round,
With just enough of life to see
My last of suns go down on me.
Byron, Mazeppa, xvii.

Toil. *v. a.*

1. Labour; work at.

Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forced to ride
The untractable abyss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 475.

2. Weary; overlabour.

He, *toil'd* with works of war, retired himself
To Italy. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iv. 1.

Toil. *s.* Labour; fatigue.

They live, to their great both *toil* and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Not to irksome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 242.

The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,
The modest shun it, but to make it sure.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 51.

Our orisons completed, let us hence,
Each to his task of *toil*—not heavy, though
Needful: the earth is young, and yields us kindly
Her fruits with little labour. *Byron, Cain*, i. 1.

'When *toil* ceases the people suffer,' said Sybil. 'That is the only truth that we have learnt, and it is a bitter one.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. v.

Toil. *s.* [from Fr. *toile* = tissue, cloth, from Lat. *tela* = web; *toiles*, in hunting, nets to ensnare game.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.

She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of grace.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods, that he shut up the Christians as it were in a *toil*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

All great spirits
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Fantastick honour, thou hast framed a *toil*
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtue's spoil.
Dryden.

A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Toílet. *s.* [Fr. *toilette*.]

1. Furniture of a dressing-table; dressing-table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Once again consult your *toilet*;
In the glass your face review;
So much weeping sure will spoil it,
And no spring your charms renew.
Lady M. W. Montague.

But happy days and tranquil nights soon restored the health which the queen's *toilette* and Madame Schwellenberg's cardtable had impaired. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madame D'Arblay.*

2. Towel. *Obsolete.*

Pleasant was the answer of Archelaus to the barber, who, after he had cast the linnen *toylet* about his shoulders, put this question to him: How shall I trim your majesty? Without any more prating, quoth the king.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iv. 232. (Ord MS.)

Toílful. *adj.*

1. Laborious; full of employment.

The souterly cobbler, and *toilful* labourer.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*: p. 483: 1613.

2. Wearisome.

Now the loud tempest of the *toilful* day
Subsides into a calm. *Smollett, Regicide.*

Toílsome. *adj.* Laborious; weary.

This were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 439.

While here we dwell,
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks?
Ibid. xi. 178.

Recall those nights that closed thy *toilsome* days,
Still hear thy Parnell in his living lays.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

Toílworn. *adj.* Worn with toil; overworked.

He [Lessing] stands before us like a *toilworn* but unwearied champion, earning not the conquest but the battle.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Toise. *s.* [Fr.; from *tensus* = stretched.] Measure so called; fathom.

Tokáy. *s.* Hungarian wine so called.

The wine generally known in foreign countries by the name of *tokay*, is a particular kind; ... it is here called 'ausbruche,' and is made by mixing a portion of luscious half-dried and shrivelled grapes with the common ones.—*Townson, Travels in Hungary.*

He has tasted every wine in the cellar, from humble port to imperial *tokay*.—*Townley, High Life below Stairs*, ii. 1.

The vineyards which produce the best [Hungarian] wines are Ofen, Pesth, *Tokay*, the Syrmia in the south, Groswarden, Erlon, and Warwitz, in the Bannat. ... The grapes for the *Tokay* are the Hungarian blue, ... collected late in the season, almost shrivelled up to raisins, and then carefully picked one by one. ... The best wine of *Tokay* has so peculiar a flavour of the aromatic kind, and is so luscious, that the taste is not easily forgotten; in truth, it is more a liqueur than a wine.—*C. Redding, History and Description of Modern Wines.*

Tóken. *s.* [A.S. *tacn*.]

1. Sign.

Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it.—*Psalms*, lxxxvi. 17.

2. Mark.

They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China.—*Heylin.*

Wheresoever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Memorial of friendship; evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.

Whence came this?
This is some *token* from a newer friend.
Id., Othello, iii. 4.

Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,
Were worthy of her wearing.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Mrs. Gavan put it then to Mr. Oates, how often he had seen him in London, whose answer was, only one day, but two several times that day, as he remembered by the *token* that an apothecary brought Mr. Gavan a cordiall in the afternoon to Mr. Ireland's chamber, he being then and there indisposed.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, History of the Plot*, p. 25. (Ord MS.)

4. Piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority.

Buy a *token's* worth of great pins.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Your credit not worth a *token*.
Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts.

Retail traders became more numerous, and supplied articles in smaller parcels, and the want of a small change currency was felt. To meet this want, and possibly to obtain some profit on the transaction, private individuals issued, there being no law to the contrary, copper pieces, called *tokens*, which the person whose name they bore pledged himself to redeem in silver on demand. There was scarcely a village of any magnitude in which such a local currency did not circulate, and a complete collection of such *tokens*, if indeed it could be made, would contain many thousand specimens. The custom continued even up to the restoration of the currency in 1819, the Bank of England having for a short time even issued a currency of silver *tokens*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

5. In *Printing*. See extract.

Token, in printing [is] ten quires eighteen sheets of perfect paper, or 258 sheets. It is reckoned an hour's work for a hand press, of ordinary work. In Moxon's time the *token* was ten quires.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tóken. *v. a.* Betoken.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

Tókened. *part. adj.* In the extract, showing the tokens of death.

How appears the fight?—
On our side like the *token'd* pestilence,
Where death is sure.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

Tólbooth. *s.* See Tollbooth.

Tolédo. *s.* Sword from Toledo, a town of Spain; sword of the temper of one from Toledo.

You sold me a rapier ... you told me it was a *toledo*.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 2.

Tólerable. *adj.* [Lat. *tolerabilis*; *tolero* = I endure; pass. part. *toleratus*; *toleratio*; *-onis*.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Yourselves, who have sought them, ye so excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgement than for that city.—*Matthew*, x. 15.

Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 654.

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation.—*Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions.—*Swift.*

Tólerably. *adv.* In a tolerable manner.

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

The pious Christian is the only *tolerably* wise.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 575.

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Tólerance. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tolerantia*.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.

Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

It admits of no *tolerance*, no intercommunity of sentiments.—*Bishop Lowth, Letter to Bishop Warburton*, p. 13.

Tólerant. *adj.* [Lat. *tolerans, -antis*, pres. part. of *tolero*; *tolerantia*.] Favourable to toleration.

We know and lament his [Gibbon's] eagerness to

throw a veil over the deformities of the heathen theology, to decorate with all the splendour of panegyric the *tolerant* spirit of its votaries, to degrade by disingenuous insinuation or by sarcastic satire the importance of revelation, to exhibit in the most offensive features or distortion the weaknesses and the follies of its friends, and to varnish over the cruelties and exalt the wisdom of its merciless and unrelenting enemies.—*White, Bampton Lectures*, serm. iii.

But the only effectual remedy for the evil, is the diffusion of a *tolerant* principle of judgment, and the disposition to respect the opinions of those who are qualified to form sound conclusions on each subject, and who give to the public the result of diligent, conscientious, and independent investigations.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Tólerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *toleratus*, pass. part. of *tolero*.] Allow so as not to hinder; suffer; pass uncensured.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and satyrs, for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities requite their substantial falsities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children.—*Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us.—*Swift.*

Tolerátion. *s.* Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men.—*South, Sermons.*

An enlightened *toleration* is a blessing of the last age—it would seem to have been practised by the Romans, when they did not mistake the primitive Christians for seditious members of society; and was inculcated even by Mahomet, in a passage in the Koran, but scarcely practised by his followers: in modern history, it was condemned, when religion was turned into a political contest, under the aspiring house of Austria—and in Spain—and in France. It required a long time before its nature was comprehended—and to this moment it is far from being clear, either to the *tolerators*, or the tolerated.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Toleration.*

Tólerator. *s.* One who tolerates.

(For example see under Toleration.)

Toll. *v. a.* [Lat. *tollo* = I take, take away; the *o* is short, the word being pronounced so as to rhyme to *loll*, *Nol* (short for Oliver).] In *Canon Law.* Take away; vacate; annul.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Toll. *v. a.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Draw by degrees; entice.

They *toule* nuns out of cloisters.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine*, p. 19: 1580.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Voices calling me in dead of night
To make me follow, and so *tole* me on,
Through mire and standing pools, to find my ruin.
Spenser, Faithful Shepherdess.

He can *tole* on the tame, well-natured, easily seducible.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 470.

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty.—*Locke.*

2. Pull a bell slowly, making it sound with solemn pauses; give notice thereby; call, or notify by sound.

They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 275.

Slow *tolls* the village clock the drowsy hour.
Beattie, The Minstrel.

His death, which happened in his berth,
At forty-odd befell;
They went and told the sexton,
And the sexton *toll'd* the bell. *T. Hood.*

[To *toll* [is] to incite one to do a thing; to *tole*, to draw, to entice:

'With empty hand may no man hawkes *tulle*;
Lo here our silver ready to expend.' (Chaucer.

'Attirer, to draw or bring to, to *toll* or lead on, to entice, allure unto.' (Cotgrave.) 'The fault of the escape is attributable to the hoggishness of the man who *tolled* the negroes into Dover.' (American newspaper, 1857.) To *toll* the bells is when they ring slowly to invite the people into church. Old Norse *tál*, deceit, treachery, draga á *tálar*, to betray; *tálgröf*, a pitfall for beasts; *tálsegi*, a bait; *tálsnora*, a snare; *tálfrige*, a decoy-bird. Welsh, *twyll*, deceit, fraud, illusion. Breton, *touella*, to enchant, deceive, seduce, allure.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Toll. *v. n.* Sound as a tolled bell.

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones. *Sir J. Denham.*

Toll. *s.* Sound made by the bell being tolled.

The *toll* of a bell is its being lifted up, which causes that sound we call its *toll*.—*H. Tooke, Diversions of Purley*, ii. 180.

Toll. *s.* [A.S.] Excise of goods; seizure of some part for permission of the rest; payment for passage.

Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage.—*Cowell.*

Empson and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's grist.—*Bacon.*

The same Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine.—*Arbuthnot.*

A charter of Edred grants to the monastery of Croyland soc, sac, *toll*, team and infangthef; words which generally went together in the description of these privileges, and signify the right of holding a court to which all freemen of the territory should repair, of deciding pleas therein, as well as of imposing amercements according to law, of taking *tolls* upon the sale of goods, and of punishing capitally a thief taken in the fact within the limits of the manor.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Toll. *v. n.*

1. Pay toll.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I'll none of him.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for?
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 696.

2. Take toll.

The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Toll. *v. a.* Take toll of anything; collect.

Like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Tóllbar. *s.* Bar, now a gate, placed across the road to prevent passage unless the toll be paid.

Tóllbooth. *s.* Booth for the collection of tolls; office for the assessment of them: (Tolsey is a word with a similar sense; the *Tolsey* at Bristol being a local court so called. In Scotland, the *Tolbooth* is a jail. See Tollbooth, *v. a.*)

Those other disciples were from the fishing-boat; this from the *toll-booth*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Matthew called.*

Tóllbooth. *v. a.* Imprison in a tollbooth. *Rare.*

To these what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tolbooth* Oxford men.
Bishop Corbet.

Tólldish. *s.* Vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured.

If thou beest a true man, then, quoth the miller,
I sweare by my *toll-dish*, I'll lodge thee all night.
Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.

Take your *toll-dish* with ye.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Tóllgatherer. *s.* Officer who takes toll.

Toll-gatherers are every day ready to search and exact a customary tribute.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 43.

Tólling. *part. adj.* Alluring. *Rare.*

I will not fail to give ye, readers, a present taste of him from his title, hung out like a *tolling* signpost to call passengers, not simply a confutation, but 'a modest confutation,' with a laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Tólling. *part. adj.* Sounding as a tolled bell.

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,
Now sink in sorrow with a *tolling* bell.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 227.

Tólling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, tolls.

Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Tolú. *s.* In *Botany* and *Medicine.* Balsam of Tolu; secretion of Myrospermum toluiferum: (used *adjectivally*, as in '*Tolu* lozenges').

Tolu is composed of resin, oil, and benzoic acid.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tolutátion. *s.* [Lat. *equus tolutarius* = trotting horse.] Act of pacing or ambling.

They move 'per latera,' that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether pace or trot,
(That is to say, whether *tolutation*,
As they do term 't, or succussation,)
We leave it. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 2, 45.

Tom, as in *tom-cat*, *tom-fool*, and *Tom-a-Bedlam*, a common prefix to male names.

Tómahawk. *s.* [North American Indian.] War axe of the North American Indians.

I have in my eye a portrait, in other respects of great merit, of the late Marischal Keith, who appears habited in a suit of old Gothic armour, with ruffles of the present fashion at his wrists, a bagwig on his head, and a musket in his hand; Alexander the Great, in a hat and feather, wielding a *tomahawk*, or snapping a pistol at the head of Clytus, would scarce be a greater impropriety.—*Beattie, On Laughter.* (Ord MS.)

Tomáto. *s.* [Fr.; Spanish, *tomate*.] Love-apple: (see extract).

Tomatoes, the fruit of the Lycopersicum esculentum, commonly called love apples, . . . are a common ingredient in sauces.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

The Solanum anthropophagorum, which the Feejeans eat at their feasts of human flesh, is hence called the cannibals' *tomato*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tomb. *s.* [Fr. *tombe*, *tombeau*; L. Lat. *tumba*; Gr. τύμβος.] Monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a scythe and an hour-glass.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Poor heart! she slumbers in her silent *tomb*:
Let her possess in peace that narrow room.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Tomb. *v. a.* Bury; entomb.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Tómbac. *s.* [Fr.; from Persian.] An alloy of copper and zinc, or brass with an excess of zinc; when arsenic is added, the result is white tombac.

Tómbless. *adj.* Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Tómboy. *s.* Hoyden.

A lady!
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hired with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield!
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

This is thy work woman . . .
The seeing of your simpering sweetness, you filly,
You tit, you *tomboy!* *Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta*, ii 1.

Tómbstone. *s.* Stone laid over the dead; stone placed in memory of the dead.

I passed a whole afternoon in the church-yard, the cloisters, and the church, amusing myself with the *tombstones* and inscriptions.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 26.

Tome. *s.* [Lat. *tome*; Gr. τομή = section, division.] Book.

All those venerable books of Scripture, all those sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It were infinite to reckon authorities, and clauses of exclusion for the three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons; we cannot almost dip in any *tome* of the councells but we shall find it recorded: and all the

martyr bishops of Rome did ever acknowledge and publish it, that episcopacy is a peculiar office, and order in the church of God; as is to be seen in their decretal epistles in the first *tome* of the councells. —*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy asserted.* (Ord MS.)

Tomfoólery. *s.*

1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour.
   Round let us bound, for this is Punch's holiday;
   Glory to *tomfoolery*; huzza! huzza!
   J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Punch's Apotheosis.
2. Knicknacks; silly trifles.
   The happy bridegroom spends about a year's income in dresses for the bridesmaids and pretty presents; and the bride must have a trousseau of laces, satins, jewel-boxes, and *tom-foolery*, to make her fit to be a lieutenant's wife.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxvi.

Tómmy. *s.* Truck-system; see extracts, both for the word itself and some of the commoner combinations, where it is either adjectival in construction, or the first element in a compound.

'The fact is, we are *tommied* to death.' . . . 'Comrades,' continued Nixon, 'you know what has happened; you know as how Juggins applied for his balance after his *tommy-book* was paid up, and that incarnate nigger Diggs has made him take two waistcoats. Now the question rises, what is a collier to do with waistcoats? Pawn 'em I s'pose to Diggs' son-in-law, next door to his father's shop, and sell the ticket for sixpence. Now, there's the question; keep to the question; the question is waistcoats and *tommy*; first waistcoats, and then *tommy*.' 'I have been making a pound a-week these two months past,' said another, 'but, as I'm a sinner saved, I have never seen the young Queen's picture yet.' 'And I have been obliged to pay the doctor for my poor wife in *tommy*,' said another. '"Doctor," I said, says I, 'I blush to do it, but all I have got is *tommy*, and what shall it be, bacon or cheese?" "Cheese at tenpence a pound," says he, "which I buy for my servants at sixpence! Never mind," says he, for he is a thorough Christian, "I'll take the *tommy* as I find it."' 'Juggins has got his rent to pay, and is afeard of the bums,' said Nixon; 'and he has got two waistcoats!' 'Besides,' said another, 'Diggs's *tommy* is only open once a-week, and if you're not there in time, you go over for another seven days.' . . . 'No; and so to get them one is obliged to go and sell some *tommy*, and much one gets for it. Bacon at ninepence a-pound at Digg's, which you may get at a huckster's for sixpence; and therefore the huckster can't be expected to give you more than fourpence-halfpenny, by which token the *tommy* in our field just cuts our wages atween the navel.' . . . A butty in the mining districts is a middleman: a doggy is his manager. The butty generally keeps a *tommy* or truck shop, and pays the wages of his labourers in goods.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. i. and note.

Tómmy. *v. a.* Oppress by the tommy system.
(For example see under Tommy, *s.*)

Tómpion. *s.* Tampion; stopper; plug.
This gigantic genius kept the oracle within him muzzled, nor condescended once to draw the *tompion* of his lips.—*Observer*, no. 5. (Ord MS.)

Tómrig. *s.* Rude, wild, or wanton girl; tomboy.
The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady; and yet in the very next canto she appears an arrant ramp and *tomrigg*.—*Dennis, On Pope's Rape of the Lock*, p. 16: 1728.

Tomtít. *s.* Titmouse.
You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes.—*Spectator.*

Ton. *s.* [Fr. *tonne.*]

1. Weight equal to twenty hundredweight: (the *long* ton being twenty-one hundredweight).
2. Measure of two hundred and fifty-two gallons. See Tun.
3. In *Navigation.* Forty-two cubic feet.
   Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping.—*Bacon.*

Ton. *s.* [Fr.] Prevailing fashion.
If things of *ton* their harmless lays indite,
Most wisely doom'd to shun the public sight,
What harm? In spite of every critic elf,
Sir T. may read his stanzas to himself.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Tonálity. *s.* In *Music.* See extract.
Tonality, [a] rather vague word, is used generally to denote that peculiarity which modern music possesses in consequence of its being written in definite keys, thereby conforming to certain defined arrangements of tones and semitones in the diatonic scale. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tone. *s.* One. *Obsolete.*
He abused . . . the anger and ygnoraunce of the *tone* partie to the destruction of the *tother*.—*Sir T. More.*

Tone. *s.* [Fr. *ton*; Lat. *tonus*; Gr. τόνος, from root of τείνω = stretch.]

1. Note; sound.
   Sounds called *tones* are ever equal.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
   The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or the softness, but not in the *tone*. —*Ibid.*
   In their motions harmony divine
   So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
   Listens delighted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 625.
2. Accent; sound of the voice.
   Palamon replies;
   Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes.
   Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 282.
   The Chinese language is like no other on the globe; it is said to contain not more than about 330 words, but it is by no means monotonous, for it has four accents, and even, the raised, the lessened, and the returning, which multiply every word into four; as difficult, says Mr. Astle, for an European to understand, as it is for a Chinese to comprehend the six pronunciations of the French E. In fact they can so diversify their monosyllabic words by the different *tones* which they give them, that the same character differently accented signifies sometimes ten or more different things.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Chinese Language.*
   He was the son of Apollonius, an author who had written largely on rhetoric and grammar, particularly on the dialects, *tones*, and accents.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.
3. Whine; mournful cry.
   Made children, with your *tones*, to run for 't,
   As bad as Bloody-bones, or Lunsford.
   Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1111.
4. Particular or affected sound in speaking.
   To avoid all kinds of unnatural and disagreeable *tones*, the only rule is to endeavour to speak with the same ease and freedom as you would on the same subject in private conversation. you hear nobody converse in a *tone*, unless they have the brogue of some other country, or have got into a habit of altering the natural key of their voice when they are talking of some serious subject in religion.—*Mason, Three Essays on English Church Music.* (Ord MS.)
5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.
   Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach.—*Arbuthnot.*
6. Character.
   They knew by sure prognostics seen on high,
   The future *tone* and temper of the sky;
   But, grave dissemblers! could not understand
   That Sin let loose speaks Punishment at hand.
   Cowper, Expostulation.

Tone. *v. a.* Utter in affected tone; entone.

Tóned. *part. adj.* Having tone.
An animal ovation! such as holds
No commerce with our reason, but subsists
On juices, through the well *toned* tubes well strain'd.
Young, Night Thoughts.

Tong. *s.* [A.S.] Instrument, or, as the word is generally plural, pair of *tongs*, by which anything (e.g. coals in the fire) is either entirely or partly taken hold of.
Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves. *Spenser.*
They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 595.
Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger and toothed.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

? The *tongue* (tong) of a buckle.
Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*.
Spenser.

Tongue. *s.* [A.S. *tunga.*]

1. Organ of speech.
   My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
   And every *tongue* brings in a sev'ral tale,
   And every tale condemns me for a villain.
   Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.
2. Speech; fluency of words.
   Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite differing faculties.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
3. Speech, as well or ill used.
   So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a sonne is sprong,
   Inferiour farre in martiall deeds, though higher in his *tongue*.
   Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.
   Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee; but, while thou livest, keep a good *tongue* in thy head.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 2.
   On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 36.
4. Language.
   The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth, as swift as an eagle flieth; a nation whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 49.
5. Nation distinguished by their language.
   Every kindred, and *tongue*, and people, and nation. *Revelation*, v. 9.

Used *adjectivally.*
First in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi, 587.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*
My ears still ring with noise, I'm vext to death,
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight.
Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 336.

Hold the tongue. Be silent.
'Tis seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to *hold their tongue*.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 11.
Whilst I live I must not *hold my tongue*,
And languish out old age in his displeasure.
Addison, Cato.

Tongue. *v. a.* Chide; reproach; accuse. *Rare.*
But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me!
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

Tongue. *v. n.* Talk; prate.
'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.
Let his clack be set a-going, and he shall *tongue* it as impetuously as the arrantest hero of the play. —*Dryden, Grounds of Criticism.*

Tóngued. *adj.* Having a tongue.
Tongued like the night-crow. *Donne*

Tóngueless. *adj.*

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.
   What *tongueless* blocks were they! would they not speak? *Shakespear, Richard III.* iii. 7.
   Our grave,
   Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth.
   Id., Henry V. i. 1.
   That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries
   Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,
   To me, for justice. *Id., Richard II.* i. 1.
   The *tongueless* caverns of the craggy hills
   Cried 'Misery!' *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.*
2. Unnamed; not spoken of.
   One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
   Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.
   Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2

Tónguepad. *s.* Great talker. *Obsolete.*
She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*.—*Tatler.*

Tónguetie. *v. a.* Render unable to speak.
That extreme modesty and bashfulness which ordinarily *tongueties* us all in good company.— *Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Tónguetied. *adj.* or *part. adj.*

1. Having an impediment of speech.
   Those who have short tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and say t and d instead of th and dh; as moder for mother. —*Holder, Elements of Speech.*
2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.
   Love, and *tonguetied* simplicity,
   In least speak most to my capacity.
   Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1
   He spared the blushes of the *tonguetied* dame.
   Tickell.
   I am *tonguetied*—'tis damned hard I can only preach in my own pulpit.—*J. Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, iii. 4.
   I could not understand what it was that had hitherto kept me *tonguetied* with respect to Emma, a being I loved by stealth, as far as my own parent was concerned.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Tónic. *s.* [see Tone.]

1. In *Medicine.* Drug or preparation administered to strengthen or give tone to the system.
2. In *Music.* Note on which the diatonic scale is formed; keynote.

Tónic. *adj.*

1. Being extended; being elastic.
   They [the muscles] can readily perform whatso-

ever motion the organ is capable of; ... pronation, supination, the *tonick* motion, &c.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

2. In *Medicine.* See extract.

There are two sorts of spasm, one of these is marked by a long-continued contraction of the affected muscles, not rapidly alternating with relaxation; the relaxation taking place slowly, after some time, and then perhaps the contraction after another interval coming on again. This is called *tonic* spasm; and by Cullen spastic rigidity. A very familiar example of it is the common cramp of the leg. In the other form of spasm, the contractions of the affected muscles take place repeatedly, forcibly, and in quick succession; and the relaxation is, of course, as sudden and frequent. This has been named atonic spasm. ... I propose, first of all, to consider one of the most formidable and worst of these spasmodic diseases, viz., *tetanus*, of which *tonic* spasm is essentially characteristic. Its name is derived from τείνω, to stretch. ... *Tetanus* then is characterised by an involuntary, long-continued, violent, and painful contraction; in one word, by cramp, of the voluntary muscles of various parts, or of nearly the whole body. ... In four cases, perhaps, out of five, the disease begins in this way with *trismus* of locked jaw, so that this last is the vulgar name for the complaint ... *tetanic* symptoms occur at no fixed period after the reception of the injury.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lecture xxxii.

3. Relating to tones or sounds.

To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument, [the organ,] my observations now naturally recur. In point of *tonic* power, I presume it will be allowed preferable to all others.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 42.

Tónical. *adj.* Tonic.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive or *tonical*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tonícity. *s.* In *Physiology.* See extract.

There is a particular condition or state of slight tension of healthy muscles, which, beyond their mere elasticity, accounts for their retraction when they are cut across, and which is named their *tonicity* or tonic state. It is persistent only so long as they are healthy and remain in connection with the nerves and nervous centres; for, if the nerves are cut, or the nervous centres in connection with them are destroyed, the muscles lose their tone and become flaccid. It is this property continually in action which serves more than the elasticity ... to keep antagonistic muscles in a due state of equilibrium, in varying positions of the limb; it seems also to be by a powerfully exercised *tonicity*, that sphincter muscles, like that placed round the outlet of the alimentary canal, are kept contracted.—*Marshall, Outlines of Physiology, Human and Comparative*, vol. i. p. 162: 1867.

Tóning. *verbal abs.* Entoning.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose, cannot so properly be called preaching, as *toning* of a sermon.—*South, Sermons.*

Tónka-bean. *s.* [*Tonquin* bean, from the country of its production.] Fruit of the Dipteryx odorata, used for scenting snuff.

The *Tonka-bean* ... affords a concrete, crystalline, volatile oil, called coumarine by the French.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tónnage. *s.* Custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton.

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The 'droits du port' consist of anchorage, paid by all vessels in proportion to their *tonnage*, when they enter the harbours of Nice and Villa Franca.—*Smollett, Travels*, letter xxi. (Ord MS.)

At the opposite end of the bay lies, sheltered by Berry Head, the stirring market town of Brixham, the wealthiest seat of our fishing trade. A pier and a haven were formed there at the beginning of the present century, but have been found insufficient for the increasing traffic. The population is about six thousand souls. The shipping amounts to more than two hundred sail. The *tonnage* exceeds many times the *tonnage* of the port of Liverpool under the kings of the House of Stuart.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Tónsil. *s.* [Fr. *tonsille*; Lat. *tonsillæ*.] In *Anatomy.* See extract.

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts.—*Quincy.*

Tónsile. *adj.* [Lat. *tonsilis*.] Capable of being, fit to be, clipped.

On the green,
Broider'd with crisped knots, the *tonsile* yews
Wither and fall. *Mason, English Garden*, b. ii.
Hence the sidelong walls
Of shaven yew; the holly's prickly arms
Trimmed into light arcades; the *tonsile* box
Wove, in mosaic mode of many a curl,
Around the figured carpet of the lawn.
Ibid., b. i. p. 339.

Tónsure. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tonsura*.] Act of clipping the hair; state of being shorn: (especially as a member of the clerical order).

The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil.—*Addison.*

Few are born with more flattering hopes than was Scarron. His father, a counsellor with an income of 25,000 livres, married a second wife, and the lively Scarron soon became the object of her hatred. He studied, and travelled, and took the clerical *tonsure*; but discovered dispositions more suitable to the pleasures of his age than to the gravity of his profession.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Scarron.*

This is not improbable, as in Rome he was very partial to the Egyptian superstitions, and he had adopted the *tonsure*, and had his head shaven like a priest of Isis, that he might more properly carry an Anubis-staff in the sacred processions.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

Tontíne. *s.* Insurances, named after Tonti, an Italian, who first expounded and promulgated the principle whereby the premiums paid by a large body of life-assurers become the property of either the last survivor, or of a fixed number of the survivors.

'I am going out with an appointment under government, if I can escape the devils of fellows who are after me.' 'I hope it is a good office you have got,' said I. 'Tolerable,' said Daly, 'they have given me the deputy-secretaryship at Sierra Leone.' 'Oh!' said I. 'I know what you mean,' said Daly, 'but what could I do?—it is a fine settlement for patronage; and if men succeed to death-vacancies, as they do in the army, I have a good chance. It is a sort of *Tontine* colony—all for the benefit of survivors.' 'I am sure I sincerely wish you may have your health.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. v.

Tóny. *s.* [corruption of *Antony*.] Simpleton: (a *ludicrous* word).

A companion fit
For all the keeping *tonies* of the pit. *Dryden.*

When a man plays the fool or the extravagant, presently he 's a *tony*. Who drew this or that ridiculous piece? *tony*. Such or such a one was never well taught: No, he had a *tony* to his master.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo.*

Too. *adv.* [A.S. *to*.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough: (it is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree).

Your father's rough and stern,
His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn.
Cowley.

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwise good men.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of Scripture.—*Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind.—*Watts.*

2. Doubled for the sake of emphasis. *Rhetorical.*

Oh, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt!
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.
Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* soon, decrease again;
Eclipsed sometimes, that 't wou'd so fall,
There would appear no hope at all.
Sir J. Suckling.

3. Likewise; also; besides; in addition; over and above.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your discords *too*,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.
Let on my cup no wars be found,
Lest those incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text and from experience *too*.—*South, Sermons.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours.—*Locke.*

An honest courtier, yet a patriot *too*.
Pope, Epitaph on Sir W. Trumbull.

Tool. *s.* [A.S. *tol, tool*.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the *sap* is towards the bark *only*, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry.—*Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth; a metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like *tools* of iron.—*Heylin.*

Arm'd with such gardening *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 391.

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*.—*Addison.*

2. Hireling; one who acts at the command of another; mere instrument for executing, or fulfilling, the plans and machinations of another: (in a *bad* sense).

He'd choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters,
So often seen caressing Chartres. *Swift.*

If there be any *tool* of administration daring enough to deny these facts, or shameless enough to defend the conduct of the ministry, let him come forward. I care not under what title he appears. He shall find me ready to maintain the truth of my narrative, and the justice of my observations upon it, at the hazard of my utmost credit with the public.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xliv.

His sister has sought to know me; I will give her the occasion. I have heard some things of her in my last residence abroad, which make me believe that she cannot be wholly the Count's *tool* in any schemes nakedly villanous; that she has some finer qualities in her than I once supposed; and that she can be won from his influence.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. v.

A *tool* of the government, by giving a bribe to the printer, procured a copy of this trash [Wilkes's Essay on Woman], and placed it in the hands of the ministers.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Earl of Chatham.*

Toot. *v. n.* [Dutch, *tuyten*, *toeten* = sound a horn, whisper in the ear.] See extract.

1. Pry; peep; search narrowly and slily; look about.

Peepyng, *tootyng*, and gasyng at that thing, whiche the priest held up in his hands.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Sacrament*, fol. 101. a.

I cast to go a shooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds in bushes *tooting*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps *totan*, Saxon, contracted from *towitan*, to know or examine. (Dr. Johnson.) Mr. Mason objects to this, and gives *to-tean*, to attract, as the origin; supporting it by a remark, that tradesmen at Tunbridge Wells, meeting company on their way thither, to solicit their custom, were called *tooters*. Pegge has made a similar remark upon this mode of solicitation; to which he prefixes an observation, that sown peas or beans, when they first appear above ground, are said, in Derbyshire, to *toot*; and to *tout*, in the canting dictionary, signifies to *look up sharp*. (Anonymiana, vii. 64.) Mr. Mason's *to-tean*, to attract, has however no connection with our old word *toot*: nor perhaps has Dr. Johnson's *towitan*. But it may surely be referred to the Saxon *totian*, 'eminere tanquam cornu in fronte,' as indeed Mr. Mason has referred it, forgetting what he had said of *toot*, under the verb *tote* in his Supplement, which is the very word before us in its ancient orthography.—*Todd.*

2. Making a noise as that of a pipe or flute.

Toting and piping upon the destroyed organ pipes.—*Bishop Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

That wiseacre deserves of all other to wear a *toting* horn.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 7.

3. Stand out; be prominent.

Though perhaps he had never a shirt to his back, yet he would have a *toting* huge swelling ruff about his neck.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 3, 32.

Toot. *v. a.*

1. Look into; see.

2. Sound.

Jockie, say what might he be
That sits on yonder hill,
And *tooteth* out his notes of glee?
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

Toóter. *s.* One who plays on a pipe or horn.

Come, father Rosin, with your fiddle now,
And two tall *toters*: Flourish to the masque.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Tooth. *s.* pl. *teeth.* [A.S. *toð.*]

1. In *Anatomy.* One of a series of organs, generally more or less bony, for the purpose of biting, chewing, or otherwise comminuting food.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poisons if it bite.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

Desert deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence 'gainst the *tooth* of time,
And razure of oblivion.
Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unsightly length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the 'dentes incisivi,' or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw: after them come out the 'canini' or eye *teeth,* and last of all the 'molares' or grinders: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth,* and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the 'molares' spring up, and they are called 'dentes sapientiæ.'—*Quincy.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*;
What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why stand'st thou picking?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 224.

A wanton *tooth* is the harbinger to luxurious wantonness.—*Bishop Hall, Ely and his Sonnes.* (Ord MS.)

Hee that makes himselfe a servant to his *tooth,* shall easily become a slave to all inordinate affections.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

3. Tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument.

The priest's servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three *teeth.*—*1 Samuel,* ii. 13.

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth,* being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

4. Prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force.—*Ray.*

Tooth and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

In their myters they beare the fygure of both testaments, whose veritie they impugne with *tooth and nail.*—*Bale, On the Revelations,* pt. ii. e. viii.: 1550.

A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To the teeth. In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth,*
Thus diddest thou. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* iv. 7.

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Ibid.* iii. 3.

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full *in the teeth.*—*Dryden, Don Sebastian,* iv. 2.

Cast'in the teeth. Insult by open exprobration.

A wise body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *cast* him therewith *in the teeth,* saying, Were it not for me thou would'st freeze, and not be able to heat thyself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In spite of the teeth. Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, *in despite of the teeth* of all rhime and reason, that they were fairies.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* v. 5.

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear *in spite of their teeth.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Show the teeth. Threaten: (*to shew the teeth without biting* is to threaten without making the threat good).

When the law *shews her teeth,* but dares not bite,
And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 17.

Tooth. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with teeth; indent.

Then saws were *tooth'd,* and sounding axes made.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 215.

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed,* as in the Indian crow.—*Grew, Museum.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and *toothed* at the end.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Toóthache. *s.* Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher
That could endure the *toothache* patiently,
However at their ease they talk'd like gods.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

I have the *toothache.*—What sigh for the *toothache!* which is but an humour or a worm.—*Ibid.* iii. 2.

He that sleeps feels not the *toothache.*—*Id., Cymbeline,* v. 4.

One was grown desperate with the *toothache.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

Neuralgic affections were confounded by the ancient and other writers with *toothache,* rheumatism, gout, &c. . . . The third form of *toothache* is the nervous, or neuralgia of the nerves supplying the teeth and independent of inflammation or caries of a tooth.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Toóthdrawer. *s.* One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers,* hath dealt,
Who use to string their teeth upon their belt.
Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Toóthed. *adj.*

1. Having teeth.
2. Sharp like a tooth.

So I charm'd their ears,
That calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns. *Shakespear, Tempest,* iv. 1.

Toóthful. *adj.* Toothsome. *Rare.*

What dainty relish on my tongue
This fruit hath left! some angel hath me fed:
If so *toothful,* I will be banqueted.
Massinger, Virgin Martyr.

Toóthless. *adj.* Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 585.

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout.—*Ray.*

The sceptred wretch then from that solitude
I drew, and of his change compassionate,
With words of sadness soothed his rugged mood.
But he, while pride and fear held deep debate,
With sullen guile of ill-dissembled hate
Glared on me as a *toothless* snake might glare.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

Toóthpick. *s.* Instrument for picking the teeth (i.e. for clearing off the adherent remains of anything masticated).

He and his *toothpick* at my worship's mess.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick.*—*Howell, England's Tears.*

If *toothpicks* of the lentisc be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick.*—*Sandys.*

Enough, mad rhyming sot, enough for shame,
Give o'er, and all thy quills to *tooth-picks* damn.
Oldham.

You always see him with a cane dangling at his button, his breast open, no gloves, one eye tuck'd under his hat, and a *tooth-pick.* Startup, that's his name.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Toóthpicker. *s.* Toothpick.

I'll fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing,* ii. 1.

Lentisc is a beautiful evergreen, and makes the best *toothpickers.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Toóthsome. *adj.* Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old.—*Carew.*

Toóthwort. *s.* In *Botany.* Native parasitic plant, akin to the broomrapes, of the genus Lathræa (squamaria).

Toothwort . . . is furnished with white fleshy scales in the place of leaves.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Toóthy. *adj.* Toothed; having teeth. *Rare.*

The woof and warp unite press'd by the *toothy* slay. *Croxall, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses,* b. vi.

Top. *s.* [Dutch.] Inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt *top,* I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* v. 1.

For as whipp'd *tops,* and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals:
So horses they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry.
Butler, Hudibras, i, 2, 55.

As young striplings whip the *top* for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admired with clamours of the beardless rout.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 528.

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep,
And lash'd so long, like *tops,* are lash'd asleep.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 600.

Top. *s.* [Norse, *topr.*]

1. Highest part of anything.

[He] wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* iv. 1.

Here Sodom's towers raised their proud *tops* on high,
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky.
Cowley.

Thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the *top*
Of old Olympus dwell'st.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 5.

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the *top,* and covered with the bark of trees.—*Heylin.*

That government which takes in the consent of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest *top,* and so makes the firmest pyramid.—*Sir W. Temple.*

So up the steepy hill with pain
The weighty stone is roll'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils.
Granville.

2. Surface; superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Highest place.

He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabrick, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings.—*Locke.*

What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top?*—*Swift.*

4. Highest person.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should
But judge you as you are?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

5. Utmost degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent.—*Bishop Sprat.*

If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good.—*Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work.—*Id.*

6. Highest rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

7. Crown of the head.

All the stored vengeances of Heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top!*
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe.
Id., Richard III. iii. 1.

8. Hair on the crown of the head; forelock.

Let's take the instant by the forward *top;*
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
The inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

9. Topmast.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

10. Head of a plant.
The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads.—*Watts, Logick.*

11. Verge. *Rare.*
He expected nothing else but to be partaker of his brother's hard fortune, as undoubtedly he had, had not Ladislaus the young king, upon the sudden, as he was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine the French king's daughter, by untimely death been taken away.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

12. In *Navigation.* Small light platform round the lower masthead.

Top of the tree. High, highest, position in any thing.
'Bring your friend!' cried Mr. Pecksniff, in a gush of hospitality. 'Bring any number of your friends!' 'This ain't the sort of man to be brought,' said Jonas, contemptuously. 'I think I see myself "bringing" him to your house, for a treat! Thank'ee all the same; but he's a little too near the *top of the tree*, for that, Pecksniff.' The good man pricked up his ears; his interest was awakened. A position near the *top of the tree* was greatness, virtue, goodness, sense, genius; or it should rather be said, a dispensation from all, and in itself something immeasurably better than all, with Mr. Pecksniff. A man who was able to look down upon Mr. Pecksniff could not be looked up at, by that gentleman, with too great an amount of deference, or from a position of too much humility.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xliv.

Used either *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*
The *top* stones, laid in clay, are kept together.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Miss Mercy inquired what his plans for the future might be; in reply to whom, Mr. Bailey intimated that he thought of going either into *top-boots* or into the army. 'Into the army!' cried the young ladies, with a laugh. 'Ah!' said Bailey, 'why not? There's a many drummers in the Tower. I'm acquainted with 'em. Don't their country set a valley on 'em, mind you! Not at all!' 'You'll be shot, I see,' observed Mercy. 'Well!' cried Mr. Bailey, 'Wot if I am? There's something gamey in it, young ladies, a'nt there? I'd sooner be hit with a cannon-ball than a rolling-pin.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.
Indeed, so countrified had he become, that the big official letter, containing the appointment which rewarded his apostacy in the Potborough election, found him in *top-boots* beating up a hedge for a hare, with a second-hand single-barrelled Manton and a brown spaniel.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. ii. ch. i.

Top. *v. n.*

1. Rise aloft; be eminent.
Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

2. Excel.
But write thy best and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 167.

Top. *v. a.*

1. Cover on the top; tip; defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part.
The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 546.
To him the fairest nymphs do show
Like moving mountains *topt* with snow. *Waller.*
There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy: I was shown the little Notre Dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a cupola.—*Addison.*
Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Rise above.
A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Outgo; surpass.
He's poor in no one fault, but stored with all.—Especially, in pride.—And *topping* all others in boasting.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus.* ii. 1.
So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of shapes and tricks
Come short of what he did. *Id., Hamlet*, iv. 7.
I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege.—*Collier.*

4. Crop.
Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf-bud.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

5. Rise to the top of.
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

6. Perform eminently: (as, 'He *tops* his part:' this word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions).
Palmer! O Palmer *tops* the janty part.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Tóp-drèssing. *s.* In *Agriculture.* See extract.
Top-dressing is a term applied to such manures as are laid upon land without being turned in; and also to the practice of dressing the surface of grass-land, or other crops, with some kinds of highly reduced manure, that can be evenly spread out or sown equally over them by the hand. A great variety of substances are in use for this purpose, such as soot, ashes, the dung of pigeons and other birds, rape dust, gypsum.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Tóp-proud. *adj.* [the *p* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Proud in the highest degree.
This *top-proud* fellow,
Whom ... I do not know
To be corrupt and treasonous.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Top-sáwyer. *s.* Upper workman in a sawpit; he who saws at the top; chief workman generally.
They have got a *top-sawyer* from London there, who addresses them every evening, and says that we have a right to four shillings a day wages, eight hours work, and two pots of ale.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. vi.

Tóparch. *s.* [Gr. τόπος = place + ἀρχέω = I govern, rule.] Principal man in a place.
They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tóparchy. *s.* Command in a small district.
Four several kings swaying their ebony sceptres in each *toparchy*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 22.

Tópaz. *s.* [L.Lat. *topazius*; Fr. *topase*, ? from *Topazos*, an island in the Red Sea, whence the stone was originally procured. ? Connected with *tophus* = gravel, pebble from gravel.] In *Mineralogy.* Silicate of alumina, containing fluorine.
The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Most perfect crystals of *topaz* have been found in Siberia, of green, blue, and white colours, along with beryl, in the Uralian and Altai mountains, as also in Kamschatka; in Brazil, where they generally occur in loose crystals, and pebble forms of bright yellow colours; and in Mucla in Asia Minor, in pale straw-yellow regular crystals. They are also met with in the granitic detritus of Cairngorm in Aberdeenshire. The blue varieties are absurdly called Oriental Aquamarine by lapidaries. If exposed to heat, the Saxon *topaz* loses its colour and becomes white; the deep yellow Brazilian varieties assume a pale pink hue; and are then sometimes mistaken for spinelle, to which, however, they are somewhat inferior in hardness. *Topaz* is also distinguishable by its double refractive property. Tavernier mentions a *topaz*, in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighed 157 carats, and cost 20,000*l.* sterling. There is a specimen in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, which weighs 4 ounces 2 gros. *Topazes* are not scarce enough to be much valued by the lapidary.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tope. *s.* [?] Shark of the genus Galeus vulgaris; penny dog; miller's dog.
In the *tope*, as well as in most sharks which possess the nictitating eyelid, may be seen the highest stage of vertebral ossification in the Chondropterygian fishes.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

Tope. *v. n.* Drink hard; drink to excess.
If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great.
Dryden, Letter to Sir George Etherege.

Tóper. *s.* Drunkard.
But I no *topers* envy; for my mien
Is always gay, and my complexion green.
Cowley Englished.

Tópful. *adj.* Full to the top; full to the brim.
'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent;
Now that their souls are *topful* of offence.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.
Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at first.—*Boyle.*
One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but so *topful* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*
Fill the largest tankard-cup *topful*.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Topgállant. *s.* Highest sail in a ship: (figuratively applied to anything elevated or splendid).
A rose grew out of another, like honeysuckles, called top and *topgallants*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Used *adjectivally.*
I dare appeal to the consciences of *topgallant* sparks.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Toph. *s.* See Tuff.
In the construction of this vault, the principle of using freestone for the ribs, and *toph* for the pannels, has not been followed.—*Archæologia*, vol. xvii. p. 80.

Tophàceous. *adj.* Gritty; stony; (applied in *Medicine* to nodes, chiefly of urate of soda, so often seen in the knuckles of gouty people).
Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance.—*Arbuthnot.*

Tophéavy. *adj.* Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.
A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballasted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 149.
As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 391.

Tóphus. *s.* See Tuff.
A native arch she drew
With pumice and light *tofusses*, that grew.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

Tópiary. *adj.* [Lat. *topiarius*; Gr. τοπιαριός.] In *Horticulture.* Shaped by cutting or clipping.
No *topiary* hedge of quickset
Was e'er so neatly cut or thickset. *Butler, Remains.*
Crescentius dilates upon horticulture, and gives a pretty long list of herbs both esculent and medicinal. His notions about the ornamental department are rather beyond what we should expect, and I do not know that his scheme of a flower-garden could be much amended. His general arrangements, which are minutely detailed with evident fondness for the subject, would of course appear too formal at present, yet less so than those of subsequent times; and though acquainted with what is called the *topiary* art, that of training or cutting trees into regular figures, he does not seem to run into its extravagance.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. iv.

Tópic. *s.* [Gr. τοπικός; τόπος = place.]

1. General argument; common-place: (Lat. *locus* = place, as in *locus communis*).
Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topics* can work upon.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance.—*Dryden.*
Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea.—*South, Sermons.*
The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from Scripture and reason.—*Swift.*

2. General head; something to which other things are referred.
All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions.—*Watts, Logick.*

3. Subject of conversation.
They dined and discussed the agricultural interest in all its exhausted ramifications. Wheat was sold over again, even at a higher price; poachers were recalled to life, or from beyond seas, to be re-killed, or re-transported. The poor-laws were a very rich *topic*, and the poor lands a very ruinous one.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. i.

4. In *Surgery.* Local application.
In the cure of strumæ, the *topicks* ought to be discutient.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Tópical. *adj.*

1. Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place.
Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a *topical* sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines?—*Holyday.*
3. In *Medicine.* Local.
A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies.—*Arbuthnot.*

Tópically. *adv.* In a topical manner.
This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubefying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tópknot. *s.* Knot worn by women on the top of the head.
This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Tópless. *adj.*
1. Having no top.
Loud Fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the *topless* Apennine, and blows
To all the under world.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.
2. Supreme; sovereign.
Sometime, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
Make their strengths totter, and their *topless* fortunes
Unroot and reel to ruin.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Tópman. *s.*
1. Top-sawyer.
The pit-saw enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*
2. Sailor who is stationed in the top.

Tópmast. *s.* In *Navigation.* See extract.
The *topmast* [is] the second mast above the deck next the lower mast, main, fore, or mizen.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Tópmost. *adj.* Uppermost; highest.
A swarm of bees, that cut the liquid sky,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 97.
From steep to steep the troops advanced with pain,
In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,
And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*
Men piled on men with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies;
A sprightly youth above the *topmost* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Id.*

Topógrapher. *s.* One who writes descriptions of particular places.
Although one should read all the *topographers* that ever writ of or anatomized a town or country.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel,* p. 5: 1642.
Giraldus Cambrensis . . . was an historian, an antiquary, a *topographer,* a divine, a philosopher, and a poet.—*T. Warton, Dissertation on the Introduction of Learning,* p. cxxiv.

Topográphic. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, consisting in, topography.
I may the better present you the *topographic* description of this mighty empire.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 58.

Topográphical. *adj.* Topographic.
It were requisite to have a book of the *topographical* description of all places, through which he passeth.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel,* p. 31.

Topógraphy. *s.* [Gr. τόπος = place + γράφω = I write, describe.]
That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Tópping. *part. adj.*
1. Fine; noble; gallant: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* word').
The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow.—*Tatler.*
2. Predominating; rising aloft.
Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west, stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*
The thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are uninterruptedly employed that way by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness while it lasts.—*Locke, On Power,* ii. 21, § 38.

Tópping-lift. *s.* In *Navigation.* Tackle for raising the outer end of a gaff or boom.

Tóppingly. *adj.* Fine; gay; gallant; showy. *Rare.*
These *toppinglie* ghests be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Tópple. *v. n.* Fall forward; tumble down.
Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.
The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me;
Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Tópple. *v. a.* Throw down.
Unruly wind . . .
Shakes the old beldame earth, and *topples* down
Steeples and moss-grown towers.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
Alas, my Lord God, how small matters trouble me! every petty occurrence is ready to rob me of my peace, so as, methinks, I am like some little cockboat in a rough sea, which every billow *topples* up and down, and threats to sink! I can chide this weak pusillanimity in myself; but it is thou, Lord, that must redress it.—*Bishop Hall, Breathings of a Devout Soul,* § 34.

Tóppling. *part. adj.* Threatening a fall.
Ye *toppling* crags of ice!
Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down
In mountainous o'erwhelming, come and crush me!
Byron, Manfred, i. 2.

Tópsail. *s.* Sail between the mainsail and topgallant.
Contarenus meeting with the Turk's gallies, which would not vail their *topsails,* fiercely assailed them.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.*

Topsytúrvy. *adv.* With the bottom upward.
All suddenly was turned *topsyturvy,* the noble lord eftsoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counsels plotted.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
If we without his help can make a head
To push against the kingdom; with his help
We shall o'erturn it *topsyturvy* down.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.
Wave wounded wave again, and billow billow gores,
And *topsyturvy* so fly tumbling to the shores.
Drayton.
God told man what was good, but the devil surnamed it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsyturvy,* and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation.—*South, Sermons.*
Used *adjectivally.*
Man is but a *topsyturvy* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth.—*Swift.*

Toptímbers. *s.* Pieces in the ribs of a ship's side, which are next above the futtocks.

Tor. *s.* Tower; turret.
I visited the *tor,* which is nothing but the steeple of an ancient church.—*Ray, Remains,* p. 259.

Torch. *s.* [Fr. *torche.*] Link; flambeau.
Basilius knew, by the wasting of the *torches,* that the night also was far wasted.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choaked with ambition of the meaner sort.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.
They light the nuptial *torch,* and bid invoke
Hymen. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 590.
Never was known a night of such distraction;
Noise so confused and dreadful: *torches* gliding
Like meteors. *Dryden, Spanish Friar,* i. 1.
When men of infamy to grandeur soar,
They light a *torch* to shew their shame the more.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 157.

Tórchbearer. *s.* One whose office is to carry a torch.
He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Tórcher. *s.* One who gives light. *Rare.*
Ere the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Tórchlight. *s.* Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.
When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Isburg, and, as if in a mask, by *torchlight,* to quit every foot he had gotten.—*Bacon.*
If thou like a child didst fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see,
Now I have brought thee *torchlight,* fear no more.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
Often used *adjectivally*: (as, 'A *torchlight* meeting,' 'a *torchlight* procession').

Tórchwort. *s.* Plant so called, probably the scarlet *lychnis,* λυχνίς being the Greek for *torch,* and the two words being approximate translations of one another.
A stately stalk shot up, of *torchwort* high.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 59.

Tore. *s.* Dead grass remaining on mowing land in winter and spring.
Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the less hay will do.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Toreumatólogy. *s.* [Gr. τόρευμα = embossed work, work in relief + λόγος = word, principle.] Description, or principles, of carving in bas-relief.

Toreútic. *adj.* [Gr. τορευτικός.] Relating to work in relief.

Torment. *v. a.* [Fr. *tourmenter.*]
1. Put to pain; harass with anguish; excruciate.
Art thou come to *torment* us before the time?—*Matthew,* viii. 29.
I am glad to be constrained to utter what *Torments* me to conceal.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.
Evils on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth
Abortive, to *torment* me ere their being.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 767.
2. Tease; vex with importunity.
3. Put into great agitation.
Æolus, . . .
Who letting loose the winds, tost and *tormented* th' aire. *Bryskett, Mourning Muse of Thestylis.*
All the loud noises which *torment* the air.
Habington, Castara, p. 153: 1635.
They, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 243.

Tórment. *s.* [Fr. *tourment*; Lat. *tormentum.*]
1. Anything that gives pain, as disease.
They brought unto him all sick persons that were taken with divers diseases and *torments,* and he healed them.—*Matthew,* iv. 24.
2. Pain; misery; anguish.
The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 119.
3. Penal anguish; torture.
Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 252.
4. Engine of war to cast stones or darts. *Obsolete.*
All *torments* of war, which we call engines, were first invented by kings or governours of hosts.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour,* fol. 21.

Tórmentful. *adj.* Causing torment.
Malice, and envy, and revenge, are unjust passions and in what nature soever they are, they are as vexatious and *tormentful* to itself as they are troublesome and mischievous to others.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Tórmentil. *s.* [Fr. *tormentille*; Lat. *tormentilla.*] Native medicinal plant of the genus Potentilla; septfoil.
The root of *tormentil* has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*
Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
Tormentil belongs to the natural family Rosaceæ; its active principle is tannic acid.—*Translation,* by *R. Phillips, of the London Pharmacopœia*: 1851.

Tórmenting. *part. adj.* Causing torment.
No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,
Unless it be while some *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
There is a rash which is well known and very *tormenting,* and, therefore, not without interest, though it is almost always without danger. I mean . . . nettlerash.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic,* lxxxix.

Tórmentor. *s.* One who, that which, torments.
1. One who torments; one who gives pain.
He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
2. One who inflicts penal tortures.
Let his *tormentor,* conscience, find him out.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 130.
Hadst thou full power (rage asks no more) to kill,
Or measure out his torments by thy will;

Yet what could'st thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues unrepaid by pain.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 226.

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own *tormentor*.—*South, Sermons.*

The ancient martyrs pass through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*.—*Addison.*

Tornádo. *s.* [Spanish.] Hurricane; whirlwind.

Nimble coruscations strike the eye,
And bold *tornadoes* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*
Hark! he answers—wild *tornadoes*,
Strewing yonder sea with wrecks,
Wasting towns, plantations, meadows,
Are the voice with which he speaks.
He, foreseeing what vexations
Afric's sons should undergo,
Fix'd their tyrants' habitations
Where his whirlwinds answer—No.
Cowper, The Negro's Complaint.

'One huge motionless cloud' (say of sorrow and indignation) 'girdles our whole horizon; streams up, hairy, copper-edged, over a sky of the colour of lead.' Motionless itself; but 'small clouds' (as exiled Parlements and such like), 'parting from it, fly over the zenith, with the velocity of birds:'—till at last, with one loud howl, the whole four winds be dashed together, and all the world exclaim, There is the *tornado!*—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. vii.

Torpédo. *s.*

1. In *Icthyology.* Fish, akin to the rays, from which it is separated by the circular form of the body, and, more especially, by being provided with electric organs.

The *torpedo*, or cramp-fish, came to hand; a fish, if Pliny writes truth, that by hiding itself with mud and dirt catches lesser fish very strangely: for, by his frigidity he benums such fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so preys upon them.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 384.

When the Neapolitan fishermen pull their nets to shore, their first act usually is to wash the fishes by dashing over them bucketfuls of sea-water; and if a *torpedo* be amongst the captured shoal, it makes its presence instantly felt by the shock transmitted to the arm, which is in the act of discharging the bucket. If the fish be handled, the shock is too strong and painful to be willingly encountered a second time, and the arm remains benumbed for some time. Each repetition of the discharge, however, enfeebles its force, and the surface of the fish capable of communicating the shock progressively contracts, as life departs, to the region of the organs themselves. An animal must be in communication with the *torpedo* by two distinct points, in order to receive the shock. If an insulated and prepared frog touches the *torpedo* by the end of a nerve only, no muscular contractions ensue on the discharge of the battery; but a second contact by the end of another nerve, or by a portion of muscle, or any other part of the body, immediately produces them.... The dorsal surface of the electric organ is always positive, the ventral surface negative. The *torpedo* has no power of otherwise directing the electric currents.... The discharge of strong currents is usually accompanied by visible contraction of parts of the body, usually by a retraction of the eyes of the *torpedo*, and one muscle is arranged so as to constrict part of the circumference of each battery; but such consentaneous muscular action, though it may add to the force of the discharge, is not essential to its production. The benumbing effect seems to be produced by the rapid succession of shocks delivered by the recent and vigorous fish. Matteucci ascertained that, during the discharge, the nerves of the organ were not traversed by any electric current.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

2. In *Naval Warfare.* See extract.

Torpedo, in nautical language, [is] the name applied to certain vessels constructed for navigating under water, the power of sustaining life and of moving the structure being derived from compressed air. Various designs of this class have at different times been brought to the test of experiments, but no practical results have hitherto followed.... The word has in recent years been also used to designate certain submerged bombshells, which are placed in the way of ships, to be fired beneath them. They were used during both the Russian and American wars. The *torpedoes* are of two kinds, one self-acting, which is equally dangerous to friend and foe, and presents the especial difficulty that it is no easy matter to fish it up without an explosion; the other class are fired by electricity.... The electric *torpedoes* are of two sorts; one in which two observers, at separate points in the wire circuit connecting the *torpedo* with the electric battery, look along lines intersecting at the machine.... The remaining sort of electric *torpedo* is self-firing.—*Brackenbury*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tórpent. *adj.* [Lat. *torpens, -entis*, pres. part. of *torpeo.*] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

Let the earth be still and stupid;... anon an universal soul flow into this *torpent* mass.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 342: 1647.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through so multifarious an employment.—*Evelyn.*

Torpéscent. *adj.* [Lat. *torpescens, -entis*, pres. part. of *torpesco.*] Becoming torpid.

Their *torpescent* soul
Clenches their coin. *Shenstone.*

Tórpid. *adj.* [Lat. *torpidus.*] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Torpídity. *s.* Torpor; state of being torpid.

I requested Mr. Cornish to send up a dozen of bats in their state of *torpidity*.—*Daines Barrington, Essays*, ii.

Sir W. Bellers happened to stop at a fisherman's house in Cornwall, whose net had been much torn by a large clod of earth, which, upon being examined, was very full of swallows, that awaked from their *torpidity* upon being brought near the fire.—*Ibid.* v.

Tórpidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Tórpitude. *s.* State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness. *Rare.*

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Tórpor. *s.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The captive usurper,
Hurl'd down from his throne,
Lay buried in *torpor*
Forgotten and lone;
I broke through his slumbers,
I shiver'd his chain,
I leagued him with numbers,
He's tyrant again. *Byron, Manfred*, ii. 3.

Torrefáction. *s.* Act of drying by the fire.

Here was not a scorching and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 188.

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black?—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Tórrefy. *v. a.* [Lat. *torrefacio*, pass. part. *torrefactus; torrefactio, -onis.*] Dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of inflammability.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adust or *torrefied* sulphur.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why torrefaction makes sulphur itself black?—*Ibid.*

Another clyster is composed of two heminæ of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Ægyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Tórrent. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *torrens, -entis.*]

1. Sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood
Forsake me like the *torrent* of a flood.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.
Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace?
No *torrents* swell the low Mehayne?
The world will say he durst not pass.
Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.

2. Violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling *torrents*, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The memory of those, who, out of duty and conscience, opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them should not lose the recompence due to their virtue.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

When shrivell'd herbs on withering stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry stores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 158.

Erasmus, that great injured name...
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 693.

Tórrent. *adj.* Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 580.

Tórrid. *adj.* [Fr. *torride*; Lat. *torridus.*]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitated with a heat which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

As a comet, which with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 634.

3. Particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.

Columbus
First found a temperate in a *torrid* zone;
The feverish air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*
Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily showers rejoice the thirsty earth,
And bless the flowery buds succeeding birth?
Prior, Solomon, i. 268.

Tórsel. *s.* [Fr. *torse.*] Anything in a twisted form. *Rare.*

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Tórsion. *s.* [Lat. *torsio, -onis*; *torsus* and *tortus*; pass. part. of *torqueo* = I twist.] In *Mechanics.* See extract.

The laws of *torsion* have been experimentally investigated by Coulomb in a variety of substances. The method which he employed consisted in attaching a body of given form and dimensions to the extremity of the wire, and, after twisting it through a certain angle, abandoning it to the action of the force evolved, and observing the time of the oscillations. The following general laws were found to hold good:—1. On loading a wire or thread with different weights, it will settle in different positions of stable equilibrium; i.e. an index attached to the weight will point in different directions if the weight be varied, and the angular deviation may amount even to a whole circumference. 2. The oscillations are isochronous. 3. The time of oscillation is proportional to the square root of the weight which stretches the wire. 4. The time of oscillation is as the square root of the length of the wire. 5. The time of oscillation is inversely as the square of the diameter of the wire.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tórso. *s.* [Italian.] In *Sculpture.* Statue of the human figure, in which nothing remains but the trunk: (applied more especially to the famous one of Apollonius, now in the Vatican; and, as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

Why such an artist was selected to deface so fine a *Torso*, we cannot pretend to conjecture. We read that, when the Consul Mummius, after the taking of Corinth, was preparing to send to Rome some works of the greatest Grecian sculptors, he told the packers that if they broke his Venus or his Apollo, he would force them to restore the limbs which should be wanting. A head by a hewer of milestones joined to a bosom by Praxiteles would not surprise or shock us more than this supplement.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir J. Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.*

Tort. *s.* [Fr.; L.Lat. *tortum.*] Mischief; injury; calamity. *Except as a law term, rhetorical or obsolete.*

Then gan triumphant trumpets sound on high,
That sent to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Against him that had been long opprest with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spenser.*
He dreadless bad them come to court,
For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Id.*
Your disobedience and ill-managing
Of actions, lost for want of due support,
Refer I justly to a further spring,
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*.
Fairfax.

How can any of us see the body of our blessed Saviour broken, and his blood poured out, and withal think and know that his own sins are guilty

of this *tort* offered to the Son of God, the Lord of life, and not feel his heart touched with a sad and passionate apprehension of his own vileness?—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 197.

Tórtion. *s.* Torment; pain. *Rare.*

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly.—*Bacon.*

Tórtious. *adj.* [*tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong.

Ne ought he cared who he endamaged
By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereaved of right.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Tórtive. *adj.* Twisted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Tórtoise. *s.* [Fr. *tortue.*]

1. In *Zoology.* Land species of Chelonian.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Translation of the Latin *testudo*, into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no missiles could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoise* cast, the foes
Secure advancing, to the turrets rose.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 601.

Tórtoise-shell. *s.* Name given to the plates (which are horny rather than shelly) of the sea-turtle, particularly to those of the hawk's-bill turtle (Chelone imbricata).

Tortoise-shell, or rather scales, [is] a horny substance, that covers the hard strong covering of a bony contexture, which encloses the Testudo imbricata. The lamellæ, or plates of this tortoise, are thirteen in number, and may readily be separated from the bony part by placing fire beneath the shell, whereby they start asunder. They vary in thickness from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch, according to the age and size of the animal, and weigh from five to twenty-five pounds. The larger the animal, the better is the shell. This substance may be softened by the heat of boiling water; and if compressed in this state by screws in iron or brass moulds, it may be bent into any shape.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tortuósity. *s.*

1. Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the navel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Crookedness; depravity.

He discerneth the uprightness of godliness, and the *tortuosity* of wickedness.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 63: 1621.

Rahel's . . . very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incondite: with dashes and splashes; with notes of admiration, of interrogation (nay, both together sometimes), with involutions, abruptness, whirls, and *tortuosities*; so that even the grammatical meaning is sometimes burdensome to seize.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.*

Tórtuous. *adj.* [Fr. *tortueux*; Lat. *tortuosus.*]

Twisted; wreathed; winding.

So varied he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 516.

The daylight found its way to the subterranean dungeon only at noon, and through a passage which was purposely made *tortuous*, so as to exclude the rays of the sun, while it presented no obstacle to wind or rain.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*, ch. xiii.

The respiratory organs of the tubicolar anellids are in the form of long, flattened, and sometimes *tortuous*, filaments.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

2. Crooked: (as in '*crooked* policy').

What *tortuous* planets, or malevolent
Conspiring power? *Lodge, Looking-Glasse for England*, sig. E. 4. b.: 1598.

The appearance of the Remarks on Cato gave the irritable poet an opportunity of venting his malice under the show of friendship; and such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a nature which was implacable in enmity, and which always preferred the *tortuous* to the straight path. He published, accordingly, the Narrative of the Frenzy of John Dennis.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

That course became somewhat less *tortuous* when the battle of the Boyne had cowed the spirit of the Jacobites.—*Id., History of England*, ch. xviii.

True it is that his policy was *tortuous* and guilty; but it must be remembered that he had to deal with men as guilty and almost as wily as himself.—*J. H. Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III.* ch. iii.

Tórture. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tortura.*]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Hecate, when she gave to rule the woods,
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 760.

2. Pain; anguish; pang.

Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless ecstacy. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

Ghastly spasm or racking *torture.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 481.

Tórture. *v. a.*

1. Punish with tortures.

Hipparchus, my enfranchised bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

2. Vex; excruciate; torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,
At once to *torture* and to please my soul.
Addison, Cato.

3. Keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Tórturer. *s.* One who, that which, tortures; tormenter.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

When king Edward the Second was amongst his *torturers*, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved him, and washed him with cold water; the king said, Well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed abundance of tears.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Tórturing. *part. adj.* Causing torture.

The scourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 91.

Tórturingly. *adv.* In a torturing manner; so as to torment or punish.

An host of furies
Could not have baited me more *torturingly.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Tórturous. *adj.* Tormenting; occasioning torture.

Sad melancholy, like the drowned earth, lies at the bottom; whence care, and grief, and discontent, *torturous* suspicion, and horrid fear, are washed up by the unquiet watery desire.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 196: 1653.

Therefore they make the admission *torturous*, take time in the initiation, set a seal on the tongue, and instruct the Epoptæ for five years, to raise a high opinion of them by delay and expectation.—*Bishop Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*, pt. iii. p. 330.

Tórvous. *adj.* [Lat. *torvus.*] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. *Rare.*

That *torvous* sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Tóry. *s.* In *Politics.* See extracts from Echard, Malone, and Macaulay; also Whig.

Let such men quit all pretences to civility and breeding; they are ruder than *toryes* and Wild Americans!—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 212.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, because it more advances his interest.—*Addison, Spectator.*

This protestant zealot, this English divine,
In church and in state was of principles sound;
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,
And grieved that a *tory* should live above ground.
Steele.

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

Great heats and animosities were created by these Petitioners and Abhorrers, and they occasioned many feuds and quarrels in private conversations; and about the same time (1680), and from the same cause, arose the pernicious terms and distinctions of Whig and *Tory*, both exotic names, which the parties invidiously bestowed upon each other; all that adhered to the interest of the crown and lineal succession were by the contrary party branded with the title given to the Irish robbers; and they, in return, gave the others the appellation of Whig, or Sour Milk, formerly appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid Covenanters.—*Echard, History of England*, p. 988.

Tories, robbers, and rapparees, are always joined together in the Irish acts of Parliament. *Tories* were so called from the Irish word *toree*, give me [your money]. The opponents of government in 1681 and 1682, &c., affected to think all who were attached to the crown, papists; and therefore called them *tories*, i.e. vile papists and robbers.—*Malone.*

These appellations [Antibirminghams, Abhorrers, Tantivies] soon become obsolete; but at this time were first heard two nicknames which, though originally given in insult, were soon assumed with pride, which are still in daily use, which have spread as widely as the English race, and which will last as long as the English literature. It is a curious circumstance that one of these nicknames was of Scotch, and the other of Irish, origin. Both in Scotland and in Ireland, misgovernment had called into existence bands of desperate men whose ferocity was heightened by religious enthusiasm. In Scotland some of the persecuted Covenanters, driven mad by oppression, had lately murdered the Primate, had taken arms against the government, had obtained some advantages against the King's forces, and had not been put down till Monmouth, at the head of some troops from England, had routed them at Bothwell Bridge. These zealots were most numerous among the rustics of the western lowlands, who were vulgarly called Whigs. Thus the appellation of Whig was fastened on the Presbyterian zealots of Scotland, and was transferred to those English politicians who showed a disposition to oppose the court, and to treat Protestant Nonconformists with indulgence. The bogs of Ireland, at the same time, afforded a refuge to Popish outlaws, much resembling those who were afterwards known as Whiteboys. These men were then called *Tories*. The name of *Tory* was therefore given to Englishmen who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince from the throne.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Tóryism. *s.* System, or principles, of Tory politics.

Nothing would illustrate the subject better than an enquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties; or a short history of *Toryism* and Whiggism from their cradle to their grave, the introductory account of their genealogy and descent.—*Bolingbroke, On Parties*, letter ii.

Toss. *v. a.* [Welsh, *tosio.*]

1. Throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 81.

A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs and catching them again.—*Addison.*

2. Throw with violence.

Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

3. Lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,
How they point to the Persian abodes.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

I call'd to stop him, but in vain:
He *tost* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay. *Addison, Cato.*

So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings.
Prior.

4. Agitate; put into violent motion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *tossed* to and fro of them that seek death.—*Proverbs*, xxi. 6.

Things will have their first or second agitation; if they be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be *tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *tost*,
And flutter'd into rags.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 490.

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often been *tossed* in storms.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Make restless; disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear sake so many troubles her did *toss.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Calm region once
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1125.

6. Keep in play; tumble over.

That scholars should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than most do, that spend four years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools.—*Ascham.*

7. With *off.* Dispatch; make short work of anything.

'Corporal,' said Vanslyperken, 'perhaps you'll like a glass of scheedam; there's some in the cupboard.' . . . The corporal produced the bottle and the glass, poured it out, made his military salute, and *tossed* it *off*.—*Marryatt, Snarleyyow*, vol. ii. ch. xii.

Toss. *v. n.*

1. Fling; writhe; be in violent commotion.

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *tossing* and tumbling from one side to another, and totally deprived of her rest.—*Harvey.*

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

And thou, my sire, not destined by thy birth
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality!
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, ii. 807.

They throw their person with a hoyden air
Across the room, and *toss* into the chair.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 477.

2. Be tossed.

Your mind is *tossing* on the ocean,
There where your argosies, with portly sail ...
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

While his small fleet lay *tossing* in the Texel, a contest was going on among the Dutch authorities. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Toss up. Throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try if any pleasure could be found
In *tossing up* for twenty thousand pound.
Bramston.

It gives rise in practice to many inconvenient results, such as unmeaning comprises, *tossing up* for verdicts, &c.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Toss. *s.*

1. Act of tossing.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to add force to the *toss.*—*Addison.*

2. Affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd.
Dryden.

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which doth not require some suitable *toss* of the head.—*Swift.*

3. Toss-up.

Tóssel. *s.* Tassel.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *tossel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Tósser. *s.* One who tosses.

I did expect,
Instead of Mars, the storm-gaoler Eolus,
And Juno proffering her Dëiopeia
As satisfaction to the blustering god
To send his *tossers* forth.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Tóssing. *verbal abs.* Violent commotion.

I am full of *tossings* to and fro unto the dawning of the day.—*Job*, vii. 4.

In stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, [in the margin, *tossings* to and fro.]—2 *Corinthians*, vi. 5.

Dire was the *tossing*, deep the groans: Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 489.

Tósspot. *s.* Toper and drunkard.

Tosspots still had drunken head.
Shakespear, Twelfth-Night, v. 1, song.

Tótal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *totus.*]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They set and rise;
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 644.

If all the pains, that, for thy Britain's sake,
My past has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care.
Prior, Epistle desiring the Queen's Picture.

2. Whole; not divided.

Either to undergo
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 126.

Totálity. *s.* [Fr. *totalité.*] Complete sum; whole quantity; wholeness.

Identity, diversity; possibility, act; *totality*, parts, &c. are but wise cautions against ambiguities of speech.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

So much for *totality*, that common and essential character to every legitimate composition.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry.*

Shakespeare's intellectual action is wholly unlike that of Ben Jonson or Beaumont and Fletcher. The latter see the *totality* of a sentence or passage, and then project it entire. Shakespeare goes on creating, and evolving B. out of A., and C. out of B., and so on, just as a serpent moves, which makes a fulcrum of its own body, and seems for ever twisting and untwisting its own strength.—*Coleridge, Table-Talk.*

The *totality* of human actions being thus, from the highest point of view, governed by the *totality* of human knowledge, it might seem a simple matter to collect the evidence of the knowledge, and, by subjecting it to successive generalizations, ascertain the whole of the laws which regulate the progress of civilization. And that this will be eventually done, I do not entertain the slightest doubt.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. v.

Now here quality does not appear, the reason being that it comprises both quantity and modality, and it is thus the antipole of relation. I remark, 'obiter,' that *totality* is plurality in unity; that conservation is the interdependence of existences; and that reciprocity is the causality of states in a substance.—*Ingleby, An Introduction to Metaphysic.*

Tótally. *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; fully; completely.

The sound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced, the right of government doth cease. —*Bacon, Holy War.*

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him.—*Hammond.*

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Tóther, contracted for *the other.*

For example, see extract under Tone.

Tótter. *v. n.* Shake so as to threaten a fall stagger.

The foes already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 383.

The fortunes of thy house shall *totter*,—thy character, which led the way to them, shall bleed on every side of it,—thy faith questioned,—thy works belied,—thy wit forgotten,—thy learning trampled on.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. ix.

Matters of no more seeming consequence in themselves than, 'Whether my father should have taken off his wig with his right hand or with his left,'—have divided the greatest kingdoms, and made the crowns of the monarchs who governed them, to *totter* upon their heads.—*Ibid.*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Tóttering. *part. adj.* Shaking so as to threaten a fall.

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence.—*Psalms*, lxii. 3.

What news, in this our *tottering* state?—
It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;
And I believe will never stand upright.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

Tótty. *adj.* Shaking; unsteady; dizzy.

Siker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amisse.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

'The priest,' said Clement, 'is not half so confident of the Jew's conversion, since he received that buffet on the ear.'—'Go to, knave, what pratest thou of conversions?—what, is there no respect?—all masters and no men?—I tell thee, fellow, I was somewhat *totty* when I received the good knight's blow, or I had kept my ground under it.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxiii.

Toúcan. *s.* See Tucan.

Touch. *v. a.* [Fr. *toucher.*]

1. Perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch.*
Creech.

2. Handle slightly, without effort or violence.

In the middle of the bridge there is a drawbridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching, may, by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. —*Sir T. Browne, Travels.*

3. Reach with anything, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire.—*Judges*, xvi. 9.

Him thus intent, Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 811.

4. Come to; attain.

Their impious folly dared to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to *touch* their natal shore.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 9.

5. Try as gold with a stone.

When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poise and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Words so debased and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 111.

6. Relate to.

In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles' writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists some things which *touched* the person of our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

7. Meddle with.

He so light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd*, came not to light again.
Spenser.

8. Affect.

What of sweet before
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 987.

9. Move; strike mentally; melt.

I was sensibly *touched* with that kind impression. —*Congreve.*

The tender sire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

10. Delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

11. Censure; animadvert upon.

Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

12. Infect; seize slightly.

Pestilent diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those *touched* are in most danger in the winter. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

13. Bite; wear; have an effect on.

Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat, or rase it.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

14. Strike a musical instrument.

They *touch'd* their golden harps, and hymning praised. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 258.

One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

15. Influence by impulse; impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,
To touch with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 44.

16. Treat of perfunctorily.

What thy own last reasoning words
Touch'd only. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 879.

17. Applied to money.

Rich Browne did negotiate about the queen's portion, out of which he had, I think, 1,000*l.*, which, with 200*l.* more, was all he *touched* in the said nineteen years, whilst he spent his paternal estate much more than that yearly, during his abode in Paris.—*A. Wood, Fasti Oxonienses.* (Ord MS.)

For all these particulars, I can conceive England may *touch* about one million sterling yearly.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.*

What news of Greville? Does he confess?—No.—Dear me, I should like to *touch*; I am an old man, and I can't, I suppose, hope to live always.—*Morton, Secrets worth Knowing.*

Touch up. Repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette.—*Addison.*

Touch-and-go. A colloquial combination signifying hastiness of temper; used either *substantivally*, as, 'It is all *touch-and-go* with some people,' or *adjectivally*, as, 'A *touch-and-go* kind of person.'

Touch-me-not. A combination treated as a single word, the construction being *substantival.*

a. In *Medicine.* English name of the malignant disease called Lupus (wolf): noli-me-tangere.

b. In *Botany.* Plant of the genus Impatiens (species, Noli-me-tangere), so called from the construction of the seed-vessel, which, being irritated when touched, and ripe, projects the seeds to some distance.

Touch. *v. n.*

1. Be in a state of junction so that no space

is between them: (as, 'Two spheres *touch* only at points').

2. Fasten on; take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver.—*Bacon.*

Touch at. Come to without stay.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon.—*Acts*, xxvii. 3.

Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru:
With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*

Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon.—*Locke.*

A fishmonger lately *touched at* Hammersmith.—*Spectator.*

Touch on. Mention slightly.

The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touched on*.—*Locke.*

It is an use nobody has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they immediately quitted it.—*Addison.*

Touch on or *upon.*

a. Go for a very short time.

Which monsters, lest the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' inchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 28.

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

b. Light upon in mental inquiries.

It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touched upon* by others.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Touch. *s.*

1. Reach of anything, so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

2. Sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I'd say, I had eyes again!
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist, and dry;
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

The spider's *touch*, how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 217.

The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body.—*Locke.*

3. Act of touching.

The *touch* of cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

With one virtuous *touch*
The archchemick sun produces precious things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 608.

4. State of being touched.

The time was once when thou unurged would'st vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unless I touch'd.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

5. Test.

To-morrow, good sir Michael, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 4.

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed.
Id., Richard III. iv. 2.

Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

6. Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch!* when I am forth,
Bid me farewell, and smile.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

He never stoops to catch a glittering something in your presence to share it with you, before he knows whether it be true *touch* or not.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Imperfect Sympathies.*

7. Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

It will be more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture.—*Dryden.*

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil till you have well examined your design.—*Dryden.*

8. Feature; lineament.

Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devised;
Of many faces, eyes, and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest prized.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 2.

A son was copied from his voice so much,
The very same in every little *touch*. *Dryden.*

9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 556.

10. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak to us.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

11. Something of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

12. Particular relation.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man.—*Bacon, Essays.*

13. Stroke.

Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry.—*Addison.*

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery.—*Id. Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Though its error may be such,
As Knags and Burgess cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wycherley's or Congreve's wit.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one satyrick *touch*,
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

14. Animadversion; censure.

Soon moved with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam severe!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1143.

15. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yet ever ye sleepe.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Quoth Hudibras, Thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep *touch*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 847.

I keep *touch* both with my promise to Philopolis, and with my own usual frugality in these kinds of collations.—*Dr. H. More.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should keep *touch* with him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

16. Small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

17. Hint; slight notice given.

The king your master knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them.—*Bacon.*

'And has the duke escaped his gout this year?' inquired Lord Marney of Lady de Mowbray. 'A slight *touch*; I never knew my father so well.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ii.

18. Cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*.—*Swift.*

19. Touchstone.

Show of *touch* or marble.—*B. Jonson, Forest*, ii.

Several parts of it were as bright and splendent as *touch*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 143.

Though true as *touch*, though daughter of a king.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. iii. 2.

No falsehold can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 811.

Vulgar eyes confound black marble polished to the height, with *touch*, geat (jet), and ebony.—*Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.*

Toúch-and-gó. See between Touch, *v. a.* and Touch, *v. n.*

Toúch-me-not. See between Touch, *v. a.* and Touch, *v. n.*

Toúchable. *adj.* Capable of being touched.

Touching hath a terrestriall participation, for the earth is most *touchable* and tractable.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 794. (Ord MS.)

Toúchhole. *s.* Hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The firemen are here, squirting with their fire-pumps on the Invalides cannon, to wet the *touch-holes*; they unfortunately cannot squirt so high; but produce only clouds of spray.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. vi.

Toúchily. *adv.* In a touchy manner; with irritation; with peevishness.

When the Athenians sent a saucy message by Democrates to Philip of Macedon, the king answered only, Say what can I do acceptable to the Athenians: The varlet Democrates replied *touchily*, Nothing better than to hang thyself.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 251: 1653.

Toúchiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Touchy; peevishness; irascibility.

Toúching. *prep.* With respect, regard, or relation to: (it has often the particle *as* before it, of which there seems to be no use; *touching* is now obsolete, though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted).

Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles' times it did.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 2.

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, *as touching* their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgement *touching* the unity of the Godhead.—*South, Sermons.*

Toúchingly. *adv.* In a touching manner; with feeling emotion; in a pathetic manner.

This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs.—*Garth.*

Toúchstone. *s.*

1. Stone by which metals are examined; basanite (Gr. βάσανος = test); Lydian stone.

Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchstone* faulty, and the standard uncertain?—*Collier.*

Touchstone [is] a name sometimes applied to compact dark-coloured stones, such as Purbeck and Petworth marble, and others of similar kind, which are frequently used for fine work in Gothic architecture; some of these are capable of receiving a high polish; the term does not appear to have been in common use for any very long period. It is so called from its supposed identity with, or resemblance to, the Lapis Lydius, or *touchstone*, used by goldsmiths in assaying the quality of gold by the test of aquafortis. There is a fine effigy in the church at St. Denis, near Paris, of Catherine de Courtenai, who died in 1307, sculptured in limestone, nearly as black as the real *touchstone*, and erroneously supposed to be of that material.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

2. Any test or criterion.

Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone* to try the orders of the church?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Money serves for the *touchstone* of common honesty.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, epistle dedicatory.

'I have no *touchstone*,' he said internally, 'which can distinguish truth from falsehood.'—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

Toúchwood. *s.*

1. Wood converted in a kind of tinder by the

action of fungi; rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

She is all impetuosity and fire—a very magazine of *touchwood* and gunpowder. You are hot enough too, upon occasion, but then it's over in an instant.—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, i. 1.

2. Name given to the Polyporus igniarius (a fungus).

Touchy. *adj.* [? *tetchy.*] Susceptible; irritable: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* word').

Was ever such a *touchy* man heard of?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Extravagancies, to which curious eyes and *touchy* tempers are apt to run.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 49.

You are so *touchy*, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Tough. *adj.* [A.S. *toh.*]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh.
Dryden.

Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when so *tough* a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Id.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.

O sides, you are too *tough!*
Will you yet hold? *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

A body made of brass the crone demands
For her loved nursling, strung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, ii. 74.

4. Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

5. Difficult: (this is an ancient usage of the word, and is still a colloquial one; as, 'A *tough* piece of business').

Toughen. *v. n.* Grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give, and *toughen*, else they will break to powder.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Toughness. *s.* [A.S. *tohnesse.*] Attribute suggested by Tough.

1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make an induration with *toughness*, and less fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such into which the water will not enter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughness* of the steel.
Dryden.

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluents.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Toupeé. *s.* [Fr. *toupet.*] Kind of foretop; natural or artificial hair particularly dressed on the forehead.

Remember second-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles.—*Swift.*

I see nothing but red heels below, high *toupees* and largely aspiring curls above, accompanied with the scent of amber.—*History of Duelling*, p. 101: 1770.

Toupet.—This is conformable to the etymology, but *toupee* is sometimes written; and anything is preferable to a word so totally remote from English rules as *toupet*, since it is invariably spoken according to the other spelling.—*Nares, Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 316.

With these words, he pulled out of his pocket a wax-candle's end, which he applied to his forehead; and upon examination I found he had combed his own hair over the *toupee* of his wig, and was, indeed, in his whole dress, become a very smart shaver.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xvi.

Tour. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces.—*Addison.*

Were it permitted, he 'd make the *tour* of the whole system of the sun.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

For myself, I would see the dirty island at the bottom of the sea, rather than wear a single rag of English work about me; and, I am sure, after you have made one *tour* to Paris, you will be of the same opinion, with regard to your own cloaths.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Lady Miller ... had just returned from a *tour* in Italy with her husband, of which she published an account, in three volumes of letters, in 1776.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 383.

2. Turn; revolution: (in both these senses it is rather French than English).

First Ptolemy his scheme cœlestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order placed, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. In Milton it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

The bird of Jove, stoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 185.

4. Turn; cast; manner.

The whole *tour* of the passage is this: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, sleeping or waking.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 18.

Tourist. *s.* One who makes a tour: (a hybrid and recent word).

The near relationship between our notion of Time and our notion of Space is implied in various current forms of speech. In the phrase—'a space of time,' a magnitude of one is expressly used to signify a magnitude of the other. Conversely, the Swiss *tourist* whose inquiries respecting distances are answered in 'stunden,' or hours, and the savage who, in common with the ancient Hebrew, has a place described to him as so many days' journey off, find times used to express spaces.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 66.

In the place of these, of whom, however, many remain, there is a rapid increase in the number of *tourists*, who flock over by hundreds in search of health, amusement, and relaxation.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. i. p. 15.

Tourmaline. *s.* [Fr.] In *Mineralogy.* Mineral chiefly composed of silica, alumina, and boracic acid, with magnesia, iron, lithia, &c., constituting varieties.

The transparent coloured varieties are sometimes cut into ring-stones, &c., and when reduced to thin slices are much valued for making experiments on the polarisation of light and for analysing the optical properties of other minerals. The red *tourmaline* or rubellite possesses considerable beauty. The finest kinds of *tourmaline* are brought from Brazil, Ceylon, Ava, and Siberia.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tourn. *s.* [N.Fr.] Sheriffs' court.

The sheriff's *tourn* decided in all affairs, civil and criminal.—*Burke, Abridgement of the History of England*, b. ii.

I assign all these functions to the county-court, upon the supposition that no other subsisted during the Saxon times, and that the separation of the sheriff's *tourn* for criminal jurisdiction had not yet taken place, which, however, I cannot pretend to determine.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Tournament. *s.* [N.Fr.; L.Lat. *tournamentum, torneamentum*; Romaic, τερνεμέντα. (Cantacuzene, i. 42.)]

1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horse and armour for defence.
Daniel.

Whence came all those justs, tiltings, and *tournaments*, so much in use in these parts?—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

He lived with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 17.

Panting for the glory which neither their strength nor the established rules permitted them to anticipate, the young scions of chivalry attended their masters to the *tournament*, and even to the battle, and riveted with a sigh the armour they were forbidden to wear. It was the constant policy of sovereigns to encourage this institution, which furnished them with faithful supports, and counteracted the independent spirit of feudal tenure. Hence they displayed a lavish magnificence in festivals and *tournaments*, which may be reckoned a second means of keeping up the tone of chivalrous feeling. ... *Tournaments* were a still more powerful incentive to emulation. These may be considered to have arisen about the middle of the eleventh century; for though every martial people have found diversion in representing the image of war, yet the name of *tournaments*, and the laws that regulated them, cannot be traced any higher. Every scenic performance of modern times must be tame in comparison of these animating combats. At a *tournament*, the space enclosed within the lists was surrounded by sovereign princes and their noblest barons, by knights of established renown, and all that rank and beauty had most distinguished among the fair. Covered with steel, and known only by their emblazoned shield, or by the favours of their mistresses, a still prouder bearing, the combatants rushed forward to a strife without enmity, but not without danger. Though their weapons were pointless, and sometimes only of wood, though they were bound by the laws of *tournaments* to strike only upon the strong armour of the trunk, or, as it was called, between the four limbs, those impetuous conflicts often terminated in wounds and death. The church uttered her excommunications in vain against so wanton an exposure to peril; but it was more easy for her to excite than to restrain that martial enthusiasm. Victory in a *tournament* was little less glorious, and perhaps at the moment more exquisitely felt, than in the field; since no battle could assemble such witnesses of valour. 'Honour to the sons of the brave,' resounded amidst the din of martial music from the lips of the minstrels, as the conqueror advanced to receive the prize from his queen or his mistress; while the surrounding multitude acknowledged in his prowess of that day an augury of triumphs that might in more serious contests be blended with those of his country.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch ix.

2. Encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join:
Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, the ensanguined field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 652.

Tourney. *v. n.* Tilt in the lists.

An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate.
Spenser.

Tourniquet. *s.* [Fr.] Bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourniquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Touse. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *tuseln* = pull about; connected with *teaze.*] Pull; tear; haul; drag; pull about; tumble; hug.

Take him hence; to the rack with him:
We 'll *towse* you joint by joint,
But we will know this purpose.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Did he not carry you yesterday to a play?—Ay, but we sate amongst ugly people; he wou'd not let me come near the gentry, who sate under us, so that I cou'd not see 'em: he told me, none but naughty women sate there, whom they *toused* and moused, but I have ventured for all that.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife*, ii. 1.

To *towze* such things as flutter,
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

Touse. *v. n.* Tear; rave.

She, struggling still with those
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns and sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song vii.

Tout. *v. a.* [see Toot.] Look out, hunt for, lay wait for anything.

Touter. *s.* One who touts; applied at present more especially to two classes of persons: (1) those who hang about places frequented by travellers for the purpose of either showing them about, or insuring their custom during the visit; (2) persons who watch the training and practising of race-horses for the purpose of acquiring information available in betting.

Tow. *s.* [A.S.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Tow. *v. a.* [A.S. *teogan*; Fr. *touer.*] Draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder tied by the string.
And thou should'st *tow* me after.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

Tow. *s.* Generally with *in*; the meaning being, *towed* as a vessel.

I went home again, and I hadn't been on shore more than two hours, when who should I see but my first wife, Bet, with a robin-redbreast *in tow*. 'That he!' says she. I gave fight, but was nabbed

and put into limbo, to be tried for . . . having a wife too much.—*Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, Tale of the English Sailor.*

Frequently used as the *first element* of a *compound*: (as in *tow-boat, tow-line*).

Toward, or **Towards.** *prep.* [A.S. *toweard.* See Ward.] In a direction to anything.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness.—*Numbers,* xxiv. 1.

In *tmesis,* or with the elements divided.

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
Here back return, and *to* their spring*ward* go.
Fairfax

By our state I mean what is *to* God*ward.*—*Whole Duty of Man.*

Tóward. *adv.* Near at hand; approaching; coming in this direction; in preparation.

What might be *toward* that this sweaty haste,
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Tóward. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; having a propensity or proclivity to anything as opposed to being averse: (opposed, too, to *frouard*).

Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Tówardliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Towardly.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Tówardly. *adj.* Toward.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants, or attendants.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Tówardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Toward.

Parents will not throw away the *towardness* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profession, the labour of which is increased, and the rewards are vanished.—*South, Sermons.*

Towárds, or **Toward.** *prep.* [A.S. *toweardes.* See Ward.]

1. Near to: (as, 'The danger now comes *toward*s him').
2. With respect to; touching; regarding.

We brought them to as great peace between themselves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Repent you not,
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,
Which sorrow 's always *tow'rds* ourselves, not heaven?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart.—*South, Sermons.*

3. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most uninterrupted prosperity.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. Nearly; little less than.

I am *towards* nine years older since I left you.—*Swift.*

Tówards. *adv.* Toward; coming-on.

We have a foolish trifling banquet *towards.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

Tówel. *s.* [Fr. *touaille.*] Cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine soft grassy *towels* stand,
To wipe away the drops and moisture from her hand.
Drayton.

His arm must be kept up with a napkin or *towel.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Tówer. *s.* [Fr. *tour*; Lat. *turris.*]

1. High building; building raised above the main edifice.

Let us build a city and a *tower,* whose top may reach unto heaven.—*Genesis,* xi. 4.

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton, L'Allegro,* 77.

He them beholding soon,
Comes down to see their city, ere the *tower*
Obstruct heaven-towers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 50.

2. Fortress; citadel.

Thou hast been a strong *tower* from the enemy.—*Psalms,* lxi. 3.

3. High head-dress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers,* and curls, and periwigs.
Butler, Hudibras, Epistle to his Lady, 185.

4. High flight; elevation.

Tówer. *v. n.* Soar; fly or rise high.

No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

Circular base of rising folds that *tower'd*
Fold above fold. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 498.

All those sublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind.—*Locke.*

High above the crowd of offenders *towered* one offender, preeminent in parts, knowledge, rank, and power.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxi.

Tówered. *adj.* Adorned or defended by towers.

Might she the wise Latona be,
Or the *towred* Cybele. *Milton, Arcades,* 21.

The *towred* cities, which are the chaplets and dresses of that head, are torn down, and turned to rubbish.—*Bishop Hall, Seasonable Sermons,* p. 14: 1644.

Tówering. *part. adj.* Soaring.

The crooked plough, the share, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the carts unwieldy weight . . .
These all must be prepared.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 243.

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler sight,
Though gods assembled grace his *towering* height.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Tówer-mústard. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] In *Botany.* A name, probably an approximate translation of a Latin word rather than a true vernacular term, for one out of two, or both, plants of the natural order Cruciferæ (i.e. the class containing the stocks, cresses, &c.), Arabis *turrita,* and *Turritis* glabra, from the Latin *turris* = tower. Both grow on walls; the latter being both the commonest, and the most like mustard. The connection of the name with the leaves, as indicated in the extract, is doubtful.

Turritis, from Turris, a tower. The foliage is so disposed on the stems as to give them a pyramidal form, and for the same reason the plants are called *tower-mustard.* The species are hardy annuals: one, the smooth *tower-mustard* (Turritis glabra), is indigenous, and grows wild on banks and by roadsides, in a dry gravelly soil.—*Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Tówery. *adj.* Adorned or guarded with towers.

Here naked rocks and empty wastes were seen,
There *tow'ry* cities and the forests green. *Pope.*

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes!
Id., Messiah.

Tówing. *verbal abs.* Act of that which tows. As the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, *towing-path, towing-rope*).

Town. *s.* [A.S. *tún.*]

1. Any walled collection of houses.

When Alexandria was besieged and won,
He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the *town.*
Betterton.

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.

Into whatsoever city or *town* ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy, and there abide till ye go thence.—*Matthew,* x. 11.

Before him *towns,* and rural works between.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 639.

3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop.
4. Inhabitants of a town.

To the clear spring cold Artæa went:
To which the whole *towne* for their water sent.
Chapman.

5. Court end of London.

As some fond virgin, whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholesome country air.
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. ii.

6. People who live in the capital.

[He], all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 291.

7. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: (as, 'A new family is come to *town*').

There is some new dress or new diversion just come to *town.*—*Law.*

8. It is used emphatically for the capital: (as, 'He lives six months in *town,* and six in the country').

Tówn-clérk. *s.* Officer who manages the public business of a place.

When the *townclerk* had appeased the people, he said, Ye men of Ephesus, what man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper of Diana?—*Acts,* xix. 35.

Tówn-crier. *s.* Officer in a town, whose business is to make proclamations.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lief the *town-crier* spoke my lines.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 2.

Tówn-háll. *s.* Hall where public business is transacted.

It is the same Gouvion who sat, long months ago, at the *townhall,* gazing helpless into that insurrection of women.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution,* pt. ii. b. iv. ch. iii.

Tówn-hóuse. *s.*

1. Townhall.

A *townhouse* built at one end will front the church that stands at the other.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. House in opposition to a house in the country, where a person has both.

Tówn-ráke. *s.* Vicious, lewd man, living in town.

Everybody knows that certain vices are more or less pernicious according to the stations of those who possess them. For example, lewdness and intemperance are not of so bad consequences in a *town-rake* as in a divine; cowardice in a lawyer is more supportable than in an officer of the army.—*Examiner,* no. 30. (Ord MS.)

Tówn-tálk. *s.* Common prattle of a place.

If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be *towntalk.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Tówn-tóp. *s.* Large top; see second extract.

Dances like a *town-top.*—*Fletcher, Night-Walker.*

Formerly one of these [a *town-top*] was kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief when they could not work.—*Steevens, Note on Shakespear's Twelfth Night.*

To sleep like a *towntop,* is a proverbial expression: a top is said to sleep, when it turns round with great velocity, and makes a smooth humming noise.—*Blackstone, Note on Twelfth Night.*

Tównish. *adj.* Appertaining to those who live in a town.

On *townish* men, (though happy they
Appeare to open sight,)
Yet many times unhappie haps
And cruel chances light.
Turbervile, Translation of Mantuan.

Tównless. *adj.* Without towns; deprived of towns.

They of the religion are now *townless* and armless; and so are her greatest peers, most of them out of office and provincial command.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel,* p. 116.

Tównship. *s.* Corporation of a town; district belonging to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township.*—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* i. 3.

They had built houses, planted gardens, erected *townships,* and made provision for their posterity.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Tównsman. *s.*

1. Inhabitant of a place.

Here come the *townsmen* on procession,
Before your highness to present the man.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only by the *townsmen,* was given up to them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I left him at the gate firm to your interest,
T' admit the *townsmen* at their first appearance.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

2. One of the same town.

Toxicológical. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, toxicology.

(For example see under Toxicologist.)

Toxicólogist. *s.* One conversant with toxicology.

Poisons have been divided into irritants, narcotics, and narcotico-irritants: the first class including those whose sole or predominating symptoms are those of irritation or inflammation; the second, those which produce stupor, delirium, and other affections of the brain and nervous system; and the third, those which are of a mixed character. Many irritants possess corrosive properties, and *toxicologists* have drawn a distinction between corrosives and purely irritant poisons. . . . We have elsewhere given particulars respecting their composition and properties and sometimes referred to their *toxicological* history.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Toxicology. *s.* [Gr. *τοξικὸν* (Lat. *toxicum*) poison + *λόγος* = word, principle, doctrine.] Doctrine of poisons.

Toxophilite. *s.* [Gr. *τόξον* = bow, *φιλέω* = I love; *φίλος* = friend.] One who takes delight in, who practises, archery.

Toy. *s.* [Dutch, *toi*; German, *zeug* = instrument.]

1. Petty commodity; trifle; thing of no value.

Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Because of old
Thou thyself doat'st on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such *toys.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 174.

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become
That men should leave thee for that *toy* a woman?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

2. Plaything; bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*;
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy. *Spenser.*

What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys!*—*Addison.*

In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound.
Pope, Imitations, Waller.

We smile at florists, we despise their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy.*
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 49.

Fontenoy looked round with astonishment at the tiny vessel, so different from his own huge 'Patagonian,' with her eighty guns. The 'Viper' looked like a *toy.*—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn as follies and *toys*, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.

Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For greedy pleasure, careless of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys.
Spenser, Epithalamium.

So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 1034.

6. Odd story; silly tale.

I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy *toys.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

7. Slight representation.

Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a *toy* of novelty?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.

The very place puts *toys* of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

Toy. *v. n.* Trifle; dally amorously; play.

To *toy*, to wanton, dally, smile, and jest.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

Toy. *v. a.* Treat foolishly.

They must have oyle, candels, wine and water, flowre, and such other things, trifled and *toyed* withal.—*Dering, Exposition on the Hebrews,* Cc. iii: 1576.

So far from kissing and *toying* with him of her own accord, she must not admit him to kiss or *toy* with her.—*Fielding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

'Yes,' replied the Athenian, carelessly *toying* with the gems; 'I am choosing a present for Ione, but there are none worthy of her.'—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii,* b. iii. ch. iv.

Toyer. *s.* One who toys; one who is full of tricks.

Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*,
Pleasing tyrant, soft destroyer!
Harrison, Nichols's Collection of Poems, iv. 183.

Toyful. *adj.* Full of tricks.

It quicken'd next a *toyful* ape.
Donne, Poems, p. 310.

Toyish. *adj.* Trifling; wanton.

Your ringing of bells, your burning of lights in the open day-light, with I wot not how many other *toyish* devices.—*Crowley, Deliberate Answer,* fol. 48. b.: 1647.

The term is taken from a *toyish* observation, viz. the circling of water, when a stone is cast into a standing pool.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul,* notes, p. 424: 1647.

Toyishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Toyish.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Toyman. *s.* Seller of toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost *toyman* of his time?
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 113.

Toyshop. *s.* Shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

Fans, silks, ribands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving *toyshop* of their heart.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Toze. *v. a.* Pull by violence or importunity; touse.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

Trace. *s.* [from Fr. *tirasses*; generally, but not always, plural.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The *traces*, of the smallest spider's web.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

The labour'd ox
In his loose *traces* from the furrow came.
Milton, Comus, 291.

While labouring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose *traces* from the field retreat.
Pope, Pastorals, Autumn.

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractised in the *trace.*
Id., Translation of the Odyssey.

Trace. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *traccia.*]

1. Mark left by anything passing; footsteps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 480.

2. Remains; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion.—*Sir W. Temple.*

There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the sylvan chase.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

3. Track; path.

Now I begin
To tread an endlesse *trace. Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

If the place be private, and out of the common *trace.*—*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

Trace. *v. a.* [Fr. *tracer.*]

1. Follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power
Within me clear, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 680.

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane history: and every one of these people have a tale to tell concerning the restauration.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flourish upon them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

To this haste of the mind a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing.—*Locke.*

2. Follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir Richard Fanshaw.

3. Mark out.

He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them.—*Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation.—*Swift.*

4. Walk over.

Men as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead.
Spenser.

We do *trace* this alley up and down.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Trace. *v. n.* Walk; travel.

Thus long they *traced* and traversed to and fro.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Not wont on foot with heavy arms to *trace. Ibid.*

Traceable. *adj.* Capable of being traced.

The boundaries of the ancient Citium are not *traceable.*—*Drummond, Travels* (*Letter*, 1749), p. 248.

Thus striking is the contrast between the military genius of ancient times, and the military genius of modern Europe. The causes of this decay are clearly *traceable* to the circumstance that, owing to the immense increase of intellectual employments, few men of ability will now enter a profession into which, in antiquity, men of ability eagerly crowded, as supplying the best means of exercising those faculties which, in more civilized countries, are turned to a better account.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in Europe,* vol. i. ch. iv.

Among animals as among plants, the laws of morphological differentiation must be conformed to by the morphological units, as well as by the larger parts and the wholes formed of them. It remains here to point out that the conformity is *traceable* where the conditions are simple.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology,* ch. xvi. § 260.

Tracer. *s.* One who, that which, traces.

Pliny, the only man among the Latins who is a diligent and curious *tracer* of the prints of nature's footsteps.—*Hakewill, Apology,* p. 164.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a plot of such malice.—*Howell.*

Tracery. *s.* Ornamental stonework.

The *traceries* and construction do not agree with the rude arts of such a barbarous and early period. *T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington,* p. 15.

Some modern moulding or ornament will here and there unfortunately be detected in the moulding of an arch, the *tracery* of a niche, or the ramifications of a window.—*Id., An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley,* p. 11.

This is the first form in which *tracery* appears, and the tympanum in this form always retains the character of a flat surface or plate of stone pierced with openings. Hence this kind of *tracery* has been termed plate *tracery* by Professor Willis. It is more commonly to be seen on the continent than in England, either because, having been undoubtedly first invented and developed there, it was earlier and more largely employed, or because in our case, windows of that character have been taken out and replaced by later *tracery*. The triforiums of Salisbury and Ely, and the screen in the north transept of Gloucester, may be cited as fine examples.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Geometrical *tracery* was never intended to do more than support itself; and the proof of this assertion is furnished by the fact that the *tracery* and mullions were almost invariably set after the window arch was completed, being designed only to fill the vacant space and carry simply their own weight; whereas, in modern work of the same style, it is not uncommon to see considerable portions of the mouldings of the window arch worked together with those of the *tracery* on the same stone.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trachea. *s.* [Gr. *τραχεῖα*, feminine of *τραχὺς* = rough; the word *ἀρτηρία* = artery, being understood; and the windpipe being, by the earliest anatomists, looked upon as an artery, or else, the word *artery* being invested with a more general signification.] In *Anatomy.*

a. Of the *animals* with lungs. Windpipe, or passage through which the air is drawn into the lungs.

The cartilaginous rings of the *trachea* [of the Cetacea], at least near the termination of the tube, are entire; where not so the deficiency is at their fore part, and this is considerable in the upper *tracheal* rings, in Balænidæ: the windpipe is very short in all Cetacea; its width is great in proportion to its length, but not to the bulk of the lungs or of the body.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

The *trachea* presents various modifications in different birds. In some it is much longer than the neck, forming a folded tube, which consists of a vast number of rings, as in the capercailzie, stork, crane, and wild swan: in the flamingo, the rings are said to be about three-hundred-and-fifty in number. In some birds the *trachea* is wider above than below, and in others it is dilated at various parts.—*Marshall, Outlines of Physiology, Human and Comparative,* vol. i. p. 271: 1867.

b. In *insects.* Lateral spiracles subservient to respiration.

c. In *plants*, i.e. in *Vegetable anatomy.* Certain spiral vessels suggesting a comparison with the windpipe.

Spiral vessels [are] generally termed *tracheæ*, from the resemblance which they bear to the windpipe, and more especially to the air-cells of insects, which are called by the same name. They consist of a membranous tube, on whose inner surface a cylindrical fibre is spirally coiled; and the whole so completely united, that if the vessel be ruptured, and the thread uncoiled, no trace of the membrane is to be seen, excepting towards the conical extremity of the vessel, where the coils of the fibre are

wider apart. In some *tracheæ*, indeed, the successive coils are not in contact with each other, and then the investing membrane is sufficiently apparent. . . . When the stems of the plantain and banana are cut into slices, the *tracheæ* in which they abound unravel before the edge of the knife, and form flocculent masses, which may be collected, and wrought into a material possessing certain advantages superior to those of cotton, for the manufacturer. The expense, however, of collecting this delicate substance has been found too great to admit of its being applied to any really useful purpose; as an entire plantain does not yield above a drachm and a half of *tracheæ*. *Tracheæ* have been detected in a very few of the flowerless plants, and only among the higher tribes of them, such as ferns and club-mosses. . . . The name of ducts, is generally given to all varieties of tubes composing the vascular tissue, which are not, strictly speaking, true *tracheæ*; and they are separately named according to the appearances which the markings on their surface assume; such as dotted, striped, and reticulated ducts.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Vegetable Botany*, pt. i. sect. i. §§ 23, 24.

Trácheal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the trachea, or tracheæ.

(For example, see under Trachea.)

Trácheary. *adj.* Breathing by means of tracheæ, rather than lungs; especially applied to an order of the class Arachnidæ (spiders).

Tracheótomy. *s.* Gr. *τομὴ* = section, cutting, from root of *τέμνω* = I cut.] In *Surgery*. Operation of making an incision into the trachea in cases of threatened suffocation.

Trachyte. *s.* [Gr. *τραχὺς* = rough.] In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*. See extract.

Trachyte [is] a variety of lava which is often porphyritic, and when containing hornblende and augite passes into the varieties of trap called basalt, greenstone, dolerite, &c.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trácing. *s.* Course; path; regular track.

Not all those precious gems in heaven above
Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold,
With all their turns and *tracings* manifold.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, xiii.

Track. *s.* [N.Fr. *trac*; Italian, *traccia*.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.

Following the *track* of Satan.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 314.

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inscribed the dusty ground.
Dryden.

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution.—*Bentley.*

2. Course; road; beaten path.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to stain the *track*
Of his bright passage.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1130.

Track. *v. a.* Follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him every where in their snow.—*Dryden.*

Trackless. *adj.* Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in *trackless* fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nassau's virtue only could explore.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

Trackscout. *s.* [Dutch, *trek-schuyt*.] Passage-boat, in Holland, usually towed or drawn by a horse; *trackboat* is used in Scotland.

The *trekschuyt* or hackney-boat carries passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 130.

It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a *trackscoute*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Tract. *s.* [Lat. *tractus*.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

Heaven hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 27.

2. Region; quantity of land.

Only there are some *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Monte Circeio, by Homer called insula Æea, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth.—*Addison.*

3. Continuity; anything protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is that for so long a *tract* of time she should still continue fresh.—*Howell.*

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improved by *tract* of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 497.

As in *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute sagacity by some more evident word discerned by his eye, know the sense.—*Holder.*

4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.

The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good discourser, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

5. It seems to be used by Shakespear and Milton for *track*.

The weary sun hath made a golden set;
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

With *tract* oblique
At first, as one who sought access, but fear'd
To interrupt, sidelong he works his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 510.

6. Treatise; small book; see Tractate.

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared.—*Swift.*

Tract. *v. a.*

1. Trace out. *Obsolete.*

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate
As shepheardes curre, that in darke eveninges shade
Hath *tracted* forth some salvage beastës trade.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 6, 39.

Speak to me, Muse, the man, who after Troy was sackt,
Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*. *B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry (Epistola ad Pisones).*

2. Ancient abbreviation of *retract* and *protract*: as, 'to *tract* and speak of a thing again, retractare' (Huloet); 'to *tract* the time' (Barret).

Tractabílity. *s.* Capability of being managed: (in the extract *plural*).

She was then very young and timid; and he, a wild man, not of the woods, but the cloisters, nor yet civilized into the *tractabilities* of home.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, b. i. ch. i.

Tráctable. *adj.* [Lat. *tractabilis*.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the Scripture much alledgeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, whensoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's Holy Spirit concurring therewith.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical History.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

If thou dost find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Id., Richard III.* iii. 1.

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who yield themselves *tractable* to good motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to encourage them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly submit.—*Locke.*

I did not then know what I afterwards learned, that hunger will tame a lion. If I had let him stay there three or four days without food, and then have carried him some water to drink, and then a little corn, he would have been as tame as one of the kids; for they are mighty sagacious *tractable* creatures, where they are well used.—*Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Palpable; that may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Tráctableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tractable; state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Tractárian. *s.* See extract.

Tractarians, in modern church history, [is] a party name given to those members of the church of England, chiefly from the university of Oxford, who headed the theological movement which definitely took shape in 1833. The celebrated 'Tracts for the Times,' from which the appellation is derived, began to appear in that year.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tráctate. *s.* [Lat. *tractatus*.] Treatise; tract; small book.

Many divines of our own nation, in sermons and written *tractates* of the Sabbath, and in their exposition of the fourth commandment, maintain the foresaid position.—*White.*

Though philosophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reasons usually introduced.—*Sir T. Browne.*

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Tractátion. *s.* [Lat. *tractatio, -onis*.] Discussion of a subject.

A fit task for him, that intended a full *tractation* of the points controverted.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 387.

Tráctile. *adj.* [Lat. *tractilis*, from *traho* = I draw; pass. part. *tractus; tractio, -onis*.] Capable of being drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Tractílity. *s.* Quality of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Tráction. *s.* Act of drawing; state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum.—*Holder.*

Used as the *first element* of a *compound*: (as in *traction-engine*, an engine for locomotion by steam on common roads).

Tráctor. *s.* Name applied to an apparatus consisting of small bars of metal, supposed to possess magnetic and anodyne powers; often called Perkins's tractor from the name of its inventor.

Trade. *s.* [Italian, *tratta*.]

1. Traffic; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whosoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; whosoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Trade increases in one place and decays in another.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he shall be bound to follow.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful *trade!*
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Chide me no more! I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home beloved
Of all the *trades* in Rome *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries.
Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

The rude Æquiculæ,
Hunting their sport, and plundering was their *trade*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1028.

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, ii. 596.

Fight under him: there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade*.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 251.

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchandise of wood.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 533.

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*, and so fit them for weighty affairs.—*Bacon.*

5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin 's not accidental, but a *trade*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Formerly *trade* was used of domestic, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

Trade. *v. n.*

1. Traffic; deal; hold commerce.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and *traded*.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his estate in Thracia.—*Ibid.*

2. Act merely for money.

They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will *trade* to them both.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Trade. *v. a.* Sell or exchange in commerce. *Rare.*

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market.—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 13.

Tráded. *adj.* Versed; practised. *Rare.*

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgement.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Trádeful. *adj.* Commercial; busy in traffic.

Ye *tradeful* merchants that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain?
Spenser.

Musing maid, to thee I come,
Hating the *tradeful* city's hum.
T. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

Trádemark. *s.* See extract.

One of the greatest risks which the trade of any country can run, is that of dishonesty or fraud on the part of producers or dealers.... Over and over again, it has been found impossible to establish trades, because no valid security can be given that agents and intermediate dealers will be honest. The correction to these vices, which always react on those who practise them, may be hoped for partly in the spread of moral principle and an enlightened interpretation of what constitutes real self-interest, partly in the effectiveness of private and public police. The latter of these methods of repression is not necessarily operative, for it is not always easy to be sure of the integrity and activity of those who are appointed to watch over the administration of law; the former is to some extent satisfied by the use of *trade marks*, and the interest which honest producers have in securing themselves against forgery of the symbols adopted by them in order to distinguish their wares from those manufactured by rival houses. These symbols are known as *trade marks*, and the custom of using some such marks has become almost universal among those traders who believe that such an advertisement is at once a means for diffusing the knowledge of their goods, and of protecting themselves from fraudulent imitations. The earliest of these marks appear to have been those which were used in the manufacture of paper; and of paper *water-marks*, the earliest appears to be on a document bearing the date 1351, i.e. shortly after the invention of paper from linen rags. *Trade-marks* have also been used for a long time on cutlery; and in some cases, as in the ancient statutes relating to wool, the use of a *trade mark* has been recognised by Act of Parliament. *Trade marks* have, however, been very commonly forged or counterfeited, and the Court of Chancery has in numerous cases been called on to interfere by injunction for the purpose of restraining this practice. By a recent statute (25 & 26 Vict. c. 88), frauds of this nature have been made punishable by fine and imprisonment.—*Rogers*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tráder. *s.* One who, that which, trades; one engaged in merchandise or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.

Now the victory's won,
We return to our lasses like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with spoils of the vanquish'd invaders.
Dryden, King Arthur, i. 2.

Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more frugal.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

That day *traders* sum up the accounts of the week.—*Swift.*

Trades-únion. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

The purpose of a *trades' union* is... the settlement of the proportion which wages should bear to profits. The effectiveness of a *trades union* depends on: (1) the esprit de corps of the workmen themselves; (2) moral restraint; and (3) unfortunately, when men's passions are heated, coercion exercised on those who are unwilling to join the *trades' union* or are indifferent to its real or supposed advantages; and (4) failing the consent of the employer or general body of employers to the demands made by workmen, the last remedy of a strike. Of late years, the association of workmen for these purposes has occupied a considerable amount of public attention, and even alarm, although no one has ventured to suggest that such combinations ought to be repressed by authority, while many have asserted and argued that a *trades' union*, with all its machinery (short, of course, of coercion), is a natural expedient, and a legitimate defence against wrongs which it is presumed may be inflicted on labour by the power of capital.—*Rogers*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trádesfolk. *s.* People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands.—*Swift.*

Trádesman. *s.* Shopkeeper: (a merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradesman; and it seems distinguished in Shakespeare from a man that labours with his hands).

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradesmen's* matters.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets, than see
Our *tradesmen* singing in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them.—*Bacon.*

M. Jourdain would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my shop.—*Prior.*

From a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradesman*.—*Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a *tradesman*, meek and much a liar.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 151.

Penitens was a busy notable *tradesman*, very prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age.—*Law.*

Trádespeople. *s.* Tradesfolk: (the word under notice being, at present, the *commoner* one.).

Trádewind. *s.* Monsoon.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cccix.

His were the projects of perpetuum mobile and of increasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds.—*Arbuthnot.*

The regularity of the *trade winds* is disturbed in some places by local causes, and chiefly by the superior rarefaction of the air over land heated by the sun's rays. They extend farther to the northward or southward according as the sun's declination is north or south; and in some places they become periodical, blowing one half of the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite one. In the great Pacific ocean, however, the *trade wind* blows with a uniform and gentle breeze all the year round. The name of *trade winds* was given to them from their important influence in commerce.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tráding. *part. adj.*

1. Engaged in trade.

Scarcely known before the end of the sixth century, Amalfi ran a brilliant career, as a free and *trading* republic, which was checked by the arms of a conqueror in the middle of the twelfth.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages.*

Alexandria under the Romans was still the centre of the *trading* world, not only having its own great trade in corn, but being the port through which the trade of India and Arabia passed to Europe, and at which the Syrian vessels touched in their way to Italy.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

2. Applied as a term of contempt or disapprobation to any one whose actions as a public man are regulated by his interest rather than his principles; venal; having the character of an adventurer; being in the market; having a price.

Mr. Canning reasoned himself into a belief which he was wont to profess, that no man can serve his country with effect out of office.... A more pernicious notion never entered the mind of a public man, nor one more fitted to undermine his public virtue. It may be made the cloak for every species of flagitious and sordid calculation; and what in him was only a sophistical self-deception, or a mere illusion of dangerous self-love, might have been, by the common herd of *trading* politicians, used as the cover for every low, and despicable, and unprincipled artifice.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Mr. Canning.*

3. Having a trade wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply towards the pole.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 640.

Tráding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who trades; practice of a trade.

He commanded these servants to be called unto him to whom he had given the money, that he might know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke*, xix. 15.

Tradition. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *traditio, -onis*; *trado* = I deliver; pass. part. *traditus*.]

1. Act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Tradition, in theology, ... is commonly employed to denote any doctrine or alleged fact, delivered or handed down, and received on the faith that the first to whom it was delivered received it from an authentic source. Hence, it is used, generally, to denote that body of doctrine and discipline supposed to have been put forth in the first Christian age, and not committed to writing, the word being thus used in a contrary sense from Scripture. Such *traditions* are said to be of two sorts—*tradition* of doctrine (such as that of the Trinity), which is commonly said to be directly affirmed by *tradition* and proved by Scripture; and *tradition* of rites and ceremonies, called by Hooker '*traditions* ecclesiastical.'—*Coxe*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Anything delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in those written records pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 511.

It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongst these nations, that the world was made and had a beginning.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal or fond *tradition* rise;
But, saved from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the God of day.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

If it be demanded, by what cause it happened that a few sparks of ancient learning survived throughout this long winter, we can only ascribe their preservation to the establishment of Christianity.... The memory of Greece and Rome would have been feebly preserved by *tradition*, and the monuments of those nations might have excited, on the return of civilization, that vague sentiment of speculation and wonder with which men now contemplate Persepolis or the Pyramids.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

3. Traditional practice; old custom.

Throw away respect,
Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

4. Act of giving up; delivery. *Latinism.*

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Tradítional. *adj.*

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* sense of Scripture, if not from the heads of their church?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* sloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits.—*Swift.*

A belief in judicial astrology can now only exist in

the people, who may be said to have no belief at all; for mere *traditional* sentiments can hardly be said to amount to a belief.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, English Astrologers.*

The proverbs of a father became the inheritance of a son; the mistress of a family perpetuated hers through her household; the workman condensed some *traditional* secret of his craft into a proverbial expression.—*Ibid., The Philosophy of Proverbs.*

2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites: (so explained by Johnson, and, at the same time condemned as 'not used, nor proper').

God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!—
You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional.*
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

Tradítionally. *adv.* In a traditional manner.

1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Asia.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tradítionary. *adj.* Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same *traditionary* strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 460.

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of Scripture.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him to after ages.—*Addison, On the Christian Religion.*

The mechanical execution [in the church architecture of the fifteenth century] continued to improve, and is so far beyond the apparent intellectual powers of those times, that some have ascribed the principal ecclesiastical structures to the fraternity of freemasons, depositaries of a concealed and *traditionary* science.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. ix.

The period in the Papal history has arrived which in the Italian writers is called the Babylonish captivity: it lasted more than seventy years. Rome is no longer the Metropolis of Christendom: the Pope is a French prelate. The successor of St. Peter is not on St. Peter's throne; he is environed with none of the *traditionary* majesty or *traditionary* sanctity of the Eternal City; he has abandoned the holy bodies of the Apostles, the churches of the Apostles.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xiii. ch. i.

His [Gay's] celebrated English opera [the Beggar's Opera], as it was the first attempt of the kind, still remains the only one that has been eminently successful. Now, indeed, that much of the wit has lost its point and application to existing characters and circumstances, the dialogue of the play, apart from the music, may be admitted to owe its popularity in some degree to its *traditionary* fame; but still what is temporary in it is intermixed with a sufficiently diffused, though not very rich, vein of general satire, to allow the whole to retain considerable piquancy.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 245.

Tradítioner. *s.* Traditionist: (if used at present it would probably imply *contempt*).

The eastern *traditioners* mean by this a continual sadness and contristation of heart.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture,* p. 123: ed. 1684.

Tradítionist. *s.* One who adheres to, supports, relies on, tradition.

We are not able to ascertain who the Masorites or *traditionists* were, that settled the present standard of the Hebrew Scriptures.—*Pilkington, Remarks upon several Passages of Scripture,* p. 15: 1759.

Tráditive. *adj.* Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

The *traditive* interpretation and practice of the church.—*Jeremy Taylor, On Confirmation.*

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to Scripture to decide.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 196.

Tráditor. *s.* One who betrays: (word for word, *traitor* in its Latin form).

There were in the church itself *traditors,* content to deliver up the books of God by composition, to the end their own lies might be spared.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity,* b. v. § 62. (Ord MS.)

The laity, the ministers, the deacons, the presbyters, nay the bishops themselves, the princes and chief of all, proved *traditors.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted,* p. 28. (Ord MS.)

Such men were called chorepiscopi who had been bishops of cities, but had fallen from their honour by communicating in Gentile sacrifices, and by being *traditors.*—*Ibid.* p. 32. (Ord MS.)

Tradrille. *s.* Game of cards so called.

Pope was her favourite author: his Rape of the Lock her favourite work. She once did me the favour to play over with me (with the cards) his celebrated game of Ombre in that poem; and to explain to me how far it agreed with, and in what points it would be found to differ from, *tradrille.* Her illustrations were apposite and poignant; and I had the pleasure of sending the substance of them to Mr. Bowles; but I suppose they came too late to be inserted among his ingenious notes upon that author.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.*

Tradúce. *v. a.* [Lat. *traduco,* from *trans* = over, across + *duco* = I lead.]

1. Censure; condemn; represent as blameable; calumniate; decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all men's devotion towards them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched.—*Ibid.*

For *traducing* such
As are above us . . . we are as innocent
As those that are born blind.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 3.

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing they will be *traducing.*—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

2. Propagate; increase or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,
That souls from bodies may *traduced* be;
Between whose natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature still agree.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Tradúcement. *s.* Censure; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement,*
To hide your doings. *Shakespear, Coriolanus,* i. 9.

If any take exceptions, . . . most of them are but *traducements* and pretensions.—*Howell, Letters,* iv. 23.

Tradúcer. *s.* One who traduces.

1. False censurer; calumniator.

St. Austin tells the *traducers,* that 'tis for want of a serious and solid casuistry, that they plunge themselves into such gross misrepresentations.—*Bibliotheca Biblica,* i. 323: 1720.

2. One who derives.

Tradúcible. *adj.* That may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Tradúct. *v. a.* [Lat. *traductus,* pass. part. of *traduco*; *traductio, -onis.*] Derive. *Rare.*

Consider our nature, as it is now depraved in us, and by the corrupt conduct of our sinful parents *traducted* unto us.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix,* p. 281: 1622.

No soul of man from seed *traducted* is.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, xci.

Tradúction. *s.* [Lat. *traductio, -onis.*]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things.—*Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfused into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation.—*Sir M. Hale.*

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. Transition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction.*—*Bacon.*

Tradúctive. *adj.* Derivable; deducible.

It will consist only of a number of instances of similar customs of a striking nature, which all would judge imitations and *traductive,* if that system be true.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Bishop Hurd,* letter xcv.

Trafálgar. *s.* In *Printing.* Name of a large type used in printing hand-bills or posting-bills.

Tráffic. *s.* [Fr. *trafique*; Lat. *trans* = across, *fretum* = sea.]

1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities: (*traffic* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade*).

Traffick's thy god.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people.—*Addison.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffic.

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

Tráffick. *v. n.* [spelt with *k,* because the addition of *i,* in the participle immediately upon *c* would render the *c* liable to be sounded as *s* (*traficing*).]

1. Practise commerce; merchandise; exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

2. Trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick with* Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.

How hast thou dared to think so vilely of me,
That I would condescend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

Tráffick. *v. a.*

1. Exchange in traffic. *Rare.*

If in our converse we do not interchange sober useful notions, we shall at the best but *traffick* toys and baubles, and most commonly infection and poison.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue,* p. 208.

2. Bargained; arranged as a matter of bargain, or as a job. *Rare.*

He *trafficked* the return of King James.—*Drummond, History of James I.* p. 14. (Ord MS.)

Tráfficable. *adj.* Capable of being trafficked, or trafficked in; capable of being an object of traffic; marketable. *Rare.*

Money itself . . . is in some cases a *traffickable* commodity.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience,* i. 1.

Tráfficker. *s.* [Fr. *trafiqueur.*] One who traffics; trader; merchant.

Your argosies with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtsy to them.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers,* that they have most of the English trade in their hands.—*Addison.*

Tráfficking. *verbal abs.* Bargaining; dealing; jobbing.

The main business about which the archbishop came, was the *trafficking* of a marriage between Lewis the Dauphin, though then very young, with

Margaret, daughter to King James.—*Drummond, History of James*, p. 6.

Thus the antagonism went on, irritating Elizabeth . . . into dangerous *traffickings* with the Bishop of Aquila and his successor.—*J. A. Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, vol. ii. p. 132: 1863.

Trágacanth. *s.* [Gr. τραγάκανθα, from τράγος = he goat + ἄκανθα = thorn.] In *Botany*. Tree yielding a gum, the gum itself being called gum *tragacanth*; in which combination the word under notice is *adjectival* and *post-positive*.

Tragacanth is yielded by Astragalus verus and similar spiny species; A. creticus and A. cristatus furnish it in Greece; A. gummifer on Mount Lebanon and in Koordistan; and A. strobiliferus in the latter country.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Tragédian. *s.*

1. Writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have anything corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Cite Paris the *tragedian*.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 3.

To the well-lung'd *tragedian's* rage
They recommend their labours of the stage.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 3.

Trágedy. *s.* [Fr. *tragédie*; Lat. *tragœdia*.]

1. Dramatic representation of a serious action.

Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Imitate the sister of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action.—*Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy*.—*Rymer, Tragedies of the last Age.*

There to her heart sad *tragedy* addrest
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 37.

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

Trágic. *adj.* [Lat. *tragicus*; Fr. *tragique*.]

1. Relating to tragedy.

The root and tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the *tragick* stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day,
Is crept into the bosom of the sea:
And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

I now must change those notes to *tragick*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 6.

Bid them dress their bloody altars
With every circumstance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

Trágical. *adj.* Tragic.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Why look you still so stern and *tragical*?
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

The tale of this song is a pretty *tragical* story; and pleases because it is a copy of nature.—*Addison.*

Trágically. *adv.* In a tragical manner.

1. In a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*.—*Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the wretchedness of their hearts.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 465.

Trágicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tragical; mournfulness; calamitousness.

Like bold Phaëtons we despise all benefits of the Father of Light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event as in the insolence of the undertaking.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Tragicómedy. *s.* [Fr. *tragicomédie*.] Drama compounded of merry and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers on will say we act not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people.—*Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the English theatre with success: but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes.—*Gay.*

Tragi-comedy [is] a compound name, invented to express a class of dramatic compositions which should partake both of tragedy and comedy. If the mixture of serious with humorous portions in the piece alone entitles it to this name, then all the plays of Shakspeare (with the single exception of the Merry Wives of Windsor, to which some add the Twelfth Night) belong to this class; as do, indeed, almost all the works of the old English dramatists. But Troilus and Cressida alone, of the plays of Shakspeare, bears this title in old editions. French critics define the distinction to be, that the event of the *tragi-comedy* is not unhappy or bloody. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tragicómical. *adj.* [Fr. *tragicomique*.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished.—*Gay, The What d'ye call it.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

But if Perseda understand these news,
Our scene will prove but *tragicomical*.
Kyd, Solyman and Perseda. (Ord MS.)

If any man be disposed to make himself sport, let him read the *tragicomical* relation of the troubles and excommunication of the English at Amsterdam. —*Bishop Hall.*

Tragicómically. *adv.* In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Bramston.*

Trail. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *trailler*.]

1. Hunt by the track.

2. Draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

Faintly he stagger'd through the hissing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 627.

3. Draw a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. Draw; drag.

Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1402.

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy house about thee like a snail;
Or harness'd to a nag, at ease
Take journies in it, like a chaise;
Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

Trail. *v. n.* Be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*
Adown so fast, and all his armour steepe,
For very fellness loud he gan to weep. *Spenser.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vanish'd in th' Idean grove;
It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide,
Then in a steaming stench of sulphur died.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 944.

The original tendency of aerial stems, is vertically upwards; but many are too weak to support themselves in that position, and, in consequence, either *trail* upon the ground, or cling to the surrounding herbage, by means of tendrils, hooks, and various other appendages; which are frequently modifications of the leaf.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 55.

Trail. *s.*

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never trust me when I open again.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5.

I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure
As I have used to do, that I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Ibid.* ii. 2.

2. Anything drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to spread,
And lambent glories danced about her head.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 113.

When lightning shoots in glittering *trails* along,
It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

3. Anything drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

4. In *Cookery*. Intestines of certain birds (snipes) and fishes (red mullet), which, unlike the intestines of most animals, are sent to table instead of being extracted or drawn.

The thrush is presented with the *trail*, because the bird feeds on olives. They may as well eat the *trail* of a sheep, because it feeds on the aromatic herbs of the mountain.—*Smollett, Travels*, letter xviii. (Ord MS.)

Traíler. *s.* One who, that which, trails: (commonest as connected with the verb in its intransitive sense, and applied chiefly in *Botany* to such plants as require support).

With many a deep-hued bell-like flower
Of fragrant *trailers*. *Tennyson, Eleanore.*

Traíling. *part. adj.* Floating, hanging, dragging, or waving, as a trail.

Swift men of foot, whom broad-set backs their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman.*

The flames pursued the *trailing* smoke,
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 186.

Tràin. *v. a.* [Fr. *trainer*.]

1. Draw along.

In hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 552.

2. Draw; entice; invite; allure.

Something have I added, which want of time *trained* me from at that present.—*Anderson, Sermon at Burghley*, dedication: 1576.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

3. Draw by artifice or stratagem.

For that cause I *train'd* thee to my house.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

Oh, *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.
Sing, siren, for thyself, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie.
Id., Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

4. Draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the spring of all shall pay for all.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

5. Educate; bring up: (commonly with *up*).

I can speak English,
For I was *train'd up* in the English court.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Call some of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs.—*Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd up* in feast and song.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 167.

The young soldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so.—*Locke.*

6. Exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*.
Dryden.

Train. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by *trains*
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from *train*.
Fairfax.

This moved the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
Swoll'n with pride into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 532.
Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains!* I shall ere long
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as grazed
About my mother Circe. *Id., Comus*, 151.
The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.
A thousand pounds a-year, for pure respect!
That promises more thousands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore skirts.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

3. Tail of a bird.
Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his *train* longer, he makes his wings shorter.—*Bacon.*
Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the *train* to fall.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ship is steered with the rudder.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
Can the beauty of the peacock's *train*, or the ostrich plume, be delicious to the palet or the throat?—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*
The other, whose gay *train*
Adorns him, colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and starry eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 444.
The *train* steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleases.—*Ray.*
The *train* (of the great white heron) is composed of a great number of long, thick tapering shafts, arising from the lower part of the shoulder, and thinly furnished on each side with fine flowing hair-like threads, of several inches in length, covering the lower part of the back, and falling gracefully over the tail, which it entirely conceals.—*Wilson, American Ornithology.* (Ord MS.)

4. Series; consecution, either local or mental.
Rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid *train*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 305.
Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly *train*.—*Locke.*
If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission.—*Id.*
They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he said.—*Id.*
Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention.—*Id.*
What would'st thou have me do? consider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it.
Addison, Cato.
The Author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy sentiments.—*Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.
If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature.—*Swift.*

6. Retinue; number of followers or attendants.
My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.
Our sire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompanied than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 351.
Thou shouldst be seen
A goddess among gods, adored, and served
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Ibid.* ix. 546.
The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Europa's Rape.

7. Orderly company; procession.
Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 166.
Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain?
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 529.

8. Line of powder leading to the mine.
Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heaven by springing mines;
And with unanswerable barrels
Of gunpowder dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1567.
Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Train of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army.
With an army abundantly supplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Railway train, or simply, *train*. Line of carriages, along with the engine and tender, for locomotion on a railway.

Traínable. *adj.* Capable of being trained.
Youth [is] by grace and good councell *traynable* to vertue.—*Lusty Juventus.*

Traínband. *s.* [generally the *trainbands.*] Old militia of the City of London.
He directed the *trainbands*, which consisted of the most substantial householders, to attend.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Yet you may give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled first.—*Addison.*
Used *adjectivally* and in the *singular*.
John Gilpin was a citizen,
Of credit and renown;
A *train-band* captain eke was he,
Of famous London town. *Cowper, John Gilpin.*

Trained. *adj.*
1. Having a train.
He swooping went
In his *train'd* gown about the stage.
B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry (Epistola ad Pisones).
2. Brought up; instructed.
When Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his *trained* servants born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them.—*Genesis*, xiv. 14.

Traíner. *s.* One who trains.
a. In the way of education.
b. For feats requiring certain physical qualities, as those of a horse for racing, or a pugilist for a prize fight. It is to this kind of training that the word is now nearly limited.

Traíning. *s.*
1. Act of forming to any exercise by practice.
A most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* such
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.
Such superficial *trainings* as were used by the lieutenants of the several counties here in England.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 61.
With *up*.
A place for exercise and *training up* of youth in the fashion of the heathen.—2 *Maccabees*, iv. 9.
2. State of being trained: (with *in* or *into*).
But I say, if I am to match with that nice girl, say the word, that I may go *into training* accordingly.—*Morton, Secrets worth Knowing*, ii. 1.

Trainoíl. *s.* [Danish, *tran.*] Oil from the blubber of the whale. See Whale.

Traíny. *adj.* Belonging to train oil: (condemned by Johnson as a *bad* word).
Here steams ascend,
That in mixed fumes the wrinkled nose offend ...
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 247.

Trait. *s.* [Fr.] Stroke; touch: (stated by Johnson to be 'scarce English;' even now, though the word is common, few venture to pronounce it as an English word).
By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this by their own folly.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Traítor. *s.* [Fr. *traître*; Lat. *traditor.*] One who being trusted betrays.
The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treasons.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him.—*Bacon.*
I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*
There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country.—*Swift.*
For, from the utmost realms of earth, came pouring
The banded slaves whom every despot sent
At that throned *traitor's* summons.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, x. 4.
About half a mile from the landing-place a smuggler named Hunt lived on a dreary and unwholesome fen. ... Cargoes of Lyons silks and Valenciennes lace sufficient to load thirty packhorses had repeatedly been landed in that dismal solitude without attracting notice. But, since the revolution, Hunt had discovered that of all cargoes a cargo of *traitors* paid best. His lonely abode became the resort of men of high consideration, Earls and Barons, Knights and Doctors of Divinity.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.
Used *adjectivally*.
Each rebel wish, each *traitor* inclination.
Johnson, Irene.

Traítorly. *adj.* In a traitorous manner; as a traitor; treacherous; perfidious.
These *traitorly* rascals' miseries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Traítorous. *adj.* Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.
What news with him, that *traitorous* wight?
Daniel.
Pontinius knows not you
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 8.
The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted.—*Bacon.*
More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Traítorously. *adv.* In a traitorous manner; perfidiously; treacherously.
Good duke Humphry *traitorously* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iii. 2.
Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traitorously* hast betray'd;
And unsuspected half invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*
They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
For *traitorously* did that foul tyrant robe
His countenance in lies,—even at the hour
When he was snatched from death.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, x. 7.

Traítress. *s.* Female traitor.
I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitress, restore my beauty and my charms,
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.
I am not going to play *traitress* to my system, even for the Duke of St. James.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Trajéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *trajectus.*] Cast through; throw.
The disputes of those assuming confidents, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of a horse *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity, by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celestial bodies.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*
If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others are, in all the following prisms, refracted more than others in the same proportion.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Tráject. *s.* [Fr. *trajet*; Lat. *trajectus.*] Ferry; passage for a water-carriage.
What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

Trajéction. *s.* [Lat. *trajectio, -onis.*]
1. Act of darting through.
Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe.—*Boyle.*
2. Emission.
The *trajections* of such an object more sharply

pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Transposition.

Nor is the postposition of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the *trajection* here so great, but the Latin will admit the same order of the words.—*Mede, On Daniel*, p. 36.

The *trajection* is so familiar, that I cannot but wonder that any should scruple at it.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations on some Difficult Texts in the New Testament*, p. 319.

Trajéctory. *s.* Orbit of a comet.

I might preface to you in the words of Sir Isaac Newton, when he found out the *trajectory* of a comet.—*Harris, On the 53rd Chapter of Isaiah*, p. 124.

Those bodies, in short, revolve in orbits: but there are (or, conformably to the laws of astronomy, there might be) others which, instead of an orbit, describe a *trajectory*, or a course not returning into itself.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. ch. x. § 3.

Tralátion. *s.* [Lat. *tralatio, -onis*; *latus* = borne, brought, carried.] Use of a word in a less proper but more significant notion.

According to the broad *tralation* of his rude Rhemists.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 80.

Tralatítious. *adj.* [Lat. *tralatitius.*] Metaphorical; not literal.

Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a *tralatitious* sense.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iv. ch. i.

Tralatítiously. *adv.* Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Tralíneate. *v. n.* [Lat. *linea* = line.] Deviate from any direction. *Rare.*

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Do then as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourself their son.
Dryden.

Tralúcent. *adj.* Translucent. *Rare.*

The aire's *tralucent* gallery.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, xlvii.

The clouds were of relievo, embossed and *tralucent.*—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Tram. *s.* Local name for a coal waggon.

Trámmel. *s.* [Fr. *tramel*; *tramail.*]

1. Net in which birds or fish are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears.
Spenser.

3. Kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

Trámmel. *v. a.* Catch; intercept.

If the assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

It must be added that, while engaged in this most arduous task, he was constantly *trammelled* by orders from home, and frequently borne down by a majority in council.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Here lies the fundamental difference between the practical views of Hutcheson and those previously received. He, like every great thinker since the seventeenth century, loved human nature, and respected it; but he neither loved nor respected those who unduly *trammelled* it, and thereby weakened its vigour, as well as impaired its beauty.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Trámontane. *s.* See Ultramontane.

May not we, that are gross-headed *tramontanes*, imagine and conceit that he is adored as a god amongst you?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 170: 1616.

A happiness those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted.
Massinger, Grand Duke of Florence.

Trámontane. *adj.* Strange; foreign; barbarous.

This gave the lovers opportunities of being abroad in the air, or of lying upon the earth whole hours together, without fear of damp or dews; but as for our *tramontane* lovers, when they begin their midnight complaint with 'My lodging is on the cold ground,' we are not to understand them in the rigour of the letter, since it would be impossible for a British swain to condole himself long in that situation without really dying for his mistress.—*Tatler*, no. 222. (Ord MS.)

When virtue is so scarce,
That to suppose a scene where she presides,
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief.
Cowper, Task, b. iv.

Tramp. *v. a.* [Dutch, *trampen.*] Trample.

It is like unto the camamele; the more ye tread it and *trampe* it, the sweter it smelleth, the thicker it groweth, the better it spreddeth.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 86. b.: 1565.

Tramp. *s.*

1. Tramping motion: (in the extract used *adverbially*).

Tramp, tramp along the land they rode,
Splash, splash along the sea;
Hurrah, hurrah, the dead can ride,
Dost fear to ride with me.
Sir W. Scott, Translation of Bürger's Lenore, (William and Ellen).

2. Journey on foot; walking excursion.

3. Tramper: (the monosyllable being the *commoner* word).

The passenger on the coach-box bowled along above such a hamlet saw chiefly the roofs of it; probably it turned its back on the road, and seemed to lie away from everything but its own patch of earth and sky, away from the parish church by long fields and green lanes, away from all intercourse except that of *tramps*. If its face could be seen, it was most likely dirty; but the dirt was Protestant dirt, and the big, bold gin-breathing *tramps* were Protestant *tramps*.—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Felix Holt the Radical.*

Trámper. *s.* Itinerant workman, or hawker of small wares (distinguished both from the mere beggar and from the gipsy).

We shall be pestered with all the *trampers* that pass upon the road.—*Trampers* indeed! I would have you to know his worship could have rode upon as good a gelding as anyone in the country.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, b. iii. ch. i.

Trámple. *v. a.* Tread under foot; stamp upon, with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet.—*Matthew*, vii. 6.

My strength shall *trample* thee as mire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 1010.

Trámple. *v. n.* Tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

Trámple. *s.* Act of one who tramples; act of treading under foot with contempt.

Under the despiteful control, the *trample* and spurn, of all the other damned.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Trámpling. *part. adj.* Moving as in a tramp, i.e. thickly, regularly, and more or less loudly.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 853.

Trámroad, or **Trámway.** *s.* Road laid with tracks of stone or iron for wagons to run upon.

Trance. *s.* See Transe.

Trance. *v. a.* Entrance.

Would she but shade her tender brows with bay,
That now lie bare in careless wilful rage;
And *trance* herself in that sweet extacy,
That rouseth drooping thoughts of bashful age!
Bishop Hall, Defiance to Envy.

Trángram. *s.* [? *anagram*; the notion of crossness connecting the two; as it may do, one or both, with Tantrums.] Odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks? What are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds?—*Arbuthnot.*

Tránnel. *s.* [?] Sharp pin or bolt.

With a *trannel* of iron, or a large nail ground to a sharp point, they mark the brick.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Tránquil. *adj.* [Fr. *tranquille*; Lat. *tranquillus.*] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy,
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content!
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Tranquíllity. *s.* [N.Fr. *tranquillité*; Lat. *tranquillitas, -atis.*] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls' *tranquillity.* *Spenser.*

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and ponderous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immovable,
Looking *tranquillity!* *Congreve, Mourning Bride.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour.—*Pope.*

Tránquillize. *v. a.* [Fr. *tranquilliser.*] Compose; render calm.

The musick employed ought to be of a kind which experience has proved to be most efficacious in soothing and *tranquillizing* the spirits.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 22.

When peace shall be restored, and Europe shall be *tranquillized.*—*Bishop Watson, Charge*: 1798.

In thus granting a permission to dissemble, in hope of better opportunity for revolt, this interpretation was not likely to *tranquillize* her council, or conciliate them towards the Romish party.—*Hallam, History of England*, ch. iii.

Trans-, as an element in *composition*, is the Latin for across or beyond.

Tránsact. *v. a.* [Lat. *actus*, pass. part. of *ago* = I do, act; *actio, -onis.*] Manage; negotiate; conduct a treaty or affairs; perform; do; carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony.—*Addison.*

Transáct. *v. n.* Conduct matters; treat; manage.

It is a matter of no small moment certainly for a man to be rightly informed, upon what terms and conditions he is to *transact* with God, and God with him, in the great business of his salvation.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 3.

Transáction. *s.* Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Transáctor. *s.* One who manages; one who conducts affairs.

God, who knows and governs all things, is the sovereign director and *transactor* in matters that so come to pass [the fulfilling of prophecies].—*Derham, Christo-Theology*, p. 21.

Transálpine. *adj.* Lying on the farther side of the Alps. See under Ultramontane.

Travellers, that know *transalpine* garbs.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coxcomb.

Where then, when all the world pays its respect,
Lies our *transalpine* barbarous neglect?
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 64.

Transánimate. *v. a.* [Lat. *animatus*, pass. part. of *animo*; *animatio, -onis*; *animus* = mind; *anima* = spirit, soul.] Animate by the conveyance of one soul from another.

Not men; for what spark of humanity? nor dogs; but, by the strangest *μετεμψύχωσις* that ever was feigned by poets, very incarnated, *transanimated* devils.—*Dean King, Sermon on the Fifth of November*, p. 31: 1608.

Transanimátion. *s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

They believe the *transanimation* of souls into beasts and vegetables.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 115.

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrate into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Transcénd. *v. a.* [Lat. *scando* = I climb.]

1. Pass; overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical.—*Bacon.*

2. Surpass; outgo; exceed; excel.

In heighth of courage, depth of understanding,
And all those virtues and remarkable graces
Which make a prince most eminent, our Domitian
Transcends the ancient Romans.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 3.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*
These are they
Deserve their greatness and unenvied stand,
Since what they act *transcends* what they command.
Sir J. Denham, Sarpedon's Speech to Glaucus.
High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if she could not, or she would not find,
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind.
Dryden, Epitaph for the Monument of a Lady at Bath.

3. Surmount; rise above.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.—*Howell.*

Unable as we are to *transcend* consciousness, we can know a relation only as some modification of consciousness. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 81.

Transcénd. *v. n.* Rise beyond something else, by climbing, or as that which climbs. *Obsolete.*

Whose excellence he saw
Transcend his own so far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 457.

To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Transcéndence. *s.* Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.

In a most weak and debile minister great power, great *transcendence*.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii 3.

Transcéndency. *s.*

1. Transcendence.

Lying is the foulest of crimes, as that wherewith God himself (such is the *transcendency* of his truth) cannot possibly dispense.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 207.

2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God; this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Transcéndent. *adj.*

1. Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

There is, in a lawgiver, an habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

If thou beest he—but O! how fall'n, how changed
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with *transcendent* brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 84.

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition; his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions. —*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. In *Metaphysics*. See under Transcendental; where the construction is, also, *substantival.*

Transcendéntal. *adj.*

1. General; pervading many particulars.

Others differ as to species, but as to genus are the same: such are man and lion. There are others again, which differ as to genus, and coincide only in those *transcendental* comprehensions of ens, being, existence, and the like: such are quantities and qualities, as for example an ounce, and the colour white.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. ii. ch. ii.

2. Supereminent; passing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. In *Metaphysics*. Connected with the transcendent; ascending above, rising higher, than the high generalizations involved in the *summa* (highest) *genera*: supersensual.

Transcendent is used by the scholastics and the moderns, as opposed to immanent—meaning transcending the categories. *Transcendental*, in the technology of Kant, is used as descriptive of a supersensual use of the categories: (quasi tinged with the *transcendent*). Long, for instance, he [Kant] laboured, but vainly he laboured to render intelligible the scholastic idea of the *transcendental*. This should have been easy to deal with; for on the one side lay the *transcendent*, on the other the immanent, two buoys to map out the channel. — *De Quincey, Works*, vol. iii. p. 96.

If in the course of a *transcendental* proof we determine an object which stands in relation to thought, but out of relation to experience, we call that, after Kant, a *transcendental* object; and a universe of such objects we call a *transcendental* world.—*C. M. Ingleby, Introduction to Metaphysic*, b. i. p. 65.

Transcéndently. *adv.* In a transcendent manner; excellently; supereminently.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth.—*South, Sermons.*

Transcéndentness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Transcendent; supereminence; unusual excellence.

I cannot attain the measure of your *transcendentness*, but confess my disability and imperfection. —*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 75.

Transcéndible. *adj.* Capable of being transcended: (in the extract climbed, leaped, or passed over). *Rare.*

It appears that Romulus slew his brother because he attempted to leap over a sacred and inaccessible place, and to render it *transcendible* and profane.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, ii. 354. (Ord MS.)

Transcénding. *part. adj.* Rising above; surpassing.

The consistence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in Scripture that sounds any thing towards making it so.—*Hammond.*

Tránscolate. *v. a.* [Lat. *colo* = I strain, filter; pass. part. *colatus*; *colatio, -onis.*] Strain through a sieve or colander; suffer to pass, as through a strainer. *Rare.*

The lungs are, unless pervious like a spunge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air.—*Harvey.*

Transcolátion. *s.* Filtration; straining through. *Rare.*

Mere *transcolation* may by degrees take away that which the chymists call the fined salt; and for the volatile salt of it, which being a more spirituous thing, it is not removable by distillation, and so neither can it be by *transcolation*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, b. iii. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)

Transcríbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *transcribo*; *scribo* = I write; pass. part. *scriptus*.] Copy; write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all those inventions from which others did but *transcribe* copies.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy.—*Rogers.*

Transcríber. *s.* One who transcribes; copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its character altered by copiers and *transcribers*.—*Addison.*

Tránscript. *s.* Copy; anything written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian.—*Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original.—*South, Sermons.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may presume to live,
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive
What my own short-lived verse can never give.
Prior.

Transcríption. *s.* Act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription* in our days was no monster in theirs: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Transcríptive. *adj.* Having the character of a transcript, copy, or imitation. *Rare.*

Excellent and useful authors, yet being either *transcriptive*, or following common relations, their accounts are not to be swallowed at large or entertained without all circumspection.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, 29. (Ord MS.)

He is to be embraced as a *transcriptive* relator.—*Ibid.* 33. (Ord MS.)

Transcríptively. *adv.* In a transcriptive manner; as a copy.

Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Transcúr. *v. n.* [Lat. *transcurro*; from *curro* = I run.] Run or rove to and fro. *Rare.*

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and *transcur*.—*Bacon.*

Transcúrsion. *s.* [Lat. *cursus*, pass. part. of *curro* = I run; *cursio, -onis.*] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation. *Rare.*

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a *transcursion* throughout the whole.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

His philosophy gives them *transcursions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along.—*Howell.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcursion* of comets?—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Transe. *s.* [Fr. *transe*; Lat. *transitus* = crossing, passing, passage, departure in a different direction. Johnson remarks that it might 'be written *transe*.' Todd adds that 'anciently it was so written,' and quotes Gower:

She out of her *trauns* awoke.
(Confessio Amantis.)

Milton also spells the word as Transe. The present editor has ventured to go a step further than his predecessors in what is undoubtedly the right direction, and spell the word as it is here entered; i.e. with *s.*] Ecstasy.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's coming.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravisht quite as in a *trance*.
Spenser, Sonnets.

That Taliessin once, which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture raised the mountains from their *trance*.
Drayton.

Abstract as in a *transe*, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 462: ed. 1667.

Tránsed. *part. adj.* Entranced.

His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranced*.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3

Tránsedly. *adv.* As one in a trance.

Then I stole up and *trancedly*
Gazed on the Persian maid alone.
Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

Transeárth. *v. a.* Remove from one soil to another. *Rare.*

Fruits of hotter countries *transearthed* in colder climates, have vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature.—*Feiltham, Resolves*, 19.

Transélementate. *v. a.* Change from one element to another. *Rare.*

Theophylact useth the same word; he that eateth me, liveth by me; whilst he is in a certain manner mingled with me, and is *transelementated* or changed into me.—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence*, § 12. (Ord MS.)

Transelementátion. *s.* Change of one element into another. *Rare.*

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelementation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy, nor Saint Peter's.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Tránsept. *s.* [Lat. *septum* = division, compartment.] Cross aisle.

The pediment of the southern *transept* is pinnacled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington.*

Transéxion. *s.* [the *s* double in sound as well as in etymology; Lat. *trans* + *sexus*.] Change from one sex to another. *Rare.*

It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transfeminated persons were really men at first.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Transfér. *v. a.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.]

1. Convey; make over from one to another: (with *to*, sometimes with *upon*).

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians *to* the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you must my love betray?
I was well pleased to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better changed your claim of lawless might.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

The king,
Who from himself all envy would remove,
Left both to be determined by the laws,
And *to* the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Death of Achilles.

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferred* all the honour of it *upon* themselves.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Your sacred aid religious monarchs own,
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree
Transfer the power, and set the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer to* ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men.—*Watts.*

2. Remove; transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it.—*Bacon.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear,
Then from Lavinium shall the seat *transfer*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 366.

Tránsfer. *s.* Change of property; delivery of property to another.

Whether the bank of Amsterdam, where industry had been for so many years subsisted and circulated by *transfers* on paper, doth not clearly decide this point?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 250.

Transférable. *adj.* Capable of being transferred.

Tallies, bank-bills, bank-notes, lottery tickets, goldsmith's notes, and paper credit of the like kind, which was *transferable*, did produce, in all probability, a quick stock, amounting to at least 15,000,000*l.*—*Dr. Davenant, Discourses*, p. 655: 1698. (Ord MS.)

M'Guffin, whose object in marrying her mother was as little equivocal as mine was known to have been, was exceedingly active and anxious at the crisis; and, as the family affection for the trustee was not transferred, or *transferable*, to the major, he pressed upon the worthy gentlemen, took advice of counsel, proceeded accordingly, and the next week found the exemplary Blinkinsop on his way to the United States of America.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Tránsference. *s.* Transfer.

The *transference* of moveable or immoveable property.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, ii. 388. (Ord MS.)

This decline of the Jews was owing to the *transference* of their trade in money to other hands.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Transfiguration. *s.*

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Miraculous change of Christ's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden.—*Addison.*

Transfigure. *v. a.* Transform; change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement.—*Boyle.*

Transfigured. *part. adj.* Transformed, or changed, in respect to outward figure.

The dower desired is his *transfigured* friends.
Garth, Translation from Ovid, Enchantments of Circe.

Transfix. *v. a.* Pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mix'd;
The bold Semiramis, whose sides *transfix'd*
With son's own blade, her foul reproaches spoke.
Spenser.

With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 328.

Diana's dart
In an unhappy chase *transfix'd* her heart.
Dryden, Last Parting of Hector and Andromache.

Nor good Eurytion envied him the prize,
Though he *transfix'd* the pigeon in the skies.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, v. 710.

Transfórm. *v. a.* [Fr. *transformer*.] Metamorphose; change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to *transform* every body.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus *transformed* to a boy.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Transfórm. *v. n.* Be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films and shape his oary feet.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Cycnus.

Transformátion. *s.* Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *transformation*; so I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Resembles that it was. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

What beast could'st thou be, that were not subject to a beast?—And what a beast art thou already, and seest not thy loss in *transformation!—Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

The mensuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *transformation*, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions.—*Watts.*

Transfreight. *v. n.* Pass over the sea. *Rare.*

The Saxon merchants lay all at stake to purchase us: they arm, and *transfreight*; and about the year 689 obtain the rule over us.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 52: 1653.

Transfretátion. *s.* [Lat. *fretum.*] Passage over the sea. *Rare.*

Since the last *transfretation* of king Richard the Second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Transfúnd. *v. a.* [Lat. *fundo* = I pour.] Transfuse. *Obsolete.*

The best instrument of gratitude is speech, that most natural, proper, and easy mean of conversation, of signifying our conceptions, of conveying, and, as it were, *transfunding* our thoughts and our passions into each other.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. viii.

Transfúse. *v. a.* [Lat. *transfusus*; pass. part. of *fundo* = I pour; *fusio, -onis.*] Pour out of one into another.

Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *transfuse* from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of this kind doth most consist.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Transfused on thee his ample spirit rests.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 389.

When did his muse from Fletcher scenes purloin,
As thou whole Etherege dost *transfuse* to thine?
But so *transfused*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine sinks below.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 183.

Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away and sound juices immediately *transfused*, the sound juices would grow morbid.—*Arbuthnot.*

Transfúsible. *adj.* Capable of being transfused.

Penetrancy as little *transfusible* into any other, as the sun's dazzling brightness.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 156.

Transfúsion. *s.* Act of pouring out of one into another; transmission from one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the *transfusion* from the vessel into the pipe.—*Boyle.*

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a 'caput mortuum.'—*Sir J. Denham.*

Something must be lost in all *transfusion*, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain.—*Dryden.*

The history of this operation [the injection of medicines into the veins] is inseparably connected with that of *transfusion*. The first experiments on infusion are said to have been performed in Germany. But the first scientific examination of the operation was made by Sir Christopher Wren. His example was followed by Boyle, Clarke, Henshaw, Lower, and others.—*Pereira, Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, vol. i. p. 132: 1849.

Alliances were made by the *transfusion* of blood.—*C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxx.

Transgréss. *v. a.* [Lat *transgressus*, pret. part. of *transgredior* = step across, pass over (*gradior* = I step); Fr. *transgresser.*]

1. Pass over; pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth, oppress'd with awe,
And stupid at the won'drous things he saw,
Surpassing common faith, *transgressing* nature's law. *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria*, 217.

2. Violate; break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide as *transgresseth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more absolute, perfect, and just.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This sorrow we must repeat as often as we *transgress* the divine commandments.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Transgréss. *v. n.* Offend by violating a law.

Achar, the troubler of Israel, who *transgressed* in the thing accursed.—1 *Chronicles*, ii. 7.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed.—Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Transgréssion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Overstepping, violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair
After my great *transgression*? so requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1354.

All accusation still is founded upon some law; for where there is no law, there can be no *transgression*; and where there can be no *transgression*, there ought to be no accusation.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What's his fault?—The flat *transgression* of a school-boy, who, being overjoyed with finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he steals it.—Wilt thou make a trust a *transgression?* The *transgression* is in the stealer.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Teach us, sweet madam, for our *transgression*
Some fair excuse. *Id., Love's Labour's lost*, v. 2.

Transgréssional. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, a transgression.

Forgive this *transgressional* rapture; receive my thanks for your kind letter.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Transgréssive. *adj.* Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Transgréssor. *s.* One who transgresses; lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most splendid *transgressors*, as well as to the punishment of meaner offenders.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I go to judge
On earth these thy *transgressors*; but thou know'st
Whoever judged, the worst on me must light
When time shall be. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 71.

Ill worthy I, such title should belong
To me *transgressor!* who, for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy snare. *Ibid.* xi. 163.

Tránsient. *adj.* [Lat. *transiens, -entis*; pres. part. of *transeo*; *eo* = I go.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measured this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 553.

He that rides post through a country, may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie.—*Locke.*

Love, hitherto a *transient* guest,
Ne'er held possession in his breast.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

What is loose love? a *transient* gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Tránsiently. *adv.* In a transient manner; in passage; with a short passage; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently*, without any strict method, on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer.—*Dryden.*

Tránsientness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Transient; shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might do also in *transientness* and sudden expiration.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Transíliency. *s.* [Lat. *transilio*; *salio* = I leap.] Leap from thing to thing. *Rare.*

By unadvised *transiliency*, leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities. — *Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Tránsit. *s.* [Lat. *transitus.*] In *Astronomy.* See extract; wherein the construction is also *adjectival.*

Transit in Astronomy [is] the culmination or passage of a celestial object across the meridian of any place. The determination of the exact times of such *transits* is one of the most important operations of practical astronomy, as it is by this means that the differences of right ascensions, and consequently the relative situations of the fixed stars, and the motions of the planets and comets in respect of the celestial meridians, become known; and it is most easily and accurately effected by the aid of the *transit* instrument.... *Transit* is also used to signify the passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc.... The *transit* instrument... consists essentially of a telescope firmly attached to a transverse horizontal axis, the ends of which are directed to the east and west points of the horizon. It is used primarily to note the time of passage of a celestial object across the meridian. In the *transit* circle we have a large circle added to the instrument, for the purpose of noting primarily the altitude of the star with the greatest accuracy as well as the time of its passage. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Transítion. *s.* [Lat. *transitio, -onis.*]

1. Removal; passage from one to another.

Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without communication of substance, but moisture not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Change; mode of change.

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so easy a *transition*, and so laudable a behaviour.—*Pope.*

As now your own, our beings were of old.
And once inclosed in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a soft *transition*, we repair
From earthly vehicles to these of air.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

3. Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

[He] with *transition* sweet new speech resumes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 5.

Covetousness was none of his faults, but described as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to satyrize his prodigality and voluptuousness, to which he makes a *transition.—Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally.*

This will prove that we are once more in a *transition* state.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii. § 110.

Transítional. *adj.* Pertaining to transition.

Tránsitive. *adj.* [Lat. *transitivus.*]

1. Having the power of passing.

One cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. In *Grammar.* See extract.

A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action conceived as having an effect upon some object; as 'ferio terram,' I strike the earth. — *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

Tránsitorily. *adv.* In a transitory manner; with speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

Tránsitoriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Transitory; speedy evanescence.

The worldly man is at home in respect of his affections; but he is, and shall be, a meer sojourner in respect of his *transitoriness.* — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 202.

Tránsitory. *adj.* [Fr. *transitoire*; Lat. *transitorius.*] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in this *transitory* life are in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

If we love things have sought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compassing:
If *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God evermore, infinitely before the *transitory* pleasures of this world.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Translátable. *adj.* Capable of being translated.

Transláte. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *translater* = remove from one place to another; interpret in another language; Lat. *lutus* = borne, carried.]

1. Transport; remove.

Since our father is *translated* unto the gods, our will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly. —2 *Maccabees*, xi. 23.

By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death.—*Hebrews*, xi. 5.

Those argent fields more likely habitants,
Translated saints, or middle spirits hold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 460.

Some peasants, not t' omit the nicest care,
Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their plantation, lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 358.

The gods their shapes to winter birds *translate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate.
Id., Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

To go to heaven is to be *translated* to that kingdom you have longed for, to enjoy the glories of eternity.—*Archbishop Wake.*

2. Particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. —*Camden, Remains.*

3. Transfer from one to another; convey.

To *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David.—2 *Samuel*, iii. 10.

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen must be to *translate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body.—*Arbuthnot.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *translate*,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i.

4. Change; metamorphose: (in the last extract the word is put in the mouth of an illiterate character).

One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her,
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants
Translates his rivals.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style.
Id., As you like it, ii. 1.

Addison, and Addison's devoted followers, pronounced both the versions good, but maintained that Tickell's had more of the original. The town gave a decided preference to Pope's. We do not think it worth while to settle such a question of precedence. Neither of the rivals can be said to have *translated* the Iliad, unless, indeed, the word translation be used in the sense which it bears in the Midsummer Night's Dream. When Bottom makes his appearance with an ass's head, instead of his own, Peter Quince exclaims, 'Bless thee! Bottom, bless thee! thou art *translated*.' In this sense, undoubtedly, the readers of either Pope or Tickell may very properly exclaim, 'Bless thee! Homer; thou art *translated* indeed.'—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

5. Interpret in another language; change into another language retaining the sense.

I can construe the action of her familiar style, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be Englished right, is, I am Sir John Falstaff's.—He hath studied her well, and *translated* her out of honesty into English.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Nor word for word too faithfully *translate*.
Lord Roscommon.

Read this ere you *translate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

6. Explain: (condemned, by Johnson, as 'a low colloquial use').

There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves
You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 1.

Translate soles (*souls*). Mend shoes. *Ludicrous.*

The cobbler shall *translates* his *soles*
From stalls obscure and shady. *Quarles.*

Transláte. *v. n.* Practice translation.

All these my modest merit bade *translate*,
And owned that nine such poets made a Tate.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Translátion. *s.* [Lat. *translatio, -onis.*]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs.—*Harvey.*

Translations of morbifick matter arise in acute distempers.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *translation.* — *Bacon, Considerations touching a War with Spain.*

The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the *translation.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with *translation* into many languages.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir Richard Fanshawe.

4. Something made by translation; version.

Of *translations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Tralation; metaphor.

Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, affected, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his *translations* from a wrong place.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Translatítious. *adj.* Tralatitious. *Rare.*

We allow him the use of these words in a *translatitious*, abusive, sense.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals.*

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or *translatitious.* — *Evelyn, Sylva*, b. i. ch. iv. § 8.

Translátor. *s.*

1. One who translates.

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translations and *translators* too.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir Richard Fanshawe.

No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the *translators* of the Bible were masters of an English style much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole.—*Swift.*

2. Translator of soles; cobbler.

Translátory. *s.* Transferring. *Rare.*

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving.—*Arbuthnot.*

Translátress. *s.* Female translator.

Your great Achilles, cardinal Perron, in French; as also his noble *translatress*, misled by him, in English. — *Chillingworth, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation.*

The compliment to the *translatress* is daintily conceived.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Transliterate. *v. a.* Translate the letters of one alphabet in those of another; i.e. to render Greek πλησιος into English *plesios* or vice versâ.

(For example see next entry.)

Transliterátion. *s.* Translation or rendering of the letter of one alphabet by its equivalent in another; metagraphy: (this latter word giving *metagraphic* as its adjective, a more convenient one than *transliterative* or *transliterational*).

Transliteration is widely different from phonetic spelling.... *Transliterate* the English 'cough' and 'through' into κογ' and θρογ'. The signs are changed, but their relation to the sounds is unchanged.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Abstract of Rask's Essay on the Sibilants.*

Translocátion. *s.* [Lat. *locatio, -onis*; *loco* = I place; pass. part. *locatus*; *locus* = place.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

There happened certain *translocations* at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like *transloc*ation of metals in some springs.—*Woodward.*

Translúcency. *s.* Translucent character.

The spheres
That spight thy crystalline *translucencie.*
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. C. 4. b.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Translúcent. *adj.* [Lat. *luceo* = I shine; pres. part. *lucens, -entis.*] Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light. (So the explanation stands in the previous editions. At present, in mineralogy at least, it is rather contrasted than identified with transparent: both mean

'giving a passage to light.' *Transparency*, however, denotes a perfect passage, as in glass, where both the colour and form of objects beyond is clearly seen; *translucency*, an imperfect passage, where there is a perception of light, but not of outline and colour, for the parts beyond.)

If those *translucent* lamps, thine heavenly eyes,
Shall stretch their beams of comfort to my passion.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, C. i. b.

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
Against the eastern ray, *translucent*, pure,
With touch ethereal of heaven's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 547.

Translúcently. *adv.* In a translucent manner.

The gum of those trees is amber, where flies alighting are often *translucently* imprisoned.—*Drayton, Note to Edward's Epistle to Mrs. Shore.*

Translúcid. *adj.* [Lat. *lucidus*.] Translucent.

In anger the spirits ascend, and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid*.—*Bacon.*

Bright golden globes
Of fruit, suspended in their own green heaven,
And thro' their veined leaves and amber stems
The flowers whose purple and *translucid* bowls
Stand ever mantling with aërial dew,
The drink of spirits. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.*

Tránslunary. *adj.* [Lat. *lunaris*, from *luna* = moon.] Lying beyond the moon; celestial. *Rare.*

Next Marlow, bathed in the Thespian springs,
Had in him those brave *translunary* things
That the first poets had: his raptures were
All air and fire. *Drayton, Of Poets and Poesy.*

Tránsmarine. *adj.* [Lat. *transmarinus*.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

In some *transmarine* kingdoms their lawyers are held, and for the most part undoubtedly are, more sufficient scholars than their divines.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 238.

They proclaimed the entire independence of the African Churches on any foreign dominion; they forbade all appeals to *transmarine* judgements.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Tránsmew. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *transmuer*; Lat. *transmuto*; *muto* = I change.] Transmute; transform; metamorphose. *Rare.*

When him list the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.
Spenser.

Tránsmigrant. *adj.* [Lat. *transmigrans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *transmigro*.] Passing into another country or state. *Rare.*

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Tránsmigrate. *v. n.* Pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it, not without commixture.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

If Pythagoras's transanimation were true, that the souls of men *transmigrate* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents.—*Ibid.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other.—*Howell.*

When men are ignorant, they must be superstitious: and wherever superstition exists, it is sure to organize itself into some kind of system, which it makes its home. If you drive it from that home, it will find another. The spirit *transmigrates*; it assumes a new form; but still it lives.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Transmigrátion. *s.* [Lat. *migratio*, *-onis*; *migro*; pass. part. *migratus*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species.—*Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Easing their passage hence, for intercourse
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 260.

'Twas taught by wise Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass:
Seeing such *transmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death and Burial of Cowley.

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute soul by chance was shuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserved for thee.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Tránsmigrator. *s.* One who transmigrates.

Whenever we find a people begin to revive in literature, it was owing to one of these causes; either to some *transmigrators* from those parts coming and settling among them, or else to their going thither for instruction.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 122.

Transmíssion. *s.* [Lat. *missio*, *-onis* = sending; *missus*, pass. part. of *mitto* = I send.] Act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted so memorable a thing.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies of a different language.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The Protestant churches hold that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain everything which goes to make up Christianity, and that they are the exclusive and ultimate rule of faith. They deny the existence of any uninterrupted and exclusive *transmission* of true doctrine in any church since the time of the Apostles.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Transmíssive. *adj.* Transmitted; derived from one to the other.

And still the sire inculcates to his son
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

Itself a sun; it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight.
Id., Solomon, i. 520.

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise;
His praise eternal on the faithful stone,
Had with *transmissive* honour graced his son.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 305.

Transmít. *v. a.* [Lat. *transmitto*; Fr. *transmettre*.] Send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity.—*Sir M. Hale.*

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *transmit* the money to him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;
As when ye hallow'd first this happy night;
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth.
Prior, Prologue spoken before the Queen on her Birthday, 1704.

Transmíttal. *s.* Act of transmitting; transmission.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices.—*Swift.*

Transmítter. *s.* One who, that which, transmits.

He lives to build, not boast, a generous race,
No tenth *transmitter* of a foolish face. *Savage.*

Transmíttible. *adj.* Capable of being transmitted, or projected, over anything.

A *transmittible* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall, with a blind and parapet cannon-proof.—*Marquis of Worcester, Century of Inventions*, § 73.

Transmútable. *adj.* Capable of being transmuted; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Transmutátion. *s.* [Lat. *mutatio*, *-onis*; *transmuto* = I change into something else; *muto* = I change; pass. part. *mutatus* = changed. *Alteration*, &c., which stands as in the previous editions, gives the full force of *trans*: i.e. it indicates that there is not only change, but change into something *other* (*alter*) than the thing changed].

1. Change into another nature or substance; alteration of the state of a thing.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *transmutation* a bear herd?—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 2.

The *transmutation* of plants one into another is 'inter magnalia naturæ,' for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out.—*Bacon.*

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*.—*Id.*

The obligation of the day, which was then the sabbath, died and was buried with him, but in a manner by a diurnal *transmutation* revived again at his resurrection.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very comportable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, she changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation*; but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Successive change.

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

Transmúte. *v. a.* [Lat. *transmuto*.] Change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of sheep's skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

But if the reason was suppressed with such unmitigated proscription, the imagination, while it shrunk from those metaphysic abstractions, which are so congenial to eastern mysticism, had full scope in the ordinary occurrences of life, which it *transmuted* into perpetual miracle.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Tránsom. *s.* [Lat. *transenna*.] Thwart beam, or lintel: (in *Church Architecture*; specially applied to the horizontal mullion or cross-bar, of windows; see extracts).

The most ancient examples of *transoms* are found in the Early English style; of this date they are extremely rare.... In the Decorated style the use of *transoms* increased.... In the Perpendicular style the use of *transoms* was very general.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Transpárence. *s.* [Fr.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

Transpárency. *s.*

1. Transparence: (this, *in this sense*, is, *perhaps*, now the *commoner* word; in the previous editions, however, it is not entered).

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy.—*Addison.*

Another cause is the greater *transparency* of the vessels occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Transparent scene (on the stage).

Transpárent. *adj.* [Lat. *appareo* = I appear, pres. part. *apparens*, *-entis*.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; not opaque. See Translucent.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light;
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and *transparent* countenances.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figured hours are seen;

And heaven did this *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide.
Dryden, Epitaph on the Monument of a Lady at Bath.

Her bosom appeared all of crystal, and so wonderfully *transparent*, that I saw every thought in her heart.—*Addison.*

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their fluid bodies half dissolved in light.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Transpárently. *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly; so clearly as to be seen through.

Bodies almost *transparently* fair.—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 339.

In 'transparently evident' we keep up the metaphor from the sense of sight; in 'palpably manifest' we use an equivalent from that of touch.

Transpáss. *v. a.* Pass over. *Rare.*

The river Hyphasis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it, Bipasis, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he *transpassed*, and set up altars on the other side.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 75: 1684.

Transpáss. *v. n.* Pass by; pass away: (not so proper as the verb active. (Todd.) Neither are proper. Trespass is the current form, and, at the same time, the correct one. Each approximately translates *transgress*; *trans* = over + *gressus* = step.) *Rare.*

Which shall so soon *transpass*,
Though far more fair than is thy looking-glass.
Daniel.

Transpícuous. *adj.* [Lat. *transpicio* = I see through; *transpectus* = seeing through.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 140.

Now thy wine's *transpicuous*, purged from all
Its earthy gross, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuse. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 315.

Transpíerce. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *transpercer.*] Penetrate; make way through; permeate.

A mind, which through each part infused doth pass,
Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transpierce*
All this great body of the universe.
Sir W. Raleigh.

His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierced through the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The sides *transpierced* return a rattling sound,
And groans of Greeks inclosed came issuing through the wound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 65.

Transpirátion. *s.*

1. Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. In *Physics; of gases.* See extract.

Gases exhibit peculiar properties in passing through tubes of very small diameter. The rates at which they flow through such tubes vary with the composition of the gas, but bear a constant relation not coinciding with density, diffusion, or any other known property. These fundamental peculiarities are termed by Graham those of *transpiration*. The experiments by which they were established were analogous to those of Poiseuille and Regnault on the efflux of liquids through tubes of great length in comparison with diameter. The *transpiration* of a gas is uninfluenced by the material of which a tube is constructed; it increases with pressure—the greater the density, the shorter the time of *transpiration*; it is inversely proportionate to the length of the tube; slower at low than at high temperatures. Oxygen has the slowest rate of *transpiration*, and may be taken as the unit for purposes of comparison,—1; chlorine is 1·5; hydrogen 2·288. Graham considers that *transpiration* is probably the resultant of a kind of elasticity depending on the absolute quantity of heat, latent as well as sensible, which different gases contain under the same volume.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Transpíre. *v. n.* [Fr. *transpirer*; Lat. *spiro* = I breathe.]

1. Be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires*, and passes through the shell.—*Woodward.*

2. Escape from secrecy to notice: ('a sense,' Johnson remarks, 'lately innovated from France, without necessity.' See extract).

Do you know the history of his [Johnson's] aversion to the word *transpire*? . . . The truth was, lord Bolingbroke, who left the Jacobites, first used it; therefore, it was to be condemned! He should have shewn what word would do for it, if it was unnecessary.—*Lord Marchmont*, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

If they have raised a battery, as I suppose they have, it is a masked one, for nothing has *transpired.*—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Two and even three days had rolled over since Mr. Tadpole had reported Sir Robert on his way to the palace, and marvellously little had *transpired.*—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, ch. xiv.

Transpláce. *v. a.* Remove; put into a new place. *Rare, hybrid.*

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Transplánt. *v. a.* [Fr. *transplanter.*]

1. Remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile.
Lord Roscommon.

Salopian acres flourish with a growth
Peculiar, stiled the Ottley; be thou first
This apple to *transplant*. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 464.

2. Remove and settle.

If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismaticks or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

3. Remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and placed
In the sun's orb. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 359.

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of St. David's into a warmer climate.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Transplantátion. *s.*

1. Act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of diseases, and transfusion of blood!—*Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Most of kingdoms have throughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Transpléndency. *s.* [Lat. *splendeo* = I shine.] Supereminent splendour. *Rare.*

The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine Presence.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Transpléndently. *adv.* In a transplendent manner; with supereminent splendour. *Rare.*

The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatically, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this humanity of Christ.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Transpórt. *v. a.* [Fr. *transporter*; Lat. *porto* = I carry, bear.]

1. Convey by carriage from place to place; remove from one place to another.

I came hither to *transport* the tidings.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Why should she write to Edmund? might not you
Transport her purposes by word?
Id., King Lear, iv. 5.

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to *transport* men.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A subterranean wind *transports* a hill
Torn from Pilorus. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 231.

Cæsar found the seas betwixt France and Britain so ill furnished with vessels, that he was fain to make ships to *transport* his army.—*Heylin.*

In the disturbances of a state, the wise Ponponius *transported* all the remaining wisdom and virtue of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning.—*Dryden.*

2. Carry into banishment, as a felon.

We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before.—*Swift.*

3. Hurry by violence of passion.

You are *transported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms o' th' state.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 626.

I shew him once *transported* by the violence of a sudden passion.—*Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or if his romantick disposition *transport* him so far as to expect little or nothing, they should make it up in diguity.—*Swift.*

4. Put into ecstasy; ravish with pleasure.

Here
Far otherwise, *transported* I behold,
Transported touch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 528.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so *transported* with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Tránsport. *s.*

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs: for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the *transports.*—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Rapture; ecstasy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstasy and *transport.*—*South, Sermons.*

4. Felon sentenced to exile.

Transpórtal. *s.* Transportance.

Transpórtance. *s.* Conveyance; carriage; removal; transportation.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Proposed for the deserver!
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Transpórtant. *adj.* Affording great pleasure. *Rare.*

So rapturous a joy, and *transportant* love.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 227: 1660.

Transportátion. *s.*

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottington and Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their *transportation.*—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Transmission or conveyance.

Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation.*—*Dryden.*

3. Penal banishment.

4. Ecstatic violence of passion.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all *transportation* is a violence; and no violence can be lasting, but determines upon the falling of the spirits.—*South, Sermons.*

Transpórtedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Transported; state of rapture.

What a mean opinion doth this imply . . . that we who are old men, Christian philosophers, and divines, should have so little government of ourselves as to be puffed up with those poor accessions of titular respects, which those, who are really and hereditarily possessed of, can wield without any such taint or suspicion of *transportedness!*—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 420.

Transpórtment. *s.* Transportation or conveyance in ships.

You, . . .
Your last *transportment*, being assail'd by a galley,
Hid yourself i' the cabin.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Transpórtable. *adj.* Capable of being transported.

Either we shall not bear about us a body, or it will be more easily *transportable* than this.—*Cowper, Correspondence*, p. 222. (Ord MS.)

Transpórter. *s.* One who transports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the *transporters.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Transpósal. *s.* Act of putting things in each other's place.

Transpóse. *v. a.* [Fr. *transposer*; Lat.

transpositus = placed; pass. part. of *transpono*.]

1. Put each in place of other.

The letters of Elisabetha regina *transposed* thus, Anglie Hera, beasti, signify, O England's sovereign! thou hast made us happy.—*Camden, Remains.*

Transpose the propositions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the first and the subject of the second.—*Locke.*

2. Put out of the place; remove.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*; Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Transposítion. *s.*

1. Act of putting one thing in the place of another.

Perspicuity of style is often hindered by the ornaments of speech; ... by too curious a *transposition* of words from their natural place; by using too many metaphors.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 100: 1682.

2. State of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental *transposition*, nor hath it ever shifted its station.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Transposítional. *adj.* Relating to transposition.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say 'weal' instead of 'veal;' 'vicked' for 'wicked.'—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language*, 2d ed. p. 77.

Transpróse. *v. a.* In the second extract the meaning seems simply to be, translate (prose) into prose; from translating verse in prose its ludicrous import, as in the other extracts, originated.

Instinct he follows and no further knows,
For to write verse with him is to *transprose*.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 443. (Ord MS.)

He [John Harmer] was happy in rendering Greek into Latin, or Latin into English, or English into Greek or Latin, whether in prose or verse; which we now call *transversing* and *transprosing*.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, p. 478. (Ord MS.)

'A Reproof to the Rehearsal *Transprosed* in a Discourse to its Author, by the author of the Ecclesiastical Politie,' is the title of a work printed in 1673, and attributed to Parker, Bishop of Oxford.

Transprósing. *verbal abs.* See extract.

This is my book of drama common places; the mother of many other common plays.—Drama common places! Pray what's that?—Why, sir, some certain helps, that we men of art have found it convenient to make use of.—How, sir, helps for wit?—I, sir, that's my position. ... What are those rules, I pray?—Why, sir, my first rule is the rule of transversion, or regula duplex; changing verse into prose, or prose into verse, alternative as you please.—Well; but how is this done by rule, sir?—Why thus, sir; nothing so easie when understood. I take a book in my hand, either at home or elsewhere, for that's all one; if there be any wit in't, as there is no book but has some, I *transverse* it; that is, if it be prose put it into verse (but that takes up some time), and if it be verse put it into prose.—Methinks, Mr. Bayes, that putting verse into prose should be call'd *transprosing*.—By my troth, sir, 'tis a very good notion, and hereafter it shall be so.—*Duke of Buckingham, The Rehearsal*, i. 1.

Transshápe. *v. a.* Transform; bring into another shape; hybrid translation of Transform. *Rare.*

I'll tell thee how Beatrice praised thy wit: I said thou hadst a fine wit; Right, said she, a fine little one; Nay, said I, he hath the tongues; That I believe, said she; for he swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forswore on Tuesday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

Suppose him
Trans-shaped into an angel.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Transubstántiate. *v. a.* Change to another substance.

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Nor seemingly, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat,
To *transubstantiate*; what redounds, transpires
Through spirits with ease.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 436.

Transubstantiátion. *s.* Change of substance; conversion of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*?—*Locke.*

Transubstántiator. *s.* One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation.

It may serve to guard us from diverse errors, ... such as that of the Roman *transubstantiators*, who affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places, namely, in every place where the host is kept, or the eucharist is celebrated.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxxi.

There were in the primitive times some hereticks, who thought those words of Christ concerning the eating his flesh, and drinking his blood, were to be understood grossly and literally of oral eating, just as the *transubstantiators* at this day pretend.—*Dr. Potter, Christophalgia*, p. 48: 1680.

Transudátion. *s.* Act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass.—*Boyle.*

Transudátory. *adj.* Passing through in vapour.

It does not chill the blood, and so check the exhalation of the *transudatory* lymph.—*Dr. Randolph, On the Virtues of Bath Water*, p. 53.

Transúde. *v. n.* [Lat. *sudo* = I sweat; pass. part. *sudatus; sudatio, -onis*; etymologically the *s* is doubled, giving *trans-sude*.] Pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apostheme, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apostheme.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Transúme. *v. a.* [Lat. *sumo* = I take.] Take from one thing to another; convert one thing into another.

Bread and wine
Transumed, and taught to turn divine.
Crashaw, Hymn.

Tránsumpt. *s.* [Lat. *sumptus*, pass. part. of *sumo* = I take; *sumptio, -onis*.] Exemplification or copy of a record.

The pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them.—*Lord Herbert, History of Henry VIII.* p. 225.

Transúmption. *s.* Act of taking from one place to another.

Having by a kind of *transumption* and accommodation borrowed those former words of his.—*South, Sermons.*

Transúmptive. *s.* In extract, metaphorical. *Rare.*

Meander is a river in Lycia, a province of Natolia, or Asia Minor, famous for the sinuosity and often turning thereof, rising from certain hills in Meonia; hereupon are intricate turnings, by a *transumptive* and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders; for this river did so strangely path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head.—*Drayton, Annotations to Rosamond's Epistle.* (Ord MS.)

Transvéction. *s.* [Lat. *vectio, -onis*: *veho* = I bear, carry; pass. part. *vectus*.] Act of carrying.

That transportation she makes of them, is a *transvection* of them, rather than pulsion or traction.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 105: 1682.

Transvérsal. *adj.* [Lat. *versus*, pass. part. of *verto* = I turn.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle, or great-aunt.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Transvérsally. *adv.* In a transversal manner; in a cross direction; transversely: (this last being the *commoner* word).

There are divers subtile enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Transvérse. *v. a.*

1. Change; overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse*.—*Leslie.*

2. See under Transprose.

Transvérse. *adj.* [Lat. *transversus*.] Being in a cross direction.

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Used *adverbially*.

His volant touch
Fled and pursued *transverse* the resonant fugue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 562.

Transvérsely. *adv.* In a transverse manner; in a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Tránter. *s.* One who carries fish from the sea coasts to sell in inland countries.

Trap. *s.* [A.S. *træp*.]

1. Snare set for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou shouldest, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the fingers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Ambush; stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*

3. Play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap-ball* abstains.
King.

Trap. *v. a.* [A.S. *treppan*.]

1. Ensnare; catch by a snare or ambush; take by stratagem.

My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tired with false alarms.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid

2. Adorn; decorate.

The steed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And cover'd with th' atchievements of the knight.
Spenser.

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapt* in silver.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

Trap, or **Tráp-róck.** *s.* In *Geology*. See extract.

When geology was first studied, a number of rocks were found to be similar in general appearance and composition, while all were remarkable for being spread out in tabular or flat masses, one such flat mass extending beyond another, so that there was a rough resemblance to stairs. These rocks were hence called by a Swedish author *trappa*, the Swedish word for steps or stairs, and the name *trap* has ever since been received in reference to these. They have long been recognised as belonging to the class seen in volcanic countries, and generally called Lava, being, in fact, the melted material poured out from an active volcano in the state of a thick paste, and spreading itself over the surface adjacent. A succession of eruptions produces a series of steps; and where no volcano now exists, the old erupted lavas often remain. Of the various tabular erupted rocks thus named, basalt is the most distinctly an ancient lava, and is the most important. Greenstone, whinstone, toadstone, and others, are names of varieties of basalt, and are also *trap-rocks*.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trápdoór. *s.* [two words.] Door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Trapéze. *s.*

1. Trapezium.

2. Term applied of late to certain acrobatic feats.

Trapes. *s.* Explained in the preceding edition as 'an idle slatternly woman.' To complete the notion thus suggested, we should probably add 'one who, for the mere sake of showing herself and being seen, frequents public places.' In Shadwell's Comedy of Tunbridge Walks, Miss Trapes is one of the characters. Whether the common come from the proper name, or *vice versâ*, is uncertain. The verb comes from the noun. Hence the true form is *trapes*. Of this in the previous editions there are two entries; one as *traipse*, the other as *trapes*; the latter being connected with *drab*, and considered the better form. 'To go *trapesing* about,' is an expression occasionally heard, and it is preferable to '*traping*.'

It was his choice, or chance, or curse,
T' espouse the Cause for better or worse;
. . . he found the sullen *trapes*
Possest with th' devil, worms, and claps.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 467.

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes*. *Gay, What d'ye call it.*

Since full each other station of renown,
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town?
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 223.

The gossip, prude, old maid, coquette, and *trapes*,
Are parrots, foxes, magpies, wasps, and apes;
But she, with ev'ry charm of form and mind,
Oh! she—sweet soul—the phœnix of her kind.
Prologue to the Jealous Wife.

Trápesing. *verbal abs.* Walking about like a trapes.

Trapézium. *s.* [Gr. τραπέζιον; Fr. *trapèze*.] Quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel: (in extract, with plural in *a*).

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad.—*Woodward.*

Trápezoid. *adj.* [Gr. τράπεζα + εἶδος = form; -ειδής = having the form of.] Resembling a trapezium.

In Geometry, an ordinary quadrilateral figure is sometimes called a trapezium; when two of its sides are parallel without being equal, it is called a *trapezoid*.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tráppings. *s.* [?]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 35.

2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth shew;
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 53.

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 328.

In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lured by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

There is even a commission from Edward IV. to take as many workmen in gold as were wanting, and employ at the king's cost upon the *trappings* of himself and his household.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Trápstick. *s.* Stick with which boys drive a wooden ball: (applied by Addison to a thin leg).

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calfs.—*Spectator.*

Trash. *s.* [see Trousse.]

1. Anything worthless; dross; dregs.

Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

More than ten Holinsheds, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or smiled.
Donne, Satires, sat. iv.

The collectors only consider the greater fame a writer is in possession of the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him.—*Swift.*

Weak foolish man! will Heaven reward us there
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 173.

2. Worthless person.

I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.

3. Matter improper for food.

O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel!
Garth.

4. Among hunters, a piece of leather, couple, or any other weight fastened round the neck of a dog, when his speed is superior to the rest of the pack.

5. Loppings of trees.

Huts of trees and *trash*.—*Carleton's Memoirs*, p. 52.

Trash. *v. a.*

1. Lop; crop.

2. Crush; humble; beat down; wear out.

Being naturally of a spare and thin body, and thus restlessly *trashing* it out with reading, writing, preaching, and travelling, he hastened his death.—*Life of Bishop Jewell*, p. 36: 1685.

3. Clog; encumber; impede the progress of.

There is no means on the earth, besides the very hand of God, able to *trash* or overslow this furious driver.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 563.

Foreslowed and *trashed* by either outward or inward restraints.—*Ibid.* p. 565.

Among other incumbrances and delays in our ways to heaven, there is no one that doth so clog and *trash*, so disadvantage and backward us; and, in fine, so cast us behind in our race; as a contentedness in a formal worship of God, an acquiescence and resting satisfied in outward performances.—*Ibid.* p. 663.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenuous people.—*Ibid. Practical Catechism.*

Trash. *v. n.* Follow, with bustle, as if beating down everything in the way; or, as it is used in the north, tramp about with fatigue.

A guarded lackey to run before it, and pied liveries to come *trashing* after it.—*The Puritan*, iv. 1: 1607.

Tráshy. *adj.* Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action.—*Dryden.*

Traúlism. *s.* [Gr. τραῦλος = stammering.] Stammering repetition of syllables.

As for æ, æ, æ, &c., I know not what other censure to pass on them, but that they are childish and ridiculous *traulisms*.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 132: 1680.

Traúmatic. *adj.* [Gr. τραῦμα, -ατος = wound.] In *Medicine.* Vulnerary.

1. As applied to *remedies*.

I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incarn, and to do so I placed the patient in a *traumatic* decoction.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. As applied to *symptoms* and *causes*. Arising from a wound, or local injury.

In cases occurring in the country, and amongst persons following healthy outdoor occupations, or accustomed to good living or rich and stimulating food; in the young, the plethoric, and robust; and in cases arising from causes of a *traumatic* nature, vascular depletion may be practised with much greater advantage than is now generally supposed.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Trávail. *v. n.* [Fr. *travailler*.]

1. Labour; toil.

Obey our will, which *travails* in thy good.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

2. Be in labour as a woman; suffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.—*Isaiah*, xxiii. 4.

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered.—*Revelation*, xii. 2.

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered.—*South, Sermons.*

Trávail. *v. a.* Harass; tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Trávail. *s.*

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As everything of price, so this doth require *travail*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail*, behold, twins were in her.—*Genesis*, xxxviii. 27.

To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Trávis. *s.* Beam; lay of joists; traverse.

On the right side of the choir was made a *travys* for her to say her prayers.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford*: 1566.

A *travys* erected a considerable height from the ground.—*Ibid.*

Trave. *s.* Travis.

The ceiling and *traves* are, after the Turkish manner, richly painted and gilded.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 125.

Trável. *v. n.*

1. Make journeys: (it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea).

Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there.—*Pope.*

2. Pass; go; move.

Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, and who time trots withal.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Thus flying east and west, and north and south,
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

3. Labour; toil: (this should be rather, *travail*).

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Trável. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Pass; journey over.

Thither to arrive . . . I *travel* this profound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 980.

2. Force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Trável. *s.* [Fr. *travail*.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had clipp'd his wings and cut him short,
Confined within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 54.

Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures
Which thy eastern *travel* views.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience.—*Bacon, Essays.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred.—*Addison.*

3. Labour in childbirth.

After this thy *travel* sore
Sweet rest seize thee evermore. *Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 74.

Plural. Book of travels: (as, '*Travels* in Arabia,' &c.)

Trávelled. *adj.* Having made journeys.

A man well parted, a sufficient scholar and *travelled*.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Whatever word you chance to drop,
The *travell'd* fool your mouth will stop.
Grainger, The Chameleon.

Tráveller. *s.* [Fr *travailleur*.]

1. One who goes a journey; wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat.
Spenser.

At the olive roote
They drew them then in heape, most far from foote
Of any *traveller*. *Chapman.*
This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. —*Bentley, Sermons.*
If a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither strength nor food nor money left, she never bids him go to the place from whence he came.—*Law.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.
Farewell, monsieur *traveller*; look you lisp and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.
These *travailers* for cloaths, or for a meale,
At all adventures any lye will tell. *Chapman.*
The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them.—*Locke.*

Tráveller's-joy. *s.* [two words.] In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Clematis. See extract.
Clematis vitalba, common *traveller's joy* [is], an indigenous shrub found in hedges, chiefly on calcareous soils. It is a climber; ... the flowers are white, and have the odour of the almond or peach blossom.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Trávelling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who travels.
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries beside those in which we were educated.—*Watts.*

Tráveltainted. *adj.* Harassed; fatigued with travel.
I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 4.

Trávers. *adv.* Athwart; across. *Rare.*
He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 4.

Tráversable. *adj.* Capable of being traversed; liable to legal objection.
But whether that presentment be *traversable*, vide Stamford.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xxvi.

Tráverse. *adv.* [Fr. *à travers*; Lat. *transversus.*] Crosswise; athwart.
Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread.—*Bacon.*
The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse.*—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Tráverse. *prep.* Through crosswise.
He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 567.

Tráverse. *adj.* Lying across; lying athwart.
The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Tráverse. *s.*

1. In *Architecture.* Anything laid or built cross; anything hung across.
The Tirsan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where she sitteth.—*Bacon.*
Presently the *traverse* wrought with pearls was opened, and the caliph himself discovered.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 92.
Volpone peeps from behind a *traverse.*—*B. Jonson, Volpone*, iv. 3, stage direction.
The church was parted by a *traverse.*—*Pope, Life of Ward*, p. 55.

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle.
After many *traverses* of meditation.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, ii. 1.
A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune.—*Dryden.*
He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power.—*Locke.*

3. Flexure; turning.
We soon came to a high hill, which we mounted by a military road, cut in *traverses.*—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

4. Subterfuge; trick.
Many shifts and subtile *traverses* were overwrought by this occasion.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, Bbb. 4. b.: 1606.

5. Indictment traversed; legal objection.
They usually give security to the court, to appear at the next assizes or sessions, and then and there try the *traverse.*—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Tráverse. *v. a.* [Fr. *traverser.*]

1. Cross; lay athwart.
The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Cross by way of opposition; thwart with obstacles.
This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolved to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family.—*Arbuthnot.*
'You shall have no cause to say so, unless you spurn my courtesy,' said Michael Lambourne; 'but if so, keep thee well from me, Sir Knight, as the romance has it. I will either share your counsels or *traverse* them; for I have come here to be busy, either with thee or against thee.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. iv.

3. Oppose; cross by an objection.
You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *traversed*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden, 11.

4. Wander over; cross.
He many a walk *traversed*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 434.
He that shall *traverse* over all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, coin; but not without their God.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,
In sullen fury *traverses* the plain,
To find the venturous foe. *Prior.*
Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverses* our vast Numidian desarts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues.
Addison, Cato.
What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. Survey; examine thoroughly.
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude.—*South, Sermons.*

Tráverse. *v. n.* Use a posture of opposition in fencing.
To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Travertín. *s.* [Italian, *travertino*; Lat. *lapis Tiburtinus* = stone of Tibur.] In *Geology.* See extract.
Travertin [is] a white calcareous stone, formed by the action of mineral springs either at the bottom of water upon the mud and other material there accumulated, when they issue under water, or thrown down from chemical solution in the waters of such springs in sheets or strata, when the waters thus loaded approach the surface of the ground and enter into new combinations. *Travertin* is a modern deposit extremely abundant in volcanic districts. ... Those springs, often called incrusting springs or petrifying wells, are such as form these deposits. Loaded with carbonate of lime, and continuing to flow from century to century, they are capable of producing results in the way of deposit very much larger than could be thought possible.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trávesty. *v. a.* [Fr. *travesti*; Italian, *travestito.*] Turn into burlesque and ridicule.
To be *travestied* or turned into burlesque or macaronique.—*Bishop Ward, Apology for Mystery of the Gospel*, p. 42: 1673.
I see poor Lucan *travested*, not apparelled in his Roman toga, but under the cruel sheers of an English tailor.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 54.
Returning him to the people, *travested* to the mortal size of local godship.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons.*
One would imagine that John Dennis, or some hero of the Dunciad, had been here attempting to *travesty* this description of the restoration of Eurydice to life.—*Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

Trávesty. *s.* [see extract from Todd.] Burlesque performance; work travestied.
A work grave, serious, and even respectable for its poetry, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, at length in a cultivated age has contracted the air of an absolute *travestie.*—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 177.
'Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised.' This old meaning is in Coles, Dictionary, 1695. Buck writes it *traverstite* (I suppose for *travestite*) in his History of Richard III. 1646, p. 98. 'He fled, *traverstite* or disguised.' Hence the application to writings or authors turned into burlesque.—*Todd.*

Tray. *s.* [?]

1. Shallow wooden vessel, more long than broad: (chiefly applied at present to that used by butchers; used also in waiting at table).
Sift it into a *tray* or bole of wood.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*
No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 65.
Mrs. Gray actually came back with a *tray*, on which there was a pewter flagon of beer.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxvi.

2. Hurdle. *Provincial.*

Tráytrip. *s.* Game so called.
I shall play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bondslave.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

Treácher. *s.* [Fr. *tricheur.*] Traitor; trickster. *Obsolete.*
For country's weal his counsel did exceed,
And eagle-eyed he was to spy a fault;
For wars or peace right wisely could he reed:
'Twas hard for *trechors* 'fore his looks to halt.
R. Greene, A Maiden's Dream.
Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing track?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Treácherous. *adj.* Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.
He bad the lion to be remitted
Unto his seat, and those same *treacherous* vile
Be punished for their presumptuous guile.
Spenser.
Desire in rapture gazed awhile,
And saw the *treacherous* goddess smile. *Swift.*

Treácherously. *adv.* In a treacherous manner; faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem.
Then gan Carausius tyrannize anew,
And him Alectus *treacherously* slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*
Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherously* poor fish beset
With strangling snare, or winding net. *Donne.*
I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You *treacherously* practised to undo me,
Seduced my only child, and stole her.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.
They bid him strike, . . to appease the ghost
Of his poor father *treacherously* lost.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 391.

Treáchery. *s.* [N.Fr. *tricherie*; see also under Trick.] Perfidy; breach of faith.
And Joram turned his hands, and fled, and said to Ahaziah, there is *treachery*, O Ahaziah.—*2 Kings*, ix. 23.

Treáchetour. *s.* Treacher. *Obsolete.*
Good Claudius with him fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slain. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*

Treácle. *s.* [Fr. *triacle*; Dutch, *triackle*; Lat. *theriaca*; Gr. θηριακὸν = healing, curative, medicinal.]

1. Medicine made up of many ingredients, and applied to various maladies, so called.
The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it.—*Boyle.*

2. Molasses; spume of sugar.
Any sovereign remedy was at this time [in the 13th century] called *treacle.* Venice *treacle* is still in some repute. The sirop of the sugar-bakers, now called *treacle*, cannot have been known so early.—*Ellis, Specimens of English Poetry*, i. 89.

Tread. *v. n.* pret. *trod, trode*; past part. *trodden.* [A.S *trædan.*]

1. Set the foot.
They knew not his statutes, nor walked in the ways of his commandments, nor *trod* in the paths of discipline in his righteousness.—*Baruch*, iv. 13.
Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread.*—*Bacon. Essays.*

Where'er you *tread* the blushing flowers shall rise,
And all things flourish where you turn your eyes.
Pope, Pastorals, Summer.

2. Trample; set the feet in scorn or malice.
Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxiii. 29.
Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

3. Walk with form or state.
Ye that stately *tread* or lowly creep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 201.

4. Copulate as birds.
When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;
When turtles *tread*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour lost, v. 2, song.
They bill, they *tread*; Alcyone, compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Tread. *v. a.*

1. Walk on; feel under the foot.
Would I had never *trod* this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it!
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.
He died obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promised land he saw.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 437.

2. Press under the foot.
Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

3. Beat; track.
Full of briars is this working world.—They are but burs: if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 3.

4. Walk on in a formal or stately manner.
Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace,
With more of godhead shining in her face.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 182.

5. Crush under foot; trample in contempt or hatred.
Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise up against us.—*Psalms*, xliv. 5.
Why was I raised the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden, All for Love.*

6. Put in action by the feet.
[They] *tread* their wine-presses and suffer thirst.—*Job*, xxiv. 11.

Tread. *s.*

1. Footing; step with the foot.
If the streets were paved with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of *tread*, are undistinguishable.
Id., Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.
High above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble *tread*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 71.
The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to clothe and buy him bread.
Dryden.
How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A dish of tea, like milk pail, on thy head!
Gay, Lamentation of Glumdalclitch.

2. Way; track; path.
Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferments.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

3. Cock's part in the egg.

Treáder. *s.* One who, that which, treads.
The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses.—*Isaiah*, xvi. 10.

Treáding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who treads: (in the second extract, as a *male bird*).
When he walks, he moves like an engine, and the ground shrinks before his *treading*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 4.
What distance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg?—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Treádle. *s.*

1. Part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.
The farther the fore end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions are made at one tread.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Sperm of the cock.
Whether it is not made out of the germ or *treadle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Treádmill. *s.* Mill of which the motive power is the weight of so many men standing on steps on the side of a revolving cylinder; and, as the movement forces them to take one step after another without progress, the operation has been used as a variety of penal labour.
Compared with the labour of reading through these volumes, all other labour, the labour of thieves on the *treadmill*, of children in factories, of negroes in sugar plantations, is an agreeable recreation. There was, it is said, a criminal in Italy, who was suffered to make his choice between Guicciardini and the galleys. He chose the history. But the war of Pisa was too much for him. He changed his mind, and went to the oar.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Burleigh.*
From the woolsack down to the *treadmill*, from Almack's to Chalk Farm and the west-end of Newgate, the incongruous whirlpool of life is forced and induced to whirl with some attempt at regularity?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

Treague. *s.* See Truce. *Obsolete.*
Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,
After their weary sweat and bloody toile,
She them besought, during their quiet *treague*
Into her lodging to repaire a while,
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Treáson. *s.* [Fr. *trahison.*] See extract.
Treason [is] an offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench, or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and, in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a secular or religious man his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital.—*Cowell.*
Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven:
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 207.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.
Whatever may be their prejudices and their habits, political or professional, how great soever their deference to power, how profound their veneration for the bench, how deep-rooted their attachment to existing institutions, how fierce their hostility to all innovations, how grave or how scornful their frown upon the multitude at large, yet is their courage undaunted in defending whatever client may entrust his suit to their patronage, be he a rabble-leader or a *treason-monger*, a libeller or a blasphemer.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.*

Treásonable. *adj.* Having the character of treason.
Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treasonable* practices.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable*.—*Swift.*
There seems at least to have been no sufficient motive for such an irregularity; their participation in a *treasonable* conspiracy being manifest from their own confession.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Treásonous. *adj.* Treasonable.
Him by proofs as clear as founts in July,
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.
Against the undivulged pretence I fight
Of *treasonous* malice. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.
Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer.
Milton, Comus, 701.

Treásure. *s.* [Fr. *trésor*; Lat. *thesaurus.*] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.
An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich stuffs. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.
He used his laws as well for collecting of *treasure*, as for correcting of manners.—*Bacon.*
Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value.—*Locke.*

Treásure. *v. a.* Hoard; reposit; lay up.
After thy hardness and impenitent heart thou *treasurest* up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath.—*Romans*, ii. 5.
Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what to avoid.—*South, Sermons.*
No, my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Rowe.*
Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.
I remember *treasuring* a fan of Emma's, as I would the relic of a saint.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Treásurer. *s.* One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.
This is my *treasurer*, let him speak
That I have reserved nothing.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.
Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Treásurership. *s.* Office or dignity of treasurer.
He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the *treasurership*, before the most worthy.—*Hakewill, Apololgy.*

Treásurehouse. *s.* Place where hoarded riches are kept.
Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of men, for which there is not in this *treasure-house* a present comfortable remedy to be found.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Thou silver *treasurehouse*,
Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.
Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasure-house*, the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Treásuress. *s.* Female treasurer.
Do they not call the virgin Marie the queen of heaven, the gate of paradise, the *treasuress* of grace?—*Dering, Exposition on the Fifth Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews*: 1576.
You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor
Begot of Memory, wisdom's *treasuress*,
To your divining tongue is given a power
Of uttering secrets large and limitless.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Treásury. *s.*

1. Place in which riches are accumulated.
And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treasury* of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.
Ulysses' goods. A very *treasurie*
Of brass, and gold, and steele of curious frame.
Chapman.
The state of the *treasury* the king best knows.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations, grow to skill in the heart of healing.—*Watts.*

2. Used by Shakespeare for *treasure*.
And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries*.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.
Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of publick *treasury*.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

With *the*. Government office so called.
With this precedent, ... every county in England, under the auspices of *the Treasury*, may be represented as completely as the county of Middlesex.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xix.

Treat. *v. a.* [Fr. *traiter.*]

1. Negotiate; settle.
To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commission'd hence with ample powers,
With olive crown'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 503.

2. Discourse on.

3. Use in any manner, good or bad.
He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness.—*Spectator.*
Since living virtue is with envy cursed,
And the best men are *treated* like the worst
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsick worth.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

4. Handle; manage; carry on.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry.—*Dryden.*

5. Entertain without expense to the guests.

Our generous scenes are for pure love repeated,
And if you are not pleased at least you're *treated.*
Prior, Prologue spoken in Westminster School, 1695.

Treat. *v. n.*

1. Discourse; make discussions.

Of love they *treat* till the evening star appear'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 588.

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. Practise negotiation.

The king *treated* with them.—2 *Maccabees*, xiii. 22.

3. Come to terms of accommodation.

You, Master Dean, frequent the great;
Inform us, will the emperor *treat?*
Swift, Imitation of Horace.

4. Make gratuitous entertainments.

Treat. *s.*

1. Entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in state.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

What tender maid but must a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set,
In canisters t' enlarge the little *treat.*
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

The king of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat.*
Ibid., The Giants' War.

3. Unusual indulgence.

We don't have meat every day . . . and it is a *treat* to me to get a dinner like this.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxv.

Treátable. *adj.* [Fr. *traitable.*] Capable of being treated; moderate; not violent; tractable; practicable.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All these things with a solid and *treatable* smoothness to point out and describe.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy.*

God had furnished him with excellent endowments of nature, a *treatable* disposition, a strong memory, and a ready invention.—*Parr, Life of Archbishop Usher*, p. 2.

We should be of a gentle, yielding, and *treatable* temper.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iii.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Treátably. *adv.* In a treatable manner; not with violence; moderately; practicably.

In the meanwhile there will be always some skilful persons, which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the church with jaws that shall scarce move, and yet devour in the end more than they that come ravening with open mouth, as if they would worry the whole in an instant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 79.

Treáter. *s.*

1. One who discourses.

Speeches better becoming a senate of Venice, where the *treaters* are perpetual princes.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 432.

2. One who gives an entertainment.

Treáting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who treats; in the extract, in the way of bribery.

Treating at parliamentary elections, by corruptly providing meat, drink, entertainment, or provision, is now a substantive offence, punishable by a fine of 50*l.*, besides being a ground for avoiding the election. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Treátise. *s.* [Lat. *tractatus.*] Discourse; written tractate.

The time has been my fell of hair
Would at a dismal *treatise* rouse, and stir
As life were in't. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a perfect judgement of good pictures, there is required a long conversation with the best pieces.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Treátiser. *s.* One who writes a treatise. *Rare.*

I tremble to speak it in the language of this blackmouthed *treatiser.—Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 69: 1645.

Treátment. *s.* [Fr. *traitement.*]

1. Usage; manner of using, good or bad.

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments*, which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 243.

2. Entertainment.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not used; all comes wasted to us: and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make out of such decayed fortunes plenteous *treatment.—Dryden.*

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiv. 71.

Treáty. *s.* [Fr. *traité.*]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure
And stablish terms betwixt both their requests.
Spenser.

He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Id.*

2. Compact of accommodation relating to public affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty.—Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Echion then
Lets fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,
And with the rest a peaceful *treaty* makes.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cadmus.

3. Supplication; petition; solicitation.

I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shifts of lowness.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

4. Treatise. *Obsolete.*

In the first part of this *treaty* of obedience of subjects to their princes.—*Book of Homilies, Against Rebellion*, pt. ii.

Tréble. *adj.*

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I see,
That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set?
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

On himself
Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 219.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
With *treble* walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 740.

The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of solid brass. *Ibid.* x. 1111.

2. In *Music.* Sharp of sound.

The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier the bass sound.—*Bacon.*

Tréble. *v. a.* Multiply by three; make thrice as much.

She conceived, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*

I would not be ambitious in my wish,
To wish myself much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,
A thousand times more fair.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Love *trebled* life within me.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

Tréble. *v. n.* Become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. —*Swift.*

Now I see your father's honours
Trebling upon you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Tréble. *s.* [? third kind of voice, the other two being the bass and mean; or, *thuribularis*, from *thuribulum* = censer, borne by a boy in churches; hence, a boy's voice.] Highest part in music; smallest of a ring of bells.

The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest.—*Bacon.*

The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The *trebles* squeak for fear, the basses roar.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 44.

Trébleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Treble; state of being treble. *Rare.*

The just proportion of the air percussed towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds.—*Bacon.*

Trébly. *adv.* In a treble manner; thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent;
The shield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of solid brass, of linen *trebly* roll'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1111.

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *trebly* defended.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Trébuchet. *s.* [Fr.; L.Lat. *trabutium*; Lat. *trabs* = beam.] In *Strategics.* See extract.

[A] *trebuchet* [is] a war-like engine of the Middle Ages, used to throw stones, fiery material, and other projectiles employed in the attack and defence of fortified places by means of counterpoise. At the long end of a lever was fixed a sling to hold the projectile; at the short end a heavy weight, which furnished the necessary moving force.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tree. *s.* [A.S. *treow.*]

1. In *Botany.* Plant with a trunk, or bole, or woody stem.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Who can bid the *tree*
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Id. Macbeth*, iv. 1.

It is pleasant to look upon a *tree* in summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this *tree* sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees.—*Locke.*

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut *tree*, the hazel-nut *tree*, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder *tree*, and the birch *tree*. 3. Bacciferous, as the juniper and yew *trees*. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and osiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and some bacciferous; as, the sorb or service *tree*, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, ivy. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the blackthorn or sloe *tree*, the black and white bullace *tree*, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry *tree* in the West of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or wayfaring *tree*, the dog berry *tree*, the sea blackthorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet bar-berry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle *tree* or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut *tree*, the box *tree*, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaule or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers' wood, furze or gorse, the lime *tree*, &c.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Plural *treen. Obsolete.*

He knows his tackle and his *treen.* *B. Jonson.*

Used *adjectivally*, as in '*tree* mignonette,' '*tree* primrose,' &c.

As the *first element* in a *compound*, as, '*tree-rose.*'

2. Wood: (this is its sense as the *second element* of such *compounds* as *axle-tree, saddle-tree, trestle-tree, boot-tree*, and others. *Træ* is also the ordinary word for *wood* in the Scandinavian languages. In Scotland it retained this sense longer than in England).

3. Genealogical or family tree; pedigree; the different divisions of a family being exhibited as the branches of a tree in relation to one another and to the trunk. The metaphor is well illustrated by the terms *stock* and *branch*, as current in ordinary language.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit:
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace,
Old captains and dictators of their race.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 10.

Tree-mallow. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

The sea *tree-mallow*, or velvet-leaf, is an indigenous, but rare biennial, growing on the sea-shore, flowering from June to October. . . . If allowed to scatter its seeds, this species will spring up for many successive years, and the young plants will now and

then survive one or more mild winters; but having once blossomed it perishes. *Tree-mallows* deserve to be more generally cultivated, both in gardens and fields, not only for their elegant flowers, which abound in honey, but chiefly for the valuable substitute for hemp which their fibrous textile stalks afford.—*Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Tree-nail. *s.* In *Naval Architecture.* Wooden bolt by which the planks of a ship's bottom are secured to the timbers.

Tree-snake. *s.* Serpent of the genus Dendrophis.

Some nocturnal *tree-snakes* have a prolonged snout.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Treen. *adj.* [A.S. *treowen.*] Wooden; made of wood. *Obsolete.*

Sir Thomas Rookesby, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *treen* cups, answered, These homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *treen* and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver, and make wooden payments.—*Camden, Remains.*

Give it a horn spoon, and a *treen* dish.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Tréfoil. *s.* [Lat. *trifolium*, from *tria* = three + *folium* = leaf.] In *Botany.*

1. Translation of the generic name Trifolium, in which case it comprises the clovers.

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved grass in her hand.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. It denotes the true *trefoil*, i.e. plants with (generally) yellow flowers, in smaller heads than the clovers; some of which are, botanically, *Lucerns*, i.e. of the genus Medicago.

3. Less properly it applies to certain widely different plants; with leaves, however, like those of the typical *trefoils*. See Wood-sorrell.

Treíllage. *s.* Trellis work. *French* rather than *English.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cascades, are romance writers.—*Spectator.*

Tréllis. *s.* [Fr. *treillis.*] Structure of iron, or wood, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

Low, without glass, wooden *trellizes.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 120.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Gardens full of orange and cypress trees, fountains, and *trellis* work covered with vines.—*Gray, Letter to West.*

Tréllised. *adj.* Having trellises.

The windows are large, *trellized*, and neatly carved.—*Sir T. Herbert. Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 211.

Trémble. *v. n.* [Fr. *trembler*; Lat. *tremo.*]

1. Shake as with fear or cold; shiver; quake; shudder.

Shew your slaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

[He] shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembled* heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 710.

2. Quiver; totter.

Sinai's grey top shall *tremble.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 223.

3. Quaver; shake as a sound.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blast.—*Bacon.*

Trémbler. *s.* One who, that which, trembles.

Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly *trembler*, drudges under.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.

Trémbling. *verbal abs.* Tremor.

When he heard the king, he fell into such a *trembling* that he could hardly speak.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Trémblingly. *adv.* In a trembling manner; so as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood,
And on the sudden dropt.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Say what the use, were finer opticks given,
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 195.

Treméndous. *adj.* [Lat. *tremendus.*] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and *tremendous.*—*Tatler.*

Trémour. *s.* [Lat. *tremor.*]

1. State of trembling.

He fell into an universal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him.—*Harvey.*

By its styptick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning *tremours.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

There was an involuntary *tremor* in Rebecca's voice, and a tenderness of accent which, perhaps, betrayed more than she would willingly have expressed.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, last chapter.

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremours*, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Trémulent. *adj.* Tremulous.

Hapless De Brézé, doomed to survive long ages, in men's memory, in this faint way with *tremulent* white rod.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ii.

Trémulous. *adj.* [Lat. *tremulus.*]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* Christian is easily distracted and amazed by them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory; oscillating.

He owned to have some kind of little discomposure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there was nothing to determine him, the balance, by hanging even, became *tremulous.*—*Bishop Fell.*

Trench. *v. a.* [Fr. *trancher.*]

1. Cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

2. Cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring.—*Evelyn.*

First draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry side
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey. x. 614.

The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers, with spades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 676.

Trench. *v. n.* Encroach.

We are said to have *trenched* upon the liberty of subjects and propriety of goods.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 430.

Discourse, that does not *trench*
On compliment.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

A contrary opinion *trenches* upon the honour and justice of our merciful God.—*I. Walton, Life of Hooker.*

The chancellor replied, that his resolution became him, and was worthy of his wisdom and honesty; and that if he found him inclined to do anything that would *trench* upon either, he was so much his friend, that he would put him in mind of his obligations to both.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 251.

Trench. *s.* [Fr. *tranche.*]

1. Pit or ditch.

With the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord; and he made a *trench* about the altar.—1 *Kings*, xviii. 32.

Remember on that happy coast to build,
And with a *trench* enclose the fruitful field.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 173.

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I saw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

William carries on the *trench*,
Till both the town and castle yield.
Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.

Trénchant. *adj.* [Fr. *tranchant*; pres. part. of *trancher* = to cut.] Cutting; sharp

He fiercely took his *trenchand* blade in hand,
With which he struck so furious and so fell,
That nothing seem'd the puissance could withstand.
Spenser.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not blustrous
Against a vanquish'd foe; their swords
Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 879.

Not martyr-flames, nor *trenchant* sword,
Can do away that ancient lie. *Tennyson, To* ——.

These teeth were shaped after the type of the feline canines, only with more compressed and *trenchant* crowns.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Here [stupidity] has assumed a contemptuous *trenchant* air, intended to represent superior tact, and a sort of all-wisdom; there a truculent atrabilious scowl, which is to stand for passionate strength; now we have an outpouring of tumid fervour; now a fruitless, asthmatic hunting after wit and humour.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Tréncher. *s.*

1. Piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch firing
At requiring,
Nor scrape *trencher*, nor wash dish.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 2, song.

My estate deserves an heir more raised
Than one which holds a *trencher.*
Id., Timon of Athens, i. 1.

When we find our dogs, we set the dish or *trencher* on the ground.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and soon devour.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 155.

Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite.—*Locke.*

2. Table.

How often hast thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board
When I have feasted!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenuous education, to place their 'summum bonum' upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine.—*South, Sermons.*

Trénchefly. *s.* One that haunts tables; parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and spungers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Trénchefriend. *s.* Parasite; trencher-mate.

You fools of fortune, *trencherfriends*, time's flies.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

Trénchefman. *s.*

1. Cook.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Feeder; eater.

You had musty victuals and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Trénchermate. *s.* Table companion; parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trenchermates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Trend. *v. n.* Run off (as a coastline) in a certain direction, the line being a curve.

For the situation of these Islands (the Canaries) they lie not, as Ptolemy placed them, within one degree of longitude, a little less, but more scattering, and lifted up a little above the Tropick of Cancer, about the thirtieth degree of the northern latitude, in that part of the Western Ocean which *trendeth* upon the coast of Africk, and are therefore reckoned by geographers to the African isles.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 267. (Ord MS.)

The Azores are situated in the same Atlantick ocean, but north-west of the Canaries, and *trending* more upon the Spanish coast under the thirty-ninth degree of latitude, or thereabouts.—*Ibid.* p. 269. (Ord MS.)

We now found the coast to *trend* very much to the west.—*Cook and King's Voyage.*

On one side, the vast range of the Pyrenees *trend* away till lost in remoteness.—*Young, Travels*, p. 34: 1792.

Trénding. *s.* Particular direction.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives' names, their towns explore,
The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 198.

Tréntals. *s. pl.* [Fr. *trente.*] See extract.

Their diriges, their *trentals*, and their shrifts.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Trentals, or *trigintals*, were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Trepán. *v. a.* [Fr. *trépanner.*]

1. Perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Catch; ensnare.

Trepann'd the state, and faced it down
With plots and projects of our own.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 831.

Spelt with *a*.

Telling him what pity it is, that one so accomplished should live and die ignorant of what it is to *trapan* or be *trapanned*; to sup, or rather dine, at midnight, in a tavern, with the noise of oaths, blasphemies, and fiddlers about his ears!—*South, Sermons.*

Forthwith alights the innocent *trapann'd*;
One leads his horse, the other takes his hand.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, p. 38: 1681.

If these swear true, he was *trapanned* on shipboard.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Miscellanies, Speech in* 1692, p. 142.

Trepán. *s.* [Fr. *trépan.*]

1. Surgical instrument for perforating the skull.

(For example see Trephine.)

2. Cheat; deceiver.

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments.—*South, Sermons.*

But what a thoughtless animal is man;
How very active in his own *trepan*.
Lord Roscommon.

Some months passed before the fate of Preston was decided. . . . he was permitted to retire . . . to a lonely manor house in the North Riding of Yorkshire. There, at least, he had not to endure the scornful looks of old associates who had once thought him a man of dauntless courage and spotless honour, but who now pronounced that he was at best a meanspirited coward, and hinted their suspicions that he had been from the beginning a spy and a *trepan*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Spelt with *a*.

It is indeed a real *trapan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments.—*South, Sermons.*

Nothing but gins, and snares, and *trapans* for souls.—*Ibid.*

Trépanize. *v. a.* Trepan. *Rare.*

Some have been cured by cauterizing with fire, by sawing off a member, by *trepanizing* the skull, or drawing bones from it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Contemplations*, 47. (Ord MS.)

Trepánner. *s.* One who trepans; in the extract as a cheat.

These pitiful *trepanners* and impostors sought to seduce them.—*Bishop Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith*, p. 151: 1661.

Spelt with *a*.

The insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 321.

Trephíne. *s.* Small trepan; smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I shewed a *trepan* and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Trepidátion. *s.* [Lat. *trepidatio, -onis*; *trepidus* = timid, trembling; *trepido* = I tremble.]

1. State of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror.—*Ibid.*

Moving o' the earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first moved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 481.

2. State of terror.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious.—*Id.*

Trespass. *v. n.* [Fr. *trespasser, trépasser.*]

1. Transgress; offend.

If they shall confess their iniquity, and the iniquity of their fathers, with their trespass which they *trespassed* against me . . . then I will remember my covenant.—*Leviticus*, xxvi. 40.

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logick.—*Norris.*

2. Enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy
Most perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground.
Prior, An Epitaph.

3. Encroach in general.

Nothing that *trespasses* upon the modesty of the company, and the decency of conversation, can become the mouth of a wise and virtuous person.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. xi. p. 101. (Ord MS.)

Trespass. *s.* [Fr. *trespas, trépas.*]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purposed low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
For pilferings, and most common *trespass*,
Are punish'd with. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty *trespass*?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 692.

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

Trespassable. *adj.* Offensive; transgressive.

The freehold of the whole church and churchyard is in the parson or rector, and therefore the parson may have an action of trespass against any body that shall do any *trespassable* act in the church or church-yard; as in breaking seats annexed to the church, in breaking the windows, cutting the trees, or taking away the leads, or any of the materials of the church.—*Digge, Parson's Counsellor*, p. 162. (Ord MS.)

Trespasser. *s.* One who trespasses.

1. Offender; transgressor.

Forgive my trespasses, O God, as I forgive my *trespassers*.—*Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, Revengeful Man.*

The court had power to correct the *trespasser* with stripes.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 203.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me.—*I. Walton.*

'Take care that you keep me this place in good order—do you hear, Hunt?' 'Yes, sir.' 'And remind me to have a board done about *trespassers*, and spring guns, and all that sort of thing, to keep the common people out. Do you hear, Hunt; do you hear?' 'I'll not forget it, sir.' 'I beg your pardon, sir,' said the other man, advancing, with his hand to his hat. 'Well, Wilkins, what's the matter with you?' said Captain Boldwig. 'I beg your pardon, sir—but I think there have been *trespassers* here to-day.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xix.

Tress. *s.* [Fr. *tresse.*] Lock; curl of hair; gathering of hair.

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal *tresses* in the sky.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Her swelling breast
Naked met his, under the flowing gold
Of her loose *tresses* hid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 495.

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
Not all the *tresses* that fair hair can boast
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Trèssed. *adj.* Knotted; curled; having the hair in a tress; having tresses.

He, plunged in pain, his *tressed* locks doth tear.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Golden *tressed*, like Apollo.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Trèssure. *s.* In *Heraldry.* Border running parallel with the sides of the escutcheon.

The arms are a lion with a border, or *tressure*, adorned with flower-de-luces.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 262.

Tréstle. *s.* [Fr. *trêteau.*] Piece of timber supported at each end by legs.

Citron tables stand
On ivory *tressels*. *May, Translation of Lucan*, b. x.

This is not for an unbuttoned fellow to discuss in the garret at his *trestle*.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Two or more *trestles* are used for carrying a bridge, called a *trestle-bridge*. . . . *Trestle-trees* are two bars of wood or iron at the mast-head, fitting the shoulders of the mast, passed lengthwise of the ship, and holding up the cross-trees, on which, and on the *trestle-trees* themselves, the top is laid.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tret. *s.* Allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

Tréthings. *s.* Taxes.

Trévet. *s.* See Trivet.

Trey. *s.* Three at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.—
Honey, milk, and sugar; there is three.—
Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmsey.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Tri-, as a prefix in composition; Lat. *tres*, neuter, *tria*; Gr. τρεῖς, neuter, τρία = three.

Tríable. *adj.* Capable of being tried. *Rare.*

1. In the way of experiment.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable.—*Boyle.*

2. Judicially.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Tríad. *s.* [Lat. *trias, triadis*; from Gr. τριάς, τριάδος; Fr. *triade.*]

1. Trinity; three united; collection of three.

This is the famous Platonical *triad*.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, preface: 1647.

Ahad, Æon, Psyche, the Platonical *triad*.—*Ibid.* p. 350.

2. In *Welsh Literature* and *Archeology*, several historical statements, apophthegms, and the like, are arranged in *threes*; e.g. 'Three names have been given to the Isles of Britain since the beginning: Clas Merddin, Til Inys, and Inys Pridain.'

Then there are the singular compositions called the *Triads*, which are enumerations of events or other particulars, bound together in knots of three, by means of some title or general observation—sometimes, it must be confessed, forced and far-fetched enough—under which it is conceived that they may all be included. Of the *Triads*, some are moral, and others historical.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 10.

And yet how insufficient are the laws and *triads* of the Cymri in point of mere antiquity! Let us do all honour to the praiseworthy burst of Keltic patriotism which has revived in our day; let us even concede that some few of the *triads* may carry us back to the sixth century; yet the earliest Cymric laws, of which the slightest trace can be discovered, are those of Hywel in the tenth.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. xii.

3. In *Music.* The name of the Harmonic Triad is given from the fact of the chord being formed of a third and a fifth, which, with the bass, make three different terms.

Tríadist. *s.* Composer of a (Welsh) triad.

The eighty-eighth triad runs thus: 'The three principal cities of the Isle of Britain: Caer-Llion upon Wysg in Cymru, Caer Llundain in Lloegr, and Caer Evrawc in Deivr and Bryneich.' Caer-Llion, as the seat of King Arthur, obtains from the *triadist* preeminence even superior to the two municipia, London and York. It would seem that when the *triad* was written, Verulamium had fallen into obscurity, and London had taken its crown.—*Dr. T. Nicholas, The Pedigree of the English People*, p. 197 note: 1868.

Trial. *s.*

1. Test; examination.

All thy vexations
Were but my *trials* of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the test.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance, whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1, letter.

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings.—*Hebrews*, xi. 36.

4. Judicial examination.

He hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*
Than the severity of publick power.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itself.—*Cowell.*

5 Temptation; test of virtue.

Lest our *trial*, when least sought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepared,
The willinger I go. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 380.

No such company as then thou saw'st
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet.
Ibid. viii. 447.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears.—*Rogers.*

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.—
It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be all made of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all observance.
Shakespear, As you like it, v. 2.

Triálity. *s.* Three united; state of being three. *Rare.*

Of pluralities,
Of *tryalities*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 195.

There may be found very many dispensations of *triality* of benefices.—*Wharton, On Burnet's History of the Reformation*, p. 66.

Trialogue. *s.* [Gr. τρεῖς = three + λόγος = word, conversation: compare Dialogue.] Conversation carried on by three speakers. *Rare.*

Trialogue between T. Bilney, Hugh Latimer, and W. Repps.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. p. 21: 1691.

Tríangle. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *triangulum.*] Figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones.—*Locke.*

Triángular. *adj.* [Lat. *triangularis.*] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
These two the first and last proportions are.
Spenser.

Triángularity. *s.* Triangular character.

It partook of the qualities of the immutable idea of *triangularity*.—*Knight, On Taste*, p. 39. (Ord MS.)

Triángularly. *adv.* In a triangular manner; after the form of a triangle.

A portico formed circularly, a plain cut *triangularly*.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. i. ch. xi.

Triangulátion. *s.* Reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey.

The publication of 'The Trigonometrical Survey of the United Kingdom' is now completed, and is comprised in seven quarto volumes, viz.:—I. The Principal *Triangulation*, with the Figure, Dimensions, and Mean Specific Gravity of the Earth derived therefrom; II. Levelling, taken in Ireland; III. Levelling, taken in England and Wales; IV. Levelling, taken in Scotland. Thus this great work, which was commenced in 1783, under General Roy, R.E., is at length finished. In last year's estimates the sum of 1000*l.* was taken to enable the director of the survey to extend the *triangulation* of England through France to the frontiers of Belgium, so as to form a connection between the *triangulations* of England and Belgium. This operation has been completed.... The triangle, Dunkirk, Cassel, and Mont Kemmel, is common to the *triangulations* of France and Belgium, and is now also made part of the extended *triangulation* of this country.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, May 26, 1826.

Triárian. *adj.* [Lat. *triarii* = old soldiers, placed as a reserve.] Occupying the third post or place. *Rare.*

Let our week days lead up the van,
Let the brave second and *triarian* band
Firm against all impression stand:
The first we may defeated see;
The virtue and the force of these are sure of victory.
Cowley, Ode on the Restoration of King Charles II.

Trías. *s.* [Lat.; from Gr. τριάς, τριάδος = collection of three.] In *Geology.* Term of recent origin, applied to the rocks generally called New Red Sandstone, from the fact of the group falling into three divisions; the names being, from the country where the system is best illustrated, German; viz. Bunter Sandstein, Keuper, and Muschelkalk.

The group of strata... has been called the *Trias*, by German writers, or the Triple Groupe, because it is separable into three distinct formations, called the Keuper, the Muschelkalk, and the Bunter Sandstein... No one questions that they [the St. Cassian beds] are *triassic*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xxii.

Triássic. *adj.* In *Geology.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the Trias, or any member of it: (the *form* of the word is direct from *Trias*; not, as it should be, from the oblique form *triados*).

(For example see under Trias.)

Tríbal. *adj.* Tribual.

What that Teutonic poetry was which Charlemagne cherished with German reverence, it is vain to inquire: whether *tribal* Frankish songs, or the groundwork of those national poems which, having passed through the Latin verse of the monks, came forth at length as the Nibelungen and the Heldenbuch.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. i.

Tribe. *s.* [Lat. *tribus.*]

1. Distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic.

I ha' been writing all this night, and am
So very weary, unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 2.

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the misled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 279.

[Teach] straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 194.

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners.—*Addison.*

2. Used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.
Lord Roscommon.

Tribe. *v. a.* Classify. *Rare.*

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds, are well *tribed* by Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Ray.—*Bishop Nicholson, English Historical Library*, p. 19: 1696.

Tríblet. *s.* [Fr. *triboulet.*] Goldsmith's tool for making rings.

Tribómeter. *s* [Gr. τρίβω = I rub + μέτρον = measure.] In *Mechanics.* Apparatus for measuring the force of friction.

Tribrách. *s.* [Lat. *tribrachon*; Gr. τρίβραχυς, βραχὺς = short.] In *Prosody.* Foot consisting of three syllables all short; in *Notation* ◡◡◡.

Never take an iambus as a christian name. *Trochees* and *tribrachs* do very fairly.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Tríbual. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, belonging to, a tribe.

Tribulátion. *s.* Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The just shall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 335.

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Tribúnal. *s.* [Lat. = raised platform from which the prætor delivered judgements; judgement seat in general.]

1. Seat of a judge; judgement-seat.

I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthroned.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

He sees the room
Where the whole nation does for justice come,
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

He, who for our sakes stood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be constituted judge of the whole world.—*Nelson.*

2. Court of justice.

Summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 325

If the council of ten had been abolished at any time since the fifteenth century, if the removal of that jealous despotism had given scope to the corruption of a poor and debased aristocracy, to the licence of a people unworthy of freedom, the republic would have soon lost her territorial possessions, if not her own independence. If indeed it be true, as reported, that during the last hundred years this formidable *tribunal* had sensibly relaxed its vigilance, if the Venetian government had become less tyrannical through sloth, or decline of national spirit, our conjecture will have acquired the confirmation of experience.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

It was true that the crime of high treason was brought home to Fenwick by proofs which could leave no doubt on the mind of any man of common sense, and would have been brought home to him according to the strict rules of law, if he had not, by committing another crime, eluded the justice of the ordinary *tribunals*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Tríbune. *s.* [Lat. *tribunus*; a term applied in ancient Rome, to more than one public officer.]

1. Officer chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' the common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

2. Commander of a cohort.

Petreius, his lieutenant, ... who is much
The better soldier, having been a *tribune*,
Præfect, lieutenant, prætor in the war
These thirty years.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 7.

3. Tribunal.

My friend Bucklesbury, who was seated in full costume at the left hand of the semicircular *tribune*, in a box of his own, his wand of office erect at his side, and a bouquet upon the desk before him, beckoned me in a kind and condescending manner to approximate.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. i.

At eleven the arrival of listeners seemed to have ceased. Mr. Lyon was seated on the school *tribune* or dais at his particular round table; another round table, with a chair, awaited the curate, with whose superior position it was quite in keeping that he should not be first on the ground.—*George Eliot (signature), Felix Holt the Radical*, ch. xiv.

She had scarcely stepped off the *tribune* when Mr. Debarry re-entered and there was a commotion which made her wait.—*Ibid.*

Tríbuneship. *s.* Office of a tribune.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his *tribuneship*, when he entertained the people with such a horse-race or bull-baiting?—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Tribunítial. *adj.* [Lat. *tribunitius.*] Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.

Oh happy ages of our ancestors!
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers,
One jail did all their criminals restrain.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 490.

Tribunítious. *adj.* Tribunitial.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform.—*Bacon.*

Tríbutary. *adj.* [Fr. *tributaire*; Lat. *tributarius.*]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of submission to a master.

Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

Whilst Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn overlooks,
Attended on in state with *tributary* brooks.
Drayton.

The two great empires of the world I know;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 2.

Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
That swell with *tributary* urns his flood.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Subject; subordinate.

These he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to several government,
And gives them leave to wear their sapphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton, Comus*, 24.

O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,
Legions of lust, and various powers of ill
Insult the master's *tributary* will.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 948.

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flattery tunes these *tributary* lays.
Concannen.

Tríbutary. *s.* One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgement of subjection.

All the people that is found therein shall be *tributaries* unto thee, and serve thee.—*Deuteronomy*, xx. 11.

The Irish lords did only promise to become *tributaries* to king Henry the Second: and such as only pay tribute are not properly subjects, but sovereigns. —*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Tríbute. *s.* [Fr. *tribut*; Lat. *tributum* = thing paid; *tribuo* = I pay.] Payment made in acknowledgement of subjection.

They that received *tribute* money said, Doth not your master pay *tribute*?—*Matthew*, xvii. 2.

She receives . . .
As *tribute* . . . her warmth and light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 35.

Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act.
Dryden.

Tríbute. *v. a.* Pay as tribute. *Rare.*

An amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the scepter of a fan!—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 302: 1654.

Trice. *s.* [?] Short time; instant; stroke.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, the same they waste in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in spoil, though it do themselves no good.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His summons did obey:
Each serving man with dish in hand
March'd boldly up like our train'd band.
Presented and away.
Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

He could raise scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a *trice*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 163.

So when the war had raised a storm,
I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice*. *Swift.*

Trice. *v. a.* Hoist. See Trise.

Trichíasis. *s.* [Gr. from θρίξ, τριχὸς = hair.] In *Ophthalmic Medicine*. Disease in which the eyelashes grow inwards, so irritating the front of the eyeball.

Trichina. *s.* [Gr. θρίξ.] Intestinal worm producing Trichiniasis.

Trichina [is the name of] a genus of minute nematoid worms, infesting, in the adult procreative state, the intestinal canal, and, in its larval state, the muscular tissue of man and certain mammals, especially the hog. . . . The mature *trichinæ* of both sexes. . . . acquire the procreative state on the second day after the *trichinous* meat has been taken into the stomach. About the sixth day the minute filaria-like embryos hatched within the oviducts of the female are excluded. They forthwith penetrate the mucous coat or walls of the intestine, enter the capillaries, are transported by the circulation to the whole muscular system, pierce and escape from the capillaries to penetrate that tissue, and within a fortnight attain the ordinary characters of *Trichina spiralis*. . . . As the first introduction of *Trichina* is from eating meat, the animal matter in the garbage or offal commonly given to pigs occasions the frequency of their occurrence in that domestic animal. Where the custom may prevail of eating pork, e.g. ham, bacon, sausages, &c., imperfectly cooked or raw, the *Trichinæ* in such meat are introduced in a state highly favourable for their development and procreation into the intestine, and thus is produced the painful and often fatal disease called *Trichiniasis*. . . . Wholesome feeding of the pig with vegetable food, and thorough cooking of the pork, are the main preventives of *Trichiniasis*. — *Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trichiníasis. *s.* Disease producing, and produced by, trichinous meat.

Trichínous. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, producing or produced by, Trichinæ and Trichiniasis. See, for all three, extract under Trichina.

Trichóptera. *s.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχός + πτερόν = wing.] In *Entomology*. Name of a group of insects so called from their wing being hairy as well as membranous.

Trichótomy. *s.* [Gr. τριχοτομέω, from the root of τέμνω = I cut; τομή = section, cutting.] Division into three parts.

The chiefest divisions of things are made by a *trichotomie*.—*Hartlib, Translation of Comenius*, p. 51: 1642.

Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, sevens, twelves: let the subject with the design you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it.—*Watts.*

Trick. *s.* [Dutch, *trek* = sharp stroke.]

1. Sly fraud.

Sir Thomas More said, that a *trick* of law had no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up or cast them down.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for counsel, and I show him a *trick*.—*South, Sermons.*

He swore by Styx,
Whate'er she would desire to grant;
But wise Ardelia knew his *tricks*. *Swift.*

2. Dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest, and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

3. Vicious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than the stale exploded *trick* of fulsome panegyricks.—*Dryden.*

Some friends to vice industriously defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 289.

4. Juggle; antic; anything done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A reverend prelate stopp'd his coach and six,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*.
Prior, Merry Andrew.

5. Unexpected effect.

So fellest foes who broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

6. Practice; manner; habit: (we still say, 'he has a *trick* of winking with his eyes, of speaking loud,' &c.)

I spoke it but according to the *trick*; if you'll hang me, you may.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

The *trick* of that voice I do well remember.
Id., King Lear, iv. 6.

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead.
Id., Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

7. Number of cards laid regularly up in play: (as, 'a *trick* of cards').

And now, as oft in some distemper'd state,
On one nice *trick* depends the general fate.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

8. Plait or knot of hair.

I prefer that kind of tire:—it stirs me more than all your court-curls, or your spangles, or your *tricks*: I affect not these high gable-ends, these Tuscan tops. —*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Trick. *v. a.*

1. Cheat; impose on; defraud.

Fortune . . . is pleased to *trick* or tromp mankind.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief.—*Stephens, Sermons.*

2. Dress; decorate; adorn: (*properly*, to knot).

And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew.
Drayton.

They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Woeful shepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead:
Sunk, though he be, beneath the wat'ry floor;
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new-spangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.
Milton, Lycidas, 165.

Not *trick'd* and frounced, as she was won't
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Id., L'Allegro*, 123.

A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, *tricked* himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Love is an airy good opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dresses up the gaudy dream.
Dryden

People lavish it profusely in *tricking* up their children in fine clothes, and yet starve their minds. —*Locke.*

3. Display; adorn: (an *heraldic* term).

Now he is total gules; horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Baked and impasted with the parching fires.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

They are blazon'd there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Come, the colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air;
Chuse a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 17.

Trick. *v. n.* Live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving.
Dryden.

Tricker. *s.* See Trigger.

Trickery. *s.* Act of dressing up; artifice.

You taught us to set a just value upon the eccentricities of impetuous and untutored genius, by giving us an opportunity to compare them with the *trickeries* of cold and systematic refinement.—*Dr. Parr.*

Tricking. *s.* Dress; ornaments.

Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

Trickish. *adj.* Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.

All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Pope.*

Trickle. *v. n.* Fall in drops; rill in a slender stream.

He, prick'd with pride,
Forth spurred fast; adown his courser's side
The red blood *trickling*, stain'd the way. *Spenser.*

He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a silent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above mentioned, *trickled* away under the first impressions of the heat.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 199.

Trickling. *verbal abs.* Act of that which trickles.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the spirits a gentle attention, which stilleth the discursive motion.—*Bacon.*

Trickment. *s.* Heraldic decoration. *Rare.*

No tomb shall hold thee,
But these two arms; no *trickments* but my tears
Over thy hearse.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Trickster. One who practises tricks.

Another of these *tricksters* wrote and published a piece entitled The Assembly Man.—*Robinson, Translation of Claude*, ii. 99.

The Whigs were known to be feeble; they were looked upon as *tricksters*.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Tricksy. *adj.* Pretty; dainty; neat; brisk; lively; merry.

Make them go *tricksie*, gallaunt, and cleene.
Disobedient Child.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

All this service have I done since I went.—
My *tricksy* spirit! *Id., Tempest*, v. 1.
Tricksey tales of speaking Cornish daws.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, b. ii.

Tricktrack. *s.* [Fr. *trictrac*.] Game at tables.

Loitering in sloth and idleness, cross-legged like so many tailors, the Turk wastes almost his whole time, lolling on these cushions or sophas, smoaking tobacco, and drinking coffee or sherbet, without either diversion or amusement, but playing with shells, or at *trick-track*, or the goose.—*Memoirs of P. H. Bruce*, p. 65.

William's genius, I take it, leans a little to the figurative; for, being at play at *tricktrack* (a kind of minor billiard-table which we keep for smaller wights, and sometimes refresh our own mature fatigues with taking a hand at), not being able to hit a ball he had iterate aimed at, he cried out, 'I cannot hit that beast.' Now the balls are usually called men, but he felicitously hit upon a middle term; a term of approximation and imaginative reconciliation; a something where the two ends of the brute matter (ivory), and their human and rather violent personification into men, might meet, as I take it.... He hath the power of calculation, in no ordinary degree for a chit. He combineth figures, after the first boggle, rapidly; as in the *tricktrack* board, where the hits are figured, at first he did not perceive that 15 and 7 made 22, but by a little use he could combine 8 with 25, and 33 again with 16, which approacheth something in kind (far let me be from flattering him by saying in degree) to that of the famous American boy.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Miss Wordsworth.*

Trícolor. *s.* The national colour of France as established at the Revolution, white, red, and blue.

Women too are sewing cockades;—not now of green, which being D'Artois colour, the Hôtel-de-Ville has had to interfere *in it*; but of Red and Blue, our old Paris colours: these, once based on a ground of constitutional White, are the famed *Tricolor*,—which (if Prophecy err not) 'will go round the world.'—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. v.

Tricúspid. *adj.* [Lat. *cuspis, cuspidis* = point.] Having three points, or summits: (in *Anatomy*, specially applied to the valve of the heart between the left ventricle and auricle).

This character of a denser texture belongs [to the lining membrane of the heart]... where it is reflected upon itself... either at the fibrous circle... constituting the *tricuspid* and mitral valves, or at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and the aorta, constituting the semi-lunar valves.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. ii.

Trident. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tridens, -entis*; *tres* = three + *dens, dentis* = tooth.] Three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Canst thou with fisgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed *trident* stick?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

He gives them leave to wear their sapphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton, Comus*, 26.

Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Tridénted. *adj.* Having three teeth.

Neptune...
Held his *tridented* mace upon the south:
The winds were whist, the billows danced no more.
Quarles, History of Jonah, § 6.

Tríding. *s.* [A.S. *tríðing.*] Third part of a county or shire: (this division is only used in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*).

Triénnial. *adj.* [Lat. *triennis*, from *tres* = three + *annus* = year.]

1. Lasting three years.

Richard the Third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers.—*Howell, England's Tears.*

2. Happening every third year.

To the bishop for procurations, on account of his *triennial* visitation, three shillings and eight pence.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 8.

Tríer. *s.* One who tries.

1. Experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third.—*Boyle.*

2. Judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not: and therefore they are the *triers* of them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

There should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy.—*Spectator.*

3. Test; one who brings to the test.

You were used
To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

4. Ecclesiastical commissioners appointed by the parliament under the commonwealth, to examine the character and qualifications of ministers.

The certificate of the *triers* stood in the place both of institution and of induction; and without such a certificate no person could hold a benefice. ... The presentees whom the *triers* had approved took possession of the rectories, cultivated the glebe lands, collected the tithes, prayed without book or surplice, and administered the Eucharist to communicants seated at long tables.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Trietérical. *adj.* [Lat. *trietericus*; Gr. ἔτος = year.] Triennial; kept every third year.

The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is the mysteries of Bacchus.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 107: 1684.

Trífallow. *v. a.* Plough land the third time before sowing.

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Trifístulary. *adj.* [Lat. *fistularis*, from *fistula* = pipe.] Having three pipes. *Rare.*

Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or cranny we have beheld.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Trífle. *v. n.*

1. Act or talk without weight or dignity; act with levity or folly.

When they say that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Mock; play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 1.

3. Waste in light amusement: (as, 'He *trifled* all his time').

Trífle. *v. a.* Reduce to a trifle. *Rare.*

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Trífle. *s.* [N.Fr. *truffe, trufle* = jest, flout.]

1. Thing of no moment.

Trifles light as air,
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

Think nought a *trifle* though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year;
And *trifles* life. Your care to *trifles* give,
Or you may die, before you truly live.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 205.

2. In *Cookery*. See extract.

The old-fashioned mode of preparing tipsy-cake or brandy *trifle*... was to soak a light sponge or Savoy cake in as much good French brandy as it could absorb, then to stick it full of blanched almonds cut into whole length spikes, and to pour a rich cold boiled custard round it. It is more usual now to pour white wine over the cake, or a mixture of wine and brandy; with this the juice of half a lemon is mixed.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 444: 1846.

Trífler. *s.* One who trifles; one who acts with levity, talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent.—*Bacon.*

Triflers not even in trifles can excel;
'Tis solid bodies only polish well. *Young.*

Trífling. *adj.* Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Trífilingly. *adv.* In a trifling manner; without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy.—*Locke.*

Trífilingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Trifling.

The *triflingness* and petulancy of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles.—*Bishop Parker, Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 39.

Trifóliate. *adj.* [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cytisus restrained its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to brouze.
Harte.

Trífoly. *s.* Trefoil. *Rare.*

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.—*B. Jonson, Coronation Entertainment.*

Trifórium. *s.* [?] In *Ecclesiastical Architecture.* Gallery or arcade in the wall, over pier-arches, which separate the body from the aisles of a church.

The only mediæval writer who uses this word *triforium* is Gervase, in his account of the burning and rebuilding of Canterbury Cathedral. In this tract it occurs several times; but he plainly applies it to the clerestory gallery, as well as to the lower one to which the term is limited by modern writers: and he also applies it to a gallery in the side aisle wall which still exists in the choir of Canterbury. Clearly Gervase understands the word to mean any upper passage or thoroughfare; and accordingly Somner conjectured it to be merely a barbarous Latinization of thoroughfare. But the modern limitation of the word to the compartment between the pier-arches and clerestory has received the sanction of such excellent writers, and is so useful, that it is better to retain it.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Trifórm. *adj.* [Lat. *forma* = form.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing thorough mid heaven,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 730.

Trig. *v. a.* Fill; stuff.

By how much the more a man's skin is full *trig'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 105: 1660.

Trig. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Full.
2. Trim; neat.

Trígamy. *s.* [Gr. γάμος = marriage.] Marriage, or being married, to three second parties in marriage (husband or wife, as the case may be,) at once.

They marry oft times at nine or twelve years of age; the laity twice; ecclesiasticks but once; *trigamy* to all is hateful.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 158.

Trígger. *s.* [Dutch, *trekker*, from *trekken* = pull.]

1. Catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
2. Catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder.—*Locke.*

Spelt with *ck*.

Pulling aside the *tricker* we observed, that the force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly abated by the absence of the air.—*Boyle.*

As a goose
In death contracts his talons close;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw.
Butler, Hudibras, c. 3, 525

Trigíntals. *s. pl.* [Lat. *triginta* = thirty.] See extract.

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Tríglyph. *s.* [Gr. γλυφή = sculpture.] In *Architecture.* Member of the frieze of the Doric order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garnishment of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Trígon. *s.* [Gr. τρίγωνον; γωνία = angle: the two words translating one another.] Triangle.

The astronomers tell of a watery *trigon*.—*Sir J. Harington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 20.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical cubit among them stiled passus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Trígonal. *adj.* Triangular; having three corners.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of freestone.—*Woodward.*

Trigonométrical. *adj.* Pertaining, or relating to, constituted by, trigonometry.

Trigonométrically. *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner; according to the rules of trigonometry.

In the years 1741 and 1742, Mr. J. Renshaw, my agent, went round the coast of England, and surveyed it *trigonometrically*.—*Whiston, Memoirs*, p. 400.

Trigonómetry. *s.* [Gr. τρίγωνον + μέτρον = measure; μετρέω = I measure.] Art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought.

On a discovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded.—*Guardian.*

Triláteral. *adj.* [Lat. *latus, lateris* = side.] Having three sides.

Trilíteral. *adj.* [Lat. *litera* = letter.] Consisting of three letters. The word has more than usual prominence in the philology of the Semitic languages (i. e. the languages allied to the Hebrew), the leading character of which is stated to be the prevalence of three fundamental letters constituting the framework of the word, the modifications of meaning (especially the inflectional ones) being indicated by changes of the intervening vowels.

This name is *triliteral*: it consists of three letters, thau, beth, and he; all which are here symbolical.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 237.

The Shemite language is a remarkable exception to this observation, the words being derived in all the known dialects from *triliteral* or dissyllabic roots, a property which seems to be so deeply inlaid in the structure of all these idioms, that it has been generally considered as belonging essentially to the very groundwork of the language.—*Pritchard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, ch. xix. § 2.

The roots . . . of the Semitic languages . . . are *triliteral* in form, and so few in number that their meanings are generally vague, being, in fact, a series of metaphorical applications of some sensible perception.—*Farrar, An Essay on the Origin of Language*, ch. ix.

Trilíteralism. *s.* System in *Philology* of the Semitic languages with their three fundamental letters; see Triliteral; triliteral condition or character.

The *triliteralism* of the Semitic languages is not arrived at without a good deal of unsatisfactory manipulation.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Comparative Philology.*

Trílith. *s.* [Gr. λίθος = stone.] In *Archeology*. Obelisk, column, or monument of any kind, consisting of three stones.

Trilíthic. *adj.* Having the character of a trilith.

Trill. *s.* Quaver; shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound, in playing on an instrument.

I have often pitied in a winter night a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather.—*Tatler.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire.
Addison, Prologue to Phædra and Hippolytus.

Trill. *v. a.*

1. Utter quavering.
2. Shake. *Obsolete.*

What hast thou to do, and if I lose my cote?
I will *trill* the bones while I have one grote.
Lusty Juventus.

Trill. *v. n.* Trickle; fall in drops or slender streams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?—
Ay, she took 'em; read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 3.

Trílling. *part. adj.* Quavering; tremulous.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet?
Dryden.

Trillion. *s.* Million of millions of millions; million twice multiplied by a million.

Trílobite. *s.* [Gr. τρίλοβος = three-lobed.] In *Geology*. Fossil crustacean with an outline of three well-marked ridges or lobes.

Trilobites are the remains of crustacean animals allied to certain species now living, although the degree of approximation is by no means clear. Indications of legs and feet have been supposed to be traceable in some specimens, but they have not yet been satisfactorily made out. On the other hand, this deficiency is partly made up by the perfection of the organ of sight, which is very complete; and the animal seems to have been provided with the means of defending itself, being enabled to roll itself into a ball, like some of the smaller living crustaceans, and the common woodlouse.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical.*

Trílogy. *s.* [Gr. τριλογία.] Dramatic representation in three parts. See also Tetralogy.

The Agamemnon, Choephoræ, and Eumenides of Æschylus, and the Henry VI. of Shakespear, are examples of a *trilogy*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

To three serious dramas or a *trilogy*, at first connected together by sequence of subject more or less loose, but afterwards unconnected and on distinct subjects, through an innovation introduced by Sophoklês, if not before—the tragic added a fourth or satyrical drama, the characters of which were satyrs.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Trim. *adj.* [A.S. *trum* = steady, in order.]

1. Nice; smug; dressed up. *Slightly contemptuous.*

T' one paine in cottage doth take,
When t' other *trim* bowers do make.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Here will be *trim* piping and whining,
Like so many pigs in a storm.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Dost thou not blush to live so like a beast,
So *trim*, so dissolute, so loosely drest?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 57.

2. In *Navigation*. Prepared, as far as ballast and lading are concerned, for sailing.

The ship was *trim*,
Set sail and kept her reckoning fairly on,
Except three days of calm when off Cape Bonn.
Byron, Beppo, xcvi.

Trim. *s.*

1. Dress; gear; ornaments.

Forget
Your laboursome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The phœnix daughter of the vanquish'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,
And on her shadow rides in floating gold.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cli.

2. Trimming.

The gold, that was laid upon the *trim* of vests was in perfect lustre.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 143.

3. In *Navigation*. See extract.

Trim [is] the position of the keel of a ship with respect to a horizontal line: also, the disposition of the weights or stowage, as favourable or otherwise for sailing, which are expressed by in *trim* and out of *trim*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trim. *v. a.* [A.S. *tryman.*]

1. Fit out.

Malicious censurers ever
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 2.

2. Dress; decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in madam Julia's gown.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country to *trim* their houses, binding it with a lath against a wall.—*Bacon.*

The victim ox, that was for altars prest,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands drest,
Sunk of himself.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 733.

With *up*.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

3. Shave; clip.

Mephibosheth the son of Saul came down to meet the king, and had neither dressed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard.—2 *Samuel*, xix. 24.

4. Make neat; adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 3.

Yet are the men more loose than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More sleek, more soft, and slacker limb'd.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they *trim* in a piece.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 697.

5. Balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Lose in fluctuation between two parties.

He who would hear what every fool could say,
Would never fix his thoughts, but *trim* his time away.
Dryden.

7. Beat. *Colloquial.*

Trim. *v. n.* Balance; fluctuate between two parties.

Trímeter. *s.* [Gr. τρίμετρον, from τρία = three + μέτρον = measure.] In *Prosody*. Verse consisting of three metres, the metre consisting of one foot in the heroic and elegiac forms of versification, and of two in the dramatic. Hence the iambic trimeter consisted of six feet, and as such, was also called a *senarius* (*seni* = six).

Though the iambick verse consists of six feet, yet it is called *trimeter*, two feet being joined together in scanning.—*Lord Roscommon.*

In the church-hymns, the iambic dimeter is always found in staves of four verses; the imperfect trochaic tetrameter almost always in staves of three; the asclepiad in staves of four; and the iambic *trimeter* in staves of five.—*Dr. Guest, History of English Rhythms*, b. iv. ch. i.

Used *adjectivally*.

Trimeter iambic rhythms were in frequent use at the beginning of the twelfth century.—*Tyrwhitt, On the Versification of Chaucer.*

Trímly. *adv.* In a trim manner.

Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in tresses wrought.
Spenser.

The mother, if of the household of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*.—*Ascham.*

Trímmer. *s.* One who, that which, trims.

1. One who changes sides to balance parties; turncoat.

We *trimmers* are for holding all things even.—
Yes, just like him that hung 'twixt hell and heaven.—
Have we not had men's lives enough already?—
Yes, sure; but you're for holding all things steady;
Now, since the weight hangs all on our side, brother,
You *trimmers* should, to poize it, hang on t'other.
Dryden, Epilogue to the Duke of Guise, 33.

The same bat taken after by a weazel, begged for mercy: No, says the weazel, no mercy to a mouse. Well, says t' other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat 'scaped in both by playing the *trimmer*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

The next attack was made on Halifax.... Such, the vehement Whigs exclaimed, were the natural fruits of that great error which King William had committed on the first day of his reign. He had placed in Tories and *Trimmers* a confidence which they did not deserve. He had, in a peculiar manner, entrusted the direction of Irish affairs to the *Trimmer* of *Trimmers*, to a man whose ability nobody disputed, but who was not firmly attached to the new government, who, indeed, was incapable of being firmly attached to any government, who had always halted between two opinions, and who, till the moment of the flight of James, had not given up the hope that the discontents of the nation might be quieted without a change of dynasty.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

He wanted neither arguments nor eloquence to exhibit what was commonly regarded as his wavering policy in the fairest light. He trimmed, he said, as the temperate zone trims between intolerable heat and intolerable cold, as a good government trims between despotism and anarchy, as a pure church trims between the errors of the Papist and

the Anabaptist.... Very little of the prose of that age is so well worth reading as the Character of a *Trimmer* and the Anatomy of an Equivalent.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

2. Piece of wood inserted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the girders, and all the joists and the *trimmers* for the stair-case.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Castigator.

I fear the rogue will get some scent of that story of Ochiltree's—but at worst, I have a hard repartee for him on the affair of the abstracted Antigonus—I will shew you his last epistle, and the scroll of my answer—egad, it is a *trimmer*.—*Sir W. Scott, The Antiquary*, ch. xi.

Trímming. *s.*

1. Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgement without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all *trimming*.—*Garth, Preface to Translation of Ovid.*

2. Usual accompaniments of a dish.

Whenever I ask a couple of dukes and a marquis or so, to dine with me, I set them down to a piece of beef, or a leg of mutton and *trimmings*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

Trímming. *verbal abs.* Act of one who trims; versatility; inconstancy.

If such, by *trimming* and timeserving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion.—*South, Sermons.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction, what is this but a gross fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil.—*Ibid.*

Trínal. *adj.* [Lat. *trinus*.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before the Eternal Majesty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Spenser.*

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heaven's high council-table
To sit the midst of *trinal* unity,
He laid aside. *Milton,*
Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 9.

Trine. *adj.* [Lat. *trinus*.] Threefold; thrice repeated.

In other parts, *trine* immersion most commonly prevailed, as it does in the Greek church to this very day.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. vii. § 3.

Trine. *s.* Aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To the other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 657.

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-raised Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-laid works succeed.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxcii.

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle; now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are *trines*.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

Trine. *v. a.* Put in a trine aspect. *Rare.*

By fortune he was now to Venus *trined*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 387.

Trinitárian. *s.*

1. One who believes in, and maintains the doctrine of the Trinity.

They make a difference between nominal and real *trinitarians*.—*Swift.*

2. One of a monastic order, instituted in honour of the Trinity.

Trínity. *s.* [Lat. *trinitas*; Fr. *trinité*.] The union of the three persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *Trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful.—*Peacham.*

In my whole essay there is not anything like an objection against the *Trinity*.—*Locke.*

Trínket. *s.* [Fr. *traquet* = rattle.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 212.

How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles?
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. ? Studding-sail.

Some of these [canons] are so large by the side length, that they conteyne more than tenne or twelve spannes in breadth; and sayle with twoo sayles as with the master sayle and the *trinkette* which they make of verye goode cotton.—*Eden, Translation of Peter Martyr*, p. 195. (Ord MS.)

Trínketing. *s.* Giving of trinkets.

By their tricks and *trinketing* between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court-ladies, they had upon the matter set the whole court together by the ears.—*South, Sermons.*

Trío. *s.*

1. Three united.
2. In *Music*. Composition in three parts.

Trióbolar. *adj.* [Lat. *triobolaris*; *obolus* = small coin, halfpenny.] Vile; mean; of little value; worth about three halfpence. *Rare*; *rhetorical.*

Railing pamphlets; many of them but *triobolar* chartals.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation*, p. 48: 1593.

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the balladmongers for a *triobolar* ballad.—*Cheyne.*

Triób0lary. *adj.* Triobolar. *Rare*; *rhetorical.*

Any *triobolary* pasquiller, any sterquilinous rascal.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 48.

Trip. *v. a.* Cause to fall by striking a person's feet from under him; supplant.

He conjunct, and flattering his displeasure,
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Be you contented,
To have a son set your decrees at naught,
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Trip up the heels. Strike the heels from under the body.

I *tript up thy heels* and beat thee.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip up the heels* of his cause.—*Bishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

Trip. *v. n.* [German, *trippeln, tripeln*.]

1. Fall by losing the hold of the feet; fail; err; be deficient.

St. Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure.—*Dryden.*

Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Stammer.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenness.—*Locke.*

3. Run lightly.

In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there.
Crashaw.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give you thanks.
Milton, Arcades, 98.

He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to *trip* before the victor's chariot.
Addison, Cato.

In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior, Alma*, ii. 401.

No fountain from its rocky cave,
E'er *tripped* with foot so free;
She seemed as happy as a wave
That dances on the sea. *Wordsworth.*

Catch tripping. Detect errors or mistakes.

Will shines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has *caught him tripping*, at which times they never spare him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Trip. *s.*

1. Stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow?
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

He, stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 775.

It was a noble time when *trips* and Cornish hugs could make a man immortal.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

2. Stumble by which the foothold is lost.
3. Failure; mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chuse the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make.
Dryden.

4. Short voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen.—*Pope.*

Trípartite. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *tripartitus*; *partior* = I divide into parts, or shares.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Tripe. *s.* [Fr.] Edible part of the several stomachs of any ruminant animal.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?—
I like it well.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*.
King, Art of Cookery.

Plural. Intestines generally. *Ludicrous.*

Of Inde the gredy gripes
Might tere out all thy *tripes*.
Skelton, Phylyp Sparowe, l. 308.

No flight of fatal birds,
Nor trembling *tripes* of sacrificed herds.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas.

But that which brings in most of wealth and gain,
Doth best the priests' swollen *tripes* and purses strain. *Oldham, Satire upon the Jesuits.*

Trípeman. *s.* Dealer in, preparer of, tripe.

He fetched in several from the market butchers, *tripemen*, poulterers, prentices, who joyfully listed themselves against the day, because it was to be a holiday.—*Swift, Relation of the Intended Riot.* (Ord MS.)

Tripérsonal. *adj.* Consisting of three persons.

Thou, that sittest in light and glory unapproachable, Parent of angels and men! Next, thee I implore, omnipotent King, Redeemer of the lost remnant whose nature thou didst assume, ineffable and everlasting love! And thou, the third subsistence of divine infinitude, illumining Spirit, the joy and solace of created things! one *tripersonal* Godhead! look upon this thy poor and almost spent and expiring church.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Tripersonálity. *s.* Tripersonal character.

As for the terms of trinity, trinianity, co-essentiality, *tripersonality*, and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions, not to be found in scripture.—*Milton, Of True Religion*, p. 430. (Ord MS.)

Tripestone. *s.* See extract.

Tripe-stone [is] a name given to a particular form of anhydrite from Wieliczka and Bochna in Poland, which bears a sort of outward resemblance to the convolutions of the intestines.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tripétalous. *adj.* [Gr. πέταλον = petal.] Having three petals or flower-leaves.

Tríphthong. *s.* [Gr. φθογγή = voice, sound.] Coalition of three vowels to form one sound; as, *eau, eye*: (this, the explanation of the previous editions, gives us three *letters* rather than three *sounds*; the *sign* of a vowel being one thing, the *vowel itself* another: the conditions of a true *triphthong* are, that there should be three vowel *sounds*, constituting but *one* syllable; three separate vowels constitute three separate syllables, rather than a *triphthong*).

Tríple. *adj.* [Fr. *triplex.*]
1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.
See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.
O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Against the unarmed weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton, Comus*, 580.
By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, and everywhere a queen,
Grant this my first desire.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 232.
Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
And Briareus with all his hundred hands;
Gorgons, Geryon with his *triple* frame.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 400.
Out bounced the mastiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*
2. Treble; three times repeated.
We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been sufficient.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more? If we had double or *triple* as many, there might be the same suspicion for a greater number without end.—*Bentley.*

Tríple. *v. a.* Treble.
If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us.—*Swift.*
Reader, if haply thou art blest with a moderate collection, be shy of showing it; or if thy heart overfloweth to lend them, lend thy books; but let it be to such a one as S. T. C.—he will return them (generally anticipating the time appointed) with usury; enriched with annotations *tripling* their value.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Old Books.*

Triplet. *s.*
1. Three of a kind.
There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,
How they swagger from their garrison;
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this side hell? *Swift.*
2. Three verses rhyming together.
I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, because they bound the sense, making the last verse of the *triplet* a pindarick.—*Dryden.*

Tríplicate. *adj.* Made thrice as much.
All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another.—*Grew.*
Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from triple.—*Harris.*

Triplicátion. *s.* Act of trebling or adding three together.
Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter, sense must needs measure the azimuths, or vertical circles, by *triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty.—*Glanville.*

Triplícity. *s.* Trebleness; state of being threefold.
It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title of a pretender to meet.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things.—*Watts, Logick.*

Trípmadam. *s.* [? *troumadame*, as in Trolmydame.] Herb so called.
Tripmadam is used in salads.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Trípod. *s.* [Lat. *tripus, tripodis*; from Gr. τρίπους, τρίποδος; πούς, ποδὸς = foot.] Seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.
Within the circle arms and *tripods* lie,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 146.
In the centre of the room was a small altar, on which stood a *tripod* of bronze. . . . Arbaces . . . had laid his garland on the shrine, and seemed occupied with pouring into the *tripod* the contents of a brazen vase; suddenly from that *tripod* leaped into life a blue, quick, darting, irregular flame.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Tripoli. *s.* [?] Rottenstone.
In polishing glass with putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish.—*Sir I. Newton.*
A powder of this kind . . . is used in the arts under the name of *tripoli*. . . . It consists almost wholly of infusoria cases, and is supposed by Mr. Ehrenberg to have been exposed to a very considerable heat, completely evaporating the carbon derived from the plants on which the animals lived, as well as the organic carbon of the animals themselves.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. ii. p. 60: 1844.

Trípos. *s.*
1. Tripod.
Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *B. Jonson.*
Crazed fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos* and speak plain.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.
2. Plural, *triposes.* Academical term applied in Cambridge to the three divisions in the list of mathematical and classical honours; that for the former being—1. Wranglers; 2. Senior Optimes; 3. Junior Optimes: that for the latter being first class, second class, third class.

Tripping. *part. adj.* Quick; nimble.
The old saying is, the third pays for all: the triplex, sir, is a good *tripping* measure.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.
The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to *tripping* ebb, that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 845.

Tripping. *verbal abs.* Light movement of walking, dancing, or springing.
Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton, Comus*, 961.

Trippingly. *adv.* In a tripping manner; with agility; with swift motion.
This ditty, after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.
Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, *trippingly* on the tongue.—*Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Tríptych. *s.* [Lat. *triptychon*, from Greek, τρίπτυχον.] Tablet, or table-book, of three leaves.

Tríptote. *s.* [Lat. *triptoton*; Gr. πτῶσις = falling; compare Lat. *casus.*] Noun used but in three cases.

Tripúdiary. *adj.* [Lat. *tripudium.*] Performed by dancing.
Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tripúdiating. *v. n.* Dancing.
A sweet chorus of well-tuned affections, and a spirit *tripudiating* for joy.—*Culverwell, The Schisme.* (Ord MS.)

Triságion. *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος = holy.] Hymn in in which the word *holy* is thrice repeated.
Hereto agrees the seraphical hymn, called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c. that used to be sung in all churches throughout the Christian world.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 968.

Trise. *v. a.* [Low German, *drysen, updrysen.*] Hoist. *Obsolete.*
For the horses he had, them made he to girt before, one after the other, and then did softly *trise* them with long pulleys fastened to the beams.—*North, Translation of Plutarch, Life of Eumenes.*

Trísmus. *s.* [Lat.; from Gr. τρισμος = gnashing, from τρίζω.] In *Medicine.* Form of tetanus; lock-jaw.
The varieties [of tetanus] are founded on the particular manner in which the body is bent: 1. *Trismus*, or lock-jaw, in which the effects are confined to the flexor muscles of the jaw or throat.—*Hoblyn, Dictionary of Medical Terms.*

Trist. *adj.* [Lat. *tristis.*] Sad; gloomy.
Amazed, ashamed, disgraced, sad, silent, *trist*,
Alone he would all day in darkness sit. *Fairfax.*

Tristful. *adj.* Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. *Barbarous.*
Heaven's face doth glow
With *tristful* visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is thoughtsick at the act. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Tristítiate. *v. a.* Make sad or sorrowful. *Rare.*
Nor is there any, whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy.—*Fellthan, Resolves.*

Tristy. *adj.* [Lat. *tristis.*] Sad; dejected. *Rare.*
The king was *tristy* and heavy of cheer.
Old Poem in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 264: 1652.

Trisúlc. *s.* [Lat. *trisulcus*; *sulcus* = furrow.] Three-pointed thunderbolt.
Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisulc*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Trisúlcate. *adj.* Having three points or forks.
Sons of him
That hurls the bolt *trisulcate.*
Old Ballad of St. George for England.

Trisyllábical. *adj.* Consisting of three syllables.

Trisýllable. *s.* Word consisting of three syllables.

Trite. *adj.* [Lat. *tritus*, pass. part. of *tero* = I wear.] Stale; common; not new.
We pass not our days in the *trite* road of affairs affording no novity.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 25.
I here leave that old, *trite*, common argument.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 384.
She gives her tongue no moment's rest,
In phrases batter'd, stale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*
These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought so *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Tritely. *adv.* In a trite manner.
Other things are mentioned by Baleus and Pitseus very *tritely*, and with little satisfaction to the reader.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses.* (Ord MS.)

Triteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Trite; commonness.
The scarcity of sermons, which, while they preach the gospel to the poor, disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity, has long been a subject of regret and of complaint.—*Wrangham, Sermons*, p. vii. preface.

Tritheism. *s.* [Gr. θεὸς = God.] Opinion which holds three distinct gods.
Dr. Sherlock is certainly clear from the charge of *tritheism.*—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 832.

Tritheist. *s.* One who maintains tritheism.
I will lay together the several theses which he hath undertaken to defend against both Arians and Socinians on one hand, as also against Sabellians and *tritheists* on the other.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull*, p. 304.

Tritheístic. *adj.* Relating to tritheism.
Reprinting exploded *tritheistick* notions.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iii. dedication.

Tríthing. *s.* [A.S. *tríðing.*] Third part of a shire or county: (now retained only in Yorkshire and its three *ridings*).

Trítical. *adj.* [Lat. *tritus.*] Trite; common; worn out.
He appears from a *tritical* philosophy to have carried his uncommon credulity, and a peculiar, propensity to the marvellous, into our British, Roman, and Dano-Saxon archæology.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, preface.

Tríticalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tritical; triteness. *Rare.*
Certain it is that where there is not a *triticalness* or mediocrity in the thought, it can never be sunk into the genuine and perfect bathos by the most elaborate low expression.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Tríturable. *adj.* Possible to be pounded or comminuted.
It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Tríturate. *v. a.* [Lat. *trituratus*, pass. part. of *tritúro.*] Thresh; pound.

Triturátion. *s.* Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: (it is also called *levigation*).
He affirmeth, that a pumice-stone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Tríture. *s.* Trituration. *Rare.*
Goats' whey being a natural infusion from gentle heat and gentle *triture*, of the fine aromatic and nitrous vegetables on which goats feed, is one of the very best diluents, detergents, and sweetest, of scorbutic and saline cocochymies.—*Cheyne, On Regimen*, p. 44.

Tríumph. *s.* [Lat. *triumphus*; Fr. *triomphe.*]
1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.

Hence will I draw thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon disbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courage.—*Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to see
In *triumph* issuing forth their glorious chief.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 536.

Hercules from Spain
Arrived in *triumph,* from Geryon slain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 265.

3. Victory; conquest.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Each order bright
Sung *triumph,* and him sung victorious king.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 887.

4. Joy for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 180.

5. Show; exhibition of masks; stately procession. *Obsolete.*

The one [side of the palace] for feasts and *triumphs,* and the other for dwelling.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Building.*

The *triumph* consisted of fifteen lovers, and as many Cupids.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Knights and barons bold,
In weeds of peace, high *triumphs* hold.
Milton, L'Allegro, 119.

6. See Trump (card).

Triumph. *v. n.*

1. Celebrate a victory with pomp; rejoice for victory.

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears?
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

2. Obtain victory.

This great commander sought many times to persuade Solyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the Christians, over whom he had sufficiently *triumphed,* and turn them upon the Persians.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Then all this earthy grossness quit,
Attired with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O Time. *Milton, Odes, On Time,* 20.

3. Insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex
To *triumph,* like an Amazonian trull!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my misery!
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs,* and in the excess of joy
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 122.

Tríumph. *v. a.* Triumph over; subdue.

We that, within these fourscore years, were born
Free, equal lords of the *triumphed* world.
B. Jonson, Fall of Sejanus.

Triúmphal. *adj.* Used in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general.—*Bacon.*

If to inflame
The noble youth with an ambitious heat
T' endure the frosts of danger, nay of death,
To be thought worthy the *triumphal* wreath
By glorious undertakings, may deserve
Reward or favour from the commonwealth,
Actors may put in for as large a share
As all the sects of the philosophers.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, i. 3.

Ye . . . so near heaven's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 389.

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Lest we should for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it seated in a scar,
Or on a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

The petition was ultimately carried down to Westminster on a *triumphal* car, accompanied by all the delegates of the Convention in solemn procession.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Triúmphal. *s.* Insignia of a triumph. *Latinism* from *triumphalia.*

He to his crew that sat consulting brought
(Joyless *triumphals* of his hoped success,)
Ruin, and desperation, and dismay.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 577.

Triúmphant. *adj.* [Lat. *triumphans, -antis*; pres. part. of *triumpho.*]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the same time both follows and triumphs.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so *triumphant* as I am?
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 463.

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

As in the militant church men are excommunicate, not so much for their offence, as for their obstinacy; so shall it be in the church *triumphant*: the kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men, not so much for their sin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance.—*Perkins.*

He speedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to pass *triumphant* and give laws.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 692.

'Twas after dread Pultowa's day,
When fortune left the royal Swede,
Around a slaughter'd army lay,
No more to combat and to bleed.
The power and glory of the war,
Faithless as their vain votaries, men,
Had pass'd to the *triumphant* Czar,
And Moscow's walls were safe again.
Byron, Mazeppa, i. 1.

Such a woman was Louisa, a lady of the house of Querouaille, whom our rude ancestors called Madam Carwell. She was soon *triumphant* over all her rivals, was created Duchess of Portsmouth, was loaded with wealth, and obtained a dominion which ended only with the life of Charles.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. ii.

Triúmphantly. *adv.*

1. In a triumphant manner; in, or as in, token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory with little loss doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand *triumphantly* display'd.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Herself in person went to seek the sacred cross,
Whereon our Saviour died; which found, as it was sought,
From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* she brought.
Drayton.

2. Victoriously; with success.

Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street; or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakespear, Coriolanus,* v. 3.

3. With insolent exultation.

A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almost banished truth out of it; and so reigning *triumphantly* in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe.—*South, Sermons.*

Triúmpher. *s.* One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass through them,
And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers,*
In their applauding gates.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Tríumphing. *verbal abs.* Triumph.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment.—*Job,* xx. 3.

Triúmvirate. *s.* [Lat. *triumviratus* or *triumviri.*] Coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be deposed.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it.—*Bacon, Essays.*

With these the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
And instituting a *triumvirate,*
Do part the land in triple government.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Tríune. *adj.* At once three and one.

We read in Scripture of a *triune* Deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews.—*Burnet.*

Tríunity. *s.* [Lat. *tres* = three + *unus* = one.] State of being triune; the Trinity.

[This] is an undeniable testimony out of this so divinely inspired prophet St. John against all those that would lay aside the person of Christ, and deny his divinity, with the *triunity* of the Godhead; antiquate his mediatorship; make no distinction betwixt laity and clergy; would pull down churches; with the like wild fanatical professions and intentions.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness,* p. 203.

Trívant. *s.* Truant.

Thou art a trifler, a *trivant,* thou art an idle fellow.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* preface, p. 10.

Trívet. *s.* Anything supported by three feet.

The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies,
Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet,* that enclosed
Twenty-two measures.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thrusts beneath the limping leg a sherd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Trívial. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *trivialis*; *trivium* = highway, literally a meeting of three roads.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despise a *trivial* choice.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable.

This argues conscience in your grace,
But the respects thereof are nice and *trivial,*
All circumstances well considered.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

See yon mad fools, who, for some *trivial* right,
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only some slight and *trivial* indiscretions, to which the example of the world exposed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion.—*Rogers.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies; let an action be never so *trivial* in itself, they always make it appear of the utmost importance.—*Pope.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;
Since none can compass more than they intend,
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of *trivial* faults, is due.
Id., Essay on Criticism, ii. 255.

Trívially. *adv.* In a trivial manner.

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinews of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail.—*Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

The presence of a beautiful woman of honour, to minds which are not *trivially* disposed, displays an alacrity which is not to be communicated by any other object.—*Tatler,* no. 207.

Trívium. *s.* [Lat. = meeting of three ways, or roads; *tres* = three + *via* = way.] Term applied to part of the curriculum, or course, of a medieval education.

The *trivium* contained Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric; the Quadrivium, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy, as in these two lines framed to assist the memory:—

GRAMM. loquitur; DIA. vera docet; RHET. verba colorat;
MUS. canit; AR. numerat; GEO. ponderat; AST. colit astra.

Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, pt. i. ch. i. § 3, note.

Trócar. *s.* [? Fr. *trois-quarts* = three fourths, from the three sides of its point.] In *Surgery.* Instrument used in tapping for the dropsy.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Trocháic. *adj.* Consisting of trochees.

More of that true harmony, which will best support a poem, will result from a variety of pauses, and from an intermixture of those different feet, iambic and *trochaic* particularly, into which our language naturally falls, than from the uniformity of similar terminations.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Trochâic. *s.* [Gr., from root of τρέχω.] Trochaic verse.

The supplicating song is highly pathetic and poetical, especially when he conjures the powers below in beautiful *trochaics*:

'By the heroes' armed shades,
Glittering through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that died for love,
Wandering in the myrtle grove.'

J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.

All the nations of Europe seem to love the *trochaic* verse; it was frequent on the Greek and Roman stage; it is more common than any other in the popular poetry of modern languages. This proceeds

from its simplicity, its liveliness, and its ready accommodation to dancing and music. In St. Austin's poem, he united to a *trochaic* measure the novel attraction of rhyme.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

These verses are regular, accentual, *trochaic*.—*Ibid.* note.

Trochánter. *s.* [Gr., from root of τρέχω = I run.] In *Anatomy.* Two processes of the thighbone, called *rotator major* and *minor*.

Tróche. *s.* In *Medicine.* Lozenge.

Tróchee. *s.* [Lat. *trochæus*; Gr. τροχαῖος.] Foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

(For example see under Tribrach.)

Tróchil. *s.* [Lat. *trochilus*; Gr. τρόχιλος.]

1. Humming-bird.
2. Aquatic bird so called. See extract.

The crocodile . . . opens his chaps to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it the usual feeding.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 364.

Trochílic. *adj.* Having power to draw out, or turn round. *Rare.*

I am advertised that there is one, which, by art *trochilick*, will draw all English surnames of the best families out of the pit of poetry; as Boucher from Busyris, Percy from Perseus, &c.—*Camden, Remains.*

Trochílics. *s. pl.* [Gr. τροχίλιον; τροχὸς = wheel.] Science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without.—*Sir T. Browne.*

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Tróchisk. *s.* [Gr. τροχίσκος; Lat. *trochiscus*; Fr. *trochisque*.] In *Medicine.* Lozenge to be slowly dissolved in the mouth. *Obsolete.*

The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condited and corrected.—*Bacon.*

Tróchite. *s.* Fossil either circular like a wheel, or more or less spiral, like the shells of the genus Trochus.

Near Levinz in Westmoreland, I met with a stone which ran almost across the river Kent, made of several millions of *trochites*, pretty regularly cemented into one mass.—*Bishop Nicolson, Letter to Lhwyd*: 1693.

Tróchlea. *s.* Pulley; for which it is the Latin term, itself derived from the Greek (i.e. the root of τρέχω = I run).

Tróchlear. *adj.* Having the character of a pulley.

Trode. *s.* Footing; tread. *Rare.*

The *trode* is not so tickle. *Spenser.*

They never set foot on that same *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and strain abroad. *Id.*

Tróglodyte. *s.* [Gr. τρωγλοδύτης, from τρώγλη = hole + δύω = go under, enter.] One who inhabits caves.

These savages, gazing awhile upon them, flew away at last into their caves, for they were *troglodites*, and had no dwelling but in the hollows of the rocks.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 135: 1642.

Used *adjectively.*

Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Troll. *s.* [Icelandic, *tröld*; Danish, *trold*; Swedish, *troll*.] In the present language, generally translated *dwarf*, the notion suggesting something of a preternatural character. As members of the original Scandinavian mythology, smallness in the way of size was by no means the general characteristic of the *troll*.

These *trolls* are superior to man in strength and stature, but far beneath him in mind. In short, they are always outwitted, just as the Greek Titans are overcome by Zeus when aided by Prometheus, the forethinker. The *trolls* thus embody the idea of unintellectual brute force, or mere awkward strength; it must, however, be remembered that the *trolls* are not the only beings who, formidable in some respects, are still defeated by man.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Troll. *v. a.*

1. Move circularly; drive about.

Then doth she *trowle* to me the bowle,
Even as a mault worm sholde;
And saith, Sweet heart, I took my part
Of this jolly good ale and old.
Ballad in Gammer Gurton's Needle.

With the phant'sies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's stake.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Move volubly.

Bred only and completed to the taste
Of lustful appetence, to sing, to dance,
To tress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 618.

3. Utter volubly.

Will you *troll* the catch
You taught me but while-ere?
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

If he read this with patience, I'll *troll* ballads.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, i. 3.

4. Draw on.

He *trowls* and baits him with a nobler prey.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 614.

The hope he is fed withal *trowls* him on.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Troll. *v. n.*

1. Go round; be moved circularly.

Nappy ale in a browne bowle,
Which did about the board merrily *trowle*.
Old Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

2. Roll; run round.

How pleasant, on the banks of Styx
To *troll* it in a coach and six! *Swift.*

3. Fish for a pike with a rod.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *trowle* for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 263.

Tróllop. *s.* [?] Slattern; woman loosely dressed.

She ought reasonably to have supposed him a highwayman, yet the virtuous virgin resolves to run away with him, to live among banditti, to wait upon his *trollop*, if she had no other way of enjoying his company.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letter, June* 23, 1754.

That impudent *trollop*, who is with child by you, is discharged by this time.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, ch. viii.

Trollopeé. *s.* Kind of loose dress for women, formerly in use.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the lutestring *trollopee*.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xv.

Trólmydames. *s.* [Fr. *troumadame*.] Game of nine holes.

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once, a servant of the prince.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

Trombóne. *s.* [Italian.] Brass musical wind instrument, somewhat like a trumpet, but larger, and made with a slide, by which the intonation can be regulated.

Tron. *s.* [L. Lat. *trona* = steel-yard.] Scotch weight now prohibited, but still occasionally used; it varied from twenty-one to twenty-eight ounces avoirdupois.

Tróna. *s.* [from a district in Fezzan.] In *Chemistry.* Native sesquicarbonate of soda.

Natron . . . in the neighbourhood of Fezzan it exists under the name of *Trona*, crystallized along with the sulphate of soda.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Natron.*

Trónage. *s.* Money paid for weighing.

Tronage was used not only for the custom or toll in the weight of wool, but for the weighing of it in a staple or publick mart by a common *trona* or legal standard.—*Cowell, Law Interpreter.*

Troop. *s.* [Fr. *troupe*.]

1. Company; number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 3.

As the mind by putting together the repeated ideas of unity makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a *troop*, an army.—*Locke.*

2. Body of soldiers.

Æneas seeks his absent foe,
And sends his slaughter'd *troops* to shades below.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 933.

3. Small body of cavalry.

Troop. *v. n.*

1. March in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men.
But rather shew a while like fearful war.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

They anon
With hundreds, and with thousands, *trooping* came
Attended. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 759.

2. March in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

The dry streets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court.
Chapman.

3. March in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majesty.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Trooper. *s.* Horse soldier: (a trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon rides, but fights either as a horseman or footman).

Custom makes us think well of anything: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion.—*Grew.*

Trope. *s.* [Gr. τρόπος; Lat. *tropus*; Fr. *trope*.] Change of a word from its original signification: (as, 'The clouds *foretell* rain,' for *foreshow*).

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 81.

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *tropes*; if in a sentence, of figures.—*Dryden.*

Tróphied. *adj.* Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 303.

Tróphy. *s.* [Lat. *tropæum*; Gr. τροπαῖον.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then shall I most fit devise,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conquest. *Spenser.*

To have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, signal, and ostent,
Quite from himself to God.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. chorus.

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 252.

Trópic. *s.* [Fr. *tropique*; Lat. *tropicus*.] Line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropic of Cancer, and the south the tropic of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke.
Waller.

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,
Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,
Seven times the sun has either *tropick* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1062.

The race [in New Zealand] was the same as that of the *tropical* islands; but, from having to struggle with a climate less soft, the people were more energetic and manly, the foremost, indeed, of all extra-European savages. They were, however, in a far ruder state than their brethren of the *tropics*, wanting the accessories to civilization possessed by the latter. In their climate, the banana, the cocoa-nut, the bread-fruit, and yam would not grow; and all the cultivated plants they possessed in common with their *tropical* congeners, were the batata and taro.—*J. Crawfurd*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On the Civilization of Man.*

Trópic. *adj.* Tropical.

He was a lovely youth, I guess,
The panther in the wilderness
Was not so fair as he;
And when he choose to skip and play,
No dolphin ever was so gay
Upon the *tropic* sea. *Wordsworth, Ruth.*

Trópical. *adj.*

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptation of a loose and *tropical* expression was a second ground.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it.—*Ibid.*

2. Placed near the tropics; belonging to the tropics.

(For example see extract under Tropic.)

Trópically. *adv.* In a tropical manner; figuratively.

The mouse-trap! marry, how? *tropically.*—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 2.

This sentence must be taken *tropically.*—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuits,* p. 38.

Tropológical. *adj.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

Tropological, allegorical expositions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 676.

What should be the true moral or *tropological* reason of salt being used in all sacrifices?—*Bibliotheca Biblica,* iii. 44.

Tropólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, discourse, principle, method.] Rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies,* and are not persuaded beyond their literalities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Trössers. *s. pl.* See Trousers.

Trot. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *trotter.*]

1. Move with a high jolting pace.

Whom doth time *trot* withal?—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a sevennight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years.—*Shakespear, As you like it,* iii. 2.

2. Walk fast; travel fast on foot.

Trot. *s.*

1. Jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not
So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glittering look it blind:
Who rides his sure and even *trot,*
While the world now rides by, now lags behind.
G. Herbert.

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still jog on and keep his *trot.*
Milton, Epitaph on Hobson the Cambridge Carrier.

The virtuoso's saddle will amble when the world is upon the hardest *trot.*—*Dryden.*

2. Old woman. *Contemptuous.*

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew,* i. 2.

How now, bold-face, cries an old *trot*; sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you steal.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Troth. *s.* [*truth.*]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold;
He met the night mare and her ninefold;
Bid her alight and her *troth* plight.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4, song.

Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raising as torment them both:
Th' afflicted state, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, most miserable grown,
Endures the while.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

2. Truth; verity.

In *troth,* thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison, Cato.*

Tróthless. *adj.* Faithless; treacherous.

Now is she loathed, and now is she left of *trothless*
Alexis. *R. Greene, Poems, Alexis.*

Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky.
Fairfax.

Tróthplight. *v. a.* [Like Thanksgive; for the same reason, a rare form. See Editor's preface, p. cxiv.] Affiance; betroth.

Megara and Hercules were sent for: the king made them to *troth-plyte* each other, with great joy of both parties.—*Destruction of Troy,* B. 2. p. 258.

This, your son-in-law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Tróthplight. *s.* Act of plighting troth; act of betrothing.

As rank as any flax-wench that puts to
Before her *trothplight.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Trótter. *s.* One who, that which, trots.

1. Trotting horse.

My chestnut horse was a fast *trotter*; and in little more than three-quarters of an hour... I had reached mine host's retreat.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney,* vol. ii. ch. xiii.

2. Sheep's foot.

The chief *of* your fayre
Might stand now by potters,
And suche as sell *trotters.* *Skelton, Poems,* p. 167.

Trótting. *part. adj.* Moving in a trot.

Poor Tom, that made him proud of heart, to ride a bay *trotting* horse, over four-inched bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* iii. 4.

Troúbadour. *s.* See Trouvere.

About the beginning of the eleventh century, and for a century or two after, flourished the tribe of *troubadours,* or Provençal poets.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry.*

The *troubadours* of Provence are supposed to have led the way to the poets of Italy, France, and Spain.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Ancient English Minstrels.*

Boccacio copied many of his best tales from the *troubadours.*—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* i. 462.

The court of our Norman kings was to the early poets in the Langue d'Oil, what those of Arles and Toulouse were to the *troubadours.* Henry I. was fond enough of literature to obtain the surname of Beauclerc; Henry II. was more indisputably an encourager of poetry; and Richard I. has left compositions of his own in one or other (for the point is doubtful) of the two dialects spoken in France.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. ix.

Troúble. *v. a.* [Fr. *troubler.*]

1. Disturb; perplex.

But think not here to *trouble* holy rest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 272.

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Afflict; grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be *troubled* at them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted.—*Id.*

3. Distress; make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and *troubled* not himself for that of others.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. Busy; engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things.—*Luke,* x. 41.

5. Give occasion of labour to.

I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress 'in infinitum' which it will lead us into.—*Locke.*

6. Teaze; vex.

The boy so *troubles* me;
'Tis past enduring.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

7. Disorder; put into agitation or commotion.

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whosoever first after the *troubling* stepped in was made whole.—*John,* v. 4.

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that *troubles* and defiles the water.—*South, Sermons.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Troúble. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in *trouble.* *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 633.

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble,*
Fire burn and cauldron bubble.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriours, lest the fiend...
Some new *trouble* raise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 100.

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble,* which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 33.

Troúble-state. *s.* Disturber of a community; public makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Troúbled. *part. adj.* Disturbed; disordered.

A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

Troúbledly. *adv.* In a troubled manner. *Rare.*

Our meditations must proceed in due order, not *troubledly,* not preposterously.—*Bishop Hall, Art of Divine Meditation,* ch. xvi. (Ord MS.)

Troúbler. *s.* One who, that which, troubles.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace. *Spenser.*

Heavens hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks.—*Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repose.
Waller.

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, so as to be under no apprehensions for the future.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Troúblesome. *adj.*

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heaven knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How *troublesome* it sat upon my head.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome.*—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome,* yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me.—*Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

Into their inmost bower
Handed they went: and eased the putting off
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear,
Strait side by side were laid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 739.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so *troublesome* a bedfellow?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to see should be but *troublesome. Spenser.*

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up.—*Arbuthnot.*

Troúblesomely. *adv.* In a troublesome manner; vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words; yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication.—*Locke.*

Troúblesomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Troublesome.

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first.—*Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

Troúblous. *adj.* Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion: (an elegant word, writes Johnson, but disused).

He along would fly
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;
And oft would dare to tempt the *troublous* wind.
Spenser

Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 3

Trough. *s.* [*A.S. trog, troh.*] Anything hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody boar
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd bosoms.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 2.

Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water, lay a half *trough* of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a spring of water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating *trough* became,
And cross some rivulet passage did begin.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clvi.

The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns, and boiled off.—*Addison.*

Troúnce. *v. a.* [Fr. *tronçon* = truncheon, staff, or rod, used for the purpose of punishment.] Punish by an indictment or information; punish severely.

The Lord *trounced* Sisera, and all his chariots.—*Mathewe, Translation of the Bible, Judges*, v. 15: 1537.

Trounce him, gaol him, and bring him upon his knees.—*South, Sermons.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honesty.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Troúse. *s.* [N.Fr. *trousse*; Irish Gaelic, *trius.*] Older and correct form of Trousers.

The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Their breeches like the Irish *trooze* have hose and stockings sewed together.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 297.

The unsightliness and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced stocking; a laced *trouse* will do as much for the thigh.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Troúsed. *adj.* Wearing trousers.

The *trowzed* Irish led by their unjust Tyrone.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xviii. (Ord MS.)

Troúsers. *s.* Long breeches; garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the ankles.

Several of the morris-dancers, represented upon the print of my window, have such hose or strait *trousers.*—*Tollet, Note on Shakespear's Henry V.*

They twitch their *trousers*, rub their hands, and with a dull grin observe,—'Well, sir, we shall see.'—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. v. ch. iv.

Troússe. *s.* [N.Fr.] Loppings from growing timber; the older form of Trash.

Provided always that they be laid with green willow bastons, and for default thereof with vine-cuttings, or such *trousse*, so that they be half a foot thick.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny.*

Trout. *s.* [Lat. *trutta.*]

1. In *Ichthyology.* Fish of the genus Salmo: (species *eriox*, grey trout, bull trout, or roundtail; *trutta*, salmon trout, or sea trout; *fario*, river trout, common trout; *ferox*, Great Lake trout; *Levenensis*, Lochleven trout).

The pond will keep *trout* and salmon in their seasonable plight, but not in their reddish grain.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Worse than the anarchy at sea,
Where fishes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

The grey *trout* is distinguished from the Salmon by several specific peculiarities. The gill-cover differs decidedly in form.... The salmon *trout* is, of the migrating species in this country, the next in value to the salmon.... The common *trout*... is an inhabitant of most of the rivers and lakes of Great Britain.... The Great Lake *trout* of Loch Awe... was shortly noticed by Pennant... as a native of Ullswater Lake in Cumberland, and of Lough Neagh in Ireland.... Dr. Richardson describes the Lochleven *trout* as distinct from the Salmo fario, and has pointed out some of the differences between them.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

2. Familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. See second extract.

Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with tickling.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

The *trout* is in some kind a foolish fish, and an emblem of one who loves to be flattered; for when he is once in his hold, you may take him with your hands by tickling, rubbing, or clawing him under the belly.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, ch. viii. § 1.

Leave off your tickling of young heirs like *trouts.*
Beaumont and Fletcher.

Trouvére, or **Trouveúr.** *s.* [Etymologically, *trouvere* and *troubadour* are the same words, both being derivatives from the verb *trouver* = find; and, as such, meaning inventors, makers, poets. The difference, then, lies in the dialect to which the two forms belong, *trouvere* being a *northern*, *troubadour* a *southern*, French substantive. The first belongs to the Langue d'Oil; the second to the Langue d'Oc. The first is Romance, or Norman; the second Provençal. As the origins, so the significations differ. The *trouveres* composed narrative rather than lyric poetry; the *troubadours*, lyric rather than narrative. Of the two, *troubadour* makes the nearest approach to an English word.] See extracts; also under Troubadour.

Without entering upon the controverted question as to the origin of romantic fictions,... it is manifest that the actual stories upon which one early and numerous class of romances was founded are related to the traditions of the last people. These are such as turn upon the fable of Arthur.... An equally imaginary history of Charlemagne gave rise to a new family of romances. The authors of these fictions were called *Trouveurs*, a name obviously identical with that of troubadours. But, except in name, there was no resemblance between the minstrels of the northern and southern dialects. The invention of one class was turned to description, that of the other to sentiment; the first were epic in their form and style, the latter almost always lyric. We cannot perhaps give a better notion of their dissimilitude, than by saying that one school produced Chaucer, and the other Petrarch.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

The younger poetry of Italy... had not yet, with all its real superiority, either supplanted the old lays and romances of the *trouveres* and troubadours, or even taken its place by their side.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 276.

Tróver. *s.* [N.Fr.; Modern Fr. *trouver* = find.] See extract.

Trover in the common law is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand.—*Cowell.*

Bring my action for conversion
And *trover* of my goods. *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 3, 647.

Trow. *v. n.* [A.S. *treowian.*]

1. Think; imagine; conceive.

What handsomeness, *trow* you, can be observed in that speech, which is made one knows not to whom?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Live, and alleagaunce owe
To him that gives thee life and liberty;
And henceforth by this daie's ensample *trow*,
That hasty wroth and heedless hazardry
Doe breede repentance late and lasting infamy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of Christian religion should be Popish than Turkish or Heathenish?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time I *trow.*
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

2. Believe.

Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou *trowest.*
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Trow. *interj.* Exclamation of enquiry.

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the star.—What means the fool, *trow?*—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

Trówel. *s.* [Fr. *truelle.*] Bricklayer's or mason's tool, used for taking up and laying mortar.

How shall I answer you?—As wit and fortune will.—Or as the destinies decree.—Well said, that was laid on with a *trowel.*—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

The most accurate engravings or embossments seem such rude, bungling, deformed works, as if they had been done with a mattock, or a *trowel.*—*Bishop Wilkins.*

A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Troy. *s.* and *adj.* [?] Weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elsewhere.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Trúant. *s.* [N.Fr. *truand* = vagabond.] Idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment: (to *play the truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave).

Truand—he that loitereth, wandering about, or lurketh in corners.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Though myself have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath Sir Proteus, for that's his name,
Made use and fair advantage of his days.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants.*—*Dr. H. More.*

No better than rogues and *trewans*, men of base qualitie and as low courage.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 57: 1646.

Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,
And you like *truants* come too late ashore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 504.

Trúant. *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wittenberg?—
A *truant* disposition, good my lord.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Where thou seest a single sheep remain
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or listlessly to crop the tender grass,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 705.

Trúant. *v. n.* Idle at a distance from duty; loiter; be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

Thou art not, like *truanting* boys, to trifle away any of that time, which is too little to get thy lesson.—*Henshaw, Daily Thoughts*, p. 134: 1651.

Trúantly. *adj.* In a truant manner.

The spirit of a man is *truantly* and trifling.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, Dedication to Lord Carbery.*

Trúantship. *s.* Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business.

The master should not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and used no *truantship.*—*Ascham.*

Truce. *s.* [L. Lat. *treuga*; Mœso-Gothic, *triggwo* = covenant, agreement.]

1. Temporary peace; cessation of hostilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons, and such as serve God aright.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except men can name some transgression wherewith we ought to have *truce.*—*Id.*

All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

Shadwell swore, nor should his vow be vain,
That he till death true dulness would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryden, Macflecnoe*, 114.

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 526.

Trúchman, or **Trúdgman.** *s.* Dragoman.

Seld speaketh Love, but sighs his secret pains,
Tears are his *truchman.* *R. Greene.*

The Arabian *trudgman*, interpreting certain Arabick terms used by historians.—*Bedwell, Mohammedis Impostura, with the Arabian* Trudgman, *or Interpreter.*

Soft, sir, I am *truchman*, and do flourish before this monsieur.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

He placed man formed to his own pattern in the midst of this spacious and admirable city, by the divine splendour of his reason, to be the interpreter and *truchman* of his creation.—*Drummond, Cypress Grove.*

Trucheman or interpreter between the English and the Welshmen.—*T. Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 17.

Truck. *v. n.* [Fr. *troquer*; Italian, *truccare*; Spanish, *trocar*.] Traffick by exchange; give one commodity for another.

That sacrilegious covetousness, and cruelty, which dares with open forehead comply with, and countenance, yea, *truck* and trade with those hucksters, who labour to deprive all excellent bishops.—*Bishop Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith*, p. 31: 1661.

Despotism itself is obliged to *truck* and huckster.—*Burke, Speech on Conciliation with America.*

Truck. *v. a.* Give in exchange; exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glasses.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*

I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other.—*Swift.*

Truck. *s.* Exchange; traffic by exchange.

It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*.—*Dryden.*

Truck. *s.* Small low two-wheeled carriage.

There were more *trucks* near Todgers's than you would suppose a whole city could ever need; not active *trucks*, but a vagabond race, for ever lounging in the narrow lanes before their masters' doors, and stopping up the pass.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Truck. *s.* In *Navigation.* Small wooden cap at the summit of a mast.

Trúckage. *s.* Practice of trafficking by exchange.

Without the *truckage* of perishing coin.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Trúcker. *s.* One who trucks; one who traffics by exchange.

Of all the courses which man in such a case can take, this of capitulating, and as it were making terms, with the devil, is the most senseless and dangeous: no man having ever yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls, by exchanging guilts, or bartering one sin for another.—*South, Sermons.*

Trúckle. *s.* Trucklebed.

He roused the squire in *truckle* lolling.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 39.

Trúckle. *v. n.* Lie, or pass, under something else, as a trucklebed under an ordinary one; be in a state of subjection or inferiority; yield; creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us?
Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.

Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy.—*Norris.*

Had we made him timely offers,
To raise his post or fill his coffers,
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Never let it
Be said that we still *truckle* unto thrones.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 135.

Trúcklebed. *s.* Bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

If he that is in battle slain
Be in that bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be said
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 1047.

Tressilian ... was formally installed into a small *truckle-bed*, placed in a wardrobe, and designed for a domestic.... At last ... when Nicholas had seen him fairly deposited in his *truckle-bed*, ... he contented himself with the modified measure of locking the door on the unfortunate Tressilian.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxxi.

Trúckling. *part. adj.* Meanly obedient.

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *truckling* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans.—*Swift.*

But modern writers, in describing Protagoras or Gorgias, while they adopt the sneering language of Plato against teaching for pay, low purposes, tricks to get money from the rich, &c., use terms which lead the reader to believe that there was something in these sophists peculiarly greedy, exorbitant, and *truckling*; something beyond the mere fact of asking and receiving remuneration.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

He went home ... like a little *truckling* snob.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. iii.

Trúculency. *s.* Savageness.

He loves not tyranny: ... the *truculency* of the subject, who transacts this, he approves not.—*Waterhouse, On Fortescu*, p. 184: 1663.

Trúculent. *adj.* [Lat. *truculentus*, from *trux* = fierce, savage.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the pomels of their saddles.—*Ray.*

2. Fierce; inspiring terror.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld. *Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 14: 1640.

Triptolemus ... was alarmed by the *truculent* looks of Goffe, in particular, who, holding his arm with a gripe which resembled in delicacy of touch the compression of a smith's vice, cast on him from the outer corner of his eye oblique glances, like those which the eagle throws upon the prey which she has clutched.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxv.

3. Destructive; cruel.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they enecate in two hours.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Trudge. *v. n.* [connected with *tread*.] Travel laboriously; jog on; march heavily on.

No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to dislodge.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1569.

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,
And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greatest god.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

He that will know the truth must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in.—*Locke.*

He went to Paris, to Weimar, again to Switzerland; in short, *trudged* and hurried hither and thither, inconstant as an 'ignis fatuus,' and restless as the Wandering Jew.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

True. *adj.* [A.S. *treowa*.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.

Of those he chose the falsest two,
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born,
And if the rest be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'st into the world with thy legs forward.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

Hesperiad fables *true*,
If *true*, here only. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 250.

What you said had not been *true*,
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley.*

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.

3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.

A *true* witness delivereth souls.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 25.

Master, we know that thou art *true*, and teachest, the way of God in truth.—*Matthew*, xxii. 16.

4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.

The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth.—1 *John*, ii. 8.

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poesy. *Cowley.*

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.

So young and so untender?—So young, my lord, and *true*.—
Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

I'll rather die
Deserted than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly assured
Remarkably so late of thy so *true*,
So faithful, love unequall'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 979.

The first great work
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*.
Lord Roscommon.

When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only chosen that are true to the party.—*Sir W. Temple.*

True to the king her principles are found:
Oh that her practice were but half so sound!
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 432.

True to his charge, the bard preserved her long
In honour's limits, such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*

6. Honest; not fraudulent.

The thieves have bound the *true* men: now could thou and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

If king Edward be as *true* and just,
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up.
Id., Richard III. i. 1.

7. Exact; conformable to a rule.

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

He drew
A circle regularly *true*.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

Tickell's first book does not want its merit; but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful.—*Arbuthnot.*

8. Rightful.

They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Barr'd of his right. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 357.

Trúeborn. *adj.* Having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

Trúebred. *adj.* Of a right breed.

Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.

Bauble do you call him? he's a substantial *truebred* beast, bravely forehanded.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

Truehéarted. *adj.* Honest; faithful.

I have known no honester or *truerhearted* man: fare thee well.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

The flower of the Protestant population of Munster and Connaught found shelter in Enniskillen. Whatever was bravest and most *truehearted* in Leinster took the road to Londonderry.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Trúelove. *s.*

1. Sweetheart.

Should my *truelove* less than woman be,
She were scarce anything. *Donne, Poems*, p. 52.

There is another word of this sort which requires notice: i.e. *true-love*. Adjective for adjective, *true* is as likely to precede the substantive *love*, as 'faithful,' 'charming,' &c., or any other word. Moore might as easily have written—

Then fare thee well, mine own *true love*—

as

Then fare thee well, mine own *dear lóve*,

though he did not. *Trúe lóve*, then, like 'blâck bird,' is a pair of words. But *trúe-love* (as in *true-love's* knot) is a compound. Of what? Perhaps of *love* preceded by *true*; in which case it is a word like 'blâckbird.' Perhaps of something else. In Danish, *trolove*=to betroth, and *troloved*=a betrothed or engaged person.... Upon this Mr. Laing, in his well-known work upon Norway, remarks that the words have no origin in the affections, and that 'a man may be a *true lover* to his bond of ten pounds, as well as to his sweetheart.' He goes further, and holds that the word *love* itself='amo,' has the same legal character: in which, however, he is wrong—as may be seen from the German 'liebe,' and the Latin 'lubet.' Laying this, however, out of the question, it is clear that, if the first part of this doctrine be right, we have, in *trúelove*, not only a curious derivative, but a word of Scandinavian origin. And such I once believed it to be.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language.*

2. In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Paris (quadrifolia); oneberry.

One-berrie, or herbe *truelove*, at the very top whereof cometh forth four leaves, directly set one against another, in manner of a Burgunnion cross, or a true-love knot; for which cause among the ancients it hath been called herbe *truelove*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 328: 1597.

Trúeloveknot, or **Trúeloversknot.** *s.* Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots* and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 565.

Trúeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by True; sincerity; faithfulness.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Trúepenny. *s.* Familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny?*
Come on. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Trúffle. *s.* [Fr. *trufle, truffe.*] Subterranean edible mushroom.

In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root.—*Ray.*

As *truffles* spread over a large space, it is difficult to say by what means they progress. The *truffle* is one of the most wholesome and nutritive of the esculent fungi, and is generally discovered by means of dogs, which are taught to scent it; so that on smelling the *truffle* they bark and scratch it up. *Truffles* . . . are served up, either roasted in a fresh state like potatoes, or they are dried, shred, and dressed as ingredients in soups and ragouts.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Trúism. *s.* Self-evident and undeniable truth.

Truism occurs in Swift's Remarks on the Rights of the Christian Church, and in Bishop Berkeley's Alciphron.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 37: 2nd ed.

Trull. *s.* [?]

1. Wench.

Among the rest of all the route
A passing proper lasse,
A white-hair'd *trull* of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compared with townish nymphs,
So fair she was to viewe. *Turberville.*
Be thy mirth scene;
Heard to each swaine, scene to each *trull.*
Sir H. Wotton, in *England's Helicon*: 1600.
Where Lady Love doth vant with garish grace,
Her daintie damsels, gallant girles, and gay
Inticing *trulles.*
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 214: 1610.

2. Low whore; vagrant strumpet.

I'm sure, I scared the dauphin and his *trull.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.
A *trull* who sits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*
So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb *trull*;
His similes in order set,
And ev'ry crambo he could get;
Before he could his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*

Trúly. *adv.* In a true manner.

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.

They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and *truly*, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most *truly* are most behoovefully spoken.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Really; without fallacy.

Beauty is excelled by manly grace
And wisdom, which alone is *truly* fair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 490.

3. Exactly; justly.

Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Indeed: (a slight affirmation, almost expletive).

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in my own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Trump. *s.* [Lat. *triumphus* = triumph.]

1. Winning card; card endowed with a certain privilege in the game.

Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.
Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trumps.* *Swift.*

2. Old game at cards.

What, Diccon? come near, ye be no straunger:
We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fire;
Thou shalt set on the king, if thou come a little nyer. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*: 1551.

A poetaster for playing at cards, and devising the game called *triumph*, or *trump*, is brought before Apollo.—*Translation of Boccalini*, ch. xiii.; 1626.

3. Good fellow.

I wish I may die if you're not a *trump*, Pip.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

Put to or *upon the trumps.* Put to the last expedient.

We are now *put upon* our last *trump*; the fox is earthed, but I shall send my two terriers in after him.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Trump. *v. n.* Play a trump card; interpose as with a trump card; be an impediment.

The envy of some powerful corrival *trumps* in thy way, and holds thee off from thine already swallowed honour.—*Bishop Hall, Seasonable Sermon*, p. 31.

For all their setting their cards, and playing their games to their own advantages of getting much for themselves and friends, there was one knave in the pack would cosen their designs, and *trump* in their way, if he might not share with them in their winning.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 53.

Trump. *s.* [Dutch; N.Fr. *trompe*; Italian, *tromba.*] Trumpet.

Whilst any *trump* did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.
Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity*, 165.
I heard
The neighing coursers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding *trumps* that seem'd to tear the sky.
Dryden.
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! *Wesley.*

Trump. *v. a.* [Fr. *tromper* = deceive.]

1. Impose upon.

Fortune . . .
When she is pleased to trick or *tromp* mankind.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

He who has sunk so far below himself, as to have debased the governing faculties of his soul, and given up his assent to an imperious domineering error, is fit for nothing but to be *trumped* and trampled upon, to be led by the nose.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Obtrude fallaciously.

There is a sort of odd ill-natured men, whom neither hopes nor fears, frowns nor favours, can prevail upon to have any of the cast, beggarly, forlorn nieces or kinswomen of any lord or grandee, spiritual or temporal, *trumped* upon them.—*South, Sermons.*

Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted.—*Leslie, Short and Easy Method with the Deists.*

Trump up. Devise; forge.

If this book had been *trumped up*, every one would have said upon its first appearance, we never heard of it before.—*Dr. A. Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion*, i. 61.

Trúmpery. *s.* [Fr. *tromperie.*]

1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

2. Falsehood; empty talk.

Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 474.

Another cavity of the head was stuffed with billetdoux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the same nature.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Used *adjectively.*

A very *trumpery* case it is altogether, that I must admit.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Trúmpet. *s.* [Fr. *trompette.*]

1. Instrument of martial music sounded by the breath.

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the *trumpet.*—*Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.
He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To sound at general doom. The angelick blast
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 73.

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the *trumpet* of his fame —*Tatler.*

2. In military style, trumpeter.

He wisely desired, that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion.—*Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as *trumpets* of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. —*Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the *trumpet* of his praises.—*Dryden.*

Trúmpet. *v. a.* [Fr. *trompeter.*] Publish by sound of trumpet; proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.
Why so tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings?
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

They went with sound of *trumpet*, for they did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish.—*Bacon, Considerations touching War with Spain.*

Trúmpet-fish. *s.* In *Ichthyology.* Very scarce British fish of the genus Centriscus (scolopax); sea-snipe; bellows-fish.

One specimen . . . of the *trumpet-fish* was thrown ashore at St. Austle's Bay, in Cornwall, early in the year 1804. . . . Mr. Donovan . . . refers to two instances of its capture within his knowledge, and appears to have had two specimens in his collection. —*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Trúmpet-flower. *s.* In *Botany.* Name applied to more species than one, the tubular flowers being, more or less, trumpet-shaped: the commonest of them are of the genus Bignonia; others being Catalpas, Brunsfelsias, Solandras, &c.

Trúmpet-tongued. *adj.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongued*, against
The deep damnation of his taking off.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

Trúmpet-weed. *s.* In *Marine Botany.* Seaweed of the genus Ecklonia (buccinalis).

Trúmpeter. *s.*

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 6.

As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

At the very time that this dispute was maintaining by the sentinel and the drummer, was the same point debating betwixt a *trumpeter* and a *trumpeter's* wife, who were just then coming up, and had stopped to see the stranger pass by. Benedicity! What a nose! 'tis as long, said the *trumpeter's* wife, as a *trumpet.*—And of the same metal, said the *trumpeter*, as you hear by its sneezing.—'Tis as soft as a flute, said she.—'Tis brass, said the *trumpeter.* —'Tis a pudding's end, said his wife.—I tell thee again, said the *trumpeter*, 'tis a brazen nose.—I'll know the bottom of it, said the *trumpeter's* wife, for I will touch it with my finger before I sleep.—The stranger's mule moved on at so slow a rate, that he heard every word of the dispute, not only betwixt the sentinel and the drummer, but betwixt the *trumpeter* and the *trumpeter's* wife.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv. ch. i.

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good *trumpeters.*—*Bacon, Essays.*

How came so many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune, and all in that which those impostors called the cause of God?—*South Sermons.*

'We have two duties to perform,' answered Ken, 'our duty to God, and our duty to your Majesty.

We honour you: but we fear God.' 'Have I deserved this?' said the king, more and more angry: 'I who have been such a friend to your church? I did not expect this from some of you. I will be obeyed. My declaration shall be published. You are *trumpeters* of sedition. What do you do here? Go to your dioceses; and see that I am obeyed.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Trúmplike. *adj.* Resembling a trumpet.

A breast of brasse, a voyce
Infract and *trumplike*. *Chapman.*

Trúncate. *v. a.* [Lat. *truncatus* = cut off; pass. part. of *trunco*; *truncatio*, *-onis*.] Lop; cut short.

These feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded; which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissars. This is a mode of termination, which, in the language of natural history, is called *truncated*.—*Dr. Shaw, Museum Leverianum.*

Truncátion. *s.* Act of lopping or maiming.

Decreeing judgment of death or *truncation* of members.—*Prynne, Huntley's Breviate*, p. 48: 1637.

Some species delineating singular inhumanities in tortures, the living *truncation* of the Turks.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 204.

Trúncheon. *s.* [Fr. *tronçon*.]

1. Short staff; club; cudgel.

With his *truncheon* he so rudely stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spenser.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.

The English slew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or staff by a cord.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 612.

2. Staff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Id., Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

Anything was preferable to the yoke of a succession of incapable and inglorious tyrants, raised to power, like the Deys of Barbary, by military revolutions recurring at short intervals. Lambert seemed likely to be the first of these rulers; but within a year Lambert might give place to Desborough, and Desborough to Harrison. As often as the *truncheon* was transferred from one feeble hand to another, the nation would be pillaged for the purpose of bestowing a fresh donative on the troops.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Trúncheon. *v. a.* Beat with a truncheon.

Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Truncheoneér. *s.* One armed with a truncheon.

I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, Clubs! when I might see from far some forty *truncheoneers* draw to her succour.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

Trúndle. *v. n.* Roll; bowl along.

In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Trúndle. *v. a.* Bowl; roll.

Like to the golden tripod, it did pass
From this to this, till 't came to whose it was;
Cæsar to Gallus *trundled* it, and he
To Maro.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 82: 1659.

Trúndle. *s.* [A.S. *trendl*.] Any round rolling thing.

Whether they have not removed ... all images, candelsticks, *trindels* or rolles of wax.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.*

Trundle, in mechanics, is a pinion having its teeth formed of thick pins set in disks, otherwise called a lantern wheel or wallower.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trúndle-tail. *s.* Round-tail; kind of dog.

Dunghill dogs, *trindle-tails*.—*The Boke of Huntynge.*

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

Trúndlebed. *s.* Bed on casters; trucklebed.

When I was in Cambridge, and lay in a *trundle-bed* under my tutor.—*Return from Parnassus*: 1606.

Trunk. *s.* [Fr. *tronc*; Lat. *truncus*.]

1. Body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*
And suckt my verdure out on't.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

2. Body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the senseless *trunk*.
Spenser.

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

3. Main body of anything.

The large *trunks* of the veins discharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and so on to the heart.—*Ray.*

4. Chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper.

Neither press, coffer, chest, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old *trunk* in the room, the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other *trunk*, had its due position in the room.—*Locke.*

Your poem sunk,
And sent in quires to line a *trunk*:
If still you be disposed to rhyme,
Go try your hand a second time.
Swift, On Poetry.

5. Proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* spouts out a sea.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 415.

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and castles justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

6. Long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Obsolete.*

In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet.—*Ray.*

The connection of 4, 5, and 6, with 1, 2, and 3, is not very clear. The following extracts, perhaps, help to explain them.

Tronc, m. The truncke, stocke, stemme, bulke, or body of a tree, &c., without the boughs; also a trunke, a headlesse body of a man or beast; also, the poor man's box in churches; also, the boat that is called a lighter.—*Cotgrave.*

[A chest would seem to be called a *trunk*, as resembling the *trunk* or chest of a man's body. In the same way, German *rumpf*, the *trunk* of the body is applied to a hollow vessel of different kinds.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Trunk. *v. a.* [Lat. *trunco*.] Truncate; maim; lop. *Obsolete.*

Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* stock
Forth gush'd, like water streams from riven rock.
Spenser.

Trúnked. *adj.* Having a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees.—*Howell.*

Trunk-hose. *s.* Large breeches formerly worn.

The short *trunk-hose* shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 439.

Trúnnions. *s. pl.* [Fr. *trognons*.] Knobs, or short cylinders, projecting from the sides of a piece of ordnance, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

Trúsion. *s.* [Lat. *trudo*; pass. part. *trusus*; *trusio*, *-onis*.] Thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and *trusion*.—*Bentley.*

Truss. *s.* [Fr. *trousse*.]

1. In *Surgery*. Bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.

A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truss*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Bundle; anything thrust close together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glasses in his packe.
Spenser.

The fair one devoured a *truss* of sallet, and drunk a full bottle to her share.—*Addison, Spectator.*

A *truss* of hay must contain fifty-six pounds, or half a hundred weight; a *truss* of straw, thirty-six pounds; thirty-six *trusses* make a load. In June, July, and August, a *truss* of new hay must weigh sixty pounds.—*Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

3. In *Architecture*. Assemblage of timbers for the support of a principal beam or piece.

4. In *Shipbuilding*. Timbers, or iron plates, giving a diagonal internal support to side-timbers or ribs.

Truss. *v. a.* [Fr. *trousser*.] Pack up close together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly *trussed* up together.—*Spenser.*

Some of them send the Scriptures before, *truss* up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eelskin.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Trust. *s.* [connected with *true*.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men.—*Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just,
Reward them well if they observe their *trust*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

In my wretched case 't will be more just,
Not to have promised, than deceive your *trust*.
Dryden.

Those servants may be called to an account who have broken their *trust*.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with the Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 46.

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others.—*Locke.*

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust.
Sir W. Raleigh.

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers.—*Bacon.*

Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,
To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 426.

Our taking of a *trust* doth not engage us to disobey our Lord, or do any evil thing.—*Kettlewell.*

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*.—*Swift.*

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil.—*Tobit*, x. 12.

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese, he was left in that great *trust* with the king.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Trust. *v. a.*

1. Place confidence in; confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces
With wild Hippolytus, nay, prove the death
Every limb over, ere I'd *trust* a woman
With wind, could I retain it.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 6.

2. Believe: credit.

Now, *trust* me, 'tis an office of great worth.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

3. Admit in confidence to the power over anything.

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. Commit with confidence.

Whom with your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*
Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*;
In private then: When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove?
Id., Translation of Persius, ii. 15.

5. Venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 881.

6. Sell upon credit.

Trust. *v. n.*

1. Be confident of something future.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face.—2 *John*, 12.
From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up, I *trust*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Have confidence; rely; depend without doubt.

The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*.—*Isaiah*, li. 5.
The word of the Lord is tried; he is a buckler to all that *trust* in him.—2 *Samuel*, xxii. 31.
The sins
Of all mankind, with him there crucified,
Never to hurt them more who rightly *trust*
In this his satisfaction.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 416.

3. Be credulous; be won to confidence.

Well, you may fear too far.—Safer than *trust* too far.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

4. Expect.

The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Trusteé. *s.*

1. One entrusted with anything.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you may trust your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.*

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less have you to intermeddle in the management of affairs.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.*

Trusteéship. *s.* Condition, position, office of a trustee.

I have just had a note from Challoner, preliminary, I suppose, to my *trusteeship*.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Trúster. *s.* One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Trústily. *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; with fidelity.

Thus having her restored *trustily*
As he had vow'd, some small continuance
He there did make. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vi. 3, 19.

Trústiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Trusty; fidelity; faithfulness.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues!—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Trústing. *part. adj.* Confiding.

And Hugo is gone to his lonely bed,
To covet there another's bride;
And she must lay her conscious head
A husband's *trusting* heart beside.
Byron, Parisina, v.

Trústless. *adj.* Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted.

I beheld this fickle *trustless* state,
Of vain world's glory, flirting to and fro. *Spenser.*
The *trustless* wings of false desire.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.
Some climb aloft by *trustlesse* treacherie.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 204.

Trústy. *adj.*

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged.—*Job*, xii. 20.
This dastard, at the battle of Poictiers,
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.
This *trusty* servant
Shall pass between us.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.
Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.
These prodigious treasures, which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves.—*Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

When he saw no power might prevail,
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Spenser.*
The neighing steeds are to the chariot tied,
The *trusty* weapon sits on ev'ry side.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 885.

Truth. *s.* [A.S. *treowðe.*]

1. Contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.

All *truths* are equal, 'veritas non recipit magis ac minus.'—*Bishop Wilkins.*
Persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason to her seeming and with *truth*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 737.
This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty.—*Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 856.
Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree.—*Locke.*

3. Purity from falsehood.

So young, my lord, and true.—
Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

4. Right opinion.

5. Fidelity; constancy.

I'd follow this good man, and go with you;
And, having sworn *truth*, ever will be true.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

6. Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not suffice, it must appear,
That malice bears down *truth*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.

She said, *Truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table.—*Matthew*, xv. 27.

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs, to go true, depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. Reality; real state of things.

It being against the *truth* of Christ's natural body, to be at one time in more places than one.—*Rubric at End of Communion Office, Book of Common Prayer.*
There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted.—*Beattie.*

Of a truth, in truth. In reality.

Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations.—2 *Kings*, xix. 17.
In truth, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Trúthful. *adj.* Full of truth.

Hail, trewe, *trouthfull*, and tretable!
Hymn to the Virgin Mary, in *T. Warton's History of English Poetry*, i. 314.
I profess to be as accurate as I can, and as *truthful* as the character of my records will allow.—*Berington, Abeill*, preface, p. 16.

Trúthless. *adj.* Wanting truth; faithless; wanting reality.

A battle so bloodless seemed as *truthless*.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 274.
What shall I call her? *truthless* woman.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.
Like *truthless* dreams, so are my joys expired.
Le Prince d'Amour, Collection of Poems, p. 132: 1660.

Trutinátion. *s.* [Lat. *trutinatio, -onis*, from *trutina* = tongue of a balance.] Act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Try. *s.* [?] Instrument for sifting. *Obsolete.*

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 86. (Trench.)

Try. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *trier.*]

1. Examine; make experiment of.

Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat?—*Job*, xii. 11.
Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. Experience; assay; have knowledge or experience of.

Thou know'st only good; but evil hast not *tried*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 896.
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *tried*,
Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defied.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 279.

3. Examine as a judge; bring before a judicial tribunal.

4. Act upon as a test.

The fire seven times *tried* this;
Seven times *tried* that judgement is,
Which did never chuse amiss.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

5. Bring as to a test.

They open to themselves at length the way
Up hither, under long obedience *tried*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 158.

6. Essay; attempt.

Let us *try* adventurous work.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 254.

7. Purify; refine.

After life
Tried in sharp tribulation, and refined
By faith and faithful works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 62.

8. Use as means.

To ease her cares the force of sleep she *tries*,
Still wakes her mind, though slumber seal her eyes.
Swift.

With *out*. Bring to a decision.

I'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Try. *v. n.* Endeavour; attempt; make essay.

He first deceased, she for a little *tried*
To live without him, liked it not, and died.
Sir H. Wotton.

Tríing. *part. adj.* Acting as a test to one's patience or principles.

They were doubtless in a most *trying* situation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Tríing. *verbal abs.* Testing.

The *trying* of your faith worketh patience.—*James*, i. 3.

Tryst. *s.* [*trust.*] Appointed meeting; assignation.

Trýsting-place. *s.* Place for meeting, for keeping an appointment.

The frequent sigh, the long embrace,
Yet binds them to their *trysting-place*.
Byron, Parisina, iv.

Tub. *s.* [Dutch, *tobbe*, *tubbe.*]

1. Large open vessel of wood.

In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
[They] fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*.
Milton, Comus, 708.
Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. State of salivation; so called, because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.

Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To the *tub-fast*, and the diet.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Tube. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tubus.*] Pipe; siphon; long hollow body.

There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Dispersed ethereal forms, and down they fell.
Lord Roscommon.
A spot like which astronomer
Through his glazed optick *tube* yet never saw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 589

Túbercle. *s.* [Fr. *tubercule*; Lat. *tuberculum.*]

1. Small swelling or excrescence on the body; pimple.

By what degrees the *tubercles* arise,
How slow, or quick, they ripen into size. *Sewell.*
A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a schirrosity, or a crude *tubercle*.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

2. In *Medicine.* The older and more general use of this word was less restricted than at present. With the exception of a class of skin diseases, where the tubercle is generally more or less hard and resisting,

the term now applies almost exclusively to the characteristic deposit of Scrofula, and especially to that form which, having the lungs as its seat, is known as Phthisis, Pulmonary Phthisis, or Consumption. *Tuberculosis* is a rarer, and more especially technical, derivative; the commoner being *tuberculous*, used most correctly in reference to the parts which are affected by tubercles, and *tubercular* in reference to the disease.

Deposits [are present] in various organs or parts, of small masses, varying in size, consisting of a firm, friable, inelastic substance, resembling cheese, and denominated *tubercle*.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

These *tubercles* are masses of unorganised matter, also resembling curd or new cheese, more or less; but of various shapes and sizes. They suffer gradual changes; soften or break down; undergo a sort of suppuration; and the softer matter into which they thus, as it were, melt, has the characters that distinguish the pus of a scrofulous ulcer or abscess.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xii.

In 1819, Lænnec . . . first showed that growths to which the name of *tubercles* was applied, formed almost the sole cause of consumption, and consequently he restricted the term phthisis to the disease produced by *tubercles* in the lungs.—*Dr. W. Aitken, Science and Practice of Medicine*, p. 189: 1868.

Tubercle may be regarded as an exudation possessing deficient vitality, sometimes grey, but more frequently of a yellowish colour, varying in size, form, and consistence, essentially composed of molecules, and irregularly formed nuclei.—*Dr. J. H. Bennett, Clinical Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, p. 179: 1868.

Tubércular. *adj* Having the character of a tubercle.

Cancer-cells having begun to be deposited at a particular place, continue to be deposited at that place. *Tubercular* matter, making its appearance at particular points, collects more and more round those points. And similarly in numerous pustular diseases.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Túberose. *s.* Plant akin to the lilies, and only connected with the rose so far as both are odorous, of the genus Polianthes (species, tuberosa).

The stalks of *tuberose* run up four feet high, more or less; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Eternal spring, with smiling verdure, here
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year;
The *tuberose* ever breathes, and violets blow.
Garth.

The *tuberose* with her silvery light.
T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Light of the Harem.

Túberous. *adj.* [Fr. *tubereux*; Lat. *tuber* = knob.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.

Parts of *tuberous* hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body.—*Woodward.*

Túbular. *adj.* Resembling, consisting of, a pipe or trunk; long, hollow, and, generally, more or less, circular; fistular.

He hath a *tubular*, or pipe-like snout, resembling that of the hippocampus or horse-fish.—*Grew, Museum.*

Túbulated. *adj.* Fistular; longitudinally hollow.

The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make: but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Túbule. *s.* [Lat. *tubulus*.] Small pipe, or fistular body.

As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules, have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules* related to the siphunculi, or rather the vermiculi marini.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Túcan. *s.* [Brazilian.] In *Ornithology.* Bird of the genus Rhamphastos.

The earliest record of the existence of a species of the remarkable group of birds now so well known by their common appellation of *toucans*, occurs in the twenty-eighth chapter of Belon's Third Book, published in 1555, where a figure of the bill of Ramphastos *Toco* is given as belonging to a bird of the New World.—*Gould, Monograph of Ramphastidæ, or Family of Toucans.*

Tuch. *s.* Touch, as Touchstone.

Several parts of it were as bright and splendent as *tuch*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 143.

Tuck. *s.* [? Welsh, *twc* = knife; ? German, *degen* = sword.] Long narrow sword.

If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpose may hold there.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

The Batavians running in upon them, with their long *tucks*, thrusting at the face, had made good riddance of them.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

These being primed, with force he labour'd
To free 's sword from retentive scabbard;
And, after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 89.

Tuck. *s.* Kind of net.

The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful, with a long bunt in the midst.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Tuck. *s.*

1. In *Dress.* Kind of fold, or duplicature of the dress, running round the body or a part of it (rather than longitudinally), and so, when unfolded, undoubled, or let down, enlarging the part to which it belongs.
2. Sort of pull; kind of lugging.

If he was dull, nothing was given to him but salted drink, or salt put in college beer, with *tucks* to boot.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 46.

Tuck. *v. a.*

1. Gather into a narrower compass; crush together; hinder from spreading: (with an *adverb* or *preposition*; generally with *up*).

She *tucked up* her vestments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks which none did e'er disclose
In smooth-paced verse or hobbling prose.
Prior, Alma, iii. 141.

2. Inclose, by tucking clothes round.

Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Tuck. *v. n.* Contract.

An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Túcker. *s.* Small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.

A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Túcket. *s.* [Italian, *tocchetti* = minced meat, collops; L. Lat. *tucetum*.] Steak; collop.

Neither will the pulse and leeks, Lavinian sausauges, and the Cisalpine *tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh, minister such delicate spirits to the thinking man.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 212: 1653.

Túcket. *s.* [Italian, *toccata*.] Kind of flourish or prelude on a trumpet.

(A *tucket* sounds:)
Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Túcketsonance. *s.* Sound of the tucket: (*two words* rather than a *compound*).

Let the trumpets sound
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 2.

Tuésday. *s.* [A.S. *Tiuesdæg*.] Name for the third day of the week. The exact form of the denomination of the old heathen deity in the nominative case is only to be got at by inference. In the Old Norse we have both the forms *Tysdagr* = Tuesday, Dies Martis, as the name of a day of the week, and *Tyr* as the name of a god in the Edda and Heimskringla. Of *Tyr* the genitive case would be *Tys*. The Old High German for Tuesday is *Ziestac*. Putting all this together, Grimm gets as a result *Tiv* as the Anglo-Saxon, as *Zie* is the Old German nominative. In the Mœso-Gothic we find neither the name of the god nor of the day of the week; analogy, however, gives us:—nominative, *Tius*; genitive, *Tivis*; dative, *Tiva*; accusative, *Tiu*; vocative, *Tiu*, which brings the word, with its inflections, in direct connection with the Sanskrit, *Djaus, divas, divê, divam, djaus*; the Greek, Ζεύς, Διός, Διΐ, Δία, Ζεῦ; and the Latin *Ju-(piter), Jovis, Jovi, Jovem, Ju(piter)*; these leading us to *Deus* and Θεὸς = God.

In the Edda, Odin is the supreme god, but there is evidence that before his pre-eminence was established, Tyr was worshipped as the principal deity of the Germans, being etymologically the same as the Greek Zeus. The name survives in the Anglo-Saxon *Tiwesdæg, Tuesday*; in the names of places, as Tewesley, Tewing; and of flowers, as in the Old Norse Týsfiola, Týsvidr. According to Tacitus, the Germans spoke of themselves as sprung from Tuisco, and his son Mannus.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Túfa. *s.* [Italian; from Lat. *tophus* = gravel.] See extract.

Tufa [is] a name applied in Italy to certain porous loose rocks, sometimes consisting chiefly of calcareous matter deposited from water containing much carbonate of lime in solution, and sometimes of fine powdery volcanic dust cemented more or less completely by the infiltration of water, but generally loose and spongy. This dust consists of material erupted from volcanoes, and under the microscope has sometimes been found to contain large quantities of the silicious cases of infusoria. The first-named variety is called Calcareous *tufa*, the last-named Volcanic *tufa* or *tuff*. Volcanic *tufa* is the material under which Pompeii was buried. Similar materials have been deposited in places where there are no other indications of volcanic action, and occur among rocks of all ages. Calcareous *tufa* when consolidated passes into travertine.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tuff. *s.* Tufa.

In the neighbourhood of Naples there are stratified *tuffs*, containing a large number of fossil shells agreeing specifically with those now living in the Mediterranean.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xiii.

Tuftáffaty. *s.* Villous kind of silk.

His clothes were strange, though coarse, and black, though bare:
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet: but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Become *tufftaffaty*. *Donne, Satires.*

Túft. *v. a.*

1. Separate into tufts or little clusters.

The labouring hunter *tufts* the thicke unbarbed grounds,
Where harbor'd is the hart.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

2. Adorn with a tuft.

Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Tuft. *s.* [N.Fr. *touffe, toufet*.]

1. Number of threads or ribbons, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.

Upon sweet brier, a fine *tuft* or brush of moss of divers colours you shall ever find full of white worms.—*Bacon.*

The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, or *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Cluster; plump.

Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before she delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tuft* of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain side
With borders 'long the rivers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 326.

Under a *tuft* of shade, that on a green
Stood whisp'ring soft, by a fresh fountain side
They sat them down. *Ibid.* iv. 325.

Gentlemen . . . must grow *tufts* under their chin, like so many real aristocrats.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvii.

Bull hunts *tufts* on the continent, and is a sort of amateur courier.—*Ibid.* ch. xxi.

Túft-hunter. *s.* One who over-sedulously courts the acquaintance of people of rank.

At Eton a great deal of snobbishness was thrashed out of Lord Buckram, and he was birched with perfect impartiality. Even there, however, a select band of sucking *tuft-hunters* followed him.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

Túfted. *adj.* Growing in tufts or clusters.

There does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,
And cast a gleam over this *tufted* grove.
Milton, Comus, 223.

Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in *tufted* trees. *Id., L'Allegro*, 77.

Túfty. *adj.* Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts. *Rare.*

The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xvii.

Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song v.

Tug. *v. a.* [A.S. *teogan.*]

1. Pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; draw.

No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourselves; receive
Praise equal; conquest crown ye both: the lists to others leave.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

These two massy pillars
With horrible confusion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he shook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1648.

2. Pull; pluck.

Priest, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

Tug. *v. n.*

1. Pull.

The meaner sort will *tug* lustily at the oar.—*Sandys.*

Willing at the oar
Thus galley-slaves *tug*. *Dryden.*

We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if instead of that we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

2. Labour; contend; struggle.

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasp't
And *tugg'd* for life.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Thou wast not made for lucre,
For pleasure, nor for rest,
Thou that art sprung from the war-god's loins,
And hast *tugged* at the she-wolf's breast.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, The Prophecy of Capys.

Tug. *s.*

1. Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 758.

2. Vessel used for towing other vessels: (common as the *second element* in a *compound* with *steam*; as, *steam-tug*).

Túgging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who tugs; violent pulling.

There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that.—*Dr. H. More.*

Tuition. *s.* [Lat. *tuitio, -onis.*] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the *tuition* of a beast.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former.—*South, Sermons.*

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction.—*Locke.*

Túlip. *s.* [? German, *tülpe.*] Slang expression as in 'Go it my *tulips*,' i.e. mates, fellows.

Túlip. *s.* [Fr. *tulipe*; L.Lat. *tulipa*; from Persian, *tuliban* = turban.] Garden plant of the genus Tulipa.

The *tulip* opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce some of another, and, running through all, still escape a blue.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Tulipa Gesneriana, the *tulip* of gardens, has been a favourite object of the florist's care for three centuries. Gesner, who first made it known by a botanical description and figure, saw it in A.D 1559 at Augsburg, the seeds having been brought from the Levant. It was at that time known in Italy under the name of *tulipa*, given to it on account of its resembling a turban, *tulbent.—Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Túliptree. *s.* In *Botany.* Ornamental tree with flowers that have been likened to a tulip, introduced from North America, of the genus Liriodendron (tulipifera).

Bands of the fierce horsemen of Mysore had already been seen prowling among the *tulip-trees*, and near the gay verandas.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Túmble. *v. n.* [Fr. *tomber.*]

1. Fall; come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Answer me. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

To stand or walk, to rise or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom.—*Addison.*

2. Fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man.—*Bacon.*

3. Roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might *tumble* and toss.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Túmble. *v. a.*

1. Turn over; throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuse propitious shafts.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 724.

2. Throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day light by some turbulent passions.—*Locke.*

3. Throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself,
From top of honour to disgrace's feet?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain
His friend to free, was *tumbled* on the plain.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 652.

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free.—*Locke.*

Túmble. *s.* Fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Túmble-home. *s.* In *Navigation.* Bending inwards of the upper timbers of a ship's side.

Túmbler. *s.*

1. One who tumbles; one who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise!—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Nic. bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest *tumblers* or rope-dancers.—*Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was shown
Such skill in passing all, and touching none.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 257.

2. Large drinking glass.

'If,' said Mr. Stiggins, 'if there is any one of them less odious than another, it is the liquor called rum. Warm, my dear young friend, with three lumps of sugar to the *tumbler*.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlv.

The room was fragrant with the smell of punch, a *tumbler* of which grateful compound stood upon a small round table, convenient to the hand of Mr. Mould; so deftly mixed, that as his eye looked down into the cool transparent drink, another eye, peering brightly from behind the crisp lemon-peel, looked up at him, and twinkled like a star.—*Id., Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

3. Fancy pigeon, so called from tumbling and throwing itself over as it flies.

The *tumbler*, in its flight, will tumble itself backward over its head.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Pigeon.*

4. Sort of dog.

The *tumbler* and lurcher ought to be reckoned by themselves.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, ch. ix. § 1.

Túmbling. *part. adj.* Rolling.

Glo'ster stumbled, and in falling struck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Túmbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who tumbles; performance of a tumbler.

Reform our sense, and teach the men t' obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way.
Rowe.

Túmblerful. *s.* Quantity of liquid sufficient to fill a tumbler.

Suddenly he looked up, and called for brandy; and, to my surprise, and I fear admiration, he drank nearly half a *tumblerful* of that poison undiluted, with a composure that spoke of habitual use.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Túmbril. *s.* [Old Fr. *tomberel, tumerel, tumereau*; Modern Fr. *tombereau*; from L.Lat. *tombarellus, tumbarellus, tumberellum, tumbrellum.* This is derived from *tomber* = fall; the original *tumbril* being a truck of the same kind with the one now in use, wherein the wheels, one on each side, are so placed that when the body of the vehicle (often consisting of a mere flat table without sides) is unloaded, it turns over, shooting out at once what it carries; the materials that can thus be disposed being of little value, often rubbish. In the previous editions it is explained, 'dung-cart.' The *tombereau* of the French is most frequently noticed as the vehicle from which the corpses of the victims of the Revolution were shot out. The vehicle in which bawds were carted, and from which they could be unceremoniously shot out from was a *tumbril.* So also were some of the kind of ducking-stools. '*Tumbrellum*, Gallice, *Tombereau*, instrumentum fuisse volunt inventum ad castigandum mulieres rixosas, quo in aquam dejiciuntur, immerguntur, et inde madidæ et potæ extrahuntur. Cowellus ait esse plaustrum in quo fornicationis aut adulterii rei, contumeliæ causa, per civitatem aut burgum circumferuntur.' (Ducange, *Tumbrellum.*) Of its use as an engine of punishment all the instances in Ducange are from either England or Scotland; the *pœna tymboralis*, or *tumberelli* being associated with that of the *pillory.*] In Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopædia a distinction is drawn between *Tumbrel*, a dung-cart, &c., and *Tumbril*, which are given under separate entries. The latter is a term said to be chiefly current in Lincolnshire, where it is used for the purpose of giving hay to the sheep during winter. It is a circular cage or crib made of osiers or any wood pliant enough for the purpose. It is about ten feet in circumference and closely wattled to the height of a foot, where a break of about eighteen inches in height leaves an opening through which sheep can feed; above this it is again wattled. The staves that support the wattling are about ten inches asunder. About twelve sheep may feed from each tumbril. Here the connection with *tomber* = fall, is either wanting or concealed.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclosed with dung;
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,
For sacred hunger of my gold I die.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 251.

What shall I do with this beastly *tumbril?* go lie down and sleep, you sot.—*Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open *tumbril.*—*Tatler.*

Nightly come his *tumbrils* to the Luxembourg, with the fatal roll-call.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Tumefáction. *s.* [Lat. *tumefactio, -onis.*] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body.—*Arbuthnot.*

Túmefy. *v. a.* [Lat. *tumefacio.*] Swell; make to swell.

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, supposed to demand extirpation.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Túmid. *adj.* [Lat. *tumidus.*]

1. Swelling; puffed up.
2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 288.

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem *tumid* and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones.—*Boyle.*

Túmorous. *adj.*

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant?—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these stiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferior things.—*B. Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost *tumorous* in his looks and gestures, —*Sir H. Wotton.*

When Pride first made ascent from hell,
To take the world's survey, she 'gan to swell;
And in her *tumorous* thoughts presumed to reign
O'er the whole earth.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 132: 1635.

Túmour. *s.* [Lat. *tumor.*]

1. Morbid swelling.

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and *tumours* in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arises from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size or figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue encrease of their bigness.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Swell or rise of water.

One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

3. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Túmour. *v. a.* Swell.

Túmoured. *part. adj.* Distended; swollen; puffed up. *Rare.*

You shall see a man look like the four winds in painting, as if he would blow away the enemy; and yet, at the very first onset, suffer fear and trembling to dress themselves in his face apparently! And commonly where there is least heart, there is most tongue. And lightly if we note such an one, he seldom unbuttons his *tumored* breast, but when he finds none to oppose the bigness of his looks and tongue!—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 50: 1639.

Tump. *s.* Small low mound.

Tump. *v. a.* In *Gardening.* Raise a tump or mound.

Túmulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *tumulatus*; pass. part. of *tumulo.*]

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other.—*Boyle.*

Túmult. *s.* [Fr. *tumulte*; Lat. *tumultus.*]

1. Promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. Stir; irregular violence; multitude put into wild commotion.

What stir is this? what *tumult's* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noise?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

Tumult and confusion all embroil'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 966.

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion; thus troubling and becalming nature?—*Addison, Spectator.*

Túmult. *v. n.* Make a tumult; be in wild commotion. *Rare.*

They who attended them without, *tumulting* at the death of their masters, were beaten back.—*Milton, History of England*, b. vi.

Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations
Muse a vain thing? *Id., Paraphrase of Psalm II.*

Túmulter. *s.* One who makes a tumult; rioter. *Rare.*

The governour found it a work so difficult to appease them, that once in a mutiny he was left for dead among many slain; and though afterwards he severely punished the *tumulters*, was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

Tumúltuarily. *adv.* In a tumultuary manner.

Divers thousands of the Jews *tumultuarily* resisted.—*Sandys, Christ's Passion*, notes, p. 95: 1640.

Tumúltuariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tumultuary; turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Tumúltuary. *adj.* [Fr. *tumultuaire.*]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worst.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Is it likely that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The latter [the administration of justice] had always indeed been exercised in the sight of the people by the count and his assessors under the Lombard and Carlovingian sovereigns; but the laws were rude, the proceedings *tumultuary*, and the decisions perverted by violence.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. Restless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Tumúltuate. *v. n.* [Lat. *tumultuatus*; pret. part. of *tumultuor.*] Make a tumult; rage; storm.

Like an opposed torrent, it *tumultuates*, grows higher and higher.—*South, Sermons.*

These being mere productions and improvements of matter, are they that *tumultuate* within our breast; and, being disposed to excess, excite us to rebel against all the rules of goodness.—*Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise*, p. 124: 1682.

Tumultuátion. *s.* Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts.—*Boyle.*

Tumúltuous. *adj.* [Fr. *tumultueux.*]

1. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The cardinals, of whom the majority were French, having assembled in conclave, for the election of a successor to Gregory XI., were disturbed by a *tumultuous* populace, who demanded with menaces a Roman, or at least an Italian pope.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some *tumultuous* cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 936.

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast,
And like a devilish engine back recoils
Upon himself. *Ibid.* iv. 15.

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,
Returns again in such *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,
But to make open proclamation.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Tumúltuously. *adv.* In a tumultuous manner; by act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuously*; the sword was not put into the people's hand.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Tumúltuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tumultuous; state of being tumultuous.

Keep down this boiling and *tumultuousness* of the soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 814.

Túmulus. *s.* In *Archeology.* Mound; barrow, for which it is the Latin name.

Tun. *s.* [A.S. *tunne.*]

1. Large cask.

As when a spark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, some magazine to store
Against a rumour'd war.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 814.

2. Measure of four hogsheads.
3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

4. Drunkard.

Here's a *tun* of midnight work to come,
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 458.

5. Weight of two thousand pounds.
6. Cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven.—*Heylin.*

7. Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety. (Johnson.)

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 558.

Tun. *v. a.* Put into casks; barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy.—*Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice *tunned* up, arms itself with tartar.—*Boyle.*

Túnable. *adj.* Harmonious; musical.

A cry more *tunable*
Was never halloo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,
Smooth on the tongue discoursed, pleasing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 478.

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear.—*Garth, Preface to Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses.*

Túnableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tunable.

The same ever honoured knight had the veneration for the *tuneableness* and chiming of verse, that he speaks of a poet as one that has 'the reverend title of a rhymer.'—*Swift, Advice to a Poet.*

A general *tunableness* in the verse will carry a man on strangely.—*Spence, On Pope's Odyssey* (Ord MS.)

Túnably. *adv.* In a tunable manner; harmoniously; melodiously.

He cannot wel fly,
Nor synge *tunably*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 229.

Túndish. *s.* Tunnel.

Filling a bottle with a *tundish*.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*. iii. 2.

Túndra. *s.* [Russian, from the Turkish of Siberia.] Term applied to the steppes of Northern Asia, beyond the tree-line, where the vegetation takes an Arctic character.

His [Nestorius's] sect spread through the east, and became a flourishing church. It reached China ... Its missionaries traversed the frozen *tundras* of Siberia, preaching their maimed gospel to the wild hordes which haunted those dreary wastes.—*Baring Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages, Prester John.*

Tune. *s.* [Italian, *tuono*; Fr. *ton*; Gr. τόνος, from the root of τείνω = I stretch.]

1. Diversity of notes put melodiously together.

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, solemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining men's minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; so that *tunes* have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits.—*Bacon.*

The *tune* I still retain, but not the words.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 62.

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
As loud, and to as many *tunes*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

Keep unsteady nature to her law,
And the low world in measured motion draw
After the heavenly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with gross unpurged ear.
Milton, Arcades, 70.

4. State of giving the due sounds: (as, 'The fiddle is in *tune*, or out of *tune*').

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune* as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it.—*Locke.*

6. State of anything with respect to order.

The poor distressed Lear is in the town,
Who sometime, in his better *tune*, remembers
What we are come about.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

Tune. *v. a.*

1. Put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tuned* that glitter'd by their side.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 365.

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

2. Sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 195.

Rouze up, ye Thebans; *tune* your Io Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, i. 1.

Leave such to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, and languishingly slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 358.

3. Put into order, so as to produce the proper effect.

Especially he hath incurred the everlasting displeasure of the king, who had even *tuned* his bounty to sing happiness to him.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Tune. *v. n.* Form one sound to another.

The winds were hush'd, no leaf so small
At all was seen to stir;
Whilst *tuning* to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

Túneful. *adj.* Musical; harmonious.

He saw a pleasant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds resounding love.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 289.

Earth smiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the sky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply.
Dryden.

For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise,
God of verses and of days!
Let all the *tuneful* sons adorn
Their lasting works with William's name.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,
Deaf the praised ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue.
Pope.

Túneless. *adj.* Wanting tune; unharmonious; unmusical.

When in my hand my *tuneless* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes despight.
Spenser.

Swallow, what dost thou
With thy *tuneless* serenade? *Cowley.*

Túner. *s.* One who, that which, tunes.

The pox of such antick, lisping, affected phantasies, these new *tuners* of accents.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Túngsten. *s.* [Swedish, *tung* = heavy + *sten* = stone.] In *Chemistry*. Metal so called. (The form of the word, according to the technical nomenclature is *tungstenium*; its acid being the *tungstic*, and its salts the *tungstates*. It is sometimes called *Wolframium*. See under Wolfram.)

The ores of this metal are the native *tungstate* of lime, and the *tungstate* of iron and magnesia; the latter mineral, known under the name of *Wolfram*. *Tungsten* is a white, hard, and brittle metal, very difficult of fusion, and having the high specific gravity of 17·4.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Túnic. *s.* [Lat. *tunica*; Fr. *tunique*; A.S. *tunece*.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunick* of the gullet.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

The dropsy of the tunica vaginalis is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunick*.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Túnicle. *s.*

1. Natural cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unsoiled.—*Ray.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God.—*Bentley.*

2. Formerly a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. *Obsolete.*

She is florishingly decked ... with many kyndes of ornamentes, as copes, corporasses, chesibles, *tunicles*.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii.: 1550.

Tunicles Durand describes to have been a silk sky-coloured coat made in the shape of a cope.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. ii. § 4.

Túning. *verbal abs.* Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into tune.

All organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft *tunings*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 596.

Túnnage. *s.*

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Tax laid by a tun: (as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage).

Túnnel. *s.* [A.S. *tænel*.]

1. Shaft of a chimney; passage for the smoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoak forth threw. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Funnel; pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger.—*Bacon.*

3. Net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

4. Opening or excavation for passage through a hill or under a river.

Túnnel. *v. a.*

1. Form like a tunnel.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

The Phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled* convolved leaves.—*Ibid.*

2. Catch in a tunnel net.

3. Excavate a passage through rising ground or a hill.

Túnny. *s.* [Lat. *thynnus*; Gr. θύννος.] In *Ichthyology*. Fish of the genus Thynnus (vulgaris).

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The *tunny* was known to Aristotle, and its goodness, in addition to its beauty, has caused this fish to be the praiseworthy theme of most of the writers on the fishes of the Mediterranean, ancient as well as modern. The fishery also is of the greatest antiquity.... In the ocean and on the western shores of the European Continent the appearance of the *tunny* is ... rare, almost accidental.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Tup. *v. a.* Perform the part of a male sheep in copulation.

Even now, now, very now, an old black ram
Is *tupping* your white ewe. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

Tup. *s.* [N.Fr. *toup*.] Ram. See extract.

The male is called a ram, or *tup*. While with his mother, he is denominated a *tup*, or ram lamb, a heeder, and in some parts of the west of England a pur lamb. From the time of weaning until he is shorn, he has a variety of names; being called a hog, a hogget, a hoggerel, a lamb hog, a *tup* hog, or a teg; and, if castrated, a wether hog. After shearing, when probably he is a year and a half old, he is called a shearing, a shearling, a shear hog, a diamond or dinmont, ram or *tup*, and a shearling wether when castrated. After the second shearing, he is a two-shear ram, or *tup*, or wether; at the expiration of another year he is a three-shear ram, &c., the name always taking its date from the time of shearing. In many parts of the north of England and Scotland he is a *tup* lamb, after he is salved and until he is shorn; and then a *tup* hog; and after that a *tup*, or, if castrated, a dinmont or a wedder. The female is a ewe, or gimmer lamb, until weaned, and then a gimmer hog, or ewe hog, or teg, or sheeder ewe. After being shorn, she is a shearing ewe or gimmer, sometimes a theave or double-toothed ewe or teg; and afterwards a two-shear or three-shear, or a four or six-tooth ewe or theave. In some of the northern districts, ewes that are barren or that have weaned their lambs, are called eild or yeld ewes.—*Youatt, On Sheep.*

Tupaía. *s.* In *Zoology*. Insectivorous animal of the genus Cladobates.

In the common shrews the intestine is about four times the length of the body; in the hedgehog about six times, in the mole seven times, that length. The *tupaias* and some of the snouted-shrews are exceptions: in the former the cæcum is simple, straight, about an inch in length, not wider than the major part of the colon; and but little wider than the ileum.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Túrban. *s.* [Turkish, *dulbant* or *tulbant*: hence the old English, *tulibant*, and *tulipant*; the former in Puttenham's Art of Poesie, the latter repeatedly in Sir T. Herbert's Travels.] Covering worn by the Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good-morrow to the sun.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans*.—*Bacon.*

From the utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,
Dusk faces with white silken *turbants* wreathed.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 75.

I see the Turk nodding with his *turbant*.—*Howell.*

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded *turbants* finest Hollands bear.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Túrbaned. *adj.* Wearing a turban; dressed with a turban.

A malicious and a *turban'd* Turk
Beat a Venetian, and traduced the state.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

The better sort, to vary from the vulgar, are *tulipanted*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 368.

No crescent here displays its baneful horns,
No *turban'd* host the voice of truth reproves.
Shenstone, Elegies, xiv.

Túrbary. *s.* [L.Lat. *turbaria*.]

1. Right of digging turf.

2. Place where turfs are digged.

Turbary, *turbaria*, from *turbus* or *turba*, an

obsolete word for turf [is] a right to dig turf on a common, or on another man's ground. It is also taken for the place where turfs are dug.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

Túrbid. *adj.* [Lat. *turbidus.*] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits.—*Bacon.*

'*Turbid* ecstacy' is surely not so good as what you had written, 'troublous.' *Turbid* rather suits the muddy kind of inspiration which London porter confers.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Túrbillon. *s.* [Fr. *tourbillon.*] Vortex. *Rare.*

The sight travels to the fixed stars, and furnishes the understanding with solid reasons to prove that each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or *turbillion*, and performing the same offices to its dependent planets that our glorious sun does to this.—*Spectator*, no. 472. (Ord MS.)

Túrbinated. *part. adj.* [Lat. *turbinatus.*]

1. Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director.—*Bentley.*

2. Whirling as a body that turns round its own axis.

The oval figure of Mercury might be caused by the velocity of its *turbinated* or diurnal motion.—*History of the Royal Society*, iii. 391.

Turbinátion. *s.* Whirling; vertigo.

They had a most perfect acquiescence in that their *turbination.*—*Allestree, Sermons*, pt. i. p. 124. (Ord MS.)

Túrbine. *s.* [Fr.] Horizontal waterwheel.

A good *turbine* will give a performance of eighty per cent. of the theoretical power of the water, being about the same as that which is obtained from a good overshot waterwheel.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Túrbit. *s.* In *Pigeon-fancying.* See extract.

The *turbit* which some suppose to be a corruption of the word *corbeck*, or *curtbeke*, as they were called by the Dutch, which seems to be derived from the French *courtbeck*, and signifies a short bill, for which this pigeon is remarkable, has the head flat, and the feathers on the breast spread both ways.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Pigeon.*

Túrbith. *s.* [Lat.: yellow, like the root of Convolvulus *turpethum*, a vegetable, the *turpeth* under notice being a mineral, and the adjective being postpositive.] In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy.* Yellow sulphate of mercury.

I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days, and the ulcers shelled soon off.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Túrbot. *s.* [Fr.; Dutch, *tarbot*, the latter element being the *but* in *halibut*, and *but* = flounder.] British fish of the genus Rhombus (maximus).

The *turbot* . . . is still in great abundance, but not equally so on all parts of the coast. . . . About one-fourth of the whole supply of *turbot* to the London market is furnished by Dutch fishermen. . . . Quin . . . is said to have given as his opinion that the flesh on the dark-coloured side of the *turbot* was the best meat. . . . Reversed *turbots*—that is *turbots* having the eyes and dark colour on the right side instead of the left—are occasionally brought to market . . . but they have exhibited a slight degree of malformation in the form of a notch or depression on the top of the head.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Túrbulence. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *turbulentia.*]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood
From stagnating preserves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*

Túrbulency. *s.* Turbulence.

Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:
They oft foresignify and threaten ill.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 460.

Túrbulent. *adj.* [Lat. *turbulentus.*]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envied them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 550.

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent!*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1125.

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wond'rous sort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untamed, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Túrcism. *s.* Religion of the Turks.

Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *Turcism* preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests.—*Dr. Maine.*

He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turcism* to Christianity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Turd. *s.* [A.S.] Excrement.

Túreen. *s.* [Fr. *terrine* = earthenware.] Urn, generally of large size, for holding soup or stew; smaller ones being used for sauces.

At the top a fried liver and bacon was seen;
In the middle was tripe in a swinging *tureen.*
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Turf. *s.* [A.S. *tyrf*; in English, often with the plural *turves.*] Clod covered with grass; part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?—
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 3.

Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long.—*Bacon.*

I have seen a little stream of no noise, which upon his stoppage hath swelled up, and with a loud gushing hath borne over the heape of *turves* wherewith it was resisted.—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth.* (Ord MS.)

The describer of Amsterdam tells us that great numbers of subterraneous trees are found and digged up in mosses and fenny grounds, where they dig for *turves* in Friesland and Grominland.—*Ray, On the Deluge*, ch. v. (Ord MS.)

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country.—*Addison.*

Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be drest,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast.
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

Turf consists of vegetable matter, chiefly of the moss family, in a state of partial decomposition by the action of water. Cut, during summer, into brick-shaped pieces, and dried, it is extensively used as fuel by the peasantry in every region where it abounds. The dense black turf, which forms the lower stratum of a peat-moss, is much contaminated with iron, sulphur, sand, &c., while the lighter turf of the upper strata, though nearly pure vegetable matter, is too bulky for transportation, and too porous for factory fuel. These defects have been happily removed by Mr. Williams, managing director of the Dublin Steam Navigation Company, who has recently obtained a patent for a method of converting the lightest and purest beds of peat-moss, or bog, into the four following products: 1. A brown combustible solid, denser than oak; 2. A charcoal, twice as compact as that of hard wood: 3. A factitious coal; and 4. A factitious coke; each of which possesses very valuable properties.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Turf. *v. a.* Cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Túrfen. *adj.* Turfy; consisting of turf.

They descended from the woods to the margin of the stream, by a flight of *turfen* steps.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. vii. ch. v.

Túrfy. *adj.*

1. Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf.

Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep.
Shakespear, Tempest. iv. 1.

2. Connected with the turf; sporting.

Mr. Bailey asked it again, because—accompanied with a straddling action of the white cords, a bend of the knees, and a striking forth of the top-boots—it was an easy, horse-fleshy, *turfy* sort of a thing to do.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Túrgent. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *turgens, -entis*, pres. part. of *turgeo* = I swell.]

1. Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Pompous; tumid.

Recompensed with *turgent* titles.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 34, preface.

Turgéscence. *s.* [Lat. *turgesco* = I begin to swell, have a tendency toward swelling; pres. part. *turgescens, -entis.*] Act of swelling; state of being swollen.

The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Turgéscency. *s.* Turgescence.

The *turgescency* of the seminary vessels.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 117.

Túrgid. *adj.* [Lat. *turgidus.*]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

The spirits embroiled with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tide
Stretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity.—*Watts, Logic.*

Turgídity. *s.*

1. State of being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateriness, and *turgidity* of the eyes.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Pompousness; empty magnificence.

A simple, clear, harmonious style; which, taken as a model, may be followed without leading the noviciate either into *turgidity* or obscurity.—*Cumberland, Memoirs*, ii. 262.

Túrgidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Turgid: (Turgidity *commoner*).

The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please his magnificent spirit, always upon the stilts.—*Bishop Warburton, To Bishop Hurd*, letter xcvi.

Túrk's-cap. *s.* Species of lily, with the perianth curved back outwards; Turk's-cap lily; Lilium Martagon: (applied also to other plants, e.g. Melocactus communis).

Túrkey. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Gallinaceous bird (i.e. bird akin to the peacocks, pheasants, &c.) of the genus Meleagris (gallopavo).

There can be little doubt that we are indebted to the Spaniards for the introduction of the *turkey* to Europe . . . probably between 1525 and 1530.—*Sir W. Jardine*, in *Naturalist's Library, Gallinaceous Birds.*

[It is singular that a bird which came from America should have been considered as a *Turkey* fowl; but the same is the case with maize, which was called *Turkey* corn, or *Turkey* wheat; French, bled de Turquie.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Here he comes, swelling like a *turkey-cock.*—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 1.

Turm. *s.* [Lat. *turma.*] Troop. *Rare, Latinism.*

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 66.

Túrmeric. *s.* [Lat. *terra merita.*] See extract.

Turmeric [is] the root of the Curcuma longa and rotunda, a plant which grows in the East Indies, where it is much employed in dyeing yellow, as also as a condiment in curry sauce or powder. The root is knotty, tubercular, oblong, and wrinkled; pale-yellow without, and brown-yellow within; of a peculiar smell, a taste bitterish and somewhat spicy. It contains a peculiar yellow principle, called curcumine, a brown colouring matter, a volatile oil, starch, &c. The yellow tint of *turmeric* is changed to brown-red by alkalis, alkaline earths, subacetate of lead, and several metallic oxides; for which reason, paper stained with it is employed as a chemical test. *Turmeric* is employed by the wool-dyers for compound colours which require an admixture of yellow, as for cheap browns and olives. It is a yellow dye, it is employed only upon silk. It is a very fugitive colour. A yellow lake may be made by boiling *turmeric* powder with a solution of alum, and pouring the filtered decoction upon pounded chalk.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Turmoil. *s.* [?] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. *Rare.*

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Turmoil. *v. a.*

1. Harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction.—*Ibid.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turmoil*,
At length atoned, her friendly pow'r shall join.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Weary; keep in unquietness.

Having newly left those grammatick shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Turmoil. *v. n.* Be in commotion or unquietness.

Some notable sophister lies sweating and *turmoiling* under the inevitable and merciless dilemmas of Socrates!—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Turn. *v. a.* [Fr. *tourner.*]

1. Put into a circular or vertiginous motion; move round; revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 2.

He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top.—*Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

They in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 580.

2. Put the upperside downwards; shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth!—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 233.

He bid his angels *turn* ascanse the poles.
Ibid. x. 668.

4. Change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally; a feather will *turn* the scale.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. Bring the inside out.

He call'd me sot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

The vast abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 212.

6. Change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight, from top of Ilion cride;
Turne head, ye well-rod peeres of Troy.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 527.

7. Form; shape.

His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality.—*Tatler.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread!
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 147.

8. Change; transform; metamorphose; transmute.

O Lord, I pray thee *turn* the council of Ahithophel into foolishness.—2 *Samuel*, xv. 31.

My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones.
Id., Henry V. i. 2.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

O goodness infinite! goodness immense!
That all this good of evil shall produce,
And evil *turn* to good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 469.

Of sooty coal the empirick alchemist
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Ibid.* v. 440.

9. Make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

10. Change; alter.

Disdain not me although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do *turn*? *Sir P. Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

11. Make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And when they least expect it, *turns* the dice.
Dryden.

12. Translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half-a-crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

13. Change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; convert; pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods.—*Leviticus*, xix. 4.

14. Change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me; for I am desolate and afflicted.—*Psalms*, xxv. 16.

15. Alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadiness which they find in us, they *turn* it to the soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of a greater good; by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

16. Betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most *turned* to.—*Sir W. Temple.*

17. Transfer.

These are the numbers of the bands that were ready armed to the war, and came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him.—1 *Chronicles*, xii. 23.

18. Fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance.—*Bacon.*

19. Make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would *turn* his stomach.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

This filthy simile, this beastly line
Quite *turns* my stomach.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue ii.

20. Make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 27.

21. Infatuate; make mad: (applied to the *head* or *brain*).

My aking head can scarce support the pain,
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain;
Feel how it shoots. *Dryden, Amaryllis*, 118.

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm.—*Addison.*

Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*.
Rowe.

22. Change direction to, or from any point.

The sun
Was bid *turn* reins from the equinoctial road.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 672.

A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it.—*Locke.*

Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock who will not *turn* his eyes to it.—*Id.*

They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful prospect.—*Addison.*

23. Direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension.

This *turns* the busiest spirits from the *old* notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick.—*Addison.*

His natural magnanimity *turned* all his thoughts upon something more valuable than he had in view.—*Id.*

My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Id., Cato.*

He *turn'd* his parts rather to books and conversation, than to politicks.—*Prior.*

He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might inherit a soul *turned* to poetry.—*Pope.*

24. Double in.

Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every seam an inch in. *Swift.*

25. Revolve; agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides.—*Watts.*

26. Bend from a perpendicular edge; blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turned*.—*Ascham.*

27. Drive by violence; expel: (with *out*, or *out of*).

Rather *turn* this day *out of* the week;
This day of shame. *Shakespear, King John*, iii. 1.

They *turned* weak people and children unable for service *out of* the city.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The Good Old Cause, which some believe
To be the devil that tempted Eve...
Had store of money in her purse
When he took her for better or worse;
But now was grown deform'd, and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd out of* door.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 103.

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have *turned* myself *out of* my benefice by writing libels on my parishioners.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him *out of* paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance him to a throne.—*Locke.*

A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife handsome, *turned* the good man *out of* his dwelling.—*Addison.*

28. Apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall *turn*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 510.

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep.—*Sir W. Temple.*

29. Reverse; repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee.—*Deuteronomy*, xxx. 3.

30. Keep passing in a course of exchange or traffic.

These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money of any that are *turned* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny.—*Collier, Essays, Of Popularity.*

31. Adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for trade.—*Addison.*

32. Put towards another.

I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee.—*Exodus*, xxiii. 27.

33. Retort; throw back.

Luther's conscience, by his instigations, *turns* these very reasonings upon him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Turn away.

a. Dismiss from service; discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that mastered her, and hid her face as if she could have hidden herself from her own fancies.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be *turned away*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

She *turned away* one servant for putting too much oil in her salad.—*Arbuthnot.*

b. Avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Turn back. Return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Turn off.

a. Dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

The murmurer is *turned off* to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage.—*Addison.*

b. Give over; resign.

The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest. And yet we are not so wholly *turned off* to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of so certain an

expectation in another life, we have promises also for this.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

c. Deflect; divert.

The institution of sports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Turned of. Advance to an age beyond.

When *turned of* forty, they determined to retire to the country.—*Addison.*

Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world since five-and-twenty.—*Id.*

Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,
Just *turn'd of* boy, and on the verge of man.
Id., Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Turn over.

a. Transfer.

Excusing himself, and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

b. Refer.

After he had saluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cause of his coming, he was *turned over* to the Bassa's.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

c. Examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

d. Throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemn'd to suffer
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd over.*
Butler, Hudibras.

Turn to. Have recourse to.

He, that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, *turn to* these rules.—*Grew.*

Helvicus's tables may be *turn'd to* on all occasions.—*Locke.*

Turn. *v. n.*

1. Move round; have a circular or vertiginous motion.

The cause of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compressed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression, *turneth*, as we see in water; and it is all one to the sight, whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we see that long turning round breedeth the same imagination.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindlestones. *B. Jonson.*

The gate self-opened wide
On golden hinges *turning.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 254.

2. Show regard or anger, by directing the look towards anything.

Pompey *turned* upon him, and bade him be quiet.—*Bacon.*

The understanding *turns* inward on itself, and reflects on its own operations.—*Locke.*

3. Move the body round.

Nature wrought so, that seeing me, she *turn'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 507.

He said, and *turning* short with speedy pace,
Casts back a scornful glance, and quits the place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 701.

4. Move from its place.

The ankle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

5. Change posture.

If one with ten thousand dice should throw five thousand sises once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but if with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same sises, we should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side.—*Cheyne.*

6. Have a tendency or direction.

His cares all *turn* upon Astyanax,
Whom he has lodged within the citadel.
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

7. Move the face to another quarter.

The night seems doubled with the fear she brings.
The morning, as mistaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

8. Depart from the way; deviate.

My lords, *turn* in, I pray you, into your servant's house.—*Genesis,* xix. 2.

Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his hero in a battle, whe.. endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest pitch, *turns* short on the sudden into some similitude, which diverts attention from the main subject.—*Dryden.*

9. Alter; be changed; be transformed.

In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone.—*Bacon.*

Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 497.

A storm of sad mischance will *turn* into something that is good, if we list to make it so.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage; then she disdains and threatens, and again is humble.—*Dryden.*

For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd,*
And heav'n itself the wand'ring chariot burn'd.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil.—*Swift, Directions to Servants.*

10. Become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy substance.—*Boyle.*

They *turn* viragos too; the wrestler's toil
They try, and smear their naked limbs with oil.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 346.

In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence.—*Arbuthnot.*

11. Change sides.

I *turn'd,* and tried each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
Dryden.

As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain.—*Swift, Intelligencer.*

12. Change the mind, conduct, or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath, and repent of this evil against thy people.—*Exodus,* xxxii. 12.

Turn you at my reproof, behold I will pour out my spirit upon you.—*Proverbs,* i. 23.

He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1093.

13. Change of acid: (used of *milk*).

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in less than two nights?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 1.

Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'.—*Bacon.*

14. Be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction.—*Addison.*

Christianity directs our actions so as everything we do may *turn* to account at the great day.—*Id., Spectator.*

For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account.—*Baker, Reflections on Learning.*

15. Depend on, as the chief point.

The question *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity.—*Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war.—*Id.*

The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns.*—*Pope.*

16. Grow giddy.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn,* and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

17. Have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage.—*Archbishop Wake.*

18. Return; recoil.

His foul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himself. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 329.

19. Be directed to or from any point: (as, 'The needle *turns* to the pole').

20. Change attention or practice.

Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 630.

Turn away. Deviate from any course.

When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and doeth according to all the abominations that the wicked man doeth, shall he live?—*Ezekiel,* xviii. 24.

When the wicked man *turneth away* from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive.—*Ezekiel,* xviii. 27.

Turn off. Divert one's course.

The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,
The little boat securely passes by;
But where with noise the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near.
Norris.

Turn. *s.*

1. Act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nisus hit the *turns.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 522.

3. Winding or flexuous course.

After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber.—*Addison.*

4. Walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury!
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Nothing but the open air will do me good; I'll take a *turn* in your garden.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar,* iii. 2.

Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some eminent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it.—*Collier.*

5. Change; vicissitude; alteration.

An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Oh, world, thy slippery *turns!* friends now fast sworn,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespear, Coriolanus.* iv. 4.

This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 491.

This *turn's* too quick to be without design;
I'll sound the bottom of 't ere I believe.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state, and how produced.—*Locke.*

6. Successive course.

The king with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford.—*Bacon.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweats are much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn,* and is excluded by the glands of the intestines.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter was a sacrifice of the author.—*Swift.*

8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases.—*Collier.*

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, falling from his speed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, anything is to be had or done.

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak.—*Bacon.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, prologue.

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn.*
Dryden.

Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of these in their *turns.*—*Arbuthnot.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Lend this virgin aid:
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd.
Fairfax.

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words.—*South.*

12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age.—*Swift.*

13. Step off the ladder at the gallows.

They, by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for it at the session.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1169.

14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence: (generally with *serve*, giving the sense of *answer a purpose*; more rarely, with *be* or *for*).

Diogenes' dish did never *serve* his master for more *turns*, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

They never found occasion *for* their *tourn*,
But almost starved did much lament and mourn.
Id., Mother Hubberd's Tale.

His going I could frame to *serve* my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

But for my daughter Katharine, this I know,
She is not *for* your *turn*.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

To perform this murder was elect;
A base companion, few or none could miss,
Who first did *serve* their *turn*, and now serves his.
Daniel.

They tried their old friends of the city, who had *served* their *turns* so often, and set them to get a petition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Neither will this shift *serve* the *turn*.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will *serve* the *turn*.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

15. Form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some cried up English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom anything raises wonder in me, which does not give my thoughts a *turn* that makes my heart the better.—*Addison.*

Female virtues are of a domestick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in.—*Id.*

An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life.—*Id.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms.—*Id.*

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. —*Id., Spectator.*

A young man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. —*Ibid.*

Books give the same *turn* to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention.—*Watts.*

The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expressions is derived from it.—*Arbuthnot.*

16. Manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, is sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly.—*Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short *turn* of expression peculiar to the sapphick ode.—*Addison.*

17. New position of things: (as, 'Something troublesome happens at every *turn*').

By turns. One after another; alternately.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 598.

The challenge to Dametas shall belong,
Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muses love to sing.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 85.

By turns put on the suppliant and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implored.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 210.

Túrnagain. Combination with an adjectival construction, as 'A *turnagain* lane,' i.e. a lane closed at the further end, pudding-bag lane, Fr. *cul-de-sac*; repulse; rebuff.

And yet was that prophesie fulfilled at the appoynted tyme; and it cannot be sayd to be a counterfet; for Moyses in leading the people of Israell through so many *turnagaines* grounded himselfe upon none other thing.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion*, p. 434. (Ord MS.)

Turn-oút. *s.*

1. Equipage.

I rather piqued myself on my *turn-out*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Your equipage is a neat little *turn-out*, or a shabby attempt . . . just as it may strike your friend on the instant to put the thing.—*Recreations of a Country Parson, The Art of Putting Things.*

2. Strike (of workmen).

Túrnbench. *s.* See extract.

Small work in metal is turned in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axis, next the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Túrncoat. *s.* One who forsakes his party or principles; renegade.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence.—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Túrner. *s.*

1. One who turns in a lathe.

Nor box nor limes without their use are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner's* trade.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 630.

Some *turners*, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. One who causes another to deviate from any course.

Enraging powers against them, as persuaders and *turners* away of the people from obedience.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 245: 1653.

Túrnery. *s.* Art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; articles so turned.

Túrning. *s.*

1. Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste
Through paths and *turnings* often trod by day.
Milton, Comus, 568.

2. Deviation from the way.

Behold the divers *turnings*, and windings, by which men wander and go astray.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 11.

The *turning* away of the simple shall slay them.—*Proverbs*, i. 32.

3. Shaping wood and other materials by a lathe.

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point; so any substance, pitched steady on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool set steady to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sum of *turning*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, '*turning-machine*,' '*turning-lathe*').

Túrningness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Turning; quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him to all *turningness* of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Túrnip. *s.* [A.S. *næpe*; Lat. *napus*.] Vegetable of the genus Brassica (rapa).

Good mother do not marry me to yon fool . . .
Alas! I'd rather be quickset i' the earth,
And bowl'd to death with *turnips*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and *turnips* in his right hand.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Sweet *turnips* are the food of Blouzelind;
While she loves *turnips*, butter I'll despise.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 86.

(See also under Turnip-fly.)

Túrnip-flea. *s.* See under Turnip-fly.

Túrnip-fly. *s.* See extract.

Different insects prey, in the larva state, upon the leaves of the growing *turnip*. . . . They are the *turnip-flea*, as it may be called from its power of agile leaping (Haltica nemorum), and the *turnip-fly* (Athalia centifolia.) The *turnip-flea* belongs to a genus (Haltica) of minute Coleopterous insects, of the section Tetramera, and family Galerucidæ. . . . The species in question does not exceed the twelfth of an inch in length. . . . The other enemy to the *turnip* belongs to the order Hymenoptera, and family Tenthredinidæ, or saw-flies.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Túrnkey. *s.* Gaoler.

The *turnkey* now his flock returning sees;
Duly let out at night to steal for fees.
Swift, Description of Morning.

Túrnpike. *s.*

1. Cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

I move upon my axle, like a *turnpike*.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the *turnpikes* locked.—*Arbuthnot.*

Used *adjectivally*, as in '*turnpike* road;' hence, it stands for the road itself.

Túrnserving. *s.* Available; useful.

And though now since choice goeth better, both in church and commonwealth; yet money, and *turn-serving*, and cunning carouses, and importunity prevail too much.—*Bacon, Letters*, p. 12. (Ord MS.)

Túrnsick. *adj.* Vertiginous; giddy. *Obsolete.*

If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnsick*.—*Bacon.*

Túrnsol. *s.* Translation, as suggested by the extract, of Heliotrope (Gr. ἥλιος + τρέπω = I turn), and, as such, applying most closely to the Sunflower; it is also used as a synonym for Litmus; in each case it is superfluous.

Her chaplet of heliotropium or *turnsole*.—*B. Jonson, Coronation Entertainment.*

Túrnspit. *s.* One who anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used; dog trained to the same.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen.
Swift, Miscellanies.

'The dinner must be dished at one;
Where's this vexatious *turnspit* gone?
Unless the skulking cur is caught
The dinner's spoil'd.'
Gay, Fables, The Cook, the Turnspit, and the Ox.

Túrnstile. *s.* Turnpike in a footpath.

A *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 23.

Where twirling *turnstiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting passenger shall force them round.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 108.

'They sent the carriage on by the road, and came with me across the meadows. I left 'em at the *turnstile* to run forward and tell you they were coming, and they'll be here, sir, in—in less than a minute's time, I should say,' added Tom, fetching his breath with difficulty.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xx.

Túrntable. *s.* In *Railways*. Large circular plate or table, upon the rails of which a locomotive carriage may stand, and, by the table being turned by machinery beneath, be delivered on a different rail.

Túrpentine. *s.* [Lat. *terebinthinus*.] Secretion from the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

Vertgrease grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Turpentine is a substance which flows out of incisions made in the stems of several species of pines. It has the consistence and gray-yellow colour of honey. It has a smell which is not disagreeable to many persons, a warm, sharp, bitterish taste; dries into a solid in the air, with the evaporation of its volatile oil. It becomes quite fluid at a moderate elevation of temperature, and burns at a higher heat, with a bright but very fuliginous flame. There are several varieties of *turpentine*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*; also with a change or confusion of meaning, the tree being the Terebinth.

As the *turpentine-tree* I stretched out my branches. —*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiv. 16.

Túrpitude. *s.* [Fr. *turpitude*; Lat. *turpitudo*, *turpis* = base.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How would'st thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold!
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 6.

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency.—*South, Sermons.*

Túrquoise. *s.* In *Mineralogy.* See second extract.

One shewed me a ring he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had it of Leah when I was a bachelor.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

Turquoise, or calnite. Mineral *turquoise* occurs massive; fine-grained, impalpable; fracture, conchoidal; colour, between a blue and green, soft and rather bright; opaque; hardness, 6; specific gravity 2·83 to 3·0. Its constituents are, alumina, 73; oxide of copper, 4·5; oxide of iron, 4; water, 18; according to Dr. John. But by Berzelius, it consists of phosphate of alumina and lime, silica, oxides of copper and iron, with a little water. It has been found only in the neighbourhood of Nichabour, in the Khorassan in Persia; and is very highly prized as an ornamental stone in that country. There is a totally different kind of *turquoise*, called bone *turquoise*, which seems to be phosphate of lime coloured with oxide of copper.... Malachite, or mountain green, a compact carbonate of copper, has been substituted sometimes for *turquoise*, but their shades are different.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Túrret. *s.* [Lat. *turris.*] Tower.

Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this *turret's* top.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed
Up to a *turret* high, two ports between,
That so he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

'Tis yours, my lord, to bless our soft retreats,
And call the muses to their ancient seats...
Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Túrret. *v. a.* Form like a turret; construct with turrets, or as a turret.

Túrret-ship. *s.* [two words.] In *Navigation.* See extract.

There are two varieties of *turret-ship*, of which the earliest and best is that which was invented by Captain John Ericsson of New York. The other variety—which in many of its features resembles the plan of Ericsson—is known as the system of Captain Cowper Coles, and this system has been adopted to some extent in the British navy, while the American navy has adopted the system of Ericsson, usually called the Monitor system, from the Monitor, the name of the first vessel of this kind that was constructed.—*Robinson*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Túrreted. *adj.* Formed like a turret.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Túrtle. *s.*

1. Sea-tortoise.

The edible, or green *turtle*, Chelonia midas, is one of the largest of this genus [Chelonidæ], often measuring above five feet in length, and weighing above five or six hundred pounds.—*Maunder, Treasury of Natural History.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Lyttelton, in his Dialogues of the Dead, has introduced Darteneuf, in a pleasant discourse between him and Apicius, bitterly lamenting his ill fortune, in having lived before *turtle-feasts* were known in England. 'Alas,' says he, 'how imperfect is human felicity! I lived in an age when the pleasure of eating was thought to be carried to its highest perfection in England and France. And yet a *turtle-feast* is a novelty to me!'—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

2. Turtle-dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks:
When *turtles* tread.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2, song.

We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Túrtledove. *s.* Native dove of the genus Columba (turtur).

Take me a heifer and a *turtle-dove.*—*Genesis*, xv. 9.

Túscan. *adj.* In *Architecture.* Order so called.

The *Tuscan* is of all the rudest pillar, and its principal character simplicity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Tush. *interj.* Expression of contempt.

Tush, say they, how should God perceive it? is there knowledge in the Most High?—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxxiii. 11.

Tush, never tell me, I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
As if the strings were thine, should know of this.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 1.

Tusk. *s.* [A.S. *tux.*] Long, strong tooth; fang; holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tusks*; as boars and pikes.—*Bacon.*

As two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with *tusks* oblique they wound.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 204.

Teeth of an elongated conical form, projecting considerably beyond the rest, and of uninterrupted growth, are called *tusks*; such, for example, are the incisors of the elephant, narwhal, dinotherium, and dugong, the canines of the boar, walrus, and hippopotamus.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Tusk. *v. n.* Gnash the teeth, as a boar.

Nay, now you puff, *tusk*, and draw up your chin.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cvii.

Túsked. *adj.* Furnished with tusks.

Of those beasts no one was horned and *tusked* too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both.—*Grew.*

Túsky. *adj.* Tusked.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the *tusky* boar to rear.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II.

Have ye seen the *tusky* boar,
Or the bull, with battle roar
On surrounding foes advance;
So Caradoc hurled his lance. *Gray.*

Tússac-grass. *s.* In *Botany.* Species of grass particularly introduced into Great Britain from the Falkland Islands.

Festuca flabelloides, the *Tussac-grass* of the Falkland Islands, is said to be very nutritious.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic.*

Tússle. *s.* Struggle: (as, 'We had a *tussle* for it'). *Vulgar.*

Tússock. *s.* Tuft of grass or twigs.

There shulde not any suche *tussockes* nor tufts be sene, as there be; nor suche laying out of the heere. —*A Moste Faithfull Sermon preached before the Kyng, &c. by Master Hugh Latimer*, sign. C. v.: 1550.

The first is remarkable for the several *tussucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round.—*Grew.*

Tut. *interj.* Particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakespear, Richard II.* ii. 3.

Tut, tut! here 's a mannerly forbearance.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

Tútage. *s.* Tutelage. *Rare.*

Trim up her golden tresses with Apollo's sacred tree,
Whose *tutage* and especial care I wish her still to be.
Drayton, Eclogues. (Ord MS.)

Tútanag. *s.* See extract.

Tutanag is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang.—*Woodward.*

Tútelage. *s.* [N.Fr.; Lat. *tutela.*] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian.

The *tutelage* whereof, as those past worlds did please,
Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules.
Drayton.

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king.—*Drummond.*

He accoupled the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right of seigniory or *tutelage*, dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Brittany.—*Bacon.*

His powers were unsuspected by the world and by himself; and he submitted without reluctance to the *tutelage* of a Council of War nominated by the Lord Lieutenant.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Tútelar. *adj.* [Fr. *tutelaire.*] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddess of health, and universal medicine of life.—*Sir W. Temple.*

These *tutelar* genii who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them.—*Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabrick.
Rowe.

Tútelary. *adj.* Tutelar.

According to the traditions of the magicians, the *tutelary* spirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors.—*Sir T. Browne.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:
Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates,
When I removed the *tutelary* fates.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

Tutéle. *s.* [Lat. *tutela.*] Guardianship. *Rare.*

He was to have the *tutele* and ward of his children.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 2, 15.

Tútor. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *teuer.*] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

When nobles are their tailors' *tutors*;
No hereticks burnt but wenches' suitors.
Id., King Lear, iii. 2.

A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue: upon which he stopt his *tutor*, saying, This is enough, if I learn it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind.
He sought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And study'd lessons he before abhorr'd.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 212.

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor.*—*Watts.*

Tútor. *v. a.*

1. Instruct; teach.

This boy is forest born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many desperate studies by his uncle.
Shakespear, As you like it, v. 4.

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely *tutored* by instinct.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give sorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this submission. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iv. 1.

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies.—*Addison.*

Tútorage. *s.* Authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage.* —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Tútoress. *s.* [Fr. *tutrice.*] Female tutor; directress; instructress; governess.

That most honoured *tutress's* pupils.
Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion, song xi.

And what still more his stagg'ring virtue tried,
His mother, *tut'ress* of that virtue, died. *Harte.*

Tútrix. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *tutrice.*] Female tutor. *Rare*, or *Scotticism.*

A prattling nurse is a better *tutrix* to her foster-child.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor.*

The Jacobites submitted to the queen, as *tutrix* or regent for the Prince of Wales, whom they firmly believed she intended to establish on the throne.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. i. ch. vii. § 30. (Ord MS.)

Tútorship. *s.* Office of a tutor.

He that should grant a *tutorship*, restraining his grant to some one certain thing or cause, should do but idly, because tutors are given for personal defence generally, and not for managing a few particular things or causes.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 80.

Tútsan. *s.* [Fr. *tout + sain* = all-heal.] Plant of the genus Hypericum (species Androsæmum).

The healing *tutsan* then, and plantain for a sore.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Tútty. *s.* [Fr. *tuthie.*] Sublimate of calamine.

Near it stood a phial of rosewater and powder of *tutty.*—*Tatler*, no. 266.

Tuwhít, and **Tuwhoó.** *s.* Cry of the owl.

The *tuwhits* are lulled I wot,
Thy *tuwhoos* of yesternight,
Which upon the dark afloat,
So took echo with delight,

That her voice untuneful grown,
Wears all day a fainter tone.
I would mock thy chaunt anew;
But I cannot mimick it;
Not a whit of thy *tuwhoo*,
Thee to woo to thy *tuwhit*,
Thee to woo to thy *tuwhit*,
With a lengthen'd loud halloo,
Tuwhoo, tuwhit, tuwhit, tuwhoo-o-o.
Tennyson, The Owl, second song.

Tuz. *s.* Lock or tuft of hair. *Rare.*

A girdle of flowers and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 49: 1633.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemp'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 89.

Túzzimuzzy. *s.* Tuz. *Rare*: (the word when now used is a ludicrous form of *enthusiasm*).

Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimuzzies* of flowers from his feete, and to take the branch of life out of his hand.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion*, p. 391. (Ord MS.)

Twáddle. *s.* Weak, spiritless, senseless talk: (originally the form in *-t-* was the *commoner*). See Twattle.

Twáddle. *v. n.* Talk foolishly or weakly.

Twain. *adj.* [A.S. *twegen.*] Two.

'Tis not the trial of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain*.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long since are *twain*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 928.

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 717.

With *in*, the construction, as in 'cut *in two*,' &c., is *adverbial*; the meaning being asunder.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords *in twain*,
Too intricate t' unloose.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

When old Winter split the rocks *in twain*,
And ice the running rivers did restrain,
He stripp'd the bear's-foot of its leafy growth.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 202.

Twang. *v. n.* Sound with a quick, vibrating, sharp noise.

Phœbus, having urged his flight,
With fury kindled, from Olympus height;
His quiver o'er his ample shoulders threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, 67.

Sounds the tough horn and *twangs* the quiv'ring string. *Pope, Translation of the Iliad*, iv. 157.

Twang. *v. a.* Make to twang.

A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Twang. *s.*

1. Sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of nose,
If all be sound within, disclose.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 1157.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn, and brass.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 253.

2. Affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pass for high rhetorick.—*South, Sermons.*

He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking through his nose, that one can hardly understand him.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Disagreeable flavour.

Hot, bilious, with a confounded *twang* in his mouth, and a cracking pain in his head, he stood one moment and snuffed in the salt sea breeze.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. vi. ch. vi.

Construction *interjectional*. 'Little used,' writes Johnson, and 'little deserving to be used.'

There's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver.
Prior, Cupid and Mercury.

Twángle. *s.* Twang. *Rare.*

Twángle. *v. n.* Twang. *Rare.*

Twángling. *part. adj.* Sounding with a twangle.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about my ears.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 4.

She did call me rascal fiddler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

My life has hardly given me time enough for the learning of the duties of my profession, far less has it allowed me leisure for such *twangling* follies.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

Twank. *v. n.* Twang. *Rare.*

Twank. *s.* Twang. *Rare.*

Twánking. *verbal abs.* Making of a twank. *Rare.*

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle.—*Addison.*

'Twas. Contracted from *it was.*

If he asks who bid thee, say *'twas* I. *Dryden.*

Twáttle. *v. n.* [German, *schwatzen.*] Twaddle.

The apostle Paul finds fault with a certain sort of women who were prattlers, which would go from house to house, *twattling*, and babbling out frothy speech that was good for nothing. — *Whateley, Redemption of Time*, p. 15: 1634.

Twáttling. *part. adj.* Prating; chattering idly.

When one talks toys or trifles, and speaks shadows or gawds that yield no profit; such *twattling* cuts out the heart of good time. — *Whateley, Redemption of Time*, p. 15.

Used *adjectivally.*

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Tway. Twain.

Guyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his plumed crest in *tway*.
Spenser.

Tway blade. *s.* [*blade* = leaf.] In *Botany.* Native orchidaceous plant of the genus Listera (ovata), named from the two oval opposite leaves which clasp the lower part of the stem.

Tweak. *v. a.* Twitch.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Tweaks me by the nose. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

To rouse him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his nose. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 2, 973.

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your nose. *Swift.*

Tweague. *s.* Perplexity; ludicrous distress: (Johnson calls it a *low* word).

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Twéedle. *v. a.* Wheedle.

A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service.—*Addison.*

Tweel. *v. a.* Work in tweels or twills.

(For example, see next entry.)

Tweel. *s.* In *Weaving.* See extract.

A *tweel* may have the regularity of its diagonal lines broken. . . . Florentine silks are *tweeled* with sixteen leaves. . . . The most simple species of fanciful *tweeling* . . . consists of ten leaves, or double the number of the common *tweel*. . . . The draught of dornock consists of two sets of *tweeling* heddles.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Textile Fabrics.*

Tweéling. *verbal abs.* Working in tweels.

(For example, see Tweel, *s.*)

Tweese. *s.* [Fr. *étui.*] Tweezer.

A surgeon's *tweese* or box of instruments.—*Sherwood.*

Tweézer. *s.* Delicate nipper or pincer for the extraction of small objects: (generally *plural*, or with *pair*; as, 'a *pair* of *tweezers*'; in the extract as the *first element* in a *compound*).

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaus' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer*-cases.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Twelfth. *adj.* Ordinal of Twelve.

Twelfth. *s.* Twelfth part.

Twélfthcake. *s.* Cake for a Twelfth-night party.

I pulled up at the corner of the deep-rutted lane, which looked, at the moment, like the top of a *twelfth-cake*, considerably mangled about the sugar. —*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. xii.

Twélfth-night. *s.* Twelfth night after Christmas day.

Twélfthtide. *s.* Twelfth-night.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Twelve. *pron.* [A.S. *tweolf*, from *two* + *-lf*, (which is) the *lv*, the *lf*, and the *lt* of the different forms of the verb *leave*. *Eleven* is a similar compound with *one*. The sense of this second element is *over*, from the notion of *remainder*, *something to spare*.

Such is the ordinary derivation of the two numerals immediately following *ten*; but it has of late been impugned, and the doctrine that the *t* in *ten*, and the *k*, in δέκα, *decem*, *zehn*, &c., have respectively been changed into *l*, and *f* (or *v*) has been substituted. The Lithuanic *lik*, which is assumed to be *dih*, is quoted in favour of the view. So is the fact that by making *eleven* and *twelve* = 1 + 10 and 2 + 10 respectively, we get the same elements as those of the Greek and Latin ἕνδεκα, δυώδεκα, *undecim* and *duodecim*. The notion has found favour both with scholars and mathematicians; perhaps more than it deserves.] Numeral so called; in figures, 12.

Twélvemonth. *s.* [A.S. *tweolf-monaδ.*] Year, as consisting of twelve months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thousand pound upon her.—*Addison.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i.

Twélvepence. *s.* Shilling.

Twélvepenny. *adj.* Sold for a shilling.

I would wish no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery.—*Dryden.*

Twélvescore. *s.* Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twelvescore viragos of the Spartan race.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus, 39.

Twéntieth. *adj.* Ordinal of twenty.

Twénty. *adj.* [A.S. *twentig.*]

1. Twice ten.

At least nineteen in *twenty* of these perplexing words might be changed into easy ones.—*Swift.*

2. Proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Twíbil. *s.* [A.S. *twibill.*] Double axe.

She learn'd the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xviii.

Twice. *adv.* [A.S. *twigges, twies.*]

1. Two times.

Upon his crest he struck him so,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Spenser.*

He *twice* essay'd to cast his son in gold;
Twice from his hand he dropp'd the forming mould.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 49.

2. Doubly.

A little sum you mourn, while most have met
With *twice* the loss, and by as vile a cheat.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 94.

In *Composition.*

Life is tedious as a *twice-told* tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4

Twice-born Bacchus burst the thunderer's thigh,
And all the gods that wander through the sky.
Creech.

Extol the strength of a *twice-conquer'd* race.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Twídle. or **Twíddle.** *v. a.* Touch lightly; finger; play with in a fidgetty manner: (condemned by Johnson as 'A *low* word').

With my fingers upon the stupe, I pressed close upon it, and *twidled* it in, first one side, then the other.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Twíddle. *v. n.* Play with a tremulous quivering motion.

She rose, . . . made a majestic courtesy, during which all the bugles in her awful head-dress began to *twiddle* and quiver.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

Twífold. *adj.* Twofold. *Obsolete.*

Her *twyfold* teme, of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each unlich,
Did softly swim away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 28.

Twig. *v. n.* Understand. *Slang.*

Don't you *twig*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

'I *twig*,' said Mick.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. x.

Twig. *s.* [A.S.] Small shoot of a branch; switch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

They chose the fig-tree, such as spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1103.

Twiggen. *adj.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Obsolete.*

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

The sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work.—*Grew.*

Twiggy. *adj.* Full of twigs. *Rare.*

Those twigs become great trees; and these, being grown up unto the like greatness, do cast their branches or *twiggy* tendrils unto the earth, where they likewise take hold and root.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1513: 1633.

Though they grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees, yet do they recompense it by the larger crop.—*Evelyn.*

Twilight. *s.* [A.S. *tweoneleoht.*]

1. Faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light.

Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day.
Donne.

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by *twilight*. Certainly they are to be well guarded.—*Bacon.*

Ambrosial night, with clouds exhaled
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade
Spring both, the face of brightest heaven had changed
To grateful *twilight*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 642.

When the sun was down,
They just arrived by *twilight* at a town.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 213.

While the rays of old Phœbus that shot through the skylight,
Seemed to make on the stage a new kind of *twilight*.
Byron.

When *twilight* melts beneath the moon away.
Id., Parisina.

2. Uncertain view.

A faint weak love of virtue and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which understood
Her worth; and though she have shut in all day,
The *twilight* of her memory doth stay. *Donne.*

He that saw hell in 's melancholy dream,
And in the *twilight* of his fancy's theme,
Scared from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proselyte.
Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.

In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity.—*Locke.*

Construction *adjectival.*

a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 131.

b. Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks.
Milton, Arcades, 96.

Twilled. *part. adj.* Worked in twills.

When she, at last, stood-up complete in her silvery *twilled* silk, her lace tucker, her coral necklace, and coral ear-drops, the Miss Gunns could see nothing to criticize.—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Silas Marner*, ch. ii.

Twin. *v. n.* Part; go asunder. *Obsolete.*

But yet the knight, wise, wary, not unkind,
Drew forth his sword, and from her careless *twin'd*.
Fairfax.

Twin. *s.* [A.S. *twinn.*]

1. Children (real or figurative) born at the same birth.

In bestowing
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning Ipswich and Oxford.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

The divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, she quits the first.
Cleaveland.

No weight of birth did on one side prevail,
Two *twins* less even lie in Nature's scale. *Cowley.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and still they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to stars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

This, when the sun retires,
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*, as in '*twin-brother*,' '*twin-sister*.'

Twin. *v. n.*

1. Be born at the same birth.

He that is approved in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall lose me. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

2. Be paired; be suited.

O how inscrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.*

Twin. *v. a.* Bear twins.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Twin-born. *adj.* Born at the same birth.

Our sins lay on the king; he must bear all.
O hard condition, and *twin-born* with greatness!
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Latona's *twin-born* progeny.
Milton, Sonnets, xii. 6.

Twine. *v. a.* [A.S. *twinan.*]

1. Twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.

Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework.—*Exodus*, xxvi. 36.

2. Unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine.
Crashaw.

Twine. *v. n.*

1. Convolve itself; wrap itself closely about.

'Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,'
The victor cry'd, 'the glorious prize is mine!'
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

3. Wind; make flexures.

4. Turn round.

O friends!
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:
As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*
She cherisht with her song. *Chapman.*

Twine. *s.*

1. Twisted thread.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken *twine*. *Spenser.*

A pointed sword hung threatening o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread.
Dryden.

2. Twist; convolution.

Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*.
Milton, Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 224.

Braid your locks with rosy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Id., Comus*, 105.

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with an am'rous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 251.

Twinge. *v. a.* [German, *zwingen* = force, constrain; Danish, *tvinge.*]

1. Torment with sudden and short pain.

The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself, and so master'd him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Pinch; tweak.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1153.

Twinge. *s.*

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. Tweak; pinch.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Twink. *s.* Twinkling. *Rare.*

In *twynk* of an eye most suddenly.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 127.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* she won me to her love.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Twinkle. *v. n.* [A.S. *twinclian.*]

1. Sparkle; flash irregularly; shine with intermitted light; shine faintly; quiver.

As plays the sun upon the glassy streams,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So seems this gorgeous beauty.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Open and shut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As though he beckon'd, and call'd back his soul.
Donne.

Twinkle. *s.*

1. Sparkling intermitting light.

2. Motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*

I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought me to thee.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Twinkler. *s.* One who, that which, twinkles: (in the extract, twinkling eye). *Colloquial.*

You'll just be pleased ... not to be staring at me, following me up and down with those *twinklers* of yours.—*Marryatt, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. vii.

Twinkling. *part. adj.* Shining with a twinkle.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,
But now I worship a celestial sun.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 6.

Twinkling. *verbal abs.* Short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will supply,
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a *twinkling*.—*Dryden.*

Twinling. *s.* Twin lamb; lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinlings increase bring. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

Twinned. *part. adj.*

1. Born at the same birth.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Since thy original lapse, true liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells
Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual being.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 83.

2. Like as twins; paired.

The *twinn'd* stones upon the number'd beach.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Twinner. *s.* Breeder of twins. *Rare.*

Ewes yeerely by twinning rich maisters do make,
The lambe of such *twinners* for breeders go take.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Twire. *v. n.* [?]

1. Twitter; chirp. *Obsolete.*

2. Be moved with quick vibrations; quiver; twinkle.

When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even. *Shakespear, Sonnets*, xxviii.

3. Be in a kind of flutter; be moved to smile or laugh; simper.

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased.

If I was rich, I could *twire* and loll with the best of them.—*Sir R. Steele, Conscious Lovers.*

Twirl. *v. a.* [see Whirl.] Turn round; move by a quick rotation.

Dext'rous damsels *twirl* the sprinkling mop.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 422.

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dext'rous hand to *twirl* the wheel.
Dodsley.

Twirl. *v. n.* Revolve with a quick motion.

Twirl. *s.*

1. Rotation; circular motion.
2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heterostropha, the *twirls* turning from the right-hand to the left.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Twirling. *verbal abs.* Act of that which twirls; quick circumrotation.

Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other thread; especially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twisting and *twirling* about of spindles.—*Bacon.*

Twist. *v. a.* [A.S. *getwisan*; Dutch, *twisten.*]

1. Form by complication; form by convolution.

Do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb,
Will strangle thee. *Shakespear, King John*, iv. 3.

To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and still he *twisted* on, suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Contort; writhe.

Either double it into a pyramid cal, or *twist* it into a serpentine form.—*Pope.*

3. Wreath; wind; encircle by something round about.

There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Form; weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt have her: was't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story?
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

5. Unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how prodigal
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*
Bays with that ivy, which so early kist
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. Unite; insinuate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Twist. *v. n.* Be contorted; be convolved.

Twist. *s.*

1. Anything made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva nursed him
Within a *twist* of twining osiers laid. *Addison.*

2. Single string of cord.

Winding a thin string about the work hazards its breaking, by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Cord; string.

Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *G. Herbert.*

About his chin the *twist*
He tied, and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd.
Dryden.

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture.—*Addison.*

5. Manner of twisting.

Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist.*—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

I am naturally, beforehand, shy of novelties; new books, new faces, new years—from some mental *twist* which makes it difficult in me to face the prospective.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, New Year's Eve.*

6. Twig; branch. *Obsolete.*

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens therefore,
Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that sacred spring.
Fairfax.

7. Appetite. *Slang.*

What a *twist* the fellow has!—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.*

Twister. *s.* One who twists; ropemaker; that which twists; instrument of twisting. To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses. (Johnson.)

When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the *twisting* of his twist he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls with his *twister* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwisted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine.
Wallis.

Twisting. *part. adj.* Forming convolutions or contortions; becoming convoluted, or contorted.

Deep in her breast he plunged the shining sword:
The Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,
Her *twisting* volumes and her rolling eyes.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Twisting. *verbal abs.* Contortion; convolution; distortion.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

(See also under Twister.)

Twit. *v. a.* [A.S. *edwitan.*] Reprove with a sneer.

When approaching the stormy stowers
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,
And sooth to saine, nought seemeth sike strife,
That shepherds so *twiten* each other's life. *Spenser.*

When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

Æsop minds men of their errors without *twitting* them for what's amiss.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This these scoffers *twitted* the Christians with.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Twitch. *v. a.* [A.S. *twiccian.*] Pluck with a quick motion; snatch; pluck with a hasty motion.

He rose, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.
Milton, Lycidas, 192.

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 143.

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Twitch. *s.*

1. Quick pull; sudden vellication.

But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*
As quick as lightning in the breech.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1065.

The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left claws behind.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Contraction of the fibres.

Mighty physical their fear is;
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches.*
Prior, Alma, i. 455.

A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches.*—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Twitch, or **Twitchgrass.** *s.* [*quick* in the sense of living.] Couch-grass.

Twitchgrass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Twite. *s.* [?] Name applied to several small birds, most commonly found in composition, improperly spelt *white*, as Lint-white.

Twitter. *v. n.* [German, *zittern.*]

1. Make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

The swallow, too, beneath the thatch,
Shall *twitter* from its clay-built nest;
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal a welcome guest. *Rogers.*

2. Be suddenly moved with any inclination; be agitated by expectation or suspense: (condemned by Johnson as 'A *low* word').

My heart *twitters*; I am all in a twitter.—*Ray, North Country Words.*

3. Burst into a smile or laugh; simper.

O the young handsome wenches, how they *twitter'd!*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

How the fool bridles! how she *twitters* at him!
Id., Pilgrim.

Twitter. *s.*

1. Any motion or disorder of passion, such as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies' hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 83.

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her clothes never fitted her.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I am all of a *twitter* to see my old John Harrowby again.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, i. 1.

2. Upbraider.

Twittering. *verbal abs.*

1. Twitter.

A widow, which had a *twittering* towards a second husband, took a gossipping companion to manage the job.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Sharp, tremulous chirping.

She awakened the time-shaken chords responsive to the *twitterings* of that slender image of a voice.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Captain Jackson.*

(For another example, see under Quacking.)

Twittingly. *adv.* With reproach; so as to upbraid.

Sir Thomas More's lady, being sick of daughters, prayed importunately for a boy, and nothing but a boy would serve; whereupon she had a boy, which, as Sir Thomas wittily and *twittingly* told her, would be a boy, so long as he lived!—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 661: 1639.

Twittletwattle. *s.* Tattle; gabble: (Johnson writes 'A *vile* word').

Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'Twixt. Contraction of betwixt.

Twilight, short arbiter *'twixt* day and night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 51.

Two. *adj.* [A.S. *two.*] Numeral so called; in figures, 2.

A union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longest lived of any *two-legg'd* thing.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 368.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *two-edged* weapon from her shining case.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Twófold. *adj.* Double; two of the same kind, or two different things coexisting.

Through mirksome air her ready way she makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch
And two were brown, yet each two each unlike,
Did softly swim away. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *twofold* desire, that death when it cometh may give us some convenient respite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wisdom to provide always before-hand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point!
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation.—*Locke.*

Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Holiness may be taken in a *twofold* sense; for that external holiness which belongs to persons or things offered to God; or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Used *adverbially.*

Ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves.—*Matthew*, xxiii. 15.

Twóhanded. *adj.*

1. Employing two hands.

With huge *two-handed* sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 251.

2. Large; bulky.

If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

Twópence. *s.*

1. Sum amounting to two pennies.
2. Small coin valued at twice a penny; twopenny-piece.

You all shew like gilt *twopences* to me.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

Twópenny. Used *adjectivally*: (as, 'A *twópenny* piece'). Used also as a *term of contempt* for *worthless.*

Twótongued. *adj.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

I hate the *two-tongued* hypocrite.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 35.

Tyg. *s.* [?] Drinking vessel so called.

Three-handled *tyg*, a drinking cup of the time, so handled that three different persons, drinking out of it, and each using a separate handle, brought their mouths to different parts of the rim. Broken. —Cover of a *tyg*.—Another three-handled *tyg*.—A two-handled *tyg*. Handles opposite.—*Catalogue of Specimens.*

Týmbal. *s.* ? Cymbal.

A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice.
Prior.

Týmpan. *s.* In *Printing.* Frame covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed.

Tympánic. *adj.* Connected with the tympanum: (as, '*tympanic* bone').

The canal into which the external ear reflects the sonorous vibrations, passes inwards until it is closed by the Membrana *Tympani*, or drum of the ear, which forms the external wall of the *tympanic* cavity. Within this cavity, which communicates with the throat by the eustachian tube, there is a small series of bones, which serve to establish a connection between the Membrana *Tympani*, and that which covers-in the Fenestra Ovalis. The long handle of the malleus is attached to the Membrana *Tympani*, and near its base it gives attachment to the Tensor *Tympani* muscle.... The purpose of the *tympanic* apparatus is evidently to receive the sonorous vibrations from the air, and to transmit them to the membranous wall of the labyrinth.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Comparative Physiology*, § 714.

Tympanítes. *s.* [Gr. τυμπανίτης.] Tympany.

Tympanites, which we call the drum,
A wind. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Týmpanize. *v. a.* Stretch as the skin over the body of a drum.

If this be not to be sawn asunder as Esay, stoned as Jeremy, made a drum or *tympanized*, as other saints of God were.—*Oley, Life of G. Herbert*, M. 2. b.: 1671.

Týmpanum. *s.* [Lat.; Gr. τύμπανον = drum.] In *Anatomy.* Drum of the ear.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

In the true reptiles a considerable advance is constantly to be found in the character of the auditory organs.... The membrana tympani is usually visible externally, but it is sometimes covered by the skin: the cavity of the *tympanum* communicates with the fauces by an eustachian tube.... The two passages ... at their lower end ... terminate differently, one opening freely into the vestibule, and another communicating with the cavity of the *tympanum* by an aperture which is termed the Fenestra Rotunda, which is closed by a membrane.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Comparative Physiology*, §§ 713-715: 1854.

Týmpany. *s.* Obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; wind dropsy.

He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*,
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew so large and high.
Sir J. Suckling.

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 103.

The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Tyny. See Tiny.

Type. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *typus*; Gr. τύπος.]

1. Stamp; mark. *Obsolete.*

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

What good is cover'd with the face of heaven
To be discover'd, that can do me good?—
Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady.—
Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads.—
No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory.
Id., Richard III. iv. 4.

Which, though in their mean *types* small matter doth appeare,
Yet both of good account are reck'ned in the shiere.
Drayton.

2. Printing letter.

This is the style and language of the first printers, as every body knows, who has been at all conversant with old books. Faust and Scheffer, the inventors, set the example in their first works from Mentz; by advertising the publick at the end of each, that they were not drawn or written by a pen, (as all books had been before,) but made by a new art and invention of printing or stamping them by characters or *types* of metal set in forms.—*Middleton, On the Origin of Printing*, p. 16: 1735.

In Moxon's time, in 1683, there were only ten *types* with specific names, while we have now twenty-one.... The materials from which *types* and stereotype plates are cast are technically termed metal, and consist of certain proportions of lead, tin, and antimony, melted together. Until recently *types* were always cast in little moulds held in the hand, the melted metal being poured in from a small ladle; but now they are thrown off with great rapidity by machinery.... The beauty of *type* depends upon the delicacy with which the matrix, or mother *type*, is formed.... A complete assortment of *types* is called a fount, which may be regulated to any extent. Every *typefounder* has a scale showing the proportional quantity of each letter required for a fount; and a peculiar scale is required for each language.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Standard example.

Natural groups [are] given by *type*, not by definition.... Though in a natural group of objects a definition can no longer be of any use as a regulative principle, classes are not, therefore, left quite loose, without any certain standard or guide. The class is steadily fixed, though not precisely limited; it is given, though not circumscribed; it is determined, not by a boundary line without, but by a central point within; not by what it strictly excludes, but by what it eminently includes; by an example, not by a precept; in short, instead of definition we have a *type* for our director. A *type* is an example of any class, for instance, a species of a genus, which is considered as eminently possessing the characters of the class. All the species which have a greater affinity with this *type-species* than with any others, form the genus, and are ranged about it, deviating from it in various directions and different degrees. Thus a genus may consist of several species, which approach very near the *type*, and of which the claim to a place with it is obvious; while there may be other species which straggle further from this central knot, and which yet are clearly more connected with it than with any other. And even if there should be some species of which the place is dubious, and which appear to be equally bound by two generic *types*, it is easily seen that this would not destroy the reality of the generic groups, any more than the scattered trees of the intervening plain prevent our speaking intelligibly of the distinct forests of two separate hills. The *type-species* of every genus, the *type-genus* of every family, is, then, one which possesses all the characters and properties of the genus in a marked and prominent manner. The *type* of the rose family has alternate stipulate leaves, wants the albumen, has the ovules not erect, has the stigmata simple, and besides these features, which distinguish it from the exceptions or varieties of its class, it has the features which make it prominent in its class. It is one of those which possess clearly several leading attributes; and thus, though we cannot say of any one genus that it must be the *type* of the family, or of any one species that it must be the *type* of the genus, we are still not wholly to seek: the *type* must be connected by many affinities with most of the others of its group; it must be near the centre of the crowd, and not one of the stragglers.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 121: 1858.

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4. Emblem; mark of something.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,
And understanding again the honest men.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

5. That by which something future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 232.

The apostle shews the Christian religion to be in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in *type* and shadow.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Type. *v. a.* Typify. *Rare.*

He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in respect of their spiritual use and signification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and prefigured by them.—*White.*

Týpe-metal. *s.* See extract.

Type-metal [is] the alloy of lead and antimony used in casting printer's types, the usual proportions being one part of antimony to three of lead, but a superior and harder kind of type is sometimes made by alloying two parts of lead with one of antimony and one of tin. Both these alloys take a sharp impression from the mould or matrix, owing to their expansion on solidification, and they are hard enough to stand the work of the press, without being brittle or liable to fracture.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Týpe-setter. *s.* One who sets type.

(For example see under Type-setting.)

Týpe-setting. *s.* Process by which type is set.

It is to M. Bonelli that we are indebted for the bold idea of uniting the science of electricity with the art of Gutenberg, and of practically demonstrating that an ordinary typographic composition, fit for local use, may be unerringly reproduced at almost any distance. From this idea naturally arose the conception of converting the telegraph stations upon the main lines into so many *type-setting* workshops, of suppressing altogether every kind of delicate mechanism, of putting aside conventional alphabets, those pregnant sources of error—in a word, of reducing telegraphic science to a simple craft, within the reach of the most ordinary intelligence. ... Ten *type-setters* under Bonelli's system can compose at least 300 despatches per hour, and these may be transmitted in less than that time.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Týphoid. *s.* [Gr. ειδης (as the *second* element in a *compound*) = like.] In *Medicine.* A term of recent origin for that form of typhus which is attended with ulceration of certain parts of the intestinal canal. The defence of it, as found in the extract, implies that it has been objected to. It is certainly something more than a mere imitation of typhus, being a disease of equal gravity; just as *small*-pox is the graver of the two complaints which bear the same general name.

In *typhus*, diarrhœa seldom occurs, and hæmorrhage from the bowels never. In *typhoid*, diarrhœa is very common, and there is hæmorrhage from the bowels in about one case out of every three. In an excellent monograph on these fevers by Dr. Jenner, published in 1850, this gentleman shows that in all the fatal cases of typhoid fever which he examined, the agminated glands, or Peyer's patches situated in the ileum, were found ulcerated. In a few instances, also, the solitary ileo-cæcal glands were ulcerated, and one eighth of the cases recorded died from extension of the ulceration with perforation of the intestine. As regards the cases of *typhus*, ulceration did not exist in a single instance. *Typhus* is a very rare disease among the better classes (making the exception of the visiting clergy, medical men, and students), whereas *typhoid* fever is probably more common among the rich than the poor. Again, *typhus* may occur at any age, while *typhoid* fever rarely attacks persons after forty, and is most common in youth; the former is slightly less dangerous than the latter, and lastly relapses do not occur in *typhus*, while they occasionally happen in *typhoid*. —*Tanner, Practice of Medicine*, vol. i. p. 236: 1869.

Typhoón. *s.* [Arabic.] Tornado; hurricane.

My coursers are fed with the lightning,
They drink of the whirlwind's stream;
And when the red morning is brightening,
They bathe in the fresh sunbeam;
I desire, and their speed makes night kindle;
I fear, they outstrip the *typhoon*;
Ere the cloud placed on Atlas can dwindle,
We'll encircle the earth and the moon.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Týphus. *s.* [Gr. τῦφος = smoke, smoulder.] Low fever; nervous fever: (often used *adjectivally*).

The fatal cases in *typus* and typhoid are one in between five and six.—*Tanner, Practice of Medicine*, vol. i. p. 236: 1869.

(See also under Typhoid.)

Týpic. *adj.* [Fr. *typique*; Lat. *typicus*.] Typical.

Hence that many coursers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bless the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory show
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*

Týpical. *adj.* Having the character of, consisting in, a type.

The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian; which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Moses.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Týpically. *adv.* In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is *typically* represented and mysteriously exemplified by the Porphyrian scale of being.—*Norris.*

Týpify. *v. a.* Figure; shew in emblem.

The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an engagement to rise to newness of life.—*Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain; at the effusion of whose blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the stony rocks and vail of the temple were shattered.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

When D'Alembert (I believe) remarked that in certain governments only two animals find their way to the highest places, the eagle and the serpent, the metaphor not only conveys with great vividness the assertion intended, but contributes towards substantiating it, by suggesting, in a lively manner, the means by which the two opposite characters thus *typified* effect their rise.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, v.

The second deciduous molar is the sectorial tooth; its blade is trilobate, but both the anterior and posterior smaller lobes are notched, and the internal tubercle, which is relatively larger than in the permanent sectorial, is continued from the base of the middle lobe, as in the deciduous sectorial of the dog and hyæna; it thus *typifies* the form of the upper sectorial, which is retained in the permanent dentition of several Viverrine and Musteline species.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 374.

Týpocosmy. *s.* [Gr. τύπος = type + κόσμος world.] Representation of the world.

[He] should haply find it to be a *typocosmy.*—*Camden, Remains, Surnames.*

Some books of *typocosmy* are nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance, that those which use the term might be thought to understand the art.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Typógrapher. *s.* Printer.

This is a very ancient edition of this work, without date, place, or *typographer.*—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, Additions*, ii. 189.

Typográphic. *adj.* Belonging to the art of printing.

It was printed in the infancy of the *typographic* art.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 218.

Typográphical. *adj.* Typographic.

Our translator's sermons, six in number, are more to be valued for their type than their doctrine, and at present are of little more use than to fill the catalogue of the *typographical* antiquary.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 430.

Typógraphy. *s.* [Fr. *typographie*; Lat. *typographia*; Gr. τύπος = type + γράφω = I write, describe.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.

Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Art of printing.

The overplus of the money collected for the maintenance and repair of the schools is to be employed in setting up and maintaining a learned *typography.*—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Týran. *s.* French form of tyrant. *Rare.*

Lordly love is such a *tyranne* fell.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, October.

He is the *tyran* pike, our hearts the fry.
Donne, Poems, p. 40.

Týranness. *s.* Female tyrant. *Rare.*

They were, by law of that proud *tyranness*,
Provoked with wrath and envy's false surmise.
Spenser.

Though thou to me
(Whilst I was in thy power) didst shew thyself
A most insulting *tyranness*, I to thee
May prove a gentle mistress.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

Tyránnic. *adj.* Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotic; imperious.

Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannic power. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* power.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 218.

She hath recourse
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Our sects a more *tyrannick* power assume,
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome.
Lord Roscommon.

And by the nobles, by his commons curst,
The oppressor ruled *tyrannick* where he durst;
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Tyránnical. *adj.* Tyrannic.

You have contrived to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houses were overthrown by false accusations.—*Bacon.*

If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Tyránnically. *adv.* In manner of a tyrant.

Tarquin . . . having governed *tyrannically*, and taken from the senate all authority, was become odious to the senate, nobility, and people.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxvi.

Tell me, knifegrinder, how came you to grind knives;
Did some rich man *tyrannically* use you?
Was it the squire, or parson of the parish,
Or the attorney?
Canning, in the *Anti-Jacobin Friend of Humanity and the Knife-grinder.*

Tyránnicide. *s.* [Lat. *tyrannicida* = slayer of a tyrant.] One who kills a tyrant.

A band of *tyrannicides.*—*Moore, Journal*, i. 216.

I find amongst the adulatory verses made in commemoration of these illustrious *tyrannicides*, a distich written by Simonides of Ceos, congratulatory with the Athenians in their delivery from the tyranny of Hipparchus.—*Cumberland, Observer*, no. 49. (Ord MS.)

Tyránnicide. *s.* [Lat. *tyrannicidium* = slaying of a tyrant; from *cædo* = I slay.] Act of killing a tyrant.

It was in the most patient period of Roman servitude, that themes of *tyrannicide* made the ordinary exercise of boys at school.—*Burke.*

The parliament itself of Paris, the tribunal of justice, heard the harangue of the duke's advocate in defence of assassination, which he termed *tyrannicide*; and that assembly, partly influenced by faction, partly overawed by power, pronounced no sentence of condemnation, against this detestable doctrine.—*Hume, History of England*, ch. xix.

Týranning. *s.* Exercise of tyranny. *Rare.*

Love, that with thy cruel darts
Dost conquer greatest conquerors on ground, . . .
What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found
In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 7, 1.

Týrannize. *v. n.* [Fr. *tyranniser.*] Play the tyrant; act with rigour and imperiousness.

Then gan Carausius *tirannize* anew,
And gainst the Romans bent their proper power,
And so Allectus treacherously slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 57.

I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyrannize* o'er me.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 3.

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyrannize.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 38.

Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have spared,
Or kill'd and *tyrannised* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises* over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is to command by its own authority.—*Locke.*

'I will be wise,
And just, and free, and mild, if in me lies
Such power, for I grow weary to behold
The selfish and the strong still *tyrannise*
Without reproach or check.' I then controlled
My tears, my heart grew calm, and I was meek and
bold. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam.*

Justice was administered fairly; the great were not allowed to *tyrannize* over the poor, nor the people to meet in tumultuous mobs; and the legions were regularly paid, so that they had no excuse for plundering the unfortunate Egyptians.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Týrannize. *v. a.* Subject or compel by tyranny. *Rare.*

Boisterous edicts *tyrannizing* the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and unchristianly yoke.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. ii. ch. xx.

Týrannous. *adj.* Tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. *Obsolete.*

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing without doing injury to them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an usurper.—*Spenser.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 4.

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*
To use it like a giant.
Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!
Than the queen's life?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 32.

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these writings came abroad.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Týrannously. *adv.* In a tyrannous manner; despotically; severely; cruelly.

By force of that commission, he in many places most *tyrannously* expelled them.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries*, p. i.

They have most *tirannously* slayne the children.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 159, b.

There being both together in the floud,
They at each other *tyrannously* flew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, 13.

Týranny. *s.*

1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and in the excess of joy
Sole reigning, holds the *tyranny* of heav'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 122.

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which spring naturally out of popular governments.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Unresisted and cruel power.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny*, lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dares not check thee.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Suspicions dispose kings to *tyranny*, and husbands to jealousy.—*Bacon.*

God, in judgment just,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeservedly inthral
His outward freedom: *tyranny* must be.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 92.

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Týrant. *s.* [The original meaning of the word was by no means so suggestive of violence, arrogance, and cruelty as the present. Its etymology is uncertain, and, though several derivations have been proposed for it from the Greek language, it is possible that the word is other than Hellenic. It arose in the Republics, and signified in its most favourable interpretation a person whose political power, whether well or ill exercised, was autocratic rather than what would now be called constitutional. It soon, however, came to suggest more of evil than of good. *Despot*, a word akin to *tyrant*, in respect to its meaning in English, is the Greek Δεσπότης, the Slavonic *Gospodar* and *Hospodar*, simply titles for certain rulers.]

1. Absolute monarch governing imperiously.
2. Cruel despotic and severe master; oppressor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a *tyrant.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'st,
For the whole space that's in the *tyrant's* grasp,
And the rich East to boot.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Dissembling courtesy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where she wounds. *Id., Cymbeline*, i. 2.

The house of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 466.

Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not also false and perfidious?—*South, Sermons.*

Thou mean'st to kill a *tyrant* not a king.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

Tyre. See Tire.

Tyro. See Tiro.

Tythe, &c. See Tithe, &c.

U.

Uberous. *s.* [Lat. *uber.*] Fruitful; copious; abundant. *Rare.*

Here the women give suck, the *uberous* dug being thrown over their naked shoulder.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 17.

Though the ground be for the most part barren, yet the soil is rich, and *it* hindereth not that her womb is *uberous.*—*Ibid.* p. 314.

Úberty. *s.* [N.Fr. *uberté*; Lat. *ubertas, -atis.*] Abundance; fruitfulness. *Rare.*

They enjoy that natural *uberty*, and fruitfulness, which, without labouring toil, doth in such plenteous abundance furnish them with all necessary things.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 104: 1613.

Ubicátion. *s.* [Lat. *ubi* = where.] Local relation; whereness. *A scholastic term.*

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross.—*Glanville.*

Ubíquitaire. *s.* Ubiquitary. *Obsolete.*

Three months thy womb
Was made the doom
Of him whom earth, nor air,
Nor the waste mould
Of heaven can hold,
'Cause he's *ubiquitair.*
Howell, Letters, b. i. letter xiii. (Ord MS.)

Ubiquitáriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ubiquitary; existence; presence; everywhere.

Not to speak of the *ubiquitariness* of some hands, the same being always present at all petitions.—*Fuller, Church History*, b. x. p. 24.

Ubíquitary. *adj.* [Lat. *ubique* = everywhere.] Having the attribute of being everywhere.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her.—*Howell.*

Ubíquitary. *s.*

1. One that exists everywhere.

How far wide is Aquinas, which saith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will! . . . To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists *ubiquitaries.*—*Bishop Hall.*

There is a nymph of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an *ubiquitary*, she is everywhere, Phantaste!—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

2. One who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ.

A parity of dignity . . . really communicated to the humanity in itself, as the *ubiquitaries* contend and plead for.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 251: 1655.

It may serve to guard us from diverse errors: such as that of the German *ubiquitaries*, who say that our Lord, according to his human nature, corporally does exist every where.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxxi.

Ubíquity. *s.* [Lat. *ubique* = everywhere.]

1. Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immense the *ubiquity* of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet?—*South, Sermon.*

2. Whereabout; locality; neighbourhood.

Pem she hight,
A solemn wight,
As you should meet,
In any street,
In that *ubiquity.* *B. Jonson.*

Udal. *adj.* [Norse; German, *odel.*] Term applied to land held under no feudal superior.

Událler. *s.* One holding land by udal right.

Mr. Thierry thinks feh, that is feum, or pay, and odh, property, to be the true root [of feud]. Guizot inclines to the same derivation; and it is, in fact, given by Du Cange and others. The derivation of alod from all and odh seems to be analogous; and the word *Udaller* for the freeholder of the Shetland and Orkney Isles, strongly confirms this derivation, being only the two radical elements reversed, as I remember to have seen observed in Gilbert Stuart's View of Society.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, b. xi. ch. ii. note.

Údder. *s.* [A.S. *uðer.*] Dug of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioness, *with udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

Sithence the cow
Produced an ampler store of milk; the she-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her distended *udder.*
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Úddered. *adj.* Furnished with udders.

Marian, that soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 11.

Úgliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ugly.

1. Physical.

One that else seemed fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness.* *Spenser.*

She takes her topics from the advantages of *ugliness.*—*Dryden.*

2. Moral.

This dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances.—*South, Sermons.*

Ugly. *adj.* [A.S. *oga* = fright.] Contrary and opposite to beautiful; offensive to the sight.

If Cassio do remain
He hath a daily beauty in his life
Which makes me *ugly.* *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 1.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Was this the cottage and the safe abode
Thou told'st me of? What grim aspects are these,
These *ugly-headed* monsters? *Milton, Comus*, 693.

Úlcer. *v. a.* Ulcerate.

Úlcer. *s.* [Fr. *ulcère*; Lat. *ulcus, ulceris*; Gr. ἕλκος.] Sore of continuance, as opposed to a new wound.

Thou answerst she is fair;
Pour'st in the open *ulcer* of my heart,
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

While he was dressing that opening other abscesses were raised, and from the several apostemations sinuous *ulcers* were made.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Úlcerate. *v. a.* Convert into an ulcer.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of the lacerative humours.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have their lungs *ulcerated.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fletcher's heart was *ulcerated* by the thought of the poverty, the feebleness, the political insignificance of Scotland, and the indignities she had suffered at the hand of her powerful and opulent neighbour.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Ulcerátion. *s.* Act of breaking into ulcers; process resulting in an ulcer; less properly the ulcer itself.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest.—*Arbuthnot.*

Úlcered. *part. adj.* Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Breathings, hard drawn, their *ulcer'd* palates tear.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. iv.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat: the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Úlcerous. *adj.* Afflicted with ulcers.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and *ulcerous*, he cures.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonique consumption.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Ulíginous. *adj.* [Lat. *uliginosus*; *uligo, uliginis* = sludge, ooze.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the corallin particles.—*Woodward.*

Úllage. *s.* [Fr. *eullage*; *euillier* = to fill up the bunghole.] See extract.

Ullage, in gauging, [is] that quantity which a cask wants of being full.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ulnager. *s.* Alnager.

Partly, however, in order to prevent frauds on the customs, much more *in order to secure the buyer of* foreign stuffs, officials were appointed in each considerable port, who should measure and certify the length and quality of the piece (pannus) of twenty-four yards or ells; for in early times it seems that these words were synonymous. These officers were called alnagers or *ulnagers*, and the accounts rendered by them to the exchequer are still preserved in great fulness and continuity in the Public Record Office.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ultérior. *adj.* [Lat.] Lying on the further side; situate on the other side; further.

The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of scripture, which once promised God's people, that kings should be its nursing fathers.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, 211.

Últimate. *adj.* [Lat. *ultimus* = last.]

1. Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 209.

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness.—*Addison.*

2. In *Chemistry.* Term applied to the analysis by which substances are resolved into their absolute elements: (opposed to *proximate*).

Últimately. *adv.* In an ultimate manner; as the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which centre *ultimately in* ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sakes: *but* love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Trust in our own powers *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us.—*Rogers.*

Ultimátion. *s.* Ultimatum.

Lord Bolingbroke was likewise authorized to know the real *ultimation* of France upon the general plan of peace.—*Swift, History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne.*

Ultimátum. *s.* Final conditions offered by one government to another for the settlement of a dispute.

He delivered to the mediators an *ultimatum*, importing, that he adhered to the treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen, and accepted of Strasbourg with its appurtenances.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. i. ch. v. (Ord MS.)

Últime. *adj.* Ultimate. *Rare.*

Whereby the true and *ultime* operations of heat are not attained.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Últimity. *s.* Last stage; last consequence: (noted by Johnson as 'A word very convenient, but not in use').

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process.—*Bacon.*

Últion. *s.* [Lat. *ultio, -onis.*] Revenge. *Rare.*

To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge; . . . and to do good for evil, a soft and melting *ultion*; a method taught from heaven to keep all smooth upon earth.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

Últra. *adj.* [Lat. = beyond.] Extreme; extravagant.

Their refusal to obey the voice of the Church was an omen of error in their faith, and its secret heterodoxy is proved by their connexion, in spite of themselves, with the extreme or *ultra* party whom they [the Monophysites] so vehemently disowned.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity.*

Últra. *s.* Politician who advocates extreme measures.

With all his bright genius and solid learning, his venerable name would have been found at the head, or rather say in advance, of the most universally and most justly contemned faction in the world. The '*Ultras*' would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in uncompromising consistency.—*Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Burke.*

Ultramaríne. *s.* Pigment so called.

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. —*Dryden.*

Till a few years ago, every attempt failed to make *ultramarine* artificially. At length, in 1828, M. Guimet resolved the problem, guided by the analysis of MM. Clement and Desormes, and by an observation of M. Tassaert, that a blue substance like *ultramarine* was occasionally produced on the sandstone hearths of his reverberatory soda furnaces. Of M. Guimet's finest pigment I received a bottle several years ago, from my friend M. Merimée, secretary of the École de Beaux Arts, which has been found by artists little, if any, inferior to the lazulite *ultramarine*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Últramaríne. *adj.* Being beyond the sea; foreign.

The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expenses of France.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*: 1769.

Ultramóntane. *adj.* [Lat. *ultra* = beyond + *mons, montis* = mountain; adjective, *montanus*.] In the English and the allied languages, *ultra* means *to the south of*; the mountains being the Alps. The term is chiefly used as an equivalent to Romish, Roman Catholic, and Papal. Tramontane, on the other hand, is an Italian term, meaning *North of the Alps*. It applies to certain cold winds from the North.

Is every person a Papist who is willing to concede to the Bishop of Rome a primacy among Christian prelates? If so, James the First, Charles the First, Laud, Heylin, were Papists. Or is the appellation to be confined to persons who hold the *ultramontane* doctrines touching the authority of the Holy See? If so, neither Bossuet nor Pascal was a Papist.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

The Church of Rome makes boldly the claim of authority for its own decisions. But there is a large, and that not the least enlightened and intelligent, portion of the Christian world which peremptorily denies this claim. Moreover, even among its own members, there is great difference of opinion as to the organs of that authority. The *ultramontane* doctrines differ on this head from those of some of the national churches.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iv.

Ultramóntane. *s.* Person holding ultramontane opinions.

He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there have been none [popes] these fifty years.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel*: 1592.

He [Pope Urban] declared his intention not to leave Rome. To the petition of the Bannerets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals, he openly avowed his design to make so large a nomination that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the *Ultramontanes*. The Cardinal of Geneva turned pale, and left the Consistory.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. i.

Ultróneous. *adj.* [Lat. *ultroneus*.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

Human laws oblige to an active obedience but not to a spontaneous offer, and *ultroneous* seeking of opportunities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

Úlulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *ululatus*, pass. part. of *ululo* = yell.] Howl; scream. *Rare.*

Troops of jackalls for prey violated the graves, by tearing out the dead; all the while *ululating* in offensive noises.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 113.

Um. See under Umstroke.

Úmbel. *s.* In *Botany.* Inflorescence, in which all the flower-stalks proceed from a single point.

The *umbel*, for the most part, had but two spokes of flowers.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 260.

Umbellíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.] In *Botany.* Bearing or producing umbels.

I observed, creeping upon the ground, a small *umbelliferous* plant.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 260.

Úmber. *s.* [Fr. *umbre, ombre*.] Native fish so called; Grayling.

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ in nothing but their names.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Úmber. *s.* Mineral pigment originally obtained from *Ombria* in Italy, of two kinds: (*a*) Turkish umber, an ochreous iron ore, and (*b*) A variety of peat and brown coal.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smuch my face.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 3.

Umber is a sad colour; which grind with gumwater, and lighten it with a little ceruse and a shive of saffron.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Umber is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it.—*Dryden.*

Umber, is a massive mineral; fracture large and flat; conchoidal in the great, very fine earthy in the small; dull; colour, liver, chestnut; dark yellowish brown; opaque; does not soil, but writes; adheres strongly to the tongue, feels a little rough and meagre, and is very soft; specific gravity 2·2. It occurs in beds with brown jasper in the Island of Cyprus, and is used by painters as a brown colour, and to make varnish dry quickly.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Úmber. *v. a.* Darken with, or as with, umber.

I remember him
All the whole cast on 's face, though it were *umbered*,
And mask'd with patches.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild-Goose Chase.

Úmbered. *part. adj.* Darkened with, or as with, umber.

From camp to camp through the foul womb of night,
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's *umbered* face.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Umbílic. *s.* [Lat. *umbilicus*.] Navel; centre. *Rare.*

The Alcoran further tells you what and where hell is, and what is paradise. Hell is the *umbilick* of the world, circled with a thick wall of adamant, &c.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 329.

Umbílical. *adj.* [Fr. *umbilicale*, from Lat. *umbilicus*.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after exclusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into so many sockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb.—*Ray.*

Umbílicality. *s.* Character as determined by an umbilicus.

In his immortall and diviner part he seemed to hold a nearer coherence, and an *umbilicality* even with God himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 234. (Ord MS.)

Úmble, and **Umbles.** *s.* See Humble, under fourth sense.

Úmbo. *s.* [Lat.] Pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together tied in small hanks,
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fiercest foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

Úmbrage. *s.* [Fr. *ombrage*; Lat. *umbra* = shade.]

1. Shade; skreen of trees.

The *umbrage* or shade keeps them from growth.—*Huloet.*

The trunk of the tree resembles an arched circumference, affording *umbrage* and refreshment to some hundred men: . . . I measured and found it to be two hundred and nine paces.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 115.

O, might I here
In solitude live savage; in some glade
Obscured, where highest wood, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1084.

Men swelt'ring run
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*

The linnets warble, captive none, but lured
By food to haunt the *umbrage*.
Mason, English Garden.

2. Shadow; appearance.

The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispelled; the astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of heaven. —*Bishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mass, and collecting of it in another, has misled some, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore exposed to the air.— —*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Others there were, who imagined that the shortest and surest way for them to take in pursuit of the same view, was to make themselves considerable by opposition, to form a party, and maintain a struggle for personal power, under the pretence and *umbrage* of principle.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Dissertation on Parties*, ii. 3.

3. Offence; suspicion of injury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffness of the other party to accept of peace: and so the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and prosecution.—*Bacon.*

Umbrágeous. *adj.* [Fr. *umbragieux*.]

1. Shady; yielding shade.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool recess.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 257.

Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

O great Poussin! O Nature's darling Claude!
What if some rash and sacrilegious hand
Tore from your canvass those *umbrageous* pines
That frown in front, and give each azure hill
The charm of contrast.
Mason, English Garden, i. 220.

2. Obscure; not to be perceived. *Obsolete.*

The present constitution of the court is very *umbrageous*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 430.

Umbrágeousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Umbrageous; shadiness.

The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross, for our enlightening and redemption. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Úmbrate. *v. a.* Foreshadow.

The gospel is so framed as it exhibits to us the substance of the Law's types, wherein the things pertaining to the person, office and kingdom of the Messias, were *umbrated*.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, lib. ii. p. 84.

Umbrátic. *adj.* [Lat. *umbraticus*.] Shadowy; typical.

By virtue of our Saviour's most true and perfect sacrifice, those *umbratick* representations, instituted of old by God, did obtain their substance, validity, and effect.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxvii.

Umbrátical. *adj.* Umbratic. *Rare.*

I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides: but draw these forth into the just list; let them appear sub dio, and they are changed with the place, like bodies bred in the shade; they cannot suffer the sun or a shower, nor bear the open air.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Umbrátile. *adj.* [Lat. *umbratilis*.] Unsubstantial; unreal.

Shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratil* action from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

This life that we live disjoined from God is but a shadow and *umbratil* imitation of that.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 337.

Natural hieroglyphicks of our fugitive, *umbratile*, anxious, and transitory life.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iv. § 13.

Umbrátious. *adj.* Captious; suspicious; disposed to take umbrage. *Rare.*

He [Essex] had to wrestle with a queen's declining or rather with her very setting age; which, besides other respects, is commonly even of itself the more *umbratious* and apprehensive, as for the most part all horizons are charged with certain vapours towards their evening.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 167.

Umbrélla. *s.* Screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyship. —*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

Good housewives, . . .
Underneath the *umbrella's* oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread.
Gay, Trivia, i. 209.

In the older forms, *umbrel* and *umbrello*.

They wore masks with spectacles in them to keep away the dust from their faces, and each of them besides bore their *umbrels*.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. i. ch. viii.

I had given directions for an engine of several legs, that could contract or open itself like the top of an *umbrello*.—*Tatler*, no. 116.

It served him for a night-cap when he went to bed, and for an *umbrello* in rainy weather.—*Swift.*

Umbriére. *s.* [N.Fr.] Visor of a helmet.

But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appeare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Umbrósity. *s.* [Lat. *umbrosus*.] Shadiness; exclusion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbrosity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Úmpirage. *s.* Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

If my *umpirage* may stand, I award an eternal silence to both parts.—*Bishop Hall, Letter to H. Cholmley.*

St. Augustine's *umpirage* and full determination of this whole question.—*Bishop Morton, Discovery*, p. 144: 1635.

Úmpire. *s.* [N.Fr. *nompair*; from Lat. *non* = not + *par* = equal, even: the initial *n* being lost by misdivision, i.e. by pronouncing and writing *a nompair*, as *an ompair*. See Adder, Newt.] Odd man agreed upon as arbiter and referee in a conflict of opinions, each of which is supported by an equal number of decisions.

Give me some present counsel; or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that
Which the commission of thy years and art
Could to no issue of true honour bring.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymists, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripateticks. —*Boyle.*

The vast distance that sin had put between the offending creature, and the offended Creator, required the help of some great *umpire* and intercessor, to open him a new way of access to God; and this Christ did for us as mediator.—*South, Sermons.*

The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their synod take.
Dryden, On the Coronation of Charles II., 81.

Úmpire. *v. a.* Decide as an umpire; arbitrate; settle. *Obsolete.*

No king of Spain, nor bishop of Rome, shall *umpire*, nor promote, any beneficiary or feodatory king, as they designed to do.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel in* 1592.

Let another free and general council be called to *umpire* the controversy between the church of England and the council of Trent.—*Bishop Stratford, Reformation Vindicated*, ch. ii.

Judges [are] appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest between them.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 60.

Let an indifferent man *umpire* the matter, which of the two states have most of real happiness and satisfaction in it; whether all the fictitious pleasures of sin can compensate for the acute tortures and gripings of mind.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 361.

Úmstroke. *s.* [either a Germanism from *umstreich*, or, as indicated in the extract, a *compound* of which the *first element* is the A.S. *ym*, *ymb*, or *um* = around, round about.] Edge of a circle. *Rare*, and as a compound, *fragmentary*. (In the Northumbrian Psalter, a work in old English, published by the Surtees Society, the compounds, as in German, are numerous.)

Such towns as stand (as one may say on tiptoes), on the very *umstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of a map (unresolved in a manner to stay out or come in), are not to be presumed placed according to exactness, but only to signify them there or thereabouts.—*Fuller, A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, pt. i. b. i. ch. xiv.

Sometimes the word thus omitted is very curious. Thus no one of our dictionaries, and I may say the same of our glossaries, contains the word *umstroke*, which is yet most noteworthy, being as it is the sole survivor of its kind. For while there is abundant evidence that our early English derived largely from the Anglo-Saxon, the use of the preposition *um* or *umbe* (ἀμφί) in composition (*umgang, umbeset, umgripe, umklip, umlap*, and many more, for which see Halliwell), no single word with this prefix, excepting only this one, has lived on into our later English, which yet the authors of our dictionaries, as I have said, have not observed, or observing have not cared to register. I incline to think they did not observe it, for while most of Fuller's other works have been diligently used by our lexicographers, his 'Pisgah Sight of Palestine,' one of his most curious and most characteristic, and in which *umstroke* twice occurs, has been, as far as my experience reaches, entirely overlooked by them.—*Archbishop Trench, On Some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries.*

Un. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to the *in* of the Latins, the *a* of the Greeks, and *on* of the Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it. The examples, however, though numerous, might have easily been made more; for almost every adjective has a substantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful, unfaithfulness, unfaithfully*. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt, unaptness, unaptly*; and to passive participles, as *hurt, unhurt; favoured, unfavoured*: it is prefixed likewise to participial adjectives, as *pleasing, unpleasing*, but rarely in the verbal sense expressing action; we cannot say the dart flew *unwounding*, though we say the man escaped *unwounded*. *In* and *un* may be thus distinguished. To words merely English we prefix *un*, as *unfit*; to words borrowed in the positive sense, but made negative by ourselves, we prefix *un*, as *generous, ungenerous*. When we borrow both words, we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *elegant, inelegant; politic, impolitic*. Before substantives, if they have the English termination *-ness*, as *fitness, graciousness*, it is proper to prefix *un*; if they have the Latin or French terminations in *-tude, -ice*, or *-ence*, and for the most part if they end in *-ty*, the negative *in* is put before them, as *unapt, unaptness, inaptitude; unjust, injustice; imprudence; unfaithful, unfaithfulness, infidelity*. (Johnson.) For further remarks see under Unmake.

Unabáshed. *part. pref.* Not shamed; not confused by modesty.

Earless on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 147.

Unabáted. *part. pref.* Undiminished.

Behold a princess . . . playing here the slave,
To keep her husband's greatness *unabated*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Unabílity. *s.* Want of ability.

What can be imputed but their sloth or *unability*? —*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Unáble. *adj.*

1. Not having ability: (with *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun).

The Amalekites set on them, supposing that they had been weary, and *unable to* resist.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable for* the attempt of such a poem.—*Dryden.*

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of so much I love you.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Unábleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unable.

Shall the confession of our *unableness* to do what we ought, excuse us at all, if we do not that which we are able?—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 106.

Unabólishable. *adj.* Incapable of being abolished.

That law proved to be moral, and *unabolishable*, for many reasons.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 1.

Unabólished. *part. pref.* Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unaccénted. *part. pref.* Having no accent.

It being enough to make a syllable long, if it be accented; and short if it be *unaccented*.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry.*

Unaccéptable. *adj.* Not pleasing; not such as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the friends of the guilty.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Unacceptableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unaccepted; state of not pleasing.

This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon.—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

Unaccépted. *part. pref.* Not accepted.

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implored;
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or instant death.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 210.

Unaccéssible. *adj.* Inaccessible.

The island of Sarke being every way so *unaccessible*, as it might be held against the great Turk. —*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 258.

To them an unpenetrable rock, an *unaccessible* desart.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxxiv.

Unaccéssibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unaccessible; state of not being to be attained or approached; inaccessibility.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of the remoteness from us, and *unaccessibleness* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Unaccómmodated. *part. pref.* Unfurnished with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Unaccómpanied. *part. pref.* Not attended.

Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Unaccómplished. *part. pref.*

1. Unfinished; incomplete.

The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue.
Dryden.

2. Not accomplished; not elegant.

Still *unaccomplish'd* may the maid be thought,
Who gracefully to dance was never taught.
Congreve, Translation from Ovid, Art of Love, b. iii.

Unaccómplishment. *s.* Want of accomplishment.

With all generous persons married thus it is, that where the mind and person pleases aptly there some *unaccomplishment* of the bodies delight may be better borne with than when the mind hangs off in an inclosing disposition, though the body be as it ought.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, p. 5. (Ord MS.)

Unaccoúntable. *adj.*

1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule.

The folly is so *unaccountable*, that enemies pass upon us for friends.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* disposition of late, to fetch the fashion from the French.—*Addison.*

The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us.—*Swift.*

2. Not subject; not controlled.

His absolute *unaccountable* dominion and sovereignty over the creature.—*South, Sermons.*

Unaccoúntably. *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; strangely.

The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him.—*Addison.*

Unáccurate. *adj.* Inaccurate.

Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. —*Boyle.*

Unáccurateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unaccurate; inaccuracy; want of exactness.

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the *unaccurateness* and unconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on.—*Boyle.*

Unaccústomed. *part. pref.*

1. Not used; not habituated: (with *to*).

I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed to* the yoke.—*Jeremiah*, xxxi. 18.

The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed to* the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments.—*Boyle.*

2. New; not usual.

I 'll send one to Mantua,
Where that same banish'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,
That he shall soon keep Tybalt company.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Unachiévable. *adj.* Incapable of being achieved.

If it should withdraw, and hide itself from the most, or be *unachievable*, not to be attained to by some.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 484: 1647.

Unáching. *part. pref.* Not feeling or causing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* scars which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

Unacknówledged. *part. pref.* Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unacquaíntance. *s.* Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: (followed by *with*).

The first is an utter *unacquaintance with* his master's designs, in these words; the servant knoweth not what his master doth.—*South, Sermons.*

Unacquaínted. *part. pref.*

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge: (followed by *with*).

Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *unacquainted with* such matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Where else
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled wood?
Milton, Comus, 179.

Youth, that *with* joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envied grey hairs, that once good days had seen.
Dryden, Astrea Redux, 25.

Unacquaíntedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unacquainted; unacquaintance: (followed by *with*).

The bishop said, in excuse for his present *unacquaintedness with* such matters of antiquity, that it was thirty years ago since he read over the three first centuries.—*Whiston, Memoirs*, p. 191.

Unácted. *part. pref.* Not put into execution; not acted as a drama.

A thought *unacted.*
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Unáctive. *adj.*

1. Not brisk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble.—*Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 619.

3. Not busy; not diligent.

An homage which nature commands all understanding to pay to virtue; and yet is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for in defiance of the judgment, the will may still remain as much a stranger to virtue as before.—*South, Sermons.*

Unáctive. *v. a.* Render unactive. *Rare.*

The fatness of the soul . . . *unactived* them for foreign adventure.—*Fuller, A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, b. ii.

Unáctuated. *part. pref.* Not actuated.

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power.—*Glanville.*

Unadjústed. *part. pref.* Not adjusted; unsettled.

In countries where life was yet *unadjusted* and *policy* unformed, it sometimes happened that by the dissentions of heads of families, by the ambition of daring adventurers, by some accidental pressure of distress, or by the mere discontent of idleness, one part of the community broke off from the rest.—*Johnson, Taxation no Tyranny.* (Ord MS.)

Unadmíred. *part. pref.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmired* remained
In some lone isle, or distant northern land,
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way! *Pope.*

Unadmónished. *part. pref.* Not admonished; not cautioned beforehand.

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, *unadmonish'd*, unforewarn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 243.

Unadóred. *part. pref.* Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unadored*,
In ancient Greece. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 738.

Unadórned. *part. pref.* Not decorated; not embellished.

The earth, till then
Desert and bare, unsightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender grass.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 313.

But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there.
Addison.

Unadúlterate. *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.

A breath of *unadulterate* air,
The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer
The citizen! *Cowper, Task*, b. iv.

Unadúlterated. *part. pref.* Unadulterate.

I have only discovered one of those channels, by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated.*—*Addison, On the Christian Religion.*

Unadúlterately. *adv.* In an unadulterate manner; without spurious mixtures.

"Inductions fresh and *unadulterately* drawn from those observations.—*Dr. Gilberte, To Archbishop Usher, Letter*, p. 494: 1638.

Unadvénturous. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wisest unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 241.

Unadvísable. *adj.* Not prudent; not to be advised.

Extreme rigour would have been *unadvisable* in the beginning of a new reign.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 5.

Unadvísed. *part. pref.*

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam, I have *unadvised*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

2. Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvised*, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, it lightens.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet ii. 2.

Unadvísedly. *adv.* In an unadvised manner; imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.

A strange kind of speech unto Christian ears; and such as I hope they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* uttered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aversion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him.—*South, Sermons.*

Unadvísedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unadvised; imprudence; rashness.

I thought one man enough to match with ten;
And through this careless *unadvisedness*
I was destroy'd. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 275.

Unaffécted. *part. pref.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crowded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.

The maid improves her charms
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison, Cato.*

Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind.
Pope, Epitaph on the Hon. R. Digby.

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestick, *unaffected* stile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 359.

4. Not moved; not touched: (as, 'He sat *unaffected* to hear the tragedy').

Unafféctedly. *adv.* In an unaffected manner; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him.—*Locke.*

Unaffécting. *part. pref.* Not pathetic; not moving the passions.

This stately sort of declamation, whatever eloquence it may display, and whatever policy it may teach, is undramatick, unanimated, and *unaffecting.*—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 363.

Unafféctionate. *adj.* Wanting affection.

A helpless, *unaffectionate*, and sullen mass, whose very company represents the visible and exactest figure of loneliness itself.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unafflícted. *part. pref.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit.
Daniel, Musophilus.

Unagreéable. *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.

The manner of their living *unagreeable* to the profession of the names of Christians.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 53: 1580.

Adventurous work! yet to thy power and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 255.

Unagreéableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unagreeable; unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.

Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine, whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel œconomy rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unaídable. *adj.* Incapable of being aided.

The congregated college have concluded.
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Unaíded. *part. pref.* Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unaíming. *part. pref.* Having no particular direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky;
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

Unalármed. *part. pref.* Not disturbed.

One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years' experience of my care
Has made at last familiar, she has lost
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.
Yes—thou may'st eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee; thou may'st frolick on the floor
At evening, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber *unalarm'd.*
Cowper, Task, b. iii.

Unálienable. *adj.* Incapable of being alienated; not to be transferred.

Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors.—*Swift.*

Unalláyed. *part. pref.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth.—*Boyle.*

Unallíed. *part. pref.*

1. Having no powerful relation.

Narcissa, not unknown, not *unallied.*
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him.—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

Unálterable. *adj.* Incapable of being altered; unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indispensable.—*South, Sermons.*

Unálterableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unalterable; immutability; unchangeableness.

This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles, which constitute and compose those bodies.—*Woodward.*

Unálterably. *adv.* In an unalterable manner; unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 502.

Unáltered. *part. pref.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter anything; in us intolerable that we suffer anything to remain *unaltered.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To shew the truth of my *unaltered* breast,
Know that your life was given at my request.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 2.

Unamázed. *part. pref.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.

Though at the voice much marvelling, at length,
Not *unamazed*, she thus in answer spake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 551.

Unambíguous. *adj.* Clear; not to be mistaken; unquestionable.

Every paragraph should be so clear and *unam-*

biguous, that the dullest fellow in the world may not be able to mistake it.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The *unambiguous* footsteps of a God.
Cowper, Task.

Unambítious. *adj.* Free from ambition.

I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence.—*Pope.*

My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains.
Id., Windsor Forest.

Unaméndable. *adj.* Incapable of being amended; not to be changed for the better.

He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable.*—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Unaménded. *part. pref.* Not changed for the better.

He never passed a fault *unamended* by indifference, nor quitted it by despair.—*Johnson, Life of Pope.* (Ord MS.)

Unámiable. *adj.* Not raising love.

Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the spies sent by Moses to make a discovery of the land of promise, when by their reports they discourage the people from entering upon it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Unamúsed. *part. pref.* Wanting amusement; without amusement.

O ye Lorenzos of our age, who deem
One moment *unamused* a misery
Not made for feeble man!
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Unámusive. *adj.* Not affording amusement.

I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter.—*Shenstone, Letters*, letter lxxxiii. (Ord MS.)

Unanalógical. *part. pref.* Not analogical.

Shine is a [substantive,] though not *unanalogical*, yet ungraceful, and little used.—*Johnson*, in voce *Shine.*

Unánalysed. *part. pref.* Not resolved into simple parts.

Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides.—*Boyle.*

Unánchored. *part. pref.* Not anchored.

A port there is, inclosed on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchored*, and untied.
Pope.

Unanéled. *part. pref.* Not having received extreme unction.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Unánimated. *part. pref.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed *unanimated* matter.—*Dryden.*

Unanímity. *s.* [Fr. *unanimité.*] Agreement in design or opinion.

An honest party of men, acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater consequence than the same party aiming at the same end by different views.—*Addison.*

Unánimous. *adj.* [Fr. *unanime*; Lat. *unanimus*; *unus* = one + *animus* = soul, spirit.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.

They wont to meet
So oft in festivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great sire,
Hymning th' eternal Father.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 93.

Unánimously. *adv.* In an unanimous manner; with one mind.

This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the antient Christian authors.—*Addison, On the Christian Religion.*

Unánswerable. *adj.* Incapable of being answered; not to be refuted.

This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Unánswerably. *adv.* In an unanswerable manner; beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and barefaced contradiction to God's express command.—*South, Sermons.*

Unánswered. *part. pref.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd lest they boast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 163.

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd?* Thou'rt a traitor.
Addison, Cato.

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswered* likewise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 105.

Unappálled. *part. pref.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thralled
To that strange stroke, which conquer'd all my senses;
Can thoughts still thinking so rest *unappalled?*
Sir P. Sidney.

Unappárelled. *part. pref.* Not dressed; not clothed.

Till our souls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Donne.*

Unappárent. *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 100.

Unappeálable. *adj.* Incapable of being appealed against; not admitting appeal.

They made their own reason, or rather humour, (first surnaming it the spirit,) the infallible, *unappealable* judge of all that was delivered in the written word.—*South, Sermons*, vol. v. serm. iii.

Unappeásable. *adj.* In an unappeasable manner; so as not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors, never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To prayers than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconciled at length, and seas to shores.
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest, never to be calm'd.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 960.

Unappeásed. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That so the shadows be not *unappeased.*
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

His son forgot his empress *unappeased*;
How soon the tyrant with new love is seized!
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, ii. 1.

Unápplicable. *adj.* Incapable of application.

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The singling out and laying in order those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities has produced discoveries.—*Locke.*

Unapplíed. *part. pref.* Not specially applied; not engaged.

They were men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Unapprehénded. *part. pref.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human beings.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unapprehénsible. *adj.* Incapable of being apprehended; not capable of being understood.

Which assertions leave it *unapprehensible* what place can reasonably be left for addressing exhortations to the will.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 91.

Unapprehénsive. *adj.*

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Not suspecting.

Unapprísed. *part. pref.* Not uninformed; not ignorant.

Some mischievously weep, not *unapprised*,
Tears sometimes aid the conquest of an eye.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Unapproáchable. *adj.* Incapable of being approached; that may not be approached.

The ambitious daring approaches of the soul toward the *unapproachable* light.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 613.

Unapproáched. *part. pref.* Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 3.

Unappropríated. *adj.* Having no particular application.

Ovid could not restrain the luxuriancy of his genius, on the same occasion, from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Unappróved. *part. pref.* Not approved.

Evil in the mind
May come and go so *unapproved*, and leave
No spot behind. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 117.

Unápt. *adj.*

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

The contrary advantage, in natures very dull and *unapt*, of working alacrity, by framing an exercise with some delight or affection.—*Bacon, Discourse to Sir H. Saville.*

2. Not ready; not propense.

My blood hath been too cool and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

3. Unfit; unqualified: (with *to* before a verb, *for* before a noun).

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted), the *unaptest to* admit any conference with reason.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, *unapt for* noble, wise, or spiritual employments.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

Unáptly. *adv.* In an unapt manner; unaptly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars.—*Grew.*

Unáptness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unapt.

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

Perchance some single vantages you took
When my indisposition put you back,
And that *unaptness* made your minister
Thus to excuse yourself.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body, strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after.—*Locke.*

Unárgued. *part. pref.*

1. Not discussed.

What thou bid'st,
Unargued I obey; so God ordains.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 635.

2. Not censured. *Latinism.*

Not that his work lived in the hands of foes,
Unargued then, and yet hath fame from those.
B. Jonson.

Unárm. *v. a.* Strip of armour; deprive of arms.

Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Eros, *unarm*; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous spirits.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unármed. *part. pref.* Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy; to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolved to beat them back.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

He, all *unarm'd*,
Shall chase thee with the terrour of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, possession foul;
Thee and thy legions; yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 626.

Though *unarm'd* I am, and freed by chance,
And here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, base man, unquestion'd hence to go.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 137.

Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed*.—*Grew*.

Unarraigned. *part. pref.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judged, unheard, and *unarraign'd*.
Daniel.

Unarráyed. *part. pref.* Not dressed.

As if this infant world, yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 1.

Unarríved. *part. pref.* Not yet arrived.

Monarchs of all elapsed, or *unarrived*.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Unárted. *part. pref.* Ignorant of the arts; unlearned. *Rare*.

All were doctors who first seminated learning in the world by special instinct, and direction of God, who would not have his church and people letterless and *unarted*, but according to their receptivity and capacity conformable to their head, Jesus Christ; who, being the Wisdom and Word of the Father, is Lord and Doctor of all arts and sciences, as St. Gregory truly noteth.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 19: 1653.

Unártful. *adj.* Wanting art.

A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 248.

Unártfully. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

Unartifícial. *adj.* Wanting artifice; wanting artificial skill or design.

Unartifícially. *adv.* In an unartificial manner.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Unásked. *part. pref.*

1. Not courted by solicitation.

With what eagerness, what circumstance,
Unask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son 's the better man.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

How, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 142.

Unaspéctive. *adj.* Not having a view to; inattentive. *Rare*.

The Holy Ghost is not wholly *unaspective* to the custom that was used among men, since we find the triumphers in the Revelation, as badges of victory, carried their palms in their hands.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 74.

Unáspirated. *part. pref.* Having no aspirate.

Lambin gives ὄρνυμι for the Æolic verb *unaspirated*.—*Dr. Parr, Review of Combe's Horace*, in the *British Critic*, iii. 131.

Unaspíring. *part. pref.* Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another.—*Rogers*.

Unassaíled. *part. pref.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

I believe
That he, the supreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are as but slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*.
Milton, Comus, 216.

Unassaílable. *adj.* Incapable of being assailed; exempt from assault.

In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshaked of motion.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Unassayed. *part. pref.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 335.

Unassísted. *part. pref.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Unassísting. *part. pref.* Giving no help.

With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdued: yet these I sway'd.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 379.

Unassúming. *part. pref.* Not exhibiting assumption, or arrogance.

Unassuming worth in secret lived,
And died neglected. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter*.

Unassúred. *part. pref.*

1. Not confident.

The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence.—*Glanville*.

2. Not to be trusted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes,
The feigned friends, the *unassured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser*.

Unatónable. *adj.* Not to be appeased; not to be brought to concord.

Any untunable or *unatonable* matrimony.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*.

Unatóned. *part. pref.* Not expiated.

Could you afford him such a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unatoned*? *Rowe*.

Unattáched. *part. pref.*

1. Not arrested.

A cutpurse in a throng, when he hath committed the fact, will cry out, My masters, take heed of your purses; and he that is pursued, will cry, Stop thief, that by this means he may escape *unattached*.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 368: 1639.

2. Not having any fixed interest: (as, '*unattached* to any party').

Unattaínable. *adj.* Incapable of being attained; not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattainable* by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation.—*Dryden, Religio Laici*, preface.

I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I only speak of what they should do.—*Locke*.

Unattaínableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unattainable; state of being out of reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed.—*Locke*.

Unattémpted. *part. pref.* Untried; not assayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar raileth on the rich.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

It pursues
Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 15.

Unatténded. *part. pref.*

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,
Not *unattended*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 59.

2. Having no followers.

Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnassus.—*Dryden*.

3. Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy
Hath left you *unattended*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Unatténding. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is lost that praise,
That is address'd to *unattending* ears.
Milton, Comus, 271.

Unatténtive. *adj.* Not regarding; inattentive.

Man's nature is so *unattentive* to good, that there can scarce be too many monitors.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Such things are not accompanied with show, and therefore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive*.—*Tatler*.

Unattésted. *part. pref.* Without witness; without attestation.

Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness.—*Barrow, Exposition of the Creed*.

Unattrácted. *part. pref.* Not under the power of attraction; freed from attraction.

Till again
The tide revertive, *unattracted* leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Unavaílable. *adj.* Incapable of being made of any avail; vain with respect to any purpose.

When we have endeavoured to find out the strongest causes, wherefore they should imagine that reading is so *unavailable*, the most we can learn is, that sermons are the ordinance of God, the Scriptures dark, and the labour of reading easy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unavaílableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unavailing.

Doubting the *unavailableness* of those former inconveniences.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, L. 3. b.: 1605.

Unavaíling. *part. pref.* Useless; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You safely *unavailing* pity shew:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Unavénged. *part. pref.* Not avenged; unrevenged.

They were by him and his heathen neighbours cruelly butchered; yet not *unavenged*: for the governour, enraged at such violence offered to his strangers, slew those inhabitants, and burnt their village.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iv.

Unavoídable. *adj.* Incapable of being avoided.

1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.

Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occasions of war.—*Dryden*.

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth.—*Locke*.

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see things are; and the things that we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always and of themselves: one of them is *unavoidable*.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Unavoídableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unavoidable; inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations, strongly persuade that we are so.—*Glanville*.

Unavoídably. *adv.* In an unavoidable manner; inevitably.

This most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it.—*Addison*.

Unavoíded. *part. pref.* Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer
And *unavoided* is the danger now.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Rare poems ask rare friends;
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see. *B. Jonson*.

Unauthéntic. *adj.* Not authentic; not genuine; not warranted.

Many odious, scurrilous, and treacherous libels were daily, by an *unauthentick* privilege, posted up and published against him.—*Princely Pelican*, ch. i.: 1649.

Shakspeare is thought to have formed his play [Antony and Cleopatra] on this story from North's translation of Amyot's *unauthentick* French Plutarch.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. xx.

Unaúthorized. *part. pref.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?
An *unauthorized* kiss. *Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

Is it for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 190.

Unawáked. *part. pref.* Not roused from sleep; not awakened.

Strange! the theme most affecting, most sublime
Momentous most to man, should sleep unsung:
And yet it sleeps by genius *unawaked*
Painim or Christian, to the blush of wit. *Young*.

Unawákened. *part. pref.* Not waked.

The school astonish'd stood, but found it vain
To combat still with demonstration strong,
And, *unawaken'd*, dream beneath the blaze
Of truth. *Thomson, On Sir Isaac Newton*.

Unawáre. *adj.* Without thought; inattentive.

I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grub-street brotherhood have, of late years, fallen under many prejudices.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, introduction.

Unawáre. *adv.* Unawares.

Firm we subsist, yet possible to swerve,
And fall into deception *unaware*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 361.

Unawáres. *adv.*

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with.—*Spenser.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

A pleasant beverage he prepared before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,
And snored secure.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 15.

'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopt off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not.—*Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight, carried up with such violence, that I bruised it.—*Boyle.*

Though we live never so long, we are still surprized: we put the evil day from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the prospect.—*Archbishop Wake.*

3. In this sense I believe *at unawares* is the proper use.

Let destruction come upon him *at unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid catch himself.—*Psalms*, xxxv. 8.

He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold.
Dryden.

Unáwed. *part. pref.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatick distemper of the house of commons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unbácked. *part. pref.*

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanced their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt musick. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Unbálanced. *part. pref.* Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 251.

Unbállast. *adj.* Unballasted.

As at sea the *unballast* vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides:
So in the bounding chariot toss'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

Unbállasted. *part. pref.* Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.

They having but newly left those grammatick flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction; and now on the sudden transported under another climate, to be tost and turmoiled, with their *unballasted* wits, in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Unbánded. *part. pref.* Wanting a string, or band.

Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Unbaptízed. *part. pref.* Not baptized.

If Christ himself, who giveth salvation, do require baptism, it is not for us, that look for salvation, to sound and examine him, whether *unbaptized* men may be saved, but seriously to do that which is required, and religiously to fear the danger, which may grow by the want thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 59.

Unbár. *v. a.* Open by removing the bars; unbolt.

The sure physician, Death, who is the key
To *unbar* these locks. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance stand *unbarr'd*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Unbárbed. *part. pref.* [Lat. *barba* = beard.] Not shaven. *Rare.*

Must I go show them my *unbarbed* sconce?
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

Unbárked. *part. pref.* Decorticated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown.—*Bacon.*

Unbáshful. *adj.* Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with *unbashful* forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 3.

Unbáted. *part. pref.* Not repressed; not blunted.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them first?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

You may choose
A sword *unbated*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

Unbáthed. *part. pref.* Not wet.

Fierce Pasimond, their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;
The blade return'd *unbathed*, and to the handle bent.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 597.

Unbáttered. *part. pref.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hired to bear their staves: or thou, Macbeth,
Or else my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I sheath again undeeded.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Unbáy. *v. a.* Set open; free from the restraint of mounds. *Rare.*

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure.—*Norris, Miscellanies.*

Unbeárable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, borne; intolerable (*tolero* = I tolerate, bear; so that the two words nearly translate one another).

Such a noisome smell in the town, that is almost *unbearable*.—*Sidney, State Papers*, vol. ii. p. 228.

Unbeáring. *part. pref.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II. 20.

Unbeáten. *part. pref*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unspurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton.
Bishop Corbet.

2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our hand.—*Bacon.*

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*

Unbeaúteous. *adj.* Unbeautiful.

The sanctifying spirit that beautifies the soul, is an humbling spirit also, to make it *unbeauteous* in its own eyes.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 610.

Unbeaútiful. *adj.* Not beautiful; plain.

I cannot persuade myself that God ever designed his church for a rude, naked, and *unbeautiful* lump; or to lay the foundations of purity in the ruins of decency.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 431.

That secret unwillingness might have been in the king, at that time to marry the *unbeautiful* daughter of the person whom he hated.—*Clarendon, On Papal Usurpation.*

Unbecóme. *v. a.* Not become; misbecome.

It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason.—*Bishop Sherlock, On Providence*, ch. ix.

Unbecóming. *part. pref.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest.—If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things *unbecoming*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth.—*Swift.*

Unbecómingly. *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

In being discontented, we behave ourselves very *unbecomingly* and unworthily.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. vi.

Unbecómingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unbecoming.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault.—*Locke.*

Unbéd. *v. a.* Raise from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Unbefítting. *part. pref.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

He might several times have made peace with his discontented subjects, upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion.—*Swift.*

Unbefriénded. *part. pref.* Wanting friends; without friends.

The patronage of the poor and *unbefriended*.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 287.

Unbegét. *v. n.* Deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*
Those rebel sons, who dare t' usurp his seat.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

Unbegót, Unbegótten. *part. pref.*

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God?—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, must'ring
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

3. Not attaining existence.

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse.—*South, Sermons.*

Unbeguíle. *v. a.* Undeceive; set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heaven. *Donne.*

Unbegún. *part. pref.* Not yet begun.

All things, which God in their times and seasons has brought forth, were eternally and before all times in God, as a work *unbegun* is in the artificer, which afterward bringeth it unto effect.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 56.

Unbehéld. *part. pref.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 674.

Unbéing. *part. pref.* Not existing.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, He must answer who asked it; who understands entities of preordination, and beings yet *unbeing*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 25.

Unbeliéf. *s.*

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be, but *unbelief* is blind.
Milton, Comus, 514.

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where professed *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where sound belief wanteth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unbeliéve. *v. a.*

1. Discredit; not trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1

2. Not think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince
So fond a father and so just a prince,
Of such an unforeseen and *unbelieved* offence.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 312.

Unbeliéver. *s.* Infidel; one who believes not the Scripture of God.

The antient fathers being often constrained to shew what warrant they had so much to rely upon the Scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Unbelíeving. *part. pref.* Infidel.
This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles.—*Addison.*

Unbelóved. *part. pref.* Not loved.
Whoe'er you are, not *unbeloved* by heaven,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 536.

Unbénd. *v. a.*
1. Free from flexure.
It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
2. Relax; remit; set at ease for a time.
Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r of youth.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
3. Relax viciously or effeminately.
You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Unbénded. *part. adj.* Not bent.
I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver and *unbended* bow.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

Unbénding. *part. pref.*
1. Not suffering flexure.
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 372.
2. Not yielding; resolute.
Truth is the most *unbending* and uncompliable, the most necessary, firm, immutable, and adamantine thing in the world.—*Cudworth.*
3. Devoted to relaxation.
Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour.—*Rowe.*

Unbénefíced. *part. pref.* Not preferred to a benefice.
More vacant pulpits would more converts make;
All would have latitude enough to take:
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 182.

Unbenévolent. *adj.* Not kind.
A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of spirit, which inclines men to a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour.—*Rogers.*

Unbenighted. *part. pref.* Never visited by darkness.
Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 681.

Unbenign. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.
To the other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In synod *unbenign*. *Milton, Paradise Lost.* x. 657.

Unbént. *part. pref.*
1. Not strained by the string.
Apollo heard; and, conquering his disdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece respired again.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 625.
2. Having the bow unstrung.
Why hast thou gone so far,
To be *unbent* when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.
3. Not crushed; not subdued.
But thou, secure of soul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 143.
4. Relaxed; not intent.
Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be easy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are disengaged and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Unbeseéming. *part. pref.* Unbecoming.
No emotion of passion transported me, by the indignity of his carriage, to do or say any thing *unbeseeming* myself.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Unbeseémingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unbeseeming; unbecomingness; indecency.
There is so deep an *unbeseemingness* in them, as places them in the next door to sin.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 253.

Unbesoúght. *part. pref.* Not intreated.
Lest heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbesought*, provided; and his hands
Clothed us unworthy; pitying while he judged.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1057.

Unbespóken. *part. pref.* Not ordered beforehand.
Swift *unbespoken* pomps thy steps proclaim,
And stammering babes are taught to lisp thy name.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 242.

Unbestówed. *part. pref.* Not given; not disposed of.
He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed.*—*Bacon.*

Unbetrayed. *part. pref.* Not betrayed.
Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd!*
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Unbewaíled. *part. pref.* Not lamented.
Let determined things to destiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

Unbewítch. *v. a.* Free from fascination.
Ordinary experience observed would *unbewitch* men as to these delusions.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ix. serm. vi.

Unbías. *v. a.* Free from any external motive; disentangle from prejudice.
The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiassing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers.—*Swift.*

Unbíassedly. *adv.* In an unbiassed manner; without either prejudice or prepossession; without external influence.
I have sought the true meaning, and have *unbiassedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me.—*Locke.*

Unbíassedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unbiassed.
He claims the liberty of reserving his own judgement, and more especially to p. 387, where in the close of his tract his *unbiassedness* is clearly professed.—*Preface to Bishop Hall's Remains*, sign. b. 2.: 1660.

Unbíd. *part. pref.* Unbidden; spontaneous.
Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth *Unbid.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 203.
Roses *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flower,
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bower.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 1.

Unbídden. *part. pref.*
1. Uninvited.
Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.
2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.
Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs the promises of spring.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 22.

Unbígotted. *part. pref.* Free from bigotry.
Erasmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman catholick, was so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him.—*Addison.*

Unbínd. *v. a.* Loose; untie.
His own woe's author, whose bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully *unbinds.* *Spenser.*
Ye Latian dames ...
If there be here ... who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And orgies and nocturnal rites prepare.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 561.

Unbíshop. *v. a.* Deprive of episcopal orders.
I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishoped* yet, but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction.—*South, Sermons.*

Unbít. *part. pref.* Not bitten.
Unbit by rage canine of dying rich.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Unbítted. *part. pref.* Unbridled; unrestrained.
That *unbitted* thought
Does fall to stray.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.
We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts; whereof I take this love to be a sect or cyon.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Unblámable. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.
Much more could I say concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates.—*Bacon.*
He loved his people, him they idolized;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That thus *unblamable* to all beside,
He erred to me alone. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

Unblámableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unblamable.
Keep thy heart free and faithful to thy God; so mayest thou with innocency and *unblameableness* see all the motions of life.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 209.
By his prudence and carefulness, by the integrity of his heart and the *unblamableness* of his life, he may be happily serviceable to the saving of himself and those that hear him.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 23.

Unblámably. *adv.* In an unblamable manner.
Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves.—1 *Thessalonians*, ii. 10.

Unblámed. *part. pref.* Blameless; free from fault.
This second source of men, while yet but few, ...
Shall spend their days in joy *unblamed*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 13.

Unblásted. *part. pref.* Not blasted; not made to wither.
The *unblasted* bay, to conquests due,
The Persian peach, and fruitful quince,
And there the forward almond grew.
Peacham, Emblems: 1612.

Unblémishable. *adj.* Incapable of being blemished.
That undeflowered and *unblemishable* simplicity of the gospel.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Unblémished. *part. pref.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.
O welcome, pure-eyed faith, white-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemish'd* form of chastity.
Milton, Comus, 213.
They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the best sense, and of the most *unblemished* lives, to preside over these several assemblies.—*Addison.*

Unblénched. *part. pref.* Unconfounded; unblinded.
There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with *unbleneh'd* majesty:
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption.
Milton, Comus, 429.

Unblénded. *part. pref.* Not mingled.
None can boast a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this side the empyreum.—*Glanville.*

Unblést. *part. pref.*
1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.
It is a shameful and *unblessed* thing, to take the scum of people, and wicked condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Plantations.*
2. Wretched; unhappy.
In thy power
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unblest*, to being yet unbegot.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 986.

Unblíghted. *part. pref.* Not blighted; unblasted.
In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Find happiness *unblighted.* *Cowper, Task*, b. iv.

Unbloódied. *part. pref.* Not stained with blood.
Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with *unbloodied* beak?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Unbloódy. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.
The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
Sacred e'en to the Moors, enjoy devotion,
And from the purling streams, and savage fruits,
Have wholesome bev'rage and *unbloody* feasts.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.

Unblóssoming. *part. pref.* Not bearing any blossom.
You may now give a third pruning to peach-trees, taking away and pinching off *unblossoming* branches.—*Evelyn, Kalendarium Hortense.*

Unblówn. *part. pref.*
1. Having the bud yet unexpanded.
Ah! my poor princes, ah! my tender babes;
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing sweets!
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.
2. Not extinguished.
Prodigious lamps by night unwet,
And *unblown* out.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, ii. 118.
3. Not inflamed with wind.
Thick darkness shall unfold, a fire *unblown*
Devour his race.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p 31.

Unblúnted. *part. pref.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hosts away.
Cowley, Davideis.

Unblúshing. *adj.* Not having sense of shame; without blushing.

That bold bad man . . . pretending still
With hard *unblushing* front the public good.
Edwards, Sonnets, xiv.

Unboástful. *part. pref.* Modest; unassuming; not boasting.

Courage, of soft deportment, aspect calm,
Unboastful, suffering long.
Thomson, Liberty, iv. 480.

Unbódied. *part. pref.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Freed from the body.

She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpse.
Spenser.

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbodied* spirit flies.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Pythagorean Philosophy.

Unboíled. *part. pref.* Not sodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will arise to a pint boiled.—*Bacon.*

Unbólt. *v. a.* Set open; unbar.

I'll call my uncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gates.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

Unbólted. *part. pref.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Unbónneted. *part. pref.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonneted* he runs,
And bids what will take all.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

Unboókish. *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.

It is to be wondered how museless and *unbookish* they were, minding nought but the feats of war. There needed no licensing of books among them.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour
Quite in the wrong. *Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

Unbórn. *part. pref.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakespear, Richard II.* ii. 2.

He on the wings of cherubim
Uplifted in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 218.

Unbórrowed. *part. pref.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 52.

Unbósom. *v. a.*

1. Reveal in confidence.

I loved thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well; *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By the request. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 878.

2. Open; disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild.
Milton, Ode on the Passion, 50.

Unbóttomed. *part. pref.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 405.

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full reliance, trust, and dependence on his mercy.—*Hammond.*

Unboúght. *part. pref.*

1. Obtained without money.

She in pens his flock will fold,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And *unbought* dainties of the poor.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II., 69.

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market, which will not afford him returns with profit.—*Locke.*

Unboúnd. *part. pref.*

1. Loose; not tied.

Call up *unbound*
In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 603.

2. Wanting a cover: (used of *books*).

He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller, who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others only by shewing the loose sheets.—*Locke.*

3. Preterit of *unbind*.

Some search the footsteps on the ground;
Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

Unboúnded. *part. pref.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

The unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 471.

The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Unboúndedly. *adv.* In an unbounded manner; without limits.

So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Unboúndedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unbounded; exemption from limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties.—*Cheyne.*

Unboúnteous. *adj.* Not kind; not liberal.

Such an *unbounteous* giver we should make him.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unbów. *v. a.* Unbend.

Looking back would *unbow* his resolution.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 118.

Unbówed. *part. pref.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Unbówel. *v. n.* Exenterate; eviscerate.

It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious simplicity of the first Christians received to practise; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and dissect to try experiments.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unbráce. *v. a.*

1. Loose; relax.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight, emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and gan soon *unbrace*
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*

Wasting years, that wither human race
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrace*.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

2. Make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,
To walk *unbraced*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Unbreást. *v. a.* Lay open; uncover.

Those silken shows so dim thy dazzled sight!
Couldst thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
How wouldst thou laugh at this rich beggerie,
And learn to hate such happy miserie!
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, iv. 24.

Unbreáthed. *part. pref.* Not exercised.

They now have toil'd their *unbreathed* memories,
With this same plea against our nuptials.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and *unbreathed*, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Unbréd. *part. pref.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.

Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Children learn from *unbred* or debauched servants untowardly tricks.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Sure never anything was so *unbred* as that odious man.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

2. Not taught: (with *to*).

A warriour dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1095.

Unbreéched. *part. pref.*

1. Having no breeches.

Looking on my boy's face, methought I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Loosed from the breechings.

The ship . . . was overladen with guns, some were *unbreeched*, and her port-holes left open.—*Pennant, A Journey from London to the Isle of Wight.*

Unbréwed. *part. pref.* Not mixed; pure; genuine.

They drink the stream
Unbrew'd, and ever full.
Young, Night Thoughts, night vii.

Unbríbable. *adj.* Incapable of being bribed.

Conscience is cried up for impartial and *unbribable*.—*Fellitham, Resolves*, ii. 83.

Unbríbed. *part. pref.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

The soul gave all:
Unbribed it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden, Eleonora*, 28.

Unbrídled. *part. pref.* Licentious; not restrained.

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

To what licence
Does thy *unbridled* boldness run itself?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3.

Unbróke. *part. pref.* Unbroken.

God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

His limbs how turn'd! how broad his shoulders spread!
By age *unbroke!*
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 147.

Unbróken. *part. pref.*

1. Not violated.

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

He first broke peace in heaven, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 690.

2. Not subdued; not weakened.

From his seat the Pylian prince arose: . . .
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 362.

3. Not tamed.

A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cadmus.

Unbrótherlike. *adj.* Unbrotherly.

Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unbrótherly. *adj.* Ill suiting with the character of a brother.

Passionate and *unbrotherly* practices and proceedings.—*Bacon, On the Controversies of the Church of England.*

Unbruísed. *part. pref.* Not bruised; not hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Unbúckle. *v. a.* Loose from buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; fisting each other's throat,
And waked half dead with nothing.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iii. 157

Unbuíld. *v. a.* Raze; destroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench
To *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 526.

Unbúried. *part. pref.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.
Why *suffer'st* thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Unbúrning. *part. pref.* Not consuming by heat.
What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Unbúrthen. *v. a.*
1. Rid of a load.
We'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
2. Throw off.
Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
3. Disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
From your love I have a warranty
To *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Unbúsied. *part. pref.* Not employed; idle.
'Tis strange to see, that these *unbusied* persons can continue in this playing idleness till it become a toil.—*Bishop Rainbow, Sermons*, p. 28: 1635.

Unbútton. *v. a.* Loose anything buttoned.
Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.
His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places.—*Addison.*

Uncáged. *part. pref.* Released from, or as from, a cage.
The *uncaged* soul flew through the air.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Poems, p. 299: 1676.

Uncálcified. *part. pref.* [Lat. *calx* = lime.] Not strengthened by lime; e.g. as a bone tooth which originates as a soft pulp, but hardens from a gradual deposit of lime.
This statement applies only to the incompletely-formed tooth . . . held together only by the still *uncalcified* supporting matrix.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Uncálcined. *part. pref.* Free from calcination.
A *saline* substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtle exhalations.—*Boyle.*

Uncálled. *part. pref.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.
Basilius had servants, who, though they came not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Mild Lucina came *uncalled*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

Uncálm. *v. a.* Disturb: (condemned by Johnson as 'a harsh word').
What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest?
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 3.

Uncáncelled. *part. pref.* Not erased; not abrogated.
I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 2.

Uncándid. *adj.* Void of candour. This word is not uncommon in parliamentary debates; but the compiler has not happened to meet with any *written* authority for it. (Mason.)
Uncandid as the world often is, it seldom fails to applaud the magnanimity of confessing a defect or a mistake, and to reward it with an increase of confidence.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 7.

Uncanónical. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.
By dispensations for marriage within certain degrees prohibited, or at *uncanonical* times.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Uncanónicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncanonical.
Here was another *uncanonicalness*, which was particularly in Chad's ordination, that he intruded into a see, into which another had been elected.—*Bishop Lloyd, Church Government in Britain*, p. 130.

Uncánopied. *part. pref.* Having no canopy or covering.
Gladly I took the place the sheep had given,
Uncanopied of anything but heaven.
Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song iv.

Uncápable. *adj.* Incapable.
Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction.—*Locke.*

Uncáred. *part. pref.* Not regarded; not attended to: (with *for*).
Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Uncárnate. *adj.* Not fleshly.
Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate Son, which sometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* Father.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Uncáse. *v. a.* Disengage from any covering; flay; strip.
See, Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discovered; and consequently *uncased*, well laughed at, and well cudgelled.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Uncástrated. *part. pref.* Not castrated.
Who not permits, e'en for the sake of prayer,
A priest, *uncastrated*, to enter there.
Churchill, The Times. (Ord MS.)

Uncátechised. *part. pref.* Unlearned.
Who is so unread, or so *uncatechised* in history, that hath not heard of many sects refusing books, as a hindrance, and preserving their doctrines unmixed for many ages only by unwritten traditions.—*Milton, Areopagitica*, 378. (Ord MS.)

Uncaúght. *part. pref.* Not yet caught.
Let him fly far:
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*,
And found dispatched.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.
His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught*.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 146.

Uncaúsed. *part. pref.* Having no precedent cause.
Those who have maintained the eternity of matter, have never been able to prove it: . . . whence the idea of *uncaused* matter cannot be a just idea.—*A. Baxter, On the Soul*, ii. 359.

Uncaútious. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared:
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 74.

Unceásing. *part. pref.* Continual.
Are these the *unceasing* joys, the unmingled pleasures,
For which Aspasia scorn'd the Turkish crown?
Johnson, Irene.

Uncélebrated. *part. pref.* Not solemnized.
Thus was the first day, even and morn,
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated*, nor unsung,
By the celestial choirs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 252.

Unceléstial. *adj.* Not partaking of the qualities of heaven; opposite to what is heavenly; hellish.
Envy sours the countenance, gives the lips a trembling, the eyes an *uncelestial* and declining look, and all the face a meagre wasting paleness,—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 56.

Uncénsured. *part. pref.* Exempt from public reproach.
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *uncensured*, where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the constitution?—*Addison, Freeholder.*
To be *uncensured*, and to be obscure, is the same thing.—*Pope, Letters.*

Unceremónious. *adj.* Not attended with ceremony; plain.
No warning given! *unceremonious* fate!
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Uncértain. *adj.*
1. Doubtful; not certainly known.
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
3. Not sure in consequence.
I must be married to my brother's daughter.
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain!
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.
4. Not exact; not sure.
Ascanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim:
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierced his bowels through his panting sides.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 691.
5. Unsettled; irregular.
As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Uncértained. *part. pref.* Made uncertain. *Rare.*
The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Uncértainly. *adv.* In an uncertain manner.
1. Not surely; not certainly.
Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxxii.
2. Not confidently.
They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Uncértainty. *s.*
1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate . .
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.
2. Inaccuracy.
That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty* in the signification of some, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they stand for.—*Locke.*
3. Contingency; want of certainty.
God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark corner, stedfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties*.—*South, Sermons.*
4. Something unknown.
Our shepherd's case is every man's case, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honest business he was brought up to into a trade he has no skill in.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Uncéssant. *adj.* Incessant. *Rare.*
With *uncessant* industry persist.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, lxxxvii.

Uncéssantly. *adv.* In an uncessant manner; continually. *Rare.*
Uncessantly and carefully performing all those offices to which they are appointed.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 238.

Unchaín. *v. a.* Free from chains.
Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd*.
Prior, Prologue spoken before the Queen on her Birthday, 1704.

Unchállenged. *part. pref.* Not objected to; not called to account.
The first expression . . . was that which recognised the original contract between king and people. It was not to be expected that the Tory peers would suffer a phrase which contained the quintessence of Whiggism to pass *unchallenged*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Unchángeable. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to variation.
If the end for which the law provideth be perpetually necessary, and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every such way ought for ever to remain *unchangeable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unchángeableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unchangeable; immutability.
This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to describe.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Unchángeably. *adv.* In an unchangeable manner; immutably; without change.
All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that proposition, which is true at any time, being so for ever.—*South, Sermons.*

Unchánged. *part. pref.* Not altered.
More safe I sing with mortal voice; *unchanged*
To hoarse or mute. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 24.

Unchánging. *part. pref.* Suffering no alteration.

But that thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Unchárge. *v. a.* Retract an accusation.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

Uncháritable. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,
And double edges on our passion sets.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of those actions of which they are not competent judges.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Uncháritableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncharitable; want of charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him among the saints, when our unretracted *uncharitableness* may send us to unquenchable flames.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness.—Bishop Atterbury.*

Uncháritably. *adv.* In an uncharitable manner.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think so desperately, or wish so *uncharitably.—Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Unchárm. *v. a.* Release from some secret power.

I am *uncharm'd*;
Farewell, thou cursed house.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

Uncháring. *part. pref.* No longer able to charm.

When old, *uncharming* Catherine was removed.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 209.

Unchárry. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal.

I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Unchaste. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure.

One that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of all Asia.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If she thinks to be separated by reason of her husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be uncurably ruined.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Unchastísable. *adj.* Incapable of being chastised.

The hard hearts, *unchastisable* in those judicial courts, were so remitted there, as bound over to the higher session of conscience.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unchastísed. *part. pref.*

1. Not punished.
2. Not restrained; not chastened.

Of thee forgetful if I form a song,
My lyre be broken, and untuned my tongue,
My griefs be doubled, from thy image free,
And mirth a torment, *unchastised* by thee.
Tickell, Elegy on Addison.

Unchástity. *s.* Lewdness; incontinence.

When the sun is among the horned signs, he may produce such a spirit of *unchastity*, as is dangerous to the honour of your worships' families.—*Arbuthnot.*

Unchécked. *part. pref.*

1. Unrestrained; not hindered.

Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 188.

2. Not contradicted.

What news on the Rialto?—Why, yet it lives there *unchecked*, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wrecked.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

Uncheérful. *adj.* Sad; gloomy; melancholy.

Uncheerful night.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

They be commonly lean, hirsute, *uncheerful* in countenance, withered, and not pleasant to behold.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 180.

Uncheérfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncheerful; gloominess of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulness* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Uncheéry. *adj.* Dull; not enlivening.

The sad accidents of life, and the *uncheery* hours which perpetually overtake us.—*Sterne, Sermons*, serm. ii.

Unchíld. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of children. *Rare.*

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. Render unworthy of the name and character of a child.

They do justly *unchild* themselves, that in main elections dispose of themselves without the consent of those which gave them being. It is both unmannerly and unnatural in the child to run before, without, against, the will of the parent.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Unchósen. *part. pref.* Not selected.

If he (the licencer) be of such worth as behoves him, there cannot be a more tedious and unpleasing journey-work, a greater loss of time levied upon his head, than to be made the perpetual reader of *unchosen* books and pamphlets, ofttimes huge volumes.—*Milton, Areopagitica*, 384. (Ord MS.)

Unchrístian. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of Christianity.

It 's uncharitable, *unchristian*, and inhuman, to pass a peremptory sentence of condemnation upon a tried friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

These *unchristian* fishers of men are fatally caught in their own nets.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a question, whether a Christian soldier might herein do as the *unchristian* did, and wear as they wore.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unchrístian. *v. a.* Deprive of the constituent qualities of a Christian.

Atheism is a sin, that does not only *unchristian*, but unman, the person that is guilty of it.—*South, Sermons.*

Unchrístianly. *adj.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity.

It will ensnare us to *unchristianly* compliances.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unchrístianly. *adv.* In an unchristian manner.

How durst sundry holy and learned men have rejected his decisions, whether right or wrong, is not now the question, *unchristianly* out of doubt on their parts, if he had been then holden the infallible oracle of our religion?—*Bishop Bedell, Letters.*

Unchrístianness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unchristian.

The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their ministers.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Unchúrch. *v. a.* Deprive of the character and rights of a church; expel from a church.

The Greeks ... for this cause stand utterly *unchurched* by the church of Rome.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 400.

Úncial. *adj.* [Lat. *uncialis*, 'literæ unciales.'] Belonging to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts; character in which some of the letters resemble the capital, others the minuscular or small, letters.

The term *uncial* is of no great antiquity; it was introduced by those who have treated of ancient writings, to distinguish those manuscripts, which are written in large round characters, from those written in pure capitals. The word probably took its rise from the manuscripts that were written in such letters as are generally used for the heads and titles of chapters, which were called by the librarii, or book-writers, 'literæ initiales,' (but were not capitals,) which words the ignorant monks and schoolmen mistook for 'literæ *unciales*.—*Uncial* writing began to be adopted about the middle of the fifth century.—*Astle, Origin and Progress of Writing*, ch. v.

Uncial writing ... is supposed to have been employed in Latin MSS. as early as the third or fourth century, but was seldom used after the tenth.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Úncial. *s.* Uncial letter.

If a manuscript is entirely in *uncials*, it may very well be supposed prior to the close of the ninth century.—*Astle, Origin and Progress of Writing*, ch. v.

Uncírcumcised. *part. pref.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.

The *uncircumcised* smiled grimly with disdain.
Cowley, Davideis.

Uncircumcísion. *s.* Omission of circumcision.

God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been such.—*Hammond.*

Uncírcumscribed. *part. pref.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumscribed* myself, retire,
And put not forth my goodness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 170.

The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a persuasion that the legal authority was unlimited and *uncircumscribed.—Addison, Freeholder.*

Uncírcumspect. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Uncircumstántial. *adj.* Unimportant: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *bad* word').

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in Holy Scripture.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Uncívil. *adj.* Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this book, hath detected you.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him.—*Spectator.*

Uncívilized. *part. pref.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despised,
And kept unconquer'd, and *uncivilized*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 715.

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *uncivilized* words in our language.—*Addison.*

Uncívilly. *adv.* In an uncivil manner.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done *uncivilly.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unclaímed. *part. pref.* Not claimed; not demanded.

No peaceful desert yet *unclaim'd* by Spain.
Johnson, Imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal, London.

Unclárified. *part. pref.* Not made clear.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration.—*Bacon, Physical Remains.*

Unclásp. *v. a.* Open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all; I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book ev'n of my secret soul.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 4.

Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Unclássic. *adj.* Not classical.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 257.

Unclássical. *adj.* Other than classical.

This is surely a very *unclassical* inversion.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Úncle. *s.* [Fr. *oncle.*] Brother of one's father or mother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death than the murther of his father.—*Shakespear illustrated.*

Uncleán. *adj.* [A.S. *unclæne.*]

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Priests, he said, are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heaven, who bear the God impress'd;
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The sovereign's image is no longer seen.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson.

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

He that toucheth the carcase thereof shall be *unclean* until the even.—*Leviticus*, xi. 39.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1361.

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, to-pinch the *unclean* knight.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Uncleánable. *adj.* Incapable of being cleaned.

The empty bottles all *uncleanable.—Swift, Blunders and Misfortunes of Quilea.* (Ord MS.)

Uncleánliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncleanly; want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolved to reform.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Uncleánly. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very *uncleanly* flux of a cat.—*Shakespear, As you like it,* iii. 2.

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper.—*Watts.*

Uncleánness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unclean.

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanness* were.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandsomeness, or *uncleanness.—Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannesses.—Exodus,* xxxvi. 29.

4. Want of ritual purity.

Whosoever he be . . . that goeth unto the holy things . . . having his *uncleanness* upon him, that soul shall be cut off from my presence.—*Leviticus,* xxii. 3.

Uncleánsed. *part. pref.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleansed,* so the water be not too hungry.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Unclénch. *v. a.* Open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprise recalls;
His fist *unclenches,* and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

Unclérical. *adj.* Contrary to the clerical character.

Compton, when a few months before he exhibited himself in the somewhat *unclerical* character of a colonel of horse, had ordered the colours of his regiment to be embroidered with the well-known words 'Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari'; and with these words Jane closed his peroration.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xiv.

Uncléw. *v. a.* Undo.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Unclípped. *part. pref.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion arose.—*Locke.*

Unclóg. *v. a.*

1. Disencumber; exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

2. Set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclogg'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place.
Dryden.

Uncloíster. *v. a.* Set at large.

Why did I not, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

Unclóse. *v. a.* Open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose,*
That well-known name awakens all my woes.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Unclósed. *part. adj.* Not separated by inclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unclóthe. *v. a.* Strip; make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *unclothed* and left naked.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Uncloúd. *v. a.* Unveil; clear from obscurity.

Call up
Thy senses, and *uncloud* thy covered spirits.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Death, how deformed soever an aspect it wears, he is not frighted with, since it not annihilates but *unclouds* the soul.—*Habington, Castara,* pt. iii.

Uncloúded. *part. adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The Father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blazed forth *unclouded* Deity.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 63.

Blest with temper, whose *unclouded* ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 257.

Uncloúdedness. *s.* Attributed suggested by Unclouded; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfect illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by.—*Boyle.*

Uncloúdy. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow the *uncloudy* skies;
Her borrowed lustre growing Cynthia lends.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 107.

Unclútch. *v. a.* Open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or disseize him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Uncoíf. *v. a.* Pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding and just ready to *uncoif* one another.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Uncoífed. *part. adj.* Not wearing a coif.

Thou, her majesty's renown'd
Though *uncoif'd* counsel.
Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Uncoíl. *v. a.* Open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled.—Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Uncoíned. *part. pref.* Not coined.

While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* constancy.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

An ounce of coined standard silver must be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* standard silver.—*Locke.*

Uncollécted. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Ashamed, confused, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet *uncollected* said,
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 290.

Uncóloured. *part. pref.* Not stained with any colour or dye.

Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours.—*Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky;
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers;
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 189.

Uncómbed. *part. pref.* Nor parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,
Upstarting stiff. *Spenser.*

Their locks are beds of *uncomb'd* snakes, that wind
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Crashaw.*

Thy locks *uncomb'd,* like a rough wood appear.
S. Harvey, Translation of Juvenal, ix. 34.

Uncombínable. *adj.* Incapable of being combined.

This pronunciation, without any authority would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the *uncombinable* consonants in the last syllables, without the assistance of accent.—*Walker.* (Ord MS.)

Uncómeatable. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable: (entered by Todd as a '*low*, corrupt word').

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business.—*Tatler,* no. 12.

Uncómeliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncomely; want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandsomely patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncomeliness* thereof.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The beauty or *uncomeliness* in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules.—*Locke.*

Uncómely. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought Inquisitiveness an *uncomely* guest, he could not but ask who she was.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Uncómfortable. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of sundry, both pleasures and honours before enjoyed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Christmas is in the most dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them.—*Addison.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

Uncómfortableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncomfortable; want of cheerfulness.

The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament may occasion this *uncomfortableness.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Uncómfortably. *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without cheerfulness; without comfort.

Upon the floor *uncomfortably* lying.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

They are *uncomfortably* divided and perplexed.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 193.

Uncommánded. *part. pref.* Not commanded.

It is easy to see what judgement is to be passed upon all those affected, *uncommanded,* absurd austerities of the Romish profession.—*South, Sermons.*

Uncomménd able. *adj.* Illaudable; unworthy of commendation.

The *uncommendable* licentiousness of his [Martial's] poetry.—*Fellthan, On Ecclesiastes,* ii. 11.

He continued all the professions of respect and gratitude imaginable to the chancellor, till it was in his power to manifest the contrary to his prejudice, which he did with circumstances very *uncommendable.—Lord Clarendon, Life.*

Uncomménded. *part. pref.* Not commended

Hadst thou sprung
In deserts, where no men abide,
Thou must have *uncommended* died. *Waller.*

Uncommítted. *part. pref.* Not committed.

He hath no injury to provoke the *uncommitted* sin.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 511.

Uncómmon. *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon,* but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained.—*Addison.*

Uncómmonness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncommon; infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome does not so much arise out of their greatness as *uncommonness.—Addison.*

Uncommúnicable. *adj.* Incapable of being communicated.

Neither can have comfort, where both are *uncommunicable.—Fellthan, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Uncommúnicated. *part. pref.* Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same remaineth in Christ *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is incapable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Uncommúnicative. *adj.* Not communicative; close.

The far greater number are of a churlish and *uncommunicative* disposition.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Uncompáct. *adj.* Not compact; not firm; not closely adhering.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in such a furrowed, *uncompact* surface?—*Addison.*

Uncompácted. *part. pref.* Not put or pressed firmly, or in a compact manner, together; not compactly constructed.

He digs in sand, and lays his beams in water, that builds upon events which no man can be master of. What can he shew but his own intemperance? bewraying even a kind of greediness, while he catches at that which is not yet in his reach; which seems to unfold an *uncompacted* mind, that is not so wise as to subsist well with what it hath at present.—*Fellthan, Resolves,* ii. 23.

Uncompássionate. *adj.* Having no pity; deficient in compassion.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her *uncompassionate* sire.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompassionate* surges.—*Sandys.*

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed,
In *uncompassionate* anger do not so.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 817.

Uncompéllable. *adj.* Incapable of being compelled; not to be forced. *Rare.*

A noble courtesy, falling like rain in due season, enlivens a man more than a market sale among Moors; for it conquers the *uncompellable* mind, and disinterests man of himself.—*Fellthan, On St. Luke,* xiv. 20.

Uncompélled. *part. pref.* Free from compulsion.

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ii. 419.

Uncomplaísant. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations.—*Locke.*

Uncomplaísantly. *adv.* In an uncomplaisant manner; with want of complaisance.

Sons shall be admitted before daughters: or (as our male lawgivers have rather *uncomplaisantly* expressed it) the worthiest of blood shall be preferred.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Uncompléte. *adj.* Uncompleted.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncomplete* and unfinished parts of the same fable.—*Pope.*

Uncompléted. *part. pref.* Not perfect; not finished.

Marriage is creation's perfection: barren virginity is but *uncompleted* man.—*Feltham, On St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Uncomplýing. *adj.* Not yielding; unbending; not obsequious.

The king by their persuasion was induced to take away the seal from the *uncomplying* chancellor.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 5.

Uncompoúnded. *part. pref.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncompounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Uncompoúndedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncompounded; simplicity.

Peace and simplicity, cleanness, *uncompoundedness* of spirit.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 502.

Uncomprehénsive. *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots, who know not the world!—*South, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. i.

2. In Shakspeare it seems to signify *incomprehensible.*

The providence, that 's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *uncomprehensive* deep.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Uncompréssed. *part. pref.* Free from compression.

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompressed* air.—*Boyle.*

Unconceívable. *adj.* Inconceivable. *Rare.*

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obscure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought.—*Locke.*

Unconceívableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unconceivable.

The *unconceivableness* of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible.—*Locke.*

Unconceíved. *part. pref.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vast is my theme, yet *unconceived*, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things.
Creech.

Unconcérn. *s.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgement in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent persons.—*Swift.*

Unconcérned. *part. pref.*

1. Having no interest.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and necessities of the world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned.*—*Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected: (before the thing it has *with* in Milton, *for* in Dryden, and *at* in Rogers).

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd with* our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress smiling.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 173.

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd for* more,
Confined their wishes to their native shore.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

The virgin from the ground
Upstarted fresh, already closed the wound;
And *unconcern'd for* all she felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the shore.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 209.

We shall be easy and *unconcerned at* all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey.—*Rogers.*

Unconcérnedly. *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the most cruel of our conquering foes
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Death was denounced, that frightful sound,
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear:
He took the summons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griesly challenger.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 196.

Unconcérnedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unconcerned; freedom from anxiety or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcernedness* of the person who had received that kindness.—*South.*

Unconcérning. *part. pref.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Rare.*

Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The science of medals, which is charged with so many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Unconcérnment. *s.* State of having no share, interest, or concern in anything. *Rare.*

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence.—*South, Sermons.*

Unconclúdent. *adj.* Inconclusive. *Rare.*

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent.*—*Sir M. Hale.*

Unconclúdible. *adj.* Incapable of being determined. *Rare.*

By endeavouring more magisterially and determinately to comprehend and conclude that which is *inconcludible*, and incomprehensible to the understanding of man, we work ourselves into anxiety and subtile distemper.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 352.

Unconclúding. *part. pref.* Inconclusive. *Rare.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use.—*Locke.*

Unconclúdingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unconcluding. *Rare.*

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccurateness and the *unconcludingness* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on.—*Boyle.*

Unconclúsive. *adj.* Inconclusive. *Rare.*

Had the promises been of any other sort but these, i. e. conditional promises, the apostle's illation of so much duty cleansing and perfecting, had been utterly *unconclusive*, if not impertinent.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 554.

Unconcócted. *part. pref.* Not digested; not matured.

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unconcocted.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Uncondémned. *part. pref.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants.—*Locke.*

Uncondited. *part. pref.* [accent doubtful; Lat. *condītus*, pass. part. of *condio* = I season, spice, flavour.] Unseasoned. *Rare.*

While he estimates the secrets of religion by such measures, they must needs seem as insipid as . . . the *uncondited* mushroom.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Uncondítional. *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*;
But in thy sentence our remorse foresee,
And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxix.

Uncondúcing. *part. pref.* Not conducive.

I judged it a work in some sort not *unconducing* to a publick benefit.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poetarum*, preface.

Uncondúcted. *part. pref.* Not led; not guided.

He that can seriously ascribe all this to an undisciplined and *unconducted* troop of atoms ambling up and down confusedly through the field of infinite space, what might he not as easily assert or admit?—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. vi.

Uncónfidence. *s.* Want of confidence. *Rare.*

He never raised his style higher, when he wrote, than with ifs and suppositive *unconfidence.*—*Hackett, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 124.

Unconfínable. *adj.* Incapable of being confined; boundless.

You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Unconfíned. *part. pref.*

1. Free from restraint.

Poets, a race long *unconfined* and free,
Still fond and proud of savage liberty,
Received his laws.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 649.

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

Blest with a taste exact, yet *unconfined*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 639.

Unconfínedly. *adv.* In an unconfined manner; without limitation; without confinement.

In this way any man is able to benefit all, or *unconfinedly* to oblige mankind.—*Barrow, Sermon on the Restoration of King Charles II.*

Unconfírmed. *part. pref.*

1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

I wonder at it; that shews thou art *unconfirmed.*—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

The unexpected speech
The king had made upon the new-raised force,
In th' *unconfirm'd* troops, much fear did breed.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resign'd
To him his heavenly office, nor was long
His witness *unconfirmed.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 27.

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

Unconfórm. *adj.* Unconformable. *Rare.*

Not *unconform* to other shining globes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 259.

Unconfórmable. *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming.

Unto those general rules; they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unconfórmity. *s.* Incongruity; inconsistency.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable.—*South, Sermons.*

Unconfúsed. *part. pref.* Distinct; free from confusion.

It is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them *unconfused*, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgement.—*Locke.*

Unconfúsedly. *adv.* In an unconfused manner; without confusion.

Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly*, from one another.—*Locke.*

Unconfútable. *adj.* Incapable of being confuted; irrefragable; not to be convicted of error.

One political argument they boasted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of ecclesiasticks would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden on the church.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Uncongeáled. *part. pref.* Not concreted by cold.

By exposing wine, after four months' digestion in horseduug, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the centre.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Uncónjugal. *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

My name
To all posterity may stand defamed;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falsehood most *unconjugal* traduced.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 976.

Unconjúnctive. *adj.* Incapable of being joined. *Rare.*

Neither can it be said properly that such twain were ever divorced, but only parted from each other, as two persons *unconjunctive* and *unmarriable* together.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,* b. ii. ch. xvi.

Unconnécted. *part. pref.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short *unconnected* discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. —*Watts.*

Unconníving. *part. pref.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not so confined,
By rigour *unconniving,* but that oft,
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy
Large liberty to round this globe of earth.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 362.

Uncónquerable. *adj.* Incapable of being conquered; not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms.—*Dryden.*

Spadillo first, *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Used *substantivally.*

Let foreign despots think of that. There is an *unconquerable* in man, when he stands on his rights of man: let despots and slaves and all people know this, and only them that stand on the wrongs of man tremble to know it.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution,* b. v. ch. vi.

Uncónquerably. *adv.* In an unconquerable manner; invincibly; insuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xi. 355.

Uncónquered. *part. pref.*

1. Not subdued; not overcome.

To die so tamely,
O'ercome by passion and misfortune,
And still *unconquer'd* by my foes, sounds ill.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

2. Insuperable; invincible.

These brothers had ... shewed as *unconquered* courage, so a rude faithfulness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What was that snaky-headed gorgon shield,
That wise Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Milton, Comus, 447.

Uncónscionable. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.

You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it.—*Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1244.

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and *unconscionable!* Hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long.—*South, Sermons.*

Uncónscionably. *adv.* In an unconscionable manner; unreasonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you should miss
Th' arrears of all your services;
And, for th' eternal obligation
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be used s' *unconscionably* hard,
As not to find a just reward.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1039.

Uncónscious. *adj.*

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconscious causes only still impart
Their utmost skill their utmost power exert:
Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know,
Can more or less of art and care bestow.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untamed, *unconscious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

Uncónsecrate. *v. a.* Render not sacred; desecrate.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence.—*South, Sermons.*

Unconsénting. *part. pref.* Not yielding. *Rare.*

Nor *unconsenting* hear his friend's request.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xv. 221.

Unconsénted. *part. pref.* Not yielded. *Rare.*

We should extend it even to the weaknesses of our natures, to our proneness to evil: for however these, *unconsented to,* will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Unconsídered. *part. pref.* Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love,
Not *unconsidered* leave your honour.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

It will not be *unconsidered* that we find no open track in this labyrinth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unconsólable. *adj.* Incapable of being consoled.

Oh, how *unconsolable* were your case!—*Remains of Sir Walter Raleigh,* p. 87. (Ord MS.)

Uncónsonant. *adj.* Incongruous. *Rare.*

It seemeth a thing *unconsonant* that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the Creator of the world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unconspíringness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unconspiring; absence of plot or conspiracy.

A harmony, whose dissonances serve but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture,* p. 76.

Uncónstant. *adj.* Inconstant. *Rare.*

More *unconstant* than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Unconstitútional. *adj.* Contrary to the principles of a political constitution.

In Edward I.'s reign, even before the great act of Confirmation of the Charters had rendered arbitrary impositions absolutely *unconstitutional,* they might perhaps excite louder murmurs than a discreet administration would risk.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. iii. ch viii.

Unconstraíned. *part. pref.* Free from compulsion.

Made for his use, yet he has formed us so,
We *unconstrain'd,* what he commands us, do.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 3.

Unconstraínedly. *adv.* In an unconstrained manner; without force suffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and *unconstrainedly* relieved me.—*South, Sermons.*

Unconstraínt. *s.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and *unconstraint,* which is more sensibly to be perceived than described.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

Unconsúlting. *part. pref.* Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unconsúmed. *part. pref.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

A fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur *unconsumed.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 68.

Unconsúmmate. *adj.* Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and *unconsummate* night.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1014.

Uncontémned. *part. pref.* Not despised.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Unconténded. *part. pref.* Not contended for; not contested.

Permit me, chief, permit without delay,
To lead this *uncontended* prize away.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 509.

Unconténtingness. *s.* Want of power to satisfy. *Rare.*

The decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rise to our love's settling in God.—*Boyle.*

Uncontéstable. *adj.* Incapable of being contested; indisputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *uncontestable* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood of all he condemns?—*Locke.*

Uncontésted. *part. pref.* Not disputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *uncontested* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface placed.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Uncontradícted. *part. pref.* Not contradicted.

The place of Daniel was always accounted the most evident and *uncontradicted* testimony.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed,* art. xi.

Uncóntrite. *adj.* Not religiously penitent.

The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannot make him contrite.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Uncontríving. *adj.* Deficient in contrivance.

To the savage *uncontriving* man, the earth is an abode of desolation, where his shelter is insufficient, and his food precarious.—*Goldsmith, Animated Nature.* (Ord MS.)

Uncontróllable. *adj.* Deficient in contrivance.

1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to resist
His *uncontrollable* intent.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1752.

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

This pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of those, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always safer lodged in many hands than in one; those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person. —*Swift.*

Uncontróllably. *adv.* In an uncontrollable manner.

1. Without possibility of opposition.
2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontroulably, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which upon due examination, admit of doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgement of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or less.—*South, Sermons.*

Uncontrólled. *part. pref.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrolled* worth
Of this pure cause, 't would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be moved to sympathize.
Milton, Comus, 793.

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The leafy forest and the liquid main,
Extends thy *uncontroul'd* and boundless reign.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. i. 23.

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an *uncontrouled* report.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Uncontrólledly. *adv.* In an uncontrolled manner; without control; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontrouledly.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Uncóntroverted. *part. pref.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.

One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names.—*Glanvill.*

Unconvérsable. *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.

In what a miserable state shall we be, when every member of our society shall be of the same *unconversable* temper with ourselves, and we shall find none that will comply with, or endeavour to soothe and mollify, our obstinacy!—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Unconvérsant. *adj.* Not familiar; not acquainted with: (followed both by *in* and *with*).

It may require many instances and much discoursing to make this out to persons who are haply *unconversant* in disquisitions of this kind.—*Madox, History of the Exchequer*, preface.

Unconvérsing. *adj.* Holding no converse.

How vain therefore is it, and how preposterous is the canon law, to have made such careful provision against the impediment of carnal performance, and to have no care about the *unconversing* inability of mind, so defective to the purest and sacred end of matrimony.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, p. 6. (Ord MS.)

Unconvérted. *part. pref.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life: (thus Baxter wrote a 'Call to the *Unconverted*,' using the word *substantivally*).

Unconvínced. *part. pref.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced*.—*Locke.*

Uncorrécted. *part. pref.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and *uncorrected*. —*Dryden.*

Uncórrigible. *adj.* Incorrigible. *Rare.*

He will seeke to amend himselfe, if he be not altogether *uncorrigible*.— *Outred, Translation of Cope on Proverbs*, fol. 520, b.: 1580.

Uncorrúpt. *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with *uncorrupt* judgement.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men allege they ne'er can find
Those beauties in a female mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

Uncorrúpted. *part. pref.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never springs,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings.
Lord Roscommon.

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue.
Dryden.

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*.—*Locke.*

Uncorrúptedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncorrupted; state of being uncorrupted.

How shall the licensers themselves be confided in, unless we can confer upon them, or they assume to themselves above all others in the land, the grace of infallibility and *uncorruptedness?*—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Uncorrúptible. *adj.* Incapable of being corrupted.

The glory of the *uncorruptible* God.—*Romans*, i. 23.

Uncorrúptness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncorrupt; integrity; uprightness.

In doctrine shewing *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity.—*Titus*, ii. 7.

Uncoúnsellable. *adj.* Incapable of being counselled; not to be advised. *Rare.*

It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Uncoúntable. *adj.* Innumerable.

Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Uncoúnted. *part. pref.* Not numbered; not counted.

The blunt monster, with *uncounted* heads.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. induction.

Uncoúnterfeit. *adj.* Genuine; not spurious. *Rare.*

True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Uncoúple. *v. a.*

1. Loose dogs from their couples.

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

2. Set loose; disjoin.

So when our mortal frame shall be disjoin'd,
The lifeless lump *uncoupled* from the mind,
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free.
Dryden.

Uncoúpled. *part. pref.* Single; not united; not wedded.

Vows, whose harsh events must be
Uncoupled cold virginity.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida: 1659.

Uncoúrteous. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Uncoúrteously. *adv.* In an uncourteous manner; uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Uncoúrtliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncourtly; unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.

The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest.—*Addison.*

Uncoúrtly. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustic.

Thou hadst
So strange a fellow in thy companie,
His garbe was so *uncourtly*, I grew sicke.
Habington, Queen of Arragon.

Whatever might have been the reasons for this proceeding, it seems they are above the understanding of the present lord treasurer, who, not entering into those refinements of paying the public money upon private considerations, has been so *uncourtly* as to stop it.—*Swift, Conduct of the Allies.*

I can only add a plain *uncourtly* speech; while you are nobody's servant, you may be any one's friend.—*Pope, Letter to Gay.* (Ord MS.)

When I had once addressed your lordship in publick, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and *uncourtly* scholar can possess. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little. —*Johnson, Letter to Lord Chesterfield.*

Uncoúth. *adj.* [A.S. *uncuðe.*] Odd; strange; unusual.

A very *uncouth* sight was to behold,
How he did fashion his untoward pace;
For as he forward moved his footing old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face.
Spenser.

The lovers standing in this doleful wise,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms yclad, and strange disguise.
Fairfax.

The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 96.

It was so *uncouth* a sight for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 199.

Uncoúthly. *adv.* In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride.
Dryden, Satire on the Dutch.

Uncoúthness. *-s.* Attribute suggested by Uncouth; oddness; strangeness.

To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Uncóvenanted. *adj.* Not having joined in a league, covenant, agreement, or compact; e.g. the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scots; the compact of the East India Company's Service.

In Scotland a few fanatical non-jurors may have grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

Uncóver. *v. a.*

1. Divest of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it.—*Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is *uncovered*, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact.—*Locke.*

2. Deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies. —*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

3. Strip off the roof.

Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood.
Prior.

4. Show openly; strip off a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1058.

5. Bare the head as in the presence of a superior; take off one's hat as a sign of reverence or respect.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

Uncreáte. *v. a.* Annihilate; reduce to nothing; deprive of existence.

Tempt me with such affrights no more,
Lest what I made I *uncreate*. *Carew.*

Who created thee, lamenting learn,
When who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 894.

Uncreáted. *adj.* Not yet created; not produced by creation, or as the result of a creative power.

How hast thou disturb'd
Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought
Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 266.

What cause within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound?
Sir R. Blackmore.

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something, as he says, *uncreated*.—*Locke.*

Uncrédible. *adj.* Incapable of being credited or believed; not credible. *Rare.*

Rarities and reports that seem *uncredible*, are not to be suppressed, or denied to the memorie of man. —*Bacon, Advancement of Learning.*

Uncréditable. *adj.* Discreditable. *Rare.*

He in whom 'tis not conscience, but bashfulness, and ignorance of vice, that abstains only from *uncreditable* or unfashionable, from branded or disused sins.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

Uncréditableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uncreditable. *Rare.*

To all other dissuasives, we may add this of the *uncreditableness*: the best that can be said is, that they use wit foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Uncrédited. *part. pref.* Not believed.

It sayeth so *uncredited*.—*Warner, Albion's England*: 1602.

Uncrópped. *part. pref.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 730.

Uncróssed. *part. pref.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his books *uncross'd*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Uncrówded. *part. pref.* Not straitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre's amazing height
Here fills my eye with terror and delight;
That on its publick shows unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrowded* nations in its womb.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Uncrówn. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of a crown; deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I 'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

2. Pull off the crown.

Greedy of spoils, the Italians strip the dead
Of his rich armour, and *uncrown* his head.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xii. 448.

Únction. *s.* [Fr. *onction*; Lat. *unctio, -onis*, from *unguo* = I anoint pass. part. *unctus.*]

1. Act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In the law, whatsoever was anointed we thereby set apart, as ordained to some special use in office; and therefore under the notion of *unction* we must understand that of promotion and ordination. Jacob poured oyle on the top of a pillar, and that anointing was the consecration of it. Moses anointed the tabernacle and all the vessels, and this anointing was their dedication. Hence the priest that is anointed signifieth, in the phrase of Moses, the High Priest, because he was invested in that office and by his *unction.*—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, p. 80. (Ord MS.)

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himself the sacred *unction* made,
As king by office, and as priest by trade.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 118.

3. Act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

4. Anything softening, or lenitive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

5. Rite of anointing in the last hours.

Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

6. Anything that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

Such was the witty Dr. South, whom the courtiers delighted to hear. His sermons want all that is called *unction*, and sometimes even earnestness; but there is a masculine spirit about them, which, combined with their peculiar characteristics, would naturally fill the churches where he might be heard.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, iv. 56.

Unctuósity. *s.* Unctuous character of anything.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuosity* in them, and arise from the matter of fuel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Únctuous. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with lickerish draughts,
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind,
That from it all consideration slips.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

A wandering fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 634.

Camphire, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, *unctuous* bodies.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The relics of mortality with which the old man had heaped his fireplace, began by degrees to send forth a thick *unctuous* vapour, which at length leaped to light, and blazing up the aperture, gave a degree of liveliness to the gloomy scene.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

'Come, hand in the eatables.' There was something in the sound of the last word which roused the *unctuous* boy. He jumped up: and the leaden eyes, which twinkled behind his mountainous cheeks, leered horribly upon the food as he unpacked it from the basket.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iv.

Únctuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unctuous.

A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the production of the like effects.—*Boyle.*

Uncúckolded. *part. pref.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wived, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded.*—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

Uncúlled. *part. pref.* Not gathered.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 434.

Uncúlpable. *adj.* Not blamable. *Rare.*

Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Uncúltivated. *part. pref.*

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our isle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the solar walk.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 351.

2. Not instructed; not civilized.

These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters.—*Locke.*

Uncúmbered. *part. pref.* Not burthened; not embarrassed.

Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden.

Uncúrable. *adj.* Not to be cured; incurable.

Uncúrably. *adv.* In an uncurable manner.

Nothing more hinders and distrusts the whole life of a christian, than a matrimony found to be *uncurably* unfit.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, p. 11. (Ord MS.)

Uncúrbable. *adj.* Incapable of being curbed, or checked. *Rare.*

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæsar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Uncúrbed. *part. pref.* Licentious; not restrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Uncúrl. *v. a.* Loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 165.

Uncúrl. *v. n.* Become uncurled.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Even as an adder, when she doth unroll
To do some fatal execution.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii 3.

But since, alas! frail beauty must decay,
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, since locks will turn to grey,
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,
And keep good humour still, whate'er we lose?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Uncúrrent. *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not cracked within the ring.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Uncúrse. *v. a.* Free from any execration.

Uncurse their souls; their peace is made
With heads, and not with hands.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

Uncúrst. *part. pref.* Not execrated.

Heav'n sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To shew how all things were created first. *Waller.*

Uncústomed. *part. pref.* Not having paid custom; smuggled; contraband.

A bill was prepared, importing a continuation of several laws, namely, the several clauses mentioned of the acts in the fifth and eighth of George I. against the clandestine running of *uncustomed* goods.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. iii. (Ord MS.)

Uncút. *part. pref.* Not cut.

We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*

Undám. *v. a.* Open; free from the restraint of mounds.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry stores.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 157.

Undámaged. *part. pref.* Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamaged, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 305.

Undámped. *part. pref.* Not damped; not depressed; not dejected.

Undamp'd by doubt, undaunted by despair.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Undaúntable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, daunted. *Rare.*

The *undauntable* insolencie of Pharaoh.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 381: 1587.

A pattern of *undauntable* belief.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

That heroick and *undauntable* boldness.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 181.

Undaúnted. *part. pref.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

With him went Sprag, as bountiful as brave,
Whom his high courage to command had brought;
Harman, who did the twice fired Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxiv.

Undáwning. *part. pref.* Not yet dawning; not grown luminous; not illumined.

Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east.
Cowper, Task, b. v.

Undázzled. *part. pref.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 618.

Undeáf. *v. n.* Free from deafness. *Rare.*

Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Undebáscd. *part. pref.* Not debased.

Undebaúched. *part. pref.* Not corrupted by debauchery; pure.

He sends us for the determination of decency to the judgement of our right reason, *undebauched* nature, and approved custom.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 255.

When the world was buxom, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 16.

Undecayed. *part. pref.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd!*
Judge if such warriours want immortal aid.
Dryden.

Undecaying. *part. pref.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unwearied care,
Supplies new plants. *Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.*

Undeceivable. *adj.* Explained in the previous editions as 'not liable to deceive or be deceived.' The former is certainly the meaning in the extract; but it is equally certain that 'incapable of *being deceived*' is the only meaning compatible with the etymology.

It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation.—*Holder, On Time.*

Undeceive. *v. a.* Set free from the influence of a fallacy.

Thy muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
T' accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undeceive* the long-abused age.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *undeceiving* it.—*South, Sermons.*

Undécency. *s.* Unbecomingness. *Rare.*

Good men have been forced to an *undecency* of deportment by the violences of pain.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 5.

Every vacuity is, as it were, the hunger of the creation; both an *undecency*, and a torment.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 30.

Undécent. *adj.* Not becoming. *Rare.*

That which remains is, that the minister pray over him, and remind him to do good actions, as he is capable; to call upon God for pardon; to renounce every ill word or thought, or *undecent* action, which the violence of his sickness may cause in him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. v. § 6.

Undécently. *adv.* In an undecent manner. *Rare.*

See that none, youth or other, be suffered to go in boots and spurs, or to wear their hair *undecently* long.—*Laud, Historical Account of his Chancellorship of Oxford*, p. 61.

Undecídable. *adj.* Incapable of being decided. *Rare.*

[An] *undecidable* problem in natural theology.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. vi.

Undecíded. *part. pref.* Not determined; not settled.

For one thing which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Undecípherable. *adj.* Incapable of being deciphered; mysterious; enigmatic.

The present *undecipherable* state of affairs.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Undecísive. *adj.* Indecisive. *Rare.*

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert.—*Glanville.*

Undéck. *v. a.* Deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent,
To *undeck* the pompous body of a king.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

Undeclínable. *adj.* Incapable of being declined: (in the extract, avoided).

I have shewn how blameless the lord keeper was, and that the offence on his part was *undeclinable.*—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 107.

Undeclíned. *part. pref.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.

Grammar in vain the sons of Priscian teach;
Good parts are better than eight parts of speech:
Since these declined, those *undeclined* they call,
I thank my stars, that I declined them all.
Bramston.

2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

Undecompósable. *adj.* Incapable of being decomposed.

He feels that . . . his act is *undecomposable.*—*Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology.*

Undédicated. *part. pref.*

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty.—*Boyle.*

Undeéded. *part. pref.* Not signalised by action. *Rare.*

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded.* *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

Undefáced. *part. pref.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had braved
The wrath of time on antick stone engraved:
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefaced*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour raised. *Granville.*

Undefénded. *part. pref.* Without defence; easy to be assaulted; exposed to assault.

A rich land, guardless and *undefended*, must needs have been a double incitement.—*South, Sermons.*

Undefíed. *part. pref.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

False traitor, thou broken hast
The law of arms, to strike foe *undefied.* *Spenser.*

Undefíled. *part. pref.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth the crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, iv. 3.

Whose bed is *undefiled* and chaste.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 761.

Her Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefiled*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew, 68.

Undefíledness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undefiled.

You have its beauty in its graceful and glorious colours of purity and *undefiledness.*—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 15: 1647.

Undefínable. *adj.* Incapable of being defined; not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all.—*Locke.*

Undefíned. *part. pref.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words.—*Locke.*

Undeflówered. *part. pref.* Not vitiated.

That *undeflowered* and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. ii.

Undefórmed. *part. pref.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity.—*Pope.*

Undeify. *v. a.* Divest of the character of a deity.

An idol may be *undeified* by many accidental causes . . . When a man becomes familiar with his goddess, she quickly sinks into a woman.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 73. (Ord MS.)

Undelíberated. *part. pref.* Not carefully considered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that engagement, transported him with passion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Undelíghted. *part. pref.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to sight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 286.

Undelíghtful. *adj.* Not giving pleasure.

He could not think of involving himself in the same *undelightful* condition of life.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Undemólished. *part. pref.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemolish'd* stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 182.

They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *undemolished.*—*Swift.*

Undemónstrable. *adj.* Incapable of being demonstrated.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain, common, and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations: which particular determinations being found out according unto the reason of man, they have the names of human laws.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Undeníable. *adj.* Incapable of being denied, or gainsaid.

That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Undeníably. *adv.* In an undeniable manner; so plainly as to admit of no contradiction.

I grant that nature all poets ought to study: but then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all ages must have been an imitation of nature.—*Dryden.*

Undepénding. *part. pref.* Independent. *Rare.*

They . . . claim an absolute and *undepending* jurisdiction.—*Milton, Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Undeplóred. *part. pref.* Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplored*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise, prepared in black to mourn thy perished lord. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.*

Undepráved. *part. pref.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint.—*Glanville.*

Undepréciated. *part. pref.* Not diminished or impaired in value.

Mr. Chambers stands up for the *undepreciated* value of bank paper.—*Huskisson, Speech on the Depreciation of the Currency.*

Undeprived. *part. pref.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession.

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, *undeprived*, his benefice forsook.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 125.

Únder. *prep.* [A.S.]

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Every man is put *under* a necessity, by his constitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgement what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the determination of some other than himself, which is want of liberty.—*Locke.*

2. In the state of pupillage to.

To those that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements *under* him, that they were instructed in learning.—*Guardian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of his brethren, clapped on shipboard *under* hatches.—*Bishop Fell.*

If it stood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement.—*Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above: (this is the sense of *under sail*, that is, having the sails *spread aloft*).

As they went *under sail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 283.

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes above the natural proportion of their virtue.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make little account what is most beneficial to our souls.—*Ray.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation.—*South, Sermons.*

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten.—*Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half-a-dozen conceits.—*Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke.—*Addison.*

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them, as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat *under* the business.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

He holds the people
Of no more soul nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and sore blows
For sinking *under* them. *Id., Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under* the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any, the least degree of happiness.—*Locke.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborne.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement.—*Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth unto choler in them; they answer fumingly. Yet in this their mood, they cast forth somewhat, wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes.—*South, Sermons.*

Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear, and *under* him
My genius is rebuked, as Antony's was by Cæsar.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth.—*Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination.—*Locke.*

17. In the state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as, *under* the present disposition of things, it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied.—*Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.
Three sons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenser.*

19. Represented by.
Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuaries *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand.—*Addison.*

20. In a state of protection.
Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness.—*Collier.*

21. With respect to; referred to as part of a division or class, i.e. under *some* head or category.
Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine.—*Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.*
Under this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes.—*Leslie.*

22. Attested by.
Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.
To describe the revolutions of nature will require a steady eye; especially so to connect the parts, and present them all *under* one view.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up.—*Locke.*
I rather suspect my own judgement, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. —*Addison.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.
This is the only safeguard, *under* the Spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on.—*Locke.*

Únder. *adv.*

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.
Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah and Jerusalem for bondmen and bondwomen.—*2 Chronicles*, xxviii. 10.

2. Less: (opposed to *over* or *more*).
He kept the main stock without alteration, *under* or over.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Used *adjectivally.*
As well as gods, [as] men of the *under* globe.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. xix.
I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fiends.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.
Loud fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the topless Apennine, and blows
To all the *under* world.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

In *Composition* sometimes *prepositional*, as *underground*; sometimes *adverbial*, as, *underdone.*

Underáction. *s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.
The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary or convenient to carry on the main design.—*Dryden.*

Underágent. *s.* Agent subordinate to the principal agent.
Their devotion served all along but as an instrument to their avarice, as a factor or *underagent* to their extortion.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 153.

Underbeár. *v. a.* Line (in dress). *Obsolete.*
The dutchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a bluish tinsel.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

Underbeárer. *s.* In funerals, those who sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

Underbeáring. *s.* Supporting: (the two words translate one another; Lat. *sub* = under + *porto* = I bear).
What reverence he did throw away on slaves!
Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 4.

Underbíd. *v. a.* Offer for anything less than it is worth, or than is offered by another.

Underbréd. *part. pref.* Vulgar.
An *underbred* fine-spoken fellow was he,
Who smiled as he looked at the venison and me.
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Underbuílder. *s.* Subordinate workman in building; hodman.
It is enough for me to be an *underbuilder* in the house of God, and I glory in the employment.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, dedication. (Ord MS.)

Underbuý. *v. a.* Buy at less than it is worth, or against a higher bidder.
Ye *underbuy* us.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Underclérk. *s.* Clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
Colepy . . . was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an *underclerk.*—*Swift.*

Úndercroft. *s.* [*croft* for *crypt.*] Vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church; as that of St. Paul's, London; and at Christ-Church, Canterbury: also, any secret walk or vault under ground; a grot, answering to the Latin *cryptoporticus.*
In the *undercroft* of our Ladie's Chapel is an auncient monument.—*Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.*

Underdó. *v. n.*

1. Act below one's abilities.
You overact, when you should *underdo*;
A little call yourself again, and think.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.

2. Do less than is requisite.
Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You shall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none.—*Grew.*

Underdóse. *v. a.* Administer medicine in insufficient doses.
Those who pretend to cure themselves of nervous disorders must *underdose* themselves.—*Cheyne, Essay on Regimen*, p. 117. (Ord MS.)

Underfáction. *s.* Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction.
Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Underféllow. *s.* Mean man; sorry fellow.
They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business than those *underfellows* had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Underfílling. *s.* Lower part of an edifice.
To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the antients called it.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Underfóng. *v. a.* Take in hand. *Obsolete.*
And thou, Menalcas, that by treachery
Didst *underfong* my lass to wexe so light,
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.

Únderfoot. *adv.* Beneath.
Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broider'd the ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 700.

Únderfoot. *adj.* Low; base; abject; downtrodden.
A sluggish and *underfoot* philosophy.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*
The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of perdition.—*Id., Of Reformation in England.*

Underfúrnish. *v. a.* Supply with less than enough.
Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness?—*Collier, Essays, On Kindness.*

Undergírd. *v. a.* Bind below; round the bottom.
When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship.—*Acts*, xxvii. 17.

Undergó. *v. a.*

1. Suffer; sustain; endure evil.

2. Support; hazard. *Rare.*
I have moved certain Romans,
To *undergo* with me an enterprize
Of honourable, dangerous consequence.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.
Such they were, who might presume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the state,
Having the chiefest actions *undergone.*
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

3. Sustain; be the bearer of; possess. *Rare.*
Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may *undergo*,
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption
From that particular fault.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.
It has been a question among the doctors whether an executor may be compelled to *undergo* this office. —*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

4. Sustain; endure without fainting.

5. Pass through.
I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, would continue always the same; or what changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued action of the same causes. —*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Be subject to; Underlie.
Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing* v. 2.

Undergóing. *part. adj.* Tolerant; patient; suffering. *Rare.*
It raised in me
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Undergráduate. *s.* Member of a university who has not taken a degree.
In all dividends and distributions of the revenues of the college, all fellows of the same degree shall have equal dividends; that is to say, all *undergraduates* alike; all bachelors of arts alike, &c.—*Dean Prideaux, Life, &c.* p. 213.

Undergroúnd. *s.* Subterraneous space.
They have promised to shew your highness
A spirit raised from depth of *underground.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
Wash'd by streams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit moulds prepared.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 569.

Úndergrowth. *s.* That which grows under the tall wood.
So thick entwined
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 174.

Underhánd. *adv.*

1. By means not apparent; secretly.
These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, besides their direct use, a service, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.
She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his associate.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-sit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all business to a stand.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 827.
It looks as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill against me; but I have not bribed him to do me this service.—*Dryden.*
Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us.—*Swift.*
I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their discontents. *Addison, Cato.*

Underhánd. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.
I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.
I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me.—*Addison.*

Únderhánded. *adj.* Not having an adequate supply of hands (in the sense of workmen).
If Norway could be brought to maintain a million more of inhabitants, it might defy the world, it would be αὐτάρκης and impregnable; but it is much *under-handed* now.—*Coleridge, Table-Talk.*

Underíved. *part. pref.* Not borrowed.
The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underived* from the body.—*Locke.*

Underkeéper. *s.* Subordinate keeper.
They printed 1000 copies of the Harleian catalogue; . . . and are building apartments for the *underkeepers.*—*Gray, Letter to Mr. Palgrave.*

Underlábourer. *s.* Subordinate workman.
About the carriage of one stone for Amasis the distance of twenty days' journey; for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers.*—*Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Underláy. *v. a.* Strengthen by something laid under.

Underleáf. *s.* Kind of apple.

The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Underlét. *v. a.*

1. Let below the value.

All my farms were *underlet*.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

2. Let by one who himself hires.

Underlíe. *v. a.*

1. Lie under (as a support).

As inanimate objects cannot act upon it in such way as to disclose their properties, it must call out their reactions by acting upon them: and to become cognizant of these reactions, implies some scale of action in itself. This scale of action must *underlie* the whole structure of its experiences—must be the substratum of its thoughts—must be that mode of consciousness to which all other modes are ultimately reducible.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 76.

2. Be liable to; be subject to (*subject*, from *sub* = under + *jacio*, part. *jectus* = I lie, translating one another).

The Templar . . . took from his neck a gold chain, which he flung on the board, saying—'Let Prior Aymer hold my pledge and that of this nameless vagrant, in token that when the knight of Ivanhoe comes within the four seas of Britain, he *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois-Guilbert, which, if he answer not, I will proclaim him as a coward on the walls of every Temple Court in Europe.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. vi.

Underlíne. *v. a.*

1. Mark with lines below the words.

2. Influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Únderling. *s.* Inferior agent; sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it.—*Pope and Swift.*

Úndermaster. *s.* Master subordinate to the principal master.

For the instruction of the scholars, a schoolmaster, and an *undermaster*, or usher.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

Úndermeal. *s.* Undern.

I am furnish'd for cather'ne pears, for one *undermeal*.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Undermíne. *v. a.*

1. Dig cavities under anything, so that it may fall, or be blown up; sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermined* and then betray'd.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of the Iliad.*

2. Excavate under.

A vast rock *undermined* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the Mall.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Undermíner. *s.* One who, that which, undermines.

1. One who saps, who digs away supports.

Underminers are never seen till they have wrought their purpose.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 14.

2. Clandestine enemy.

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish Catholics.—*Bacon.*

When I perceived all set on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanced,
I used hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1201.

The most experienced disturbers and *undermines* of government, have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgement and esteem of the subject.—*South, Sermons.*

Úndermíning. *part. adj.* Injuring by clandestine means.

The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation is only to flatter one, that he may betray another.—*Dryden.*

Úndermost. *adj.*

1. Lowest in place.

Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight.—*Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of those, who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Úndern. *s.* [A.S.] Third hour of the day, or nine of the clock. In Chaucer's time the third hour, or *underne*, was the usual hour of dinner. *Undern* is the afternoon, in the north of England, according to Grose; who thinks, as Peck had before supposed, that the word was originally *undernoon*; which, however, implies *forenoon*.

Underneáth. *adv.* In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

And as I wake, sweet musick breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*;
Sent by some spirit to mortals good.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 151.

The graceless monster caught in open day,
Inclosed, and in despair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 329.

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*.—*Addison.*

Underneáth. *prep.* Under.

Fellows in arms,
Bruised *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 2.

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give
To more virtue than could live. *B. Jonson.*

The doctor writ *underneath* this great golden proboscis two verses out of Ovid.—*Tatler*, no. 260.

Underófficer. *s.* Inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Underógatory. *adj.* Not derogatory.

Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and, to create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy.—*Boyle.*

Únderpart. *s.* Subordinate or unessential part.

The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth.—*Dryden.*

Underpáy. *v. a.* Pay inadequately, or not in proportion to that which is purchased.

Underpín. *v. a.* Prop; support.

Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquest 'jure belli.'—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law.*

Únderplot. *s.*

1. Series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.

In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Juvenal.*

2. Clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*.—*Addison.*

Underpraíse. *v. a.* Praise below desert.

In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficience of our tongue.
Dryden.

Underprízе. *v. a.* Value at less than the worth.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Underpróp. *v. a.* Support; sustain.

There was made a shoring or *underpropping* act for the benevolence; to make the sums not brought in, to be leviable by course of law.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Underpúller. *s.* Inferior or subordinate puller.

The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched.—*Collier.*

Underráte. *v. a.* [the *r* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Rate too low; undervalue.

Dispatching Dr. William Warham with Sir Edward Poynings, to *underrate* his credit with those princes.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 90: 1646.

When people see a political object which they ardently desire but in one point of view, they are apt extremely to palliate or *under-rate* the evils which may arise in obtaining it.—*Burke.*

Underráte. *s.* Price less than is usual.

To give all will befit thee well,
But not at *underrates* to sell. *Cowley.*

The worthless brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 107.

Undersáy. *v. n.* Say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Obsolete.*

They say, they con to heaven the highway;
But by my soule I dare *undersay*,
They never set foot in that same troad,
But balke their right way, and strayen abroad.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Underscóre. *v. a.* Mark under; underline.

Cranmer *underscored* several principal passages [in the book] with red ink.—*Dean Tucker, Letter to Dr. Kippis*, p. 97.

Underséll. *v. a.* Defeat, by selling for less; sell cheaper than another.

Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Undersérvant. *s.* Servant of the lower class.

Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Únderset. *v. a.* Prop; support.

The merchant adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Undersétter. *s.* Prop; pedestal; support.

The four corners thereof had *undersetters*.—1 *Kings*, vii. 30.

Undersétting. *s.* Lower part; pedestal.

Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Undershápen. *part. pref.* Dwarfish. *Rhetorical.*

The dwarf, a vicious *undershapen* thing,
Struck at her with his whip.
Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Enid.

Undershériff. *s.* Deputy of the sheriff.

Undershériffry. *s.* Business or office of an undersheriff.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business of wars and embassages, 'shirreria,' which is *undersheriffries*; as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations.—*Bacon.*

Undershót. *part. adj.* Moved by water passing under it, as a mill: (opposite to *overshot*).

The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershot* wheel for his enlargement.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Undershrieve. *s.* Undersheriff. *Rare.*

Since 'tis my doom, love's *undershrieve*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my she . . . advowson fly? *Cleaveland.*

Undersízed. *part. pref.* Below the usual standard of height, bulk, or size.

Úndersong. *s.* Chorus; burthen of a song.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*. *Spenser.*

The challenge to Damœtas shall belong;
Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 85.

Understánd. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *understood*; formerly *understanded*, but now obsolete: 'A tongue not *understanded* of the people.' (Articles of Religion, xxiv.) 'That they may be *understanded* of the people.' (Ibid. xxxv.)

1. Conceive with adequate ideas; have full knowledge of; comprehend; know.

I named them as they pass'd, and *understood*
Their nature, with such knowledge God endued
My sudden apprehension.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 352.

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not *understand?*
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 177.

He, a stranger to your modish way,
By your old rules must stand or fall to-day
And hopes you will your foreign taste command
To bear for once with what you *understand.*
Addison, Prologue to Phædra and Hippolytus.

2. Know the meaning of; be able to interpret.

The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. —*Dryden.*

3. Suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel.—*Locke.*

4. Interpret at least mentally; conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,
Left only in those written records pure,
Though not but by the spirit *understood.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 512.

His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

5. Mean without expressing.

War then, war
Open or *understood*, must be resolved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 661.

Understánd. *v. n.*

1. Have the use of intellectual faculties; be an intelligent or conscious being.

I have given thee a wise and *understanding* heart. —1 *Kings*, iii. 12.

All my soul be
Imparadised in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. Be informed; not be ignorant; have learned.

I *understand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 5.

I *understood* not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 55.

Understándable. *adj.* Capable of being understood.

To be *understandable* is a condition requisite to a judge.—*Chillingworth, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation.*

Understánder. *s.* One who understands, or knows by experience.

I am the better *understander* now.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.*

Understánding. *s.*

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgement.

Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord.—*Isaiah*, xi. 3.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fixt, she *understanding* is.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Life and sense,
Fancy and *understanding*: whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 485.

By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge; generals as well as particulars; absent things as well as present; and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders.—*Swift.*

The difference, upon which most of the German metaphysicians since the time of Kant have strongly insisted, between the *understanding* and the *reason* is illustrated by the following extract.

We state what to ourselves has long appeared the grand characteristic of Kant's philosophy, when we mention his distinction, seldom perhaps expressed so broadly, but uniformly implied, between *understanding* and reason (*Verstand* and *Vernunft*). To most of our readers this may seem a distinction without a difference; nevertheless to the Kantists it is by no means such. They believe that both *understanding* and reason are organs, or rather, we should say, modes of operation by which the mind discovers truth; but they think their manner of proceeding is essentially different; that their provinces are separable and distinguishable, nay that it is of the last importance to separate and distinguish them. Reason, the Kantists say, is of a higher nature than *understanding*; it works by more subtle methods on higher objects, and requires a far finer culture for its development, indeed in many men it is never developed at all; but its results are no less certain, nay rather they are much more so; for reason discerns truth itself, the absolutely and primitively true; while *understanding* discerns only relations, and cannot decide without If. The proper province of *understanding* is all, strictly speaking, real, practical, and material knowledge, mathematics, physics, political economy, the adaptation of means to ends in the whole business of life. In this province it is the strength and universal implement of the mind; an indispensable servant, without which, indeed, existence itself would be impossible. Let it not step beyond this province, however; not usurp the province of reason, which it is appointed to obey, and cannot rule over without ruin to the whole spiritual man. Should *understanding* attempt to prove the existence of God it ends, if thorough-going and consistent with itself, in Atheism, or a faint possible Theism, which scarcely differs from this; should it speculate of virtue, it ends in utility, making prudence and a sufficiently cunning love of self the highest good. Consult *understanding* about the beauty of poetry and it asks, Where is this beauty? or discovers it at length in rhythms, and fitnesses, and male and female rhymes. Witness also its everlasting paradoxes on necessity and the freedom of the will; its ominous silence on the end and meaning of man; and the enigma which, under such inspection, the whole purport of existence becomes.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas.—*Locke.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego.—*Arbuthnot.*

Understánding. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.

The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Understándingly. *adv.* With knowledge; with skill.

Your grace shall find him—
Courtly, and scholarlike, *understandingly* read
In the necessities of the life of man.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.

Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

2. Intelligibly.

He took ten drams of opium in three days, and yet spake *understandingly!*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 75.

Understóck. *v. a.* Supply with stock (i.e. in husbandry with cattle in proportion to the herbage), but not adequately.

A new colony must always for some time be more *understocked* in proportion to the extent of its territory, and more *underpeopled* in proportion to the extent of its stock than the greater part of other countries.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. ix. (Ord MS.)

Understrápper. *s.* Petty fellow; inferior agent.

Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major.—*Swift.*

Understróke. *v. a.* Underscore; underline.

You have *understroked* that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italic.—*Swift, Letter to the Duchess of Queensbury*, March 20, 1752. (Ord MS.)

Undertákable. *adj.* Incapable of being, unfit to be, undertaken.

I have not in any place found any such labour or difficulty, but that it was *undertakable* by a man of very mean, that is, of my abilities.—*Chillingworth, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, dedication.

Undertáke. *v. a.* pret. *undertook*; past part. *undertaken.*

1. Attempt; engage in.

The task he *undertakes*
Is numbering sands, and drinking oceans dry.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 2.

Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English *undertake* th' unequal war.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxvii.

2. Assume a character. *Obsolete.*

His name and credit shall you *undertake,*
And in my house you shall be friendly lodged.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2

3. Engage with; attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

You 'll *undertake* her no more?—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

4. Have the charge of.

To the waterside I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Undertáke. *v. n.*

1. Assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed, *undertake* for me.—*Isaiah*, xxxviii. 14.

2. Venture; hazard.

It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
That dare not *undertake.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

3. Promise; stand bound to some condition.

If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour.—*Woodward, Natural History.*

Undertáker. *s.*

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it.—*Addison.*

Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres.
Prior, Lines written at Paris, in 1700.

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price; contractor: (this *latter* being the *commoner* word).

Should they build as fast as write,
'T would ruin *undertakers* quite.
Swift, Miscellanies.

3. One who manages funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.
Young.

Úndertaking. *part. adj.* Enterprising.

But the states, deluded by the boundless promises of Count Zinzendorf, and the *undertaking* talent of Prince Eugene, who dreaded the conclusion of the war as the period of his glory, would not hear of a cessation.—*Swift, Works*, vol. vii. p. 192. (Ord MS.)

Undertáking. *verbal abs.* Attempt; enterprise; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which sheweth strength surpassing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Underténant. *s.* Secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the State of Ireland.*

Úndertime. *s.* See Undern.

He coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw,
Sitting beside his mother on the ground.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 13.

Úndertone. *s.* Lowered tone of the voice.

'You a great eater!' retorted his companion, with no less indignation than before. 'How do you know you are?' There appeared to be forcible matter in this inquiry, for Mr. Pinch only repeated in an *undertone* that he had a strong misgiving on the subject, and that he greatly feared he was.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

Undervaluátion. *s.* Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Underválue. *v. a.*

1. Rate low; esteem lightly; treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalued*
To Cato's daughter.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that, in comparison of it, I *undervalued* all ensigns of authority.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Depress; make low in estimation; despise.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry.—*Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it.—*Addison.*

Underválue. *s.* Low rate; vile price.

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Underváluer. *s.* One who undervalues; one who esteems lightly.

An *undervaluer* of money was Sir Henry Wotton.—*I. Walton, Life of Wotton.*

Underváluingly. *adv.* In an undervaluing manner; disparagingly; unduly.

Not slightly and *undervaluingly* to speak of other men's virtues.—*Bishop Henshaw, Thoughts*, p. 18; 1651.

Únderwood. *s.* Low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, sow haws and sloes.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Únderwork. *s.* Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation.—*Addison.*

Underwórk. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *underworked*, or *underwrought.*

1. Destroy by clandestine measures; undermine.

Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

2. Labour or polish less than enough.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought.*—*Dryden.*

3. Work at a price below the common; undersell.

Underwórkman. *s.* Inferior or subordinate labourer.

Nor would they hire *underworkmen* to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all.—*Leslie.*

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts.—*Swift.*

Underwríte. *v. a.* Subscribe (the two words translating one another; *sub* = under + *scribo* = I write).

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten.*—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Underwríter. *s.* One who underwrites; insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

Even the passage from England to Ireland was insecure. Every week it was announced that twenty, thirty, fifty vessels belonging to London or Bristol had been taken by the French. More than a hundred prizes were carried during that autumn into Saint Maloes alone. It would have been far better, in the opinion of the shipowners and of the *underwriters*, that the Royal Sun had still been afloat with her thousand fighting men on board than that she should be lying a heap of ashes on the beach at Cherburg, while her crew, distributed among twenty brigantines, prowled for booty over the sea between Cape Finisterre and Cape Clear.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Undescríbed. *part. pref.* Not described.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Undescríed. *part. pref.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

Who can tell at what *undescried* fields of knowledge even man may at length arrive?—*Wollaston*, § iii. 9.

Undesérved. *part. pref.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory, obtained with great, and truly not *undeserved*, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Not incurred by fault.

The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach.—*Addison.*

Undesérvedly. *adv.* In an undeserved manner; without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking.—*Ibid.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletick brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes.—*Dryden.*

Undesérvedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undeserved; want of being worthy.

If much be due to God from us on account of the greatness of our blessing, how much more is due, when we consider the *undeservedness* of it!—*R. Newton, Sermons.*

Undesérver. *s.* One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Undesérving. *part. pref.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.

It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent.—*Addison.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: (with *of*).

I was carried to mislike, then to hate; lastly to destroy this son *undeserving of* destruction.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Undesérvingly. *adv.* In an undeserving manner; as an undeserver; without meriting any particular harm or advantage.

He suffered some to be undeservedly rich, others to be *undeservingly* poor.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Undesígned. *part. pref.* Not intended; not purposed.

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors.—*South, Sermons.*

Undesígnedly. *adv.* In an undesigned manner; without design.

All these casual references seem to have been portions of traditional history well known in the time of Homer: and as they are introduced almost *undesignedly*, they are generally attended with a great semblance of truth.—*Bryant, On Troy.*

Undesígnedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undesigned; freedom from design; accidentalness.

The *undesignedness* of the agreements demonstrates that they have not been produced by meditation, or by any fraudulent contrivance.—*Paley, Evidences of Christianity*, vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. vii.

Undesígning. *adj.* Not acting with any set purpose (good, or bad).

He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigning* minds.—*South, Sermons.*

Undesírable. *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.

To add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undesirable*, some time
Superior; for inferior, who is free?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 821.

Undesíred. *part. pref.* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undesired*, and came too late.
Dryden.

Undesíring. *part. pref.* Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise,
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes:
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise, and free, by heaven's consent and mine.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 160.

Undespaíring. *part. pref.* Not giving way to despair.

Anson, with steady *undespairing* breast,
Perils endured. *Dyer, Fleece.*

Undestroýable. *adj.* Incapable of being destroyed; not susceptive of destruction; indestructible (the two words translating each other).

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself.—*Boyle.*

Undetérminable. *adj.* Incapable of being decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is.—*Locke.*

Undetérminate. *adj.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent: (more correctly *indeterminate*).

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself.—*Dr. H. More.*

Undetérminateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undeterminate.

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

2. State of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part before he has made choice.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Undetermination. *s.* Indecision.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty, and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret predisposition of them to what is right.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Undetérmined. *part. pref.*

1. Unsettled; undecided.

He has left his succession as *undetermined* as if he had said nothing about it.—*Locke.*

Extended wide
In circuit *undetermined*, square or round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1047.

2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Undéviating. *part. pref.*

1. Not departing from the usual way; regular.

The natural *undeviating* temperance of the animal.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Should God again,
As once in Gibeon, interrupt the race
Of the *undeviating* and punctual sun,
How would the world admire! *Cowper, Task*, b. vi.

2. Not erring; not crooked.

Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands;
With such *undeviating* and even force
He severs it away. *Cowper, Task*, b. v.

Undevóted, *part. pref.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Undevoút. *adj.* Not devout; without devotion.

The Greeks being seemingly the most *undevout* and negligent at their divine service, of any sort of people in the Christian world.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 136.

An *undevout* astronomer is mad.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Undiáphanous. *adj.* Not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes that goldsmiths employ in enamelling.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Undigésted. *part. pref.*

1. Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like surfeits from an *undigested* fulness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

The glaring sun
Breaks in at every chink...
Yet plunged in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 1.

2. Not properly disposed; not reduced to order.

I find,
'Tis true, within my *undigested* mind,
That there is something hidden in the deep
Bosom of fate. *Sir R. Fanshawe,*
Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

Undíght. *v. a.* Put off.

From her fair head her fillets she *undight*,
And laid her stole aside. *Spenser.*

Undígnified. *part. pref.* Wanting, destitute of, dignity.

I hope a due distinction will be made between an *undignified* scribbler of a sheet and a half, and the author of a threepenny stitched book, like myself.—*Swift, Further Account of Curll.* (Ord MS.)

Undiminishable. *adj.* Incapable of being diminished.

It being no object of sense, but of intellect, and being also impassible and *undiminishable*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 145.

Undiminished. *part. pref.* Not impaired; not lessened.

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same,
Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known
As when thou stood'st in heaven, upright and pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 835.

Sergius, who a bad cause bravely tried,
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, died.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 442.

The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays,
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys.
Addison.

Undinted. *part. pref.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our targe *undinted.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

Undipped. *part. pref.* Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou hadst a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*,
And that has made thee mortal.
Dryden, Cleomenes.

Undirected. *part. pref.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom she was committed fainted or forsook their charge.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Undiscérned. *part. pref.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military shew:
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 765.

Undiscérnedly. *adv.* In an undiscerned manner; so as to be undiscovered.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire.—*Boyle.*

Undiscérnible. *adj.* Incapable of being discerned; invisible.

I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,
To think I should be *undiscernible*,
When I perceive your grace.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Undiscérnibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undiscernible; incapability of being discerned; state or quality of being undiscernible.

Because of their remoteness, subtilty, and *undiscernibleness*, it cannot know them adequately, or in the whole.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 84.

Undiscérnibly. *adv.* In an undiscernible manner; invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion.—*South, Sermons.*

Undiscérning. *part. pref.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*

Undisciplínable. *adj.* Incapable of being disciplined.

Some are fain utterly to lay aside some of their former positions, as utterly *undisciplinable* and ungovernable by any subsidiary explication.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, p. 342. (Ord MS.)

Undisciplined. *part. pref.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless *undisciplined* militia.—*Spectator.*

Undisclóse. *v. a.* Not discover; not unfold.

The half-blown rose . . .
Whilst yet her tender bud doth *undisclose*
That full of beauty time bestows upon her.
Daniel, Sonnets, xxxvi.

Undiscórding. *part. pref.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in music.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime.
Milton, Odes, At a solemn Musick, 17.

Undiscóverable. *adj.* Incapable of being discovered; not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress.—*Rogers.*

Undiscóvered. *part. pref.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 77.

Undiscreét. *adj.* Indiscreet.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvii. 12.

Undiscreétly. *adv.* In an undiscreet manner; improvidently; unwisely.

They have *undiscreetly* impoverished themselves.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 119.

Undisguísed. *part. pref.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus . . .
Disguised in habit, *undisguised* in shape,
O help us captives from our chains t' escape!
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 262.

Undishónoured. *part. pref.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distain'd, thou *undishonoured.*
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Undismaÿed. *part. pref.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 417.

Undisobligíng. *part. pref.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions.—*Broome.*

Undispénsed. *part. pref.* Not freed from a rule or obligation.

He is unqualified, and *undispensed* with, to procure unto himself two diverse ecclesiastical dignities, but also divers parish churches.—*Tooker, Fabrick of the Church*, p. 47: 1604.

Undispérsed. *part. pref.* Not scattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it.—*Boyle.*

Undispósed. *part. pref.* Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates.—*Swift.*

Undispútable. *adj.* Incapable of being disputed.

Their ideas and descriptions were *undisputable.*—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 47.

Merely for his *undisputable* good pleasure.—*Cowley.*

Undisputed. *part. pref.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets.—*Dryden.*

Undissémbled. *part. pref.*

1. Openly declared.

Let the tender swain
Each morn regale on nerve-relaxing tea,
Companion meet of languor-loving nymph:
Be mine each morn, with eager appetite
And hunger *undissembled*, to repair
To friendly buttery; there on smoking crust
And foaming ale to banquet unrestrain'd,
Material breakfast!
Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

2. Honest; not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the Holy Scriptures hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Undissipated. *part. pref.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated.*—*Boyle.*

Undissólvable. *adj.* Incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble.

1. By solution.

Through the power of the hot sun and parching sand they are so dried, that they become fixed, and for ever *undissolvable.*—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 153.

2. By breaking, or loosening.

And would you have my partial friendship break
That holy knot, which, tied once, all mankind
Agree to hold sacred and *undissolvable?*
Rowe, Tamerlane.

Undistémpered. *part. pref.* Free from distemper, disease, or perturbation.

Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

Undistínguishable. *adj.* Incapable of being distinguished.

1. Not to be distinctly seen.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different.—*Locke.*

Undistínguishably. *adv.* In an undistinguishable manner; without distinction.

The righteous and bountiful persons are, in Scripture expression, ordinarily confounded, as it were, or *undistinguishably* put one for the other.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xxxi.

Undistínguished. *part. pref.*

1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other.

The *undistinguished* seeds of good and ill,
Heaven in his bosom from our knowledge hides.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxxvi.

'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world, by seven hundred years, whereby we would mark out so much of that *undistinguished* duration, as we suppose would have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the sun.—*Locke.*

2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But sown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguish'd* light. *Dryden.*

3. Not plainly discerned.

Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass,
For I'm ashamed to use a glass. *Swift.*

4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.

O *undistinguish'd* space of woman's will!
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

5. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to these empty lids
Is grown a stranger; and day and night,
As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep as sight.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

6. Not treated with any particular respect.

E'en mighty Pam, that kings and queens o'erthrew . . .
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor spade.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Undistínguishing. *part. pref.* Making no difference.

The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of Providence in this life, will be rectified in another.—*Addison.*

Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers.—*Garth.*

Undistórted. *part. pref.* Not distorted; not perverted.

The *undistorted* suggestions of his own heart, these easy hints, will be found no fallacious directions.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, preface: 1647.

Undistrácted. *part. pref.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate, and more *undistracted* communion with himself.—*Boyle.*

Undistráctedly. *adv.* In an undistracted manner; without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God.—*Boyle.*

Undistráctedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undistracted; freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. —*Boyle.*

Undistúrbed. *part. pref.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.

To our high-raised phantasy present
That *undisturbed* song of pure concent.
Milton, Odes, At a solemn Musick, 5.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturb'd* before,
Are all on fire.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 861.

To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action which may exist. But to be *undisturbed* in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as the other.—*Locke.*

2. Not interrupted by any hinderance or molestation.

Nature stints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undisturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A soul serene, a body void of pain.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. ii.

3. Not agitated.

A good conscience is a port which is land-locked on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undisturbed* and silent waters.—*Dryden.*

Undistúrbedly. *adv.* In an undisturbed manner; calmly; peacefully.

Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the assistances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly* the thread and coherence of any discourse.—*Locke.*

Undistúrbedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undisturbed; state of being undisturbed.

Your lordship plainly opposes heat and flame to that calmness and *undisturbedness*, with which you would have our addresses to God accompanied.—*Dr. Snape, Letter to Bishop Hoadly*, p. 16.

Undivérted. *part. pref.* Not amused; not pleased.

The reader, however, may not be *undiverted* with its unaffected simplicity and pathos. — *Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 8.

Undivídable. *adj.* Not separable; not susceptive of division; indivisible. *Rare.*

The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene *undividable*, or poem unlimited.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

How comes it, husband,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?
Thyself, I call it, being strange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear self's better part.
Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Undivíded. *part. pref.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we must love God with all our heart, that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

God ... extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unspent.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 273.

Undivídedly. *adv.* In an undivided manner; so as not to be divided, separated, or parted; as a whole.

Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy, make them *undividedly* one.—*Fellthan, On St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Undivórced. *part. pref.* Not divorced or parted.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, *undivorced* by death.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Undivúlged. *part. pref.* Not divulged or promulgated; kept secret; concealed; not betrayed, as a secret.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
Thou hast within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipped of justice.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Undó. *v. a.* conjugated like the simple verb.

1. Ruin; bring to destruction.

As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Where, with like haste, through several ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,
With sad variety of pain distract me.
Addison, Cato.

2. Loose; open what is shut or fastened; unravel.

They false and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake.
Sir P. Sidney.

Pray *undo* this button.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton, Comus*, 903.

3. Change anything done to its former state; recall or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from presuming to think that men can better anything which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to *undo* some things of men, which God doth know they cannot better.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

By granting me so soon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*

Without this our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Now will this woman, with a single glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while.
Addison, Cato.

Undóer. *s.* One who undoes anything; one who ruins or brings to destruction anything.

This my customary coming hither,
Hath been to base and sordid purposes;
To wrong your bed, injure her chastity,
And be mine own *undoer*.
Heywood, English Traveller.

Undóing. *part. adj.* Ruining; destructive.

The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented.—*South, Sermons.*

Undóing. *verbal abs.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of law may be done, which equity and honest meaning forbiddeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Undóne. *adj.*

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you smell a fault?—I cannot wish the fault *undone*, the issue of it being so proper.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

There was no opportunity to call either of these two great persons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Undoúbtable. *adj.* Incapable of being doubted: (Indubitable the *commoner* word).

My brother ... has picked up an *undoubtable* picture of Milton.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Undoúbted. *part. pref.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

Thou, Spirit, who ledst this glorious eremite
Into the desert, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof the *undoubted* Son of God, inspire.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 8.

Undoúbtedly. *adv.* In an undoubted manner; indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of idolaters.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*,
Was fashion'd to much honour.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Undoúbtful. *adj.* Not doubtful; plain; evident.

His fact ... came not to an *undoubtful* proof.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

Our husbands might have look'd into our thoughts,
And made themselves *undoubtful*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Undoúbting. *part. adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. —*Hammond.*

Undráwn. *part. adj.*

1. Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal Deity *undrawn*,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 750.

2. Not portrayed.

The death-bed of the just is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Undreáded. *part. pref.* Not dreaded or feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold to have sat watch,
Unnamed, *undreaded*, and thyself half starved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 593.

Undreámed. *part. pref.* Not thought, or even dreamed, of.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain
To miseries enough.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Undréss. *v. a.*

1. Divest of clothes; strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

All were stol'n aside
To counsel and *undress* the bride.
Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

Her fellows press'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Calisto.

2. Divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when she found
Their odours lost, their colours past,
She changed her look. *Prior, The Garland.*

3. Take off the dressing from the wound.

His hands the duke's worst-order'd wounds *undress*
And gently bind. *Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert*, b. i. canto vi.

Undréss. *s.* Loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please.
Dryden.

Undréssed. *part. pref.*

1. Not regulated, or cultivated.

Thy vineyard lies half pruned, and half *undress'd*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 104.

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore perones, shoes of *undressed* leather.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Undríed. *part. pref.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were tried;
Witness the fresh laments, and funeral tears *undried*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Undríven. *part. pref.* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar, the doubtful rack of heaven
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriven*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 496.

Undroóping. *part. pref.* Not drooping, sinking, or despairing.

English merit hers, where meet combined
Whate'er high fancy, sound judicious thought,
An ample generous heart, *undrooping* soul,
And firm tenacious valour can bestow.
Thomson, Liberty, pt. v.

Undróssy. *adj.* Free from dross or recrement. *Rare.*

When a noontide sun, with summer beams
Darts through a cloud, her wat'ry skirts are edged
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *A. Philips.*

Of heaven's *undrossy* gold, the gods' array
Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Undrówned. *part. pref.* Not drowned.

I have no hope that he's *undrown'd*.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

[They] float *undrowned*.—*Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 10.

Undúbitable. *adj.* [Lat. *dubito* = I doubt.] Not admitting doubt; unquestionable;

Indubitable: (this last being both the *commoner* and the *more correct* word).

Let that principle, that is all matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into.—*Locke.*

Undúe. *adj.*

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her.—*Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Úndulary. *adj.* [Lat. *undulo* = undulate.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Úndulate. *v. n.* Move as a wave.

Úndulate. *v. a.* Cause to undulate.

Breath vocalized, i.e. vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing smooth doth not.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Undulátion. *s.*

1. Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals, whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the sea.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Appearance of waves.

The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 15.

Úndulatory. *adj.*

1. Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

2. Connected with, relating to, undulations: (as, 'The *undulatory* theory,' in Optics).

Undúll. *v. a.* Remove dulness from; clear; purify. *Rare.*

Poetry . . . is a most musical modulator of all intelligibles by her inventive variations; *undulling* their grossness, and subliming it into more refined acceptableness to our own or others' understandings.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 477.

Undúly. *adv.* In an undue manner; not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Undúrable. *adj.* Not lasting. *Rare.*

All unmeasurable vice is *undurable*: the fall of angels, and of the late imperious parliament, are fair examples of it.—*Archdeacon Arnway, Tablet of Moderation*, p. 109: 1661.

Undúst. *v. a.* Free from dust; cleanse.

When we frequently dress up the altar of our hearts, and *undust* it from all these little foulnesses, by degrees we come to be aided.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 121: 1654.

Undúteous. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us;
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *unduteous* title.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

[He] Latium call'd the land where safe he lay,
From his *unduteous* son, and his usurping sway.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 429.

Undútiful. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great Sovereign, and ungrateful to his best Benefactor.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Undútifully. *adv.* In an undutiful manner; not according to duty.

The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled.
Duke, Translation of Juvenal, iv. 79.

Undútifulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undutiful; want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have held in, and staid all the other from *undutifulness*, than need to be forced thereunto themselves.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Undýing. *part. pref.* Not dying or perishing; immortal.

That firm affection that made us two happy,
May take as deep *undying* root, and flourish,
Betwixt my daughter Casta and your goodness.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Driven down
To chains of darkness, and the *undying* worm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 788.

Uneárned. *part. pref.* Not earned or obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, epilogue.

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and the hour of supper comes *unearned.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 224.

Unearth. *v. a.* Drive from any underground hole, kennel, or habitation: (e.g. that of a fox or badger).

The nightly robber of the fold;
Him from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*,
Let all the thunder of the chace pursue.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, 472.

Uneárthly. *adj.* Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' the offering!
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

Uneáse. *s.* Trouble. *Rare.*

What an *unease* it was to be troubled with the humming of so many gnats.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 88. (Trench.)

Uneásily. *adv.* In an uneasy manner.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Uneásiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uneasy; trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

There's not, I think, a subject
That sits in heart-grief and *uneasiness*,
Under the sweet shade of your government.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.

His majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Uneásy. *adj.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Uneasy life to me,
Still watch'd and importuned, but worse for thee.
Dryden.

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

The soul, *uneasy* and confined from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some servile imitators
Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,
As they must ever slavishly observe.
Lord Roscommon.

4. Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful.—*Locke.*

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

A sour, untractable nature, makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

6. Difficult.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd; from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

Uneátable. *adj.* Incapable of being eaten.

The water-melon hath . . . *uneatable* fruit.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Uneáten. *part. pref.* Not eaten or devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Uneáth. *adv.* Not easily. *Obsolete.*

Uneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

Uneáth. *adv.* Underneath (more properly spelt with two *n*'s). *Obsolete.*

A roaring hideous sound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 4.

Unébbing. *part. pref.* Not receding (as the ebb of a tide).

Oh, foolish mortals! Always taught in vain!
O, glorious laurel! since for one sole leaf
Of thine imaginary deathless tree,
Of blood and tears must flow the *unebbing* sea.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 68.

Unédifying. *part. pref.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Unéducate. *adj.* Not having received education.

O harsh, *uneducate*, illiterate peasant!
Solyman and Perseda: 1599.

Uneffectual. *adj.* Having no effect: (Ineffectual *commoner* and more correct).

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Unelécted. *part. pref.* Not chosen.

Putting him to rage,
You should have ta'en the advantage of his choler,
And pass'd him *unelected.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Unélegant. *adj.* Inelegant: (this *latter* being the *better* form).

The person who collected them is a man of no *unelegant* taste.—*Budgell, Spectator*, no. 67.

Unéligible. *adj.* Not proper to be, incapable of being, chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *uneligible*.—*Rogers.*

Unemployed. *part. pref.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures, all day long,
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 616.

Men, sour with poverty, and *unemployed*, easily give into any prospect of change.—*Addison.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

Unémptiable. *adj.* Not to be, incapable of being, emptied; inexhaustible. *Rare.*

Whatsoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unendeáred. *part. pref.* Not attended with endearment.

Here Love his golden shafts employs, here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here and revels; not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unendear'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 766.

Unendówed. *part. pref.* Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Aspiring, factious, fierce, and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd.* *Swift.*

Unengáged. *part. pref.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual.—*Swift.*

Unenjoyed. *part. pref.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day 's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleased with seeing more.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Unenjóying. *part. pref.* Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store;
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

Unenlárged. *part. pref.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a peppercorn.—*Watts.*

Unenlíghtened. *part. pref.* Not enlightened or illuminated.

Moral virtue natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Unensláved. *part. pref.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She sits a sov'reign, *unenslaved* and free. *Addison.*

Unentángle. *v. a.* Free from perplexity or difficulty; disentangle.

O my God, how dost thou *unentangle* me in any scruple arising out of the consideration of this thy fear!—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 129.

That this man, wise and virtuous as he was, passed always *unentangled* through the snares of life, it would be a prejudice and temerity to affirm.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Collins.*

Unentertaíning. *part. pref.* Giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer.—*Pope.*

Unentertaíningness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unentertaining.

Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuses for its *unentertainingness*, very little to the purpose.—*Gray, Letter to West*: 1740.

Unenthrálled. *part. pref.* Unenslaved.

It must needs be ridiculous to any judgement *unenthralled*.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, preface.

Unentómbed. *part. pref.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'st thou thus *unentomb'd* to cross the floods?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 508.

Unénviable. *adj.* Not to be envied.

He was one . . . of . . . a family . . . which . . . enjoyed . . . the *unenviable* distinction of being wonderfully fertile in bad rhymers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Unénvied. *part. pref.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody sees makes a man happy and *unenvied*.—*Bacon.*

These *unenvied* stand;
Since what they act, transcends what they command.
Sir J. Denham, Speech of Sarpedon to Glaucus.

Unéquable. *adj.* Irregular.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the two most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Unéqual. *adj.*

1. Not even; not proportionately smaller or larger in proportion or ratio, physically or immaterially.

There sits deformity to mock my body;
To shape my legs of an *unequal* size.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers.—*Dryden.*

2. Not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace
He shall submit, then may he not possess
Kingdom nor life. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Not just. *Latinism*, translating *iniquis* (*in* = not + *æquus* = even).

You are *unequal* to me, and however
Your sentence may be righteous, you are not.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Unéqualable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, equalled; not to be paralleled. *Rare.*

Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalable*.—*Boyle.*

Unéqualled. *part. pref.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners.—*Boyle.*

Unéqually. *adv.* In an unequal manner.

1. In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome . . .
No single parts *unequally* surprise;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 247.

2. Not justly. *Latinism.* See Unequal.

Who right to all dost deale indifferently,
Damning all wrong and tortious injurie,
Which any of thy creatures do to other,
Oppressing them with power *unequally*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unéqualness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unequal; inequality; state of being unequal.

The native plenty of our soil, the *unequalness* of our climate.—*Sir W. Temple, Essay on Poetry.*

Unéquitable. *adj.* Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unequívocal. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unérrable. *adj.* Incapable of error; infallible. *Rare; barbarous.*

The ignominy of your *unerrable* see is discovered.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 142: 1616.

Unérrableness. *s.* Incapability of error; infallible. *Rare; barbarous.*

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unérring. *part. pref.*

1. Committing no mistake.

His javelin threw,
Hissing in air the *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

'Is this the *unerring* power?' The ghost replied,
'Nor Phœbus flatter'd, nor his answers lied.'
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 473.

Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake, there is this one *unerring* mark; the not entertaining any proposition with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant.—*Locke.*

Unérringly. *adv.* In an unerring manner; without mistake.

What those figures are, which should be mechanically adapted to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive.—*Glanville.*

Uneschéwable. *adj.* Incapable of being eschewed; inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Obsolete.*

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not altered him.—*Carew.*

Unespíed. *part. pref.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

From living eyes her open shame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *unespied*.
Spenser.

The second shaft came swift, and *unespied*;
And pierced his hand, and nail'd it to his side.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 785.

Unessayed. *part. pref.* Unattended.

To be rid of these mortifying propositions, he leaves no tyrannical evasion *unessayed*.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 11.

Unesséntial. *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence, or characteristic.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of Christianity.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unessential* night receives him next.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 438.

Unestáblish. *v. a.* Deprive of establishment; disestablish.

The parliament demanded of the king to *unestablish* that prelatical government.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 27.

Unéven. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level, physically or immaterially.

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turk's chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen should stand him in small stead.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

They made the ground *uneven* about their nest, insomuch that the slate did not lie flat.—*Addison.*

2. Not suiting each other; not equable.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet.—*Peacham.*

Unévenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uneven.

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.

This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn than if they were more solid.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II., though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in.—*Sir M. Hale.*

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Unévitable. *adj.* Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwished presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unexáct. *adj.* Not exact.

Descending under the earth is (a translation) most of all *unexact* and illiteral.—*Dr. Dawson, Illustration of Texts on Logos*, p. 251: 1764.

Unexácted. *part. pref.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 195.

Unexáminable. *adj.* Incapable of being examined.

Such was Peter's unseasonable humility, as then his knowledge was small, when Christ came to wash his feet; who at an impertinent time would needs strain courtesy with his master, and falling troublesomely upon the lowly, all-wise, and *unexaminable* intention of Christ, in what he went with resolution to do, so provoked by his interruption the meek Lord, that he threatened to exclude him from his heavenly portion, unless he could be content to be less arrogant and stiffnecked in his humility.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Unexámined. *part. pref.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed.

They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unexamined*, without relation to person, place, or fitness.—*B. Jonson.*

The accusations *unexamined* and unrefuted were contemptuously flung aside.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Unexámpled. *part. pref.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unexampled* loss from Algiers.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Your twice-conquer'd vassals,
First, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

Unexcéptionable. *adj.* Incapable of being objected to; not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Unexcéptionableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unexceptionable; state or quality of being unexceptionable.

If it had been accompanied with other parts of his exposition of these epistles that had the like *unexceptionableness*, it would never have been found fault with.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, preface: 1669.

Unexcéptionably. *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner; so as to be not liable to objection.

The resurrection of Jesus was most fully and most *unexceptionably* proved.—*West, On the Resurrection*, p. 306.

Unexcógitable. *adj.* Incapable of being thought, or mentally discovered.

Wherein can man resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectness?—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Unexcúsable. *adj.* Having no excuse; admitting of no excuse.

The authors, which you cite, do plainly charge you with *unexcusable* untruth.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. vi.: 1603.

Unexcúsableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unexcusable.

We will rip up to you the *unexcusableness* of the heathen ignorance in general.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 642.

Unéxecuted. *part. pref.* Not performed; not done.

Most worthy sir, you . . . leave *unexecuted*
Your own renowned knowledge.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7

Unexémplified. *part. pref.* Not made known by instance or example.

This being a new, *unexemplified* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, scorning the examples of all former ages.—*South, Sermons.*

Unexémpt. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the covenants of her trust,
And harshly deal like an ill borrower,
With that which you received on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist.
Milton, Comus, 682.

Unéxercised. *part. pref.* Not practised; not experienced.

Messapus . . . with his ardour, warms
A heartless train, *unexercised* in arms.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 957.

Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercised* mind, as particular ones.—*Locke.*

Unexérted. *part. pref.* Not called into action; not put forth.

Attend with patience the uncertainty of things, and what lieth yet *unexerted* in the chaos of futurity.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 25.

Unexhaústed. *part. pref.* Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns?
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Unexístent. *part. pref.* Not in existence.

A retrograde cognition of times past, and things which have already been, is more satisfactory than a suspended knowledge of what is yet *unexistent.*—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 13.

Unexpánded. *part. pref.* Not spread out.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard;
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stored.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unexpectátion. *s.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight.

As every other evil, so this especially, is aggravated by our *unexpectation.*—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Unexpécted. *part. pref.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to *unexpected* fight.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxv.

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted.—*Swift.*

Unexpéctedly. *adv.* In an unexpected manner; suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he seems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1749.

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth.—*Addison.*

Unexpéctedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unexpected; suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance.—*Watts.*

Unexpédient. *adj.* Inexpedient: (the latter the *commoner* form).

Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds back to study in good tune.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Unexpénsive. *adj.* Not costly; not with great expence.

My life hath not been *unexpensive* in learning, and voyaging about.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Unexpérienced. *part. pref.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperienced*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 240.

The smallest accident intervening, often produces such changes, that a wise man is just as much in doubt of events as the most ignorant and *unexperienced.*—*Swift.*

Unexpért. *adj.* Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmost soul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws,
Not *unexpert.* *Prior, Horace imitated.*

Unexplóred. *part. pref.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplored*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplored.* *Dryden.*

Unexpósed. *part. pref.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed.*—*Watts, On the Mind.*

Unexpréssible. *adj.* Incapable of being expressed.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a conscience of its own innocency!—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unexpréssive. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing: (Johnson remarks, 'This is the natural and analogical signification').
2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed: (condemned by Johnson as 'improper and out of use').

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaste, and *unexpressive* she.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 2.

With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpressive*, nuptial song,
In the blest kingdoms meek, of joy and love.
Milton, Lycidas, 175.

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With *unexpressive* notes to heaven's new-born heir.
Id., Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 112.

Unexténded. *part. pref.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is it that a spiritual, i. e. an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle!—*Locke.*

Unextínguishable. *adj.* Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguishable* fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 88.

What native, *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed through the whole, which the defædation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth!—*Bentley.*

Unextínguished. *part. pref.* Not quenched; not put out.

The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 593.

Unextórted. *part. pref.* Spontaneous.

The free *unextorted* addresses sent, some time before, from every part of the kingdom, plainly showed what sort of bent the people had taken, and from what motives.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 22. (Ord MS.)

Unfáded. *part. pref.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*

Unfáding. *part. pref.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Unfádingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfading; quality of being unfading.

We consider the *unfadingness* of their [the Phœnicians'] purple.—*Pelwhele, History of Devonshire.*

Unfáilable. *adj.* Incapable of failing.

We believe this *unfailable* word of truth.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 183.

Unfáilableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfailable; state which cannot fail.

He takes all believers into the partnership of this comfortable *unfailableness.*—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 137.

Unfáiling. *part. pref.* Certain; not missing.

Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege.—*South, Sermons.*

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath the sword.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 322.

Unfáilingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfailing; state of being unfailing.

We may be so much the more infallibly assured of the promised mercies of our God, by how much we do more know his *unfailingness*, his unchangeableness.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 272.

Unfaínting. *part. pref.* Not sinking; not drooping.

It is a frozen zeal that will not be warmed with the sight thereof [the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.] And O, that I could retain the effects that it wrought with an *unfainting* perseverance!—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 167.

Unfaír. *adj.* Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt.—*Swift.*

Unfaírly. *adv.* In an unfair manner.

They act *unfairly*, that they may be sure to be sharp enough.—*Parnell, Remarks of Zoilus.*

Unfaírness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfair.

We shall make some remarks upon his ignorance and *unfairness* in several incidents that he has slid in by the by.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 5.

Unfáithful. *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous; deceptive.

If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy, that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *unfaithful.*—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

2. Impious; infidel.

Thence shall come
To judge the *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 461.

Unfáithfully. *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; treacherously; perfidiously.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is counselled.—*Bacon.*

Unfáithfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfaithful; treachery; perfidiousness.

As the obscurity of what some writers deliver makes it very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too many others makes it unfit to be relied on.—*Boyle.*

Unfalcáted. *part. pref.* Free from defalcation; not cut down; undiminished. *Rare.*

I am of opinion that a real *unfalcated* income of six hundred pounds a year, is a sufficient income for a country dean in this kingdom.—*Swift, On the Bill for Clerical Residences.* (Ord MS.)

Unfállowed. *part. pref.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 561.

Unfamíliar. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common.

The matters which we handle seem, by reason of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unfamiliárity. *s.* Quality of being unfamiliar.

What makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse and unpleasing by *unfamiliarity?*—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.* (Ord MS.)

Unfáshionable. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.

A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable* language.—*Watts, Logick.*

Unfáshionableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfashionable.

Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than apish, affected postures.—*Locke.*

Unfáshionably. *adv.* In an unfashionable manner.

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
That dogs bark at me.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Unfáshioned. *part. pref.*

1. Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there 's something roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, iii. 1.

2. Having no regular form.

A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd*, and unframed,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos named.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Unfásten. *v. a.* Loose; unfix.

He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Then in the key-hole turns
The intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfastens. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ii. 876.

Unfáthered. *part. pref.* Fatherless; having no father.

They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 4.

Unfátherly. *adj.* Wanting fatherly affection.

Nature, pulling at thy heart,
Condemns the *unfatherly,* the imprudent part.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

Unfáthomable. *adj.* Not to be sounded by a line; measured.

In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable.*—*Addison.*

Unfáthomableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfathomable; state or quality of being unfathomable.

A sufficient argument of the *unfathomableness* of this great dispensation of mercy, which can still find further employment for the study and curiosity even of angels.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes,* p. 133.

Unfáthomed. *part. pref.* Not to be sounded.

The Titan race
Here, singed with lightning, roll within the *unfathom'd* space.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 782.

Unfatígued. *part. pref.* Unwearied; untired.

Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatigued* with length
Of march. *A. Philips.*

Unfaúlty. *adj.* Free from fault.

A covenant brought to that pass is on the *unfaulty* side without injury dissolved.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.* (Ord MS.)

Unfávourable. *adj.*

1. Not kind.

These communications have been *unfavourable* to literature.—*T. Warton.*

2. Disapproving.

Talivera at last made an *unfavourable* report to Ferdinand and Isabella.—*Robertson.*

Unfávourably. *adv.* In an unfavourable manner.

Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this.—*Glanville.*

Unfávoured. *part. pref.* Not favoured.

There was a time when these *unfavoured* children of nature were the peculiar favourites of the great, and no prince or nobleman thought himself completely attended unless he had a dwarf among the number of his domestics.—*Goldsmith, Animated Nature,* ii. 25. (Ord MS.)

Unfeáred. *part. pref.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. *Obsolete.*

Just men,
Though Heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd.*
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 2.

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror

He,
A most unbounded tyrant, whose successes
Make heaven *unfear'd,* and villany assured
Beyond its power!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

The serpent
Not nocent yet, but on the grassy herb
Fearless, *unfear'd,* he slept.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 185.

Unfeásible. *adj.* Impracticable.

I was brought to a despondency of spirit, and a despair of attaining to my search, as being fruitless and *unfeasible.*—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament,* p. 313.

So hard, or rather so utterly *unfeasible* is it for men to be zealous votaries of the 'blind god,' without losing their eyes in his service.—*South, Sermons,* iii. 74.

Unfeáthered. *part. pref.* Destitute of feathers.

The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whose nest some prying churl had found; and thence
By stealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 743.

Unfeátured. *part. pref.* Deformed; wanting regularity of feature.

Visage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatured,* and a skin of buff.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 307.

Unféd. *part. pref.* Not supplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen through his long fast;
For nought he cared, his carcass long *unfed.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unfeéd. *part. pref.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for 't.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 4.

Unfeéling. *part. pref.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.

Dull, *unfeeling,* barren ignorance
Is made my gaoler to attend on me.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Unlucky Welsted! thy *unfeeling* master
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 209.

Unfeélingly. *adv.* In an unfeeling manner; without sensibility.

The German turned his head back, looked down upon the dwarf as Goliath did upon David, and *unfeelingly* resumed his posture.—*Sterne.*

Unfeélingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfeeling; want of feeling.

With what flatness and *unfeelingness* has he spoken of statuary and painting!—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Unfeígned. *part. pref.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

Sorrow *unfeign'd,* and humiliation meek.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1092.

Unfeígnedly. *adv.* In an unfeigned manner; really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Unféllowed. *part. pref.* Not matched.

To sever so *unfellowed* a pair.—*Archdeacon Arnway, Tablet of Moderation,* p. 16.

Unfélt. *part. pref.* Not felt; not perceived: (in the first extract with the *accent* on the *first syllable*).

All my treasury
Is yet but *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompense.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 3.

Her looks infused
Sweetness into my heart *unfelt* before.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 475.

'Tis pleasant safely to behold from shore
The rolling ships, and hear the tempest roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. ii.

Unfénce. *v. a.* Take away a fence.

There is never a limb, never a vein or artery of the body, but it is the scene and receptacle of pain, whensoever it shall please God to *unfence* it, and let in some sharp disease or distemper upon it.—*South, Sermons.*

Unfénced. *part. adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.

I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till *unfenced* desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

Unferménted. *part. pref.* Not fermented.

All such vegetables must be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes their nature.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Unfértile. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolific.

Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unfétter. *v. a.* Unchain; free from shackles.

Unfetter me with speed;
Vasquez, I see you troubled that I bleed.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

This most useful principle may be *unfettered,* and restored to its native freedom of exercise.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Unfígured. *part. pref.*

1. Representing no animal form.

In *unfigured* paintings, the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, friezes.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. In *Logic.* Not according to mood and figure.

Unfílial. *adj.* Unsuitable to a son.

You offer him a wrong
Something *unfilial.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial* affection.—*Boyle.*

Unfílled. *part. pref.* Not filled; not supplied.

Come not to table but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beest in health, leave something of thy appetite *unfilled.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The throne of my forefathers
Still stands *unfill'd.* *Addison, Cato.*

Unfínished. *part. pref.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.

Is it for that such outward ornament
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts
Were left for haste *unfinish'd?*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1025.

I did dedicate to you a very *unfinished* piece.—*Dryden.*

His hasty hand left his pictures so *unfinished,* that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than in the person after whom it was drawn.—*Spectator.*

This collection contains not only such pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfinished.*—*Swift.*

Unfírm. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers sound
With hollow poverty and emptiness.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

2. Not stable.

Take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand,
With feet *unfirm,* and prepossess the strand.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 396.

Unfít. *adj.*

1. Improper; unsuitable.

They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the present, which was for the first age convenient enough.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Neither can I think you would impose upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

2. Unqualified.

Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit,*
The power of beauty I remember yet.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 1.

Unfít. *v. a.* Disqualify.

Those excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, so they *unfitted* him for a satisfaction or acquiescence in his vassals.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Unfítly. *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; not suitably.

Others, reading to the church those books which the apostles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* said to preach.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unfítness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfit.

1. Want of qualifications.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an ignorant minister.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfitness* for business, for a man to be so open, as really to think not only what he says, but what he swears.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Want of propriety.

Unfítting. *part. pref.* Not proper.

Although monosyllables, so rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verses, yet are they the most fit for expressing briefly the first conceits of the mind.—*Camden.*

Unfíx. *v. a.*

1. Loosen; make less fast.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach them how to run.
Dryden.

Unfíxed. *part. pref.*

1. Wandering; erratic; inconstant; vagrant.

So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join,
But lands *unfix'd,* and floating nations strove.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lvii.

Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,
Quick as her eyes, and *unfix'd* as those.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

2. Not determined.

Irresolute on which she should rely,
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

Unfíxedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfixed; state of being unfixed; power of roving at large.

To abide fixed, as it were, in their own *unfixedness*, and to be steady in their restless motions, doth it not argue a constant will directing them, and a mighty hand upholding them?—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. vi.

Unflágging. *part. pref.* Maintaining spirit; not flagging; not drooping.

That which is carried on with a continued *unflagging* vigour of expression, can never be thought tedious.—*South, Sermons.*

Unfláttered. *part. pref.* Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness.

Time mocks our youth; and while we number past
Delights, and raise our appetite to taste
Ensuing, brings us to *unflatter'd* age.
Habington, Castara, p. 54.

Unfláttering. *part. pref.* Not concealing the truth; not gratifying with servile obsequiousness; sincere.

Then Aristides lifts his honest front,
Spotless of heart, to whom th' *unflatt'ring* voice
Of freedom gave the noblest name of Just.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Unfledged. *part. pref.* Not yet having the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel:
But do not dull thy palm, with entertainment
Of each new-hatched *unfledged* comrade.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

Unfledged actors learn to laugh and cry.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 76.

These gentlemen are neither young officers, nor very young men. Had they belonged to the *unfledged* race of ensigns, who infest our streets, and dishonour our public places, it might perhaps be sufficient to send them back to that discipline, from which their parents, judging lightly from the maturity of their vices, had removed them too soon.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xliv.

Unfléshed. *part. pref.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit:
With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try.
Cowley.

As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and cheerful cry,
So will I haste. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

Unflínching. *part. pref.* Not flinching; not shrinking.

We find, ... that the great enemy of Christianity was Marcus Aurelius, a man of kindly temper, and of fearless, *unflinching* honesty, but whose reign was characterized by a persecution from which he would have refrained had he been less in earnest about the religion of his fathers.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Unfoíled. *part. pref.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst.

The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Unfóld. *v. a.*

1. Expand; spread; open.

I saw on him rising
Out of the water, heaven above the clouds
Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove descend.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 80.

Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
List'ning Envy drops her snakes.
Pope, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Tell; declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?—
Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 785.

Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfold*;
But they move more in lofty numbers told. *Waller.*

3. Discover; reveal.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides:
Who covers faults, at last with shame derides.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

[This] consideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes and telescopes.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Unfoól. *v. a.* Restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Unforbíd, Unforbídden. *part. pref.* Not prohibited.

If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
Of his eternal empire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 94.

These are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts.—*Norris.*

A good man not only forbears those gratifications, which are forbidden by reason and religion, but even restrains himself in *unforbidden* instances.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Unforbíddenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unforbidden; state of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in Scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own nature sinful.—*Boyle.*

Unfórced. *part. pref.*

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforced* accord of Hamlet
Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Unforced by punishment, unawed by fear;
His words were simple, and his soul sincere.
Dryden.

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can, *unforced*, aspire,
And leave his nature, to converse with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Windsor the next above the valley swells
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and *unforced* ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced.*—*Dryden.*

Unfórcible. *adj.* Wanting strength.

The same reason which causeth to yield that they are of some force in the one, will constrain to acknowledge, that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unforebóding. *part. pref.* Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through the aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ii. 211.

Unforeknówn. *part. pref.* Not foreseen by prescience.

It had no less proved certain, *unforeknown.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 119.

Unforeseéable. *adj.* Incapable of being foreseen.

By such unlikely and *unforeseeable* ways does Providence sometimes bring about its greatest designs, in opposition to the shrewdest conjectures and contrivances of men.—*South, Sermons.*

Unforeseén. *part. pref.* Not known before it happened.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 74.

Unfóreskinned. *part. pref.* Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskinn'd* race.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1100.

Unforewárned. *part. pref.* Not forewarned; not admonished beforehand.

This let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, *unforewarn'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 243.

Unfórfeited. *part. pref.* Not forfeited.

This was the antient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Unforgíving. *part. pref.* Relentless; implacable.

The sow with her broad snout for rooting up
Th' intrusted seed, was judged to spoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Pythagorean Philosophy.

Unforgótten. *part. pref.* Not lost to memory.

The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten.*—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Unfórmed. *part. pref.* Not modified into regular shape.

All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts.—*Bacon.*

The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures he meets with during his passage through the regions of *unformed* matter.—*Spectator.*

Unforsáken. *part. pref.* Not deserted.

They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or *unforsaken*, than as they are reconcileable with sincere endeavours to forsake them.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Unfórtified. *part. pref.*

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortified*,
'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 434.

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.

It shews a will most incorrect to heaven;
A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple, and unschool'd.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

3. Wanting securities.

They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortified* state of mankind, is a great defect.—*Collier.*

Unfórtunate. *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy: (it is used both of a train of events, as, an *unfortunate* life; or of a single event, as, an *unfuñate* expedition; or of persons, as, an *unfortunate* man; or an *unfortunate* commander).

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Revenge.*

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for chusing such an unapt instrument.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Unfórtunately. *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; unhappily; without good luck.

Unconsulting affection, *unfortunately* born to mewards, made Zelmane borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

She kept her countenance when the lid, removed,
Disclosed the heart *unfortunately* loved.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 628.

Unfórtunateness. *adj.* Attribute suggested by Unfortunate; ill luck.

O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unfoúght. *part. pref.* Not fought.

They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Unfoúled. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light *unfouled* and unsophisticated by any tincture.—*Dr. H. More.*

Unfoúnd. *part. pref.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 136.

Unfoúnded. *part. pref.*

1. Void of foundation.

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread
The *unfounded* deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 826.

2. Without authority or foundation: (as, 'an *unfounded* report').

Unfrámable. *adj.* Incapable of being framed, shaped, or moulded.

The cause of their disposition, so *unframable* unto societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what force these laws ought to have.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unfrámableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unframable; incapability of being framed; untractableness; aversion to be formed or moulded. *Rare.*

All those passages set forth the *unframableness* of our nature to the doing of anything that is good.—*Sanderson, Sermon*, p. 240: 1681.

Unfráme. *v. a.* Destroy the frame or construction of anything.

Then melt, melt, heart! in hot affection's flames,
If thou be not more hard than hardest stones;
For hearts, but of that temper she *unframes*
In fire of love, and makes them tender ones.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. G. 4.

Sin has *unframed* the fabrick of the whole man.—*South, Sermons.*

A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unframed*,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos named.
Dryden, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. i.

Unfraught. *part. pref.* Not having a freight.
Therefore for minds empty and *unfraught* with matter, and which have not gathered that which Cicero calleth sylva and supellex, stuff and variety, to begin with those arts, as if one should learn to weigh, or to measure, or to paint the wind, doth work but this effect, that the wisdom of those arts, which is great and universal, is almost made contemptible, and is degenerate into childish sophistry and ridiculous affectation.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii. (Ord MS.)

Unfréquent. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.
Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unfrequént. *v. a.* Leave; cease to frequent: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *bad* word').
Glad to shun his hostile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields.
A. Philips.

Unfrequénted. *part. pref.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.
With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in places *unfrequented*, and free from noise!—*Addison, Spectator.*

Unfréquently. *adv.* Not commonly.
They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unfríable. *adj.* Not easily crumbled.
The smooth surface, the elastic and *unfriable* nature of cartilage, render it of all substances the most proper for the place and purpose.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

Unfriénded. *part. pref.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.
These parts to a stranger,
Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhospitable.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

Unfriéndliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfriendly.
You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts.—*Boyle.*

Unfriéndly. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.
What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother?
'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Unfróck. *v. a.* Divest of a frock; especially when it is part of any official dress (e.g. that of a priest).
Another of her bishops she [Queen Elizabeth] threatened with an oath to *unfrock*; that was her majesty's own word.—*Bishop Hurd, Moral and Political Dialogues.*

Unfrúgal. *adj.* Other than frugal.
He was saving, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous lawsuit, that the *unfrugal* methods of his last wife, and this ruinous lawsuit, had brought him into.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*, ch. x. (Ord MS.)

Unfruítful. *adj.* Not productive of fruit (either actual or figurative, i.e. in the sense of offspring or progeny).
The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luscious food abound.
Waller.
Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Unfruítfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity.
Had God indulged man the liberty of using what creatures he pleased for his food, he might easily have made himself an amends for the *unfruitfulness* of the earth, by the many good things which nature had provided for him.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible.*

Unfrústrable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not liable to be, frustrated. *Rare.*
It must be effected by the *unfrustrable* and irresistible operation of God.—*Edwards, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 304: 1759.

Unfulfílled. *part. pref.* Not fulfilled.
Fierce desire,
Still *unfulfill'd*, with pain of longing pines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 510.

Unfúmed. *part. pref.* Not exhaling smoke as in fumigations; not burnt.
The ground
With rose and odours from the shrub *unfumed.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 348.

Unfúrl. *v. a.* Expand; unfold; open.
The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are several little flirts and vibrations.—*Addison, Spectator.*
His sails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

Unfúrnish. *v. a.* Deprive; strip; divest.
Thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
Unfurnish me of reason.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Unfúrnished. *part. pref.*
1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.
I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnished* house.—*Swift.*
2. Unsupplied.
We shall be much *unfurnish'd* for this time.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 2.

Ungaín. *adj.* Ungainly.
His person was as heavy and *ungain*, as his wit was alert and sprightly.—*Granger, Of Sir F. Pemberton, Biographical History.*

Ungaínable. *adj.* Incapable of being gained: (in the extract, won over).
The better protected your peace will be from the *ungainable* enemies of each extreme.—*Dr. Pierce, Sermon on the 29th of May*, p. 35: 1661.

Ungaínful. *adj.* Unprofitable.
He dissuaded me from so *ungainful* a charge.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

Ungaínly. *adj.* [A.S. *ungægne.*]
1. Awkward; uncouth: (*ungain* is the colloquial word).
Flora was so *ungainly* in her behaviour, and such a laughing hoyden.—*Tatler*, no. 13.
An *ungainly* strut in their walk.—*Swift.*
2. Vain; unremunerative.
Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 650.

Ungállant. *adj.* Other than gallant.
All my fear is that you will give me up for her, which after my *ungallant* deliberations, would be very ungenerous.—*Gay, Letter to Swift*, April 27th, 1731. (Ord MS.)

Ungálled. *part. pref.* Unhurt; unwounded.
Let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For some must watch, while some must sleep;
So runs the world away.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Ungárrisoned. *part. pref.* Without a garrison.
On the north side it has an old Turkish *ungarrisoned* castle.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 48.

Ungártered. *part. pref.* Being without garters.
You chid at Sir Proteus, for going *ungartered.*—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

Ungáthered. *part. pref.* Not cropped; not picked.
We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long;
For whom so late the *ungather'd* apples hung.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, Eclogues, i. 50.

Ungénerated. *part. pref.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.
Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Ungénerative. *adj.* Begetting nothing.
He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Ungénerous. *adj.*
1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.
To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act.—*Pope.*
2. Ignominious.
The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess
The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's.
Addison, Cato.

Ungénial. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.
The northern shires have a more cloudy *ungenial* air than any part of Ireland.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Ungenteél. *adj.* Not genteel.
The laws of marriage run in a harsher style towards your sex. Obey is an *ungenteel* word!—*Lord Halifax.*

Ungéntle. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.
He is
Vicious, *ungentle*, foolishly blunt, unkind.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

Ungéntlemanlike, Ungéntlemanly. *adj.* Unlike a gentleman.
The demeanour of those under Waller, was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
They come home the unimproved, illiberal, *ungentlemanlike* creatures one daily sees them.—*Lord Chesterfield.*
This he contradicts in the almanack published for the present year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner.—*Swift.*

Ungéntleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ungentle.
1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.
Reward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
2. Unkindness; incivility.
You have done me much *ungentleness*
To shew the letter that I writ to you.
Shakespear, As you like it, v. 2.

Ungéntly. *adv.* In an ungentle manner.
You've *ungently*, Brutus,
Stole from my bed.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Ungeométrical. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.
All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible.—*Cheyne.*

Ungífted. *part. pref.* Having no mental gifts, or endowments.
A hot-headed, *ungifted*, unedifying preacher.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*, ch. xiii.

Ungílded. *part. pref.* Not overlaid with gold.
You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* stage will scorn.
Dryden, Prologue spoken at the Opening of the New House.

Ungírd. *v. a.* Loose anything bound with a girdle.
The man ... *ungirded* his camels, and gave straw and provender for the camels.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 32.
The blest parent
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharged
The pond'rous birth.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus, 19.

Unglázed. *part. pref.*
1. Not covered with a glaze.
Unglazed earthen vessels easily transmit moisture.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 30.
2. Wanting window-glasses.
O now a long ruin'd white shed I discern,
Untiled and *unglazed*; I believe tis a barn.
Prior, Down-hall.

Unglórified. *part. pref.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.
Lest God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apostle's own precise rule, in much variety of psalms and hymns.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unglóve. *v. a.* Remove the glove from; uncover.
Unglove your hand.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.

Unglúe. *v. a.* Loose anything cemented.
Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*
She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Ungód. *v. a.*
1. Divest of the real or supposed attributes of a divine being; undeify: (the two words translating one another: Lat. *Deus* = God).
Were we waken'd by this tyranny,
To *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*
2. Deprive of a god; make atheistic.
Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferr'd without disguise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 743.

Ungódlily. *adv.* In an ungodly manner.
'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily.*—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Ungódliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ungodly; impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts!—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Ungódly. *adj.*
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.
His just, avenging ire
Had driven out the *ungodly* from his sight,
And the habitations of the just.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 184.
2. Polluted by wickedness.
Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakespear, King John*, iii. 1.

Ungóred. *part. pref.* Unwounded; unhurt.
I stand aloof, and will no reconcilement,
Till, by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungored*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Ungórged. *part. pref.* Not filled; not sated.
The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 213.
Oh *ungorged* appetite! Oh ravenous thirst
Of a son's blood?
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

Ungót, or **Ungótten.** *part. pref.*
1. Not gotten; not acquired.
2. Not begotten.
He is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one *ungot*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

Ungóvernable. *adj.* Incapable of being governed, ruled, or restrained.
So wild and *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain.—*Dryden.*

Ungóvernably. *adj.* In an ungovernable manner.
Heavens, how unlike their Belgick sires of old!
Rough, poor, content, *ungovernably* bold.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

Ungóverned. *part. pref.*
1. Being without government.
The estate
Is green and yet *ungovern'd*.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.
2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.
Seek for him,
Lest his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life
That wants the means to lead it.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

Ungráceful. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.
Raphael answered; . . .
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, sire of men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 217.
He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first learning is but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*.—*Addison.*

Ungrácefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ungraceful.
To attempt the putting another genius upon him will be labour in vain; and what is so plastered on will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint.—*Locke.*

Ungrácious. *adj.*
1. Wicked; odious; hateful.
He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong.
Spenser.
To the gods alone
Our future offspring and our wives are known;
The audacious strumpet, and *ungracious* son.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 543.
2. Offensive; unpleasing.
Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all pre-shortenings usually are.—*Dryden.*
Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off.—*Swift.*
3. Unacceptable; not favoured.
They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungracious* to them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Ungrammátical. *adj.* Not according to grammar.
To exclude that *ungrammatical* misinterpretation on St. Paul.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxxvi.

Ungránted. *part. pref.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.
This only from your goodness let me gain,
And, this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

Ungráte. *adj.* Not agreeable; displeasing.
Impertinent and *ungrate* must that superstition be.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 46.

Ungráteful. *adj.*
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns, for kindness.
No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also insufferably proud.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Making no returns for culture.
Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;
In ashes then th' unhappy vineyard lies,
Nor will the blasted plants from ruin rise;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 422.
3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.
It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of danger.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Ungrátefully. *adv.* In an ungrateful manner.
1. With ingratitude.
When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*
2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

Ungrátefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ungrateful.
1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.
Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content so to abase himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake?—*Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

Ungrátified. *part. pref.* Not gratified; not compensated.
I should turn thee away *ungratified*
For all thy former kindness.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Ungrávely. *adv.* Without seriousness.
His present portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did fashion.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Ungroúnded. *part. pref.* Having no foundation.
This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity?—*South, Sermons.*

Ungroúndedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ungrounded; instability; want of foundation.
The folly and *ungroundedness* of this opinion is obvious.—*Steele, On Old Age*, p. 284: 1688.

Ungrúdging. *part. pref.* Liberal; bountiful.

Ungrúdgingly. *adv.* In an ungrudging manner; without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.
If, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 't will ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

Unguárded. *part. pref.*
1. Undefended.
Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 132.
No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.
2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.
All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Every *unguarded* word uttered by him was noted down.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

Unguárdedly. *adv.* In an unguarded manner; for want of guard.
If you find that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Únguent. *s.* [Lat. *unguentum*; *unguo* = I anoint.] Ointment.
Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter.—*Bacon.*
There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body.—*Glanville.*
With *unguents* smooth the lucid marble shone.
Pope.

Unguéssed. *part. pref.* Not attained by conjecture.
He me sent, for cause to me *unguessed*. *Spenser.*

Unguículate. See under Ungulate.

Unguíded. *part. pref.* Not directed; not regulated.
The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancestors.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter.—*Locke.*

Unguílty. *adj.* Innocent; not guilty; not stained with guilt.
Ne her *unguilty* age
Did weene unwares, that her unlucky lot
Lay hidden in the bottom of the pot.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Soft pity in thy breast revive to-day,
By this *unguilty* blood, goddess divine!
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 167.
Like Phalaris's bull, questioning none but *unguilty*, making all guilty whom it questions, and saying, Let us oppress the poor righteous man.—*Archdeacon Arnway, Tablet of Moderation*, p. 7.

Úngulate. *adj.* [Lat. *ungula* = hoof.] In *Zoology*. Having hoofs: (the Latin *Ungulata*, is the name of that division of the mammalia in which the extremities are armed with a hoof (*ungula*), as opposed to a claw (*unguicula*); whence *Unguiculata* and *unguiculate*: (used *substantivally* in the extract).
Deer are the only *ungulates* that annually shed their horns.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Unhábile. *adj.* [Lat. *habilis* = fit, adapted to.] Unfit. *Rare.*
If irregularity be ipso facto incurred, the offending person is bound in conscience not to accept a benefice or execute an office to which by that censure he is made *unhabile* and unapt.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

Unhábitable. *adj.* Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable: (this latter being the *commoner* form).
Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams *unhabitable*, or extremely hot.—*Ray.*

Unhácked. *part. pref.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.
With a blessed and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all-unbruised,
We will bear home that lusty blood again.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Unhácknied. *part. pref.* Not worn out by use and repetition.
The mode is so fresh and *unhacknied*, that it is likely . . . to be popular.—*Times Newspaper*, July 14, 1869.

Unhále. *adj.* Not sound; not healthy. *Rare.*
A child *unhale*, because he himself (the father) is consumptive.—*Bishop Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 74: 1653.

Unhállow. *v. a.* Deprive of holiness; profane; desecrate.
The vanity *unhallows* the virtue.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use.—*South, Sermons.*

Unhállowed. *part. pref.* Unholy; profane.
Thy currish spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet,
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infused itself in thee.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Unhánd. *v. a.* Loose from the hand.
Still am I call'd; *unhand* me, gentlemen.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4
Unhand me, traitors. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

Unhándled. *part. pref.* Not handled; not touched.
Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cause o' the king *unhandled*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Unhándsome. *adj.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

She that so far the rest outshined;
Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

It is proper and proportionate to our state, and o our necessity, to beg of God pardon for the imperfection of our repentance, acceptance of our weaker sorrows, supplies out of the treasures of his grace and mercy; and thus repenting of the evil and *unhandsome* adherencies of our repentance, in the whole integrity of the duty, it will become a repentance not to be repented of.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 6.

Unhándsomely. *adv.* In an unhandsome manner.

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, sir; and, to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would his denial feign.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

Unhándsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unhandsome.

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unskilfulness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanness.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

3. Illiberalness; disingenuity.

Unhándy. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

Unháng. *v. a.* Divest of hangings.

Unhánged. *part. pref.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Unháp. *s.* Misluck; ill fortune.

Heaps of these *unhaps*,
That now roll down upon the wretched land.
Sackville, Gorboduc: 1571.

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unháp. *v. n.* Befall unfortunately. *Rare.*

Needs must we then confesse, that in ourselves doth rest,
That which *unhappeth* us, and that which makes us blest.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

Unháppied. *part. pref.* Made unhappy. *Rare.*

You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigured clean.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 1.

Unháppily. *adv.*

1. In an unhappy manner; miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

There is a day coming, when all these witty fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Mischievously.

You are a churchman, or, I 'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 4.

Though I be barr'd the liberty of talking,
Yet I can think *unhappily*.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

Unháppiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unhappy.

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness!*
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself.—*Burnet.*

Unháppy. *adj.*

1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed: (used of *persons* or *things*).

Desire of wandering this *unhappy* morn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1136.

You know not, while you here attend,
The unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathless he lies, and his unburied ghost
Deprived of funeral rites.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 225.

2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. *Obsolete.*

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy!*—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 5.

Shrewd and *unhappie* fowls lie upon the lands, and eat up the seed new sown.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny's Natural History*, b. xix.

Unhárboured. *part. pref.* Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity:
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.
Milton, Comus, 420.

Unhárdened. *part. pref.* Not hardened; not made impudent; not made obdurate.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Unhárdy. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous, and loth, with novice modesty;
Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 241.

Unhármed. *part. pref.* Unhurt; not injured.

In strong proof of chastity well arm'd,
From love's weak, childish bow she lives *unharm'd*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

Unhármful. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 300.

Unharmónious. *adj.*

1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.

Those pure, immortal elements, that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 50.

2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.

His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious*.—*Dryden.*

That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, *unharmonious* sounds.—*Swift.*

Unhárness. *v. a.*

1. Loose from the traces.

The sweating steers, *unharness'd* from the yoke,
Bring, as in triumph, back the crooked plough.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 96.

If there were six horses, the postilion always *unharnessed* four, and placed them on a table.—*Swift.*

2. Disarm; divest of armour.

Unhátched. *part. pref.* Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Unhaúnted. *part. pref.* Not resorted to.

Some *unhaunted* place,
Far from London, out of the common way.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 338.

A lone *unhaunted* place. *Donne, Poems*, p. 299.

Unházarded. *part. pref.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearless at home. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 808.

Unhealthful. *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.

At every sentence sets his life at stake,
Though the discourse were of no weightier things,
Than sultry summers, or *unhealthful* springs.
Dryden.

Unhealthily. *adv.* In an unhealthy, unwholesome, or unsound manner.

Proving but of bad nourishment in the concoction, it puffs up *unhealthily* a certain big face of pretended learning.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Unhealthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unhealthy; state of being unhealthy.

In less than a week we were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the climate.—*Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

Unhealthy. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.

Nobody would have a child crammed at breakfast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Unheárd. *part. pref.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries *unheard.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 394.

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!*
Dryden, Amaryllis, 53.

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unadored.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 738.

With *of.*

a. Obscure; not known by fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
Unheard of may I live, and die in peace! *Granville.*

b. Unprecedented.

There is a foundation laid for the most *unheard of* confusion that ever was introduced into a nation.—*Swift.*

Unheárt. *v. a.* Discourage; depress. *Rare.*

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.

Unheáted. *part. pref.* Not made hot.

Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them, can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass.—*Boyle.*

Unheávenly. *adj.* Having the character other than that of a heavenly being.

Still fair and glorious, but he shone
Among the youths the *unheavenliest* one.
Moore, Loves of the Angels.

Unhédged. *part. pref.* Not surrounded by a hedge.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedged lies open, in life's common field.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Unheéded. *part. pref.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 350.

The triumph ceased, tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

Unheédful. *adj.* Not cautious.

With an *unheedful* eye,
An accidental view, as men see multitudes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Unheéding. *part. pref.* Negligent; careless.

I have not often seen him; if I did,
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes.
Dryden.

Unheédy. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;
Wings, and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haste.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

So have I seen some tender slip,
Saved with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Plucked up by some *unheedy* swain.
Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

Unhéle. *v. a.* Uncover. *Rare, obsolete.*

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unhélped. *part. pref.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pitied the distress'd,
And none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*

Unhélpful. *adj.* Giving no assistance.

I bewail good Gloster's case
With sad, *unhelpful* tears.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

The disturbance of her *unhelpful* and unfit society.
Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, b. i. ch. vii.

Unhéwn. *part. pref.* Not hewn, as stones for building; hence, roughly put together, made of rude materials.

In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *unhewn* poetry was instead of stage plays.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Unhínderable. *adj.* Incapable of being hindered.

Unhínderably. *adv.* In an unhinderable manner.

All things are by him connected together and proceed from him *unhinderably*.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 482. (Ord MS.)

Unhíndered. *part. pref.* Not opposed; meeting with no hinderance; exerting itself freely.

Virtue, 'tis true, in its proper seat, and with all its full effects and consequences *unhindered*, must be confessed to be the chief good, as being truly the enjoyment, as well as the imitation of God.—*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*, p. 183.

Unhínge. *v. a.*

1. Throw from the hinges; displace by violence.

For want of cement, ribs of rocks disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
And hills *unhinged*, from their deep roots depart.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Disorder; confuse.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*

Unhoárd. *v. a.* Steal from the hoard; convert a hoard to nothing. *Rare.*

Or as a thief, bent to *unhoard* the cash
Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault,
In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 188.

Unhóliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unholy; impiety; profaneness; wickedness.

Too foul and manifest was the *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Unhóly. *adj.*

1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

From the paradise of God,
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground the *unholy*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 104.

2. Impious; wicked.

We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think us therefore *unholy*, because we submit ourselves unto that, which in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law have thought comely.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Unhónest. *adj.* Dishonourable; dishonest.

Honest things be known from *unhonest* things.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, b. i.

Nothing thou hast done brave, but like a thief,—
Nothing thou canst deserve, thou art *unhonest*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

Unhónourably. *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; without due honour.

Libertie in speaking should be so mingled with good will and discretion, as no great person should be *unhonourably* spoken uppon, or any mean man touched out of order either for sport or spite.—*Roger Ascham*, p. 39.

Unhónoured. *part. pref.*

1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

Unhonoured though I am, at least, said she,
Not unrevenged that impious act shall be.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Story of Meleager and Atalanta.

2. Not treated with respect.

Grieved that a visitant so long should wait,
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 157.

Unhoóp. *v. a.* Divest of hoops.

Merchants do *unhoope*
Voluminous barrels. *Donne, Poems*, p. 263.

Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them.—*Addison.*

Unhóped. *part. pref.* Not expected; greater than hope had promised.

With *unhoped* success
The embassadors return with promised peace.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 400.

With *for*.

Heav'n has inspired me with a sudden thought,
Whence your *unhoped-for* safety may be wrought.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 2.

Unhópeful. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

Benedict is not the *unhopefullest* husband that I know: thus far I can praise him; he is of approved valour.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Unhórse. *v. a.* Beat from a horse; throw from the saddle.

He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 3.

The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorsed* and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The knights *unhorsed* may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 514.

Unhóspitable. *adj.* Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous: (Inhospitable *commoner*).

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the *unhospitable* coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 491.

Unhóstile. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

The high prancing steeds
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhostile* wounds destroy'd.
A. Philips.

Unhoúse. *v. a.* Drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirréus!
Thinking her *unhoused* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhoused thy virgin soul from her fair biding place.
Milton, Ode on the Death of a Fair Infant, 20.

Unhoúsed. *part. pref.*

1. Homeless; wanting a house.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wreakful heaven; whose bare, *unhoused* trunks,
To the conflictiny elements exposed,
Answer mere nature.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. Having no settled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my *unhoused*, free condition
Put into circumscription and confine.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

Unhoúseled. *part. pref.* Having not the sacrament.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Unhúman. *adj.* Inhuman. *Rare.*

Unhuman and remorseless cruelty, shown in the spoil and waste they had made upon all nations round about them for the propagation of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires, and their desires as hell.—*South, Sermons*, xi. 39.

Unhúmbled. *part. pref.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 427.

Unhúrt. *part. pref.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field; and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off unhurt.—*Bacon, Considerations touching a War with Spain.*

In foreign lands and climes remote,
Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd *unhurt*,
And breathed in tainted air. *Addison.*

Unhúrtful. *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or you imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Unhúrtfully. *adv.* In an unhurtful manner; without harm; innoxiously.

We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully* as at ourselves.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Unhúsbanded. *part. pref.* Deprived of care or cultivation; neglected.

With hanging heads I have beheld
A widow vine stand in a naked field,
Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorn.
Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song v.

The most part of the land, at this day, lies unpeopled and *unhusbanded*.—*Dr. Westfeild, Sermon*, p. 148: 1646.

Unhúsked. *part. adj.* Freed from the husk.

Could no *unhusked* acorne leave the tree,
But there was challenge made whose it might be.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

Unhúsking. *verbal abs.* Process of freeing corn, or other grain, from the husk.

Captain Cook was desired to inform himself of some Turkey or East India merchants of the way used by them for the *unhusking* of rice.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society, Birch*, ii. p. 78. (Ord MS.)

Únicorn. *s.* [Lat. *unicornis* = having one horn; *unus* = one + *cornu* = horn.] Beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn: (the nearest approach to this is the Narwhal, where, however, the so-called horn is a tooth).

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glasses, men with flatterers.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of *unicorn's* horn, there is therefore no such thing in nature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Used *adjectivally*.

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and *unicorn* beetles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these: headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness, as the unicorn is pictured; spurred on his wings, bigger than a swan.—*Grew.*

Unidéal. *adj.* Not ideal; real.

Some will be discovered at a window by the road side, rejoicing when a new cloud of dust gathers toward them, as at the approach of a momentary supply of conversation, and a short relief from the tediousness of *unideal* vacancy.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 135.

Unídle. *adj.* Active. *Rare.*

For me, I do nature *unidle* know.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, 26. (Trench.)

Úniform. *adj.* [Lat. *unus* = one + *forma* = form.]

1. Keeping its tenor; similar to itself.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different.—*Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got.—*Swift.*

Úniform. *s.* Dress, or livery, worn as a mark of belonging to a certain class, or order; especially by soldiers and sailors in the army and navy.

'Why did you not communicate this fact to me this morning, sir?' ... 'Because, sir,' replied Mr. Winkle, who had had time to deliberate upon his answer, 'because, sir, you described an intoxicated and ungentlemanly person as wearing a coat which I have the honour, not only to wear, but to have invented—the proposed *uniform*, sir, of the Pickwick Club in London. The honour of that *uniform* I feel bound to maintain, and I therefore, without inquiry, accepted the challenge which you offered me.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

Primby was wearing a rose in his button-hole, when Pannikin came up to him. 'Uniform, Mr. Primby, hem! Always wear *uniform*, hem!'—'Sir?' said Primby, rather loftily, drawing himself up, and glancing at what he considered his unexceptionable attire.—'Roses, eh, Mr. Primby? not *uniform*, hem!' The mistake, ... caused a feud between him and Pannikin, which was never properly made up. And this, Lord Clarion used to call the 'War of the Roses.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Uniformitárian. *adj.* Term applied to the doctrine (in Geology) of Uniformity of action, as opposed to Catastrophes.

(See under next entry; also under Catastrophe 3, and Catastrophist.)

Uniformitárian. *s.* Advocate of the uniformitarian doctrine.

The course of things is uniform, to an intelligence which can embrace the succession of several cycles, but it is catastrophic to the contemplation of man, whose survey can grasp a part only of one cycle. And thus the hypothesis of *uniformity*, since it cannot exclude degrees of change, nor limit the range of these degrees, nor define the interval of their recurrence, cannot possess any essential simplicity which, previous to inquiry, gives it a claim upon our assent superior to that of the opposite catastrophic hypothesis. *Uniformitarian* arguments are negative only. There is an opposite tendency in the mode of maintaining the catastrophist and the *uniformitarian* opinions, which depends upon their fundamental principles, and shows itself in all the controversies between them. The Catastrophist is affirmative, the *Uniformitarian* is negative in his assertions: the former is constantly attempting to construct a theory; the latter delights in demolishing all theories.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 289: ed. 1858.

Unifórmity. *s.* [Fr. *uniformité*.]

1. Resemblance to itself; even tenor.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action.—*Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions.—*Addison.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity*, which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord, whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The inferiority of evidence ... which attaches to this class of laws, is trifling compared with that which is inherent in *uniformities* not known to be laws of causation at all.... These are empirical laws in a more emphatic sense; and when I employ that term (except where the context manifestly indicates the reverse) I shall generally mean to designate those *uniformities* only, whether of succession or of coexistence, which are not known to be laws of causation.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. xvi. § 7.

Úniformly. *adv.* In a uniform manner.

1. Without variation; in an even tenor.

That faith received from the apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and soul.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Without diversity of one from another.

Unificátion. *s.* Reduction to unity or uniformity.

All we have here to note is the interdependence and *unification* of functions that naturally follow the differentiation of them.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 308.

Únify. *v. a.* Reduce to unity, or uniformity.

Unigéniture. *s.* [Lat. *genitus* = begotten.] State of being the only begotten.

As primogeniture consisteth in prelation, so *unigeniture* in exclusion.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Unimáginable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 53.

An infinite succession of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable.—Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unimáginably. *adv.* In an unimaginable manner; to a degree not to be imagined.

Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles that make up the beams of light.—*Boyle.*

Unímitable. *adj.* Inimitable.

Both these are *unimitable.—T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Unimmórtal. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 610.

Unimpáirable. *adj.* Incapable of being impaired; not liable to waste or diminution.

If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Unimpássioned. *part. pref.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions.

Anselm's was passive courage, Anselm's was gentle endurance; but as unyielding, as impregnable, as that of Lanfranc, even of Hildebrand himself. No one concession could be wrung from him of property, of right, or of immunity belonging to his Church. He was a man whom no humiliation could humble: privation, even pain, he bore not only with the patience but with the joy of a monk. He was exiled: he returned the same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Unimpeáchable. *adj.* Incapable of being impeached; not accusable; not to be charged.

Hence merchants, *unimpeachable* of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature. *Cowper, Task*, b. iv.

Unimplóred. *part. pref.* Not solicited with importunity.

If answerable stile I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimplored.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 20.

Unimpórtance. *s.* Want of importance.

By such acts of voluntary delusion does every man endeavour to conceal his own *unimportance* from himself.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 146.

Unimpórtant. *adj.*

1. Not momentous.

The attention is wasted on things either frivolous or *unimportant.—Bishop Hurd.*

2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Unimpórting. *part. pref.* Not having import; not being of importance. *Rare.*

These conclusions are many, and *unimporting* (upon necessity) to salvation either way.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, vol. ii. p. 309: ed. 1661.

However he be a great lover of constancy, yet upon better reason he can change his mind in some litigious and *unimporting* truths; and can be silent where he must dissent.—*Id., The Christian*, § 7.

Unimportúned. *part. pref.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Whoever ran
To danger *unimportuned*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

Unimpósing. *part. pref.* Not enjoined as obligatory; voluntary.

Beauteous order reigns,
Manly submission, *unimposing* toil.
Thomson, Liberty, pt. v.

Unimpróvable. *adj.* Incapable of being improved.

The principal faculty in such is *unimprovable.—Hammond, Works*, iv. 557.

The divine nature and beatitude can no more admit of any addition to it, than we can add degrees to infinity, new measures to immensity, and further improvements to a boundless, absolute, *unimprovable* perfection.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. i.

Unimpróvableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unimprovable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature.—*Hammond.*

Unimpróved. *part. pref.* Not made better.

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty.—*Glanville.*

Young Fortinbras,
Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Unimpróving. *part. pref.* Having no tendency to cause improvement; more bad than good.

Under such a tutor, Mr. Savage was not likely to learn prudence or frugality; and perhaps many of the misfortunes which the want of these virtues brought upon him in the following parts of his life, might be justly imputed to so *unimproving* an example.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Savage.* (Ord MS.)

Unincreásable. *adj.* Incapable of being increased. *Rare.*

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection.—*Boyle.*

Unindífferent. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent* as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unindústrious. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think so sluggish or *unindustrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Uninfécted. *part. pref.* Not infected.

By this means all the outed ministers would be again employed, and kept from going round the *uninfected* parts of the kingdom.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time, Charles II.*

They are content with their country, and faithful to their chiefs, and yet *uninfected* with the fever of migration.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Uninflámed. *part. pref.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed.—Bacon.*

Uninflámmable. *adj.* Incapable of being inflamed, or set on fire (either actually or figuratively).

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt.—*Boyle.*

Uninfluenced. *part. pref.* Not influenced; not prejudiced.

If those elections are *uninfluenced* and free.—*Lord Lyttelton.*

Moderately instructed in the principles of criticism, and *uninfluenced* in the present debate by interest or passion.—*Porson, Letter to Travis*, p. 142.

Uninfórmed. *part. pref.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 486.

No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us, that we necessarily add splendour to her.—*Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead *uninformed* countenances.—*Spectator*, no. 41.

Uningénious. *adj.* Not ingenious; stupid.

Uningenious paradoxes, and reveries without imagination.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*: 1769.

Uningénuous. *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as unskilful as it is *uningenuous.—Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Uninhábitable. *adj.* Incapable of being inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Uninhábitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uninhabitable; incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request.—*Boyle.*

Uninhábited. *part. pref.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited.—Sandys.*

I cast anchor on the leeside of the island, which seemed to be *uninhabited.—Swift.*

Uninjured. *part. pref.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unsunn'd heaps
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will let an helpless maiden pass
Uninjured in this wild, surrounding waste.
Milton, Comus, 99.

Uninquísitive. *adj.* Not curious to know; not inquisitive; not prying.

Of those who participate in your councils have I many times heard, not *uninquisitive*, I acknowledge, how attentively you revolve things propounded.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 153.

Uninscríbed. *part. pref.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscribed* the stone.
Oh fact accurst! *Pope, Windsor Forest.*

Uninspíred. *part. pref.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspired* she sings.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, vi. 9.

Uninstrúcted. *part. pref.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes, though there are even in these parts several poor, *uninstructed* persons.—*Addison.*

Uninstrúctive. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience *uninstructive.—Addison.*

Unintélligent. *adj.* Not having intelligence; not knowing; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be *unintelligent* of our insufficience.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

This conclusion, if men allowed of, they would not destroy ill-formed productions. Aye, but these monsters. Let them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, unattractable changeling be?—*Locke.*

Unintelligibility. *s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion.—*Granville.*

Dissonant hubbub there is; jargon as of Babel, in

the hour when they were first smitten (as here) with mutual *unintelligibility*, and the people had not yet dispersed!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. viii.

Unintélligible. *adj.* Incapable of being understood.

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize?
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time as the English and French of the same period are now.—*Swift.*

Unintélligibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unintelligible; state of being unintelligible.

I require our theorist to shew us some inconvenience or *unintelligibleness* in the one more than in the other.—*Bishop Croft, On Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, p. 73: 1685.

Unintélligibly. *adv.* In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be understood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium.—*Locke.*

To talk of specifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly.*—*Id.*

Uninténtional. *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long.—*Boyle.*

Uninterested. *part. pref.* Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom knowing.—*Dryden.*

Uninteresting. *part. pref.* Exciting no interest.

The details rise far above the *uninteresting* precision of patient annalists.—*Warton.*

Unintermíssion. *s.* Absence of intermission, or interval.

Dionysius was so racked and torn in pieces with the torments of the stone, that the continuance and *unintermission* of his pain tired out his patience and vanquished his apathy.—*Parker, Law of Nature*, p. 134. (Ord MS.)

Unintermítted. *part. pref.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and *unintermitted*, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Unintermítting. *part. pref.* Having no interruption; continuing.

To procure an *unintermitting* joy; to draw life into perpetuity; to keep back the eclipsing sadnesses of the mind: this is beyond a Solomon.—*Fellthan, On Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Unintermíxed. *part. pref.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I versify the truth, not poetize.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Unintérpolated. *part. pref.* Not interpolated.

Berriman and Ernesti think that 'authentics' means no more than genuine, *uninterpolated.*—*Porson, Letter to Travis*, p. 277.

Uninterrúpted. *part. pref.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest.
Lord Roscommon.

The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast, *uninterrupted* prospect.—*Addison.*

Uninterrúptedly. *adv.* In an uninterrupted manner.

A successive augmentation *uninterruptedly* continued, in an actual existence of believing, and congregations in all ages unto the end of the world.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

Unintreátable. *adj.* Incapable of being prevailed on by intreaties.

The judge must utter his wordes gravely, and he must also be unflexible and *unintreatable* without mooving and without affection.—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, p. 452. (Ord MS.)

Unintrénched. *part. pref.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted anything against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched.*—*Pope.*

Unintricated. *part. pref.* Not perplexed; not obscure.

Even, clear, *unintricated* designs.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 502.

Unintrodúced. *part. pref.* Not properly conducted; not duly ushered in; obtrusive.

Think not, *unintroduced* I force my way.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Uninvénted. *part. pref.* Undiscovered.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 470.

Uninvéntive. *adj.* Destitute of invention.

It was not alone as a servile translator of the Greek, as the inert and *uninventive* disciple of the Western philosophy, which it was to restore to its forgotten honours in the West, that Arabian Philosophy aspired, if not to rule, to influence the mind of Christendom.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Uninvéstigable. *adj.* Incapable of being investigated. *Rare.*

The number of the works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Uninvíted. *part. pref.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirsty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited.* *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 367.

Uninúred. *part. pref.* Unaccustomed; not habituated.

Protected mice,
The race exiguous, *uninured* to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.
Philips.

Únion. *s.* [Lat. *unio, -onis.*] Pearl. *Obsolete.*

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better health,
And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Únion. *s.* [Lat. *unio, -onis.*]

1. Act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,
One heart, one soul in both!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 965.

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an *union* with God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

3. In *Ecclesiastical Law.* See extract.

Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21, that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent.—*Cowell.*

Unionism. *s.* System of trades unions.

(See, for example, under Unionist.)

Unionist. *s.* Member of a trades union.

We quite agree with the patriarchal advice from Preston that, if ever there was a time when it behoved *unionists* to be up and doing, that time is the 'present.'... The hint has been taken, and *unionism* has answered to the appeal to be up and doing.—*Saturday Review*, October 19, 1867.

Uníparous. *adj.* [Lat. *unus* = one; *pario* = I bring forth.] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unique. *adj.* [Fr.] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist: (an affected and *useless* term of modern times; so writes Todd).

In the lower jaw the crowns of the first two incisors present the form of a comb, and are in this respect *unique* in the class Mammalia.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 312.

Únison. *s.* In *Music.* Consonance of two sounds, either grave or acute.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons.*—*Glanville.*

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 611.

What old Calvin meant to be sung in *unison*, they chose should be formed in counterpoint, or in four parts.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 208.

Únison. *adj.* [Lat. *unus* + *sonus* = sound.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermixed with voice
Choral, or *unison.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 598.

Unísonous. *adj.* Being in unison.

These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 171.

Calvin, who had certainly less musick in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only *unisonous* psalmody.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 165.

Únit. *s.*

1. One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 't is above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact.—*Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number.—*Watts.*

The votes of independent nations in a federal council have generally been regulated in the same manner. Each nation has been taken as a *unit*, and has exercised one vote, whatever might be its power and importance as compared with others. In the Amphictyonic League, for example, the confederate states were all on an equality, so that Sparta and Athens had not more votes than the smallest town which was a member of the league.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

'Shall we carry Chichester?' asked Lady Firebrace of Lady St. Julians.—'Oh! do not speak to me ever again of the House of Commons,' she replied, in a tone of affected despair. 'What use is winning our way by *units.* It may take years. Lord Protocol says, that "one is enough."'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Gold coin of King James I.

King James caused new coins to be made of several stamps, weights, and values;—that is to say, one piece of gold of the value of 20*s.* sterling, called the *unite*;—one other gold money of ten shillings, &c.—*Camden, Remains, Money.*

Unitárian. *s.* One whose religious creed allows divinity to God the Father alone.

Socinians, under the name of *Unitarians*, have appeared with great boldness, and have ... filled the nation with their numerous pamphlets, printed upon a publick stock, and given away gratis among the people, whereby many have been deluded.—*Leslie, Socinian Controversy Discussions*, preface.

Unite. *v. a.* [Lat. *unitus.*]

1. Join two or more into one.

The force which wont in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites.* *Spenser.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun.—*Swift.*

2. Make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Make to adhere,

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. Join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

5. Join in interest.

Unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou *united!*—*Genesis*, xlix. 6.

Unite. *v. n.*

1. Join in an act; concur; act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii.

2. Coalesce; be cemented; be consolidated

3. Grow into one.

From my loins
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High; so God with man *unites.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 380.

Unitedly. *adv.* In a united manner; with union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watery nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadows.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Uníter. *s.* One who, that which, unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both.—*Glanville.*

Unítion. *s.* Act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition: (Johnson writes 'a word *proper*, but little used').

As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Únitive. *adj.* Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God.—*Norris.*

An eclectic, conservative, assimilating, healing, moulding process, a *unitive* power, is of the essence, and a third test, of a faithful development.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sect. iii.

Unitively. *adv.* In a unitive manner.

Jupiter containeth the universe, and all things within himself, *unitively* and intellectually, according to these Orphick oracles.—*Cudworth.* (Ord MS.)

Únity. *s.* [Lat. *unitas, -atis*; Fr. *unité.*]

1. State of being one.

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiplied:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love and dearest amity.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 423.

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity.*—*Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you 'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 2.

We, of all Christians, ought to promote *unity* among ourselves and others.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Principle of dramatic writing, by which the tenor of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action are exactly observed.—*Dryden, All for Love*, preface.

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities* of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood, there is still something more essential, that elevates and astonishes the fancy.—*Addison.*

Suppose . . . that the man . . . was an original-man; that his life-drama would not and could not be measured by the three *unities* alone; but partly by a rule of its own too.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

5. In *Law.* See extract.

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none.—*Cowell.*

Univérsal. *adj.* [Lat. *universalis.*]

1. General; extending to all.

All sorrowed; if all the world could have seen 't, the woe had been *universal.*—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

This excellent epistle, though, in front of it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the gospel.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1.

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

4. In *Logic.* Proposition of which the quantity is denoted by *all*, as opposed to *some*; e.g. 'All A is B,' 'No A is B,' are, respectively, universal affirmative, and universal negative, propositions.

Univérsal. *s.* The whole; general system of the universe. *Obsolete.*

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise?—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Univérsalist. *s.*

1. In *Theology.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be finally saved.

2. One who affects to understand all particulars.

A modern freethinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he's ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities!—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 3.

Universálity. *s.* Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catholicism, or second affection of the church, consisteth generally in *universality*, as embracing all sorts of persons, as to be disseminated through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as containing all necessary and saving truths, as obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedience, as curing all diseases, and planting all graces in the souls of men.—*Bishop Pearson.*

This catalogue of sin, is but of sin under a limitation; an *universality* of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission.—*South, Sermons.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *universality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical.—*Watts.*

Univérsally. *adv.* In a universal manner; throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reason, which willeth *universally* to fly from evil.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admired.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 542.

What he borrows from the antients he repays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable.—*Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed.—*Addison.*

Univérsalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Universal; universality.

They'll object
'Gainst th' *universalness* of this clear notion.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 2, 46.

Úniverse. *s.* [Fr. *univers*; Lat. *universum.*] General system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe.*
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.

God here sums up all into man; the whole into a part; the *universe* into an individual.—*South, Sermons.*

Father of heav'n! . . . and Judge of earth,
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 665.

Univérsity. *s.* [Lat. *universitas.*]

1. Corporation for the supply of the higher kinds of instruction and education.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university.*—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Whole; universe. *Obsolete.*

The great womb
From whence all things in the *university*
Yclad in divers forms do gaily bloom,
And after fade away.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, i. 13.

That thou givest them (saith the Psalmist, speaking with respect to the *university* of things,) they gather.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xii.

Univocal. *adj.* [Lat. *univocus; voco* = I call; *vox, vocis* = voice.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects.—*Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Univocally. *adv.*

1. In a univocal manner; in one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin?—*Bishop Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is anything in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature: very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. In one tenor.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation.—*Ray.*

Univocátion. *s.* Agreement of name and meaning.

The *univocation* of Tartar cities with those of Israel, concurring with the former reason from the place and country whither they were sometime transplanted by the Assyrians, doth plainly shew that the Israelitish people have been there.—*Whiston, Memoirs*, p. 583: 1749.

Unjeálous. *adj.* Free from jealousy; not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust.

The indulgence under which they enjoy present ease, is founded on the gentle and *unjealous* temper of the king, which may be shaken and changed by several accidents that may fall out.—*Lord Clarendon, Papal Usurpation*, vol. i. ch. x.

Unjoínt. *v. a.* Disjoint.

Unjointing the bones of many a solemn peace.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 247: 1639.

Unjoýful. *adj.* Not joyful; sad.

This *unjoyful* set of people.—*Tatler*, no. 16.

Unjoýous. *adj.* Unjoyful.

Where nothing can be hearty, it must needs be *unjoyous* and injurious to any perceiving person so detained.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unjúdged. *part. pref.* Not judicially determined.

Causes *unjudged* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 722.

Unjúst. *adj.* Contrary to justice: (used both of *persons* and *things*).

He that is *unjust* in the least is *unjust* also in much.—*Luke*, xvi. 10.

I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it.—*Locke.*

Unjústifiable. *adj.* Incapable of being justified, or defended.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness.—*Addison.*

Unjústifiableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unjustifiable; quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unjústly. *adv.* In an unjust manner.

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,
Accused *unjustly*, then *unjustly* slew.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to.—*Swift.*

Únked. *adj.* [? *uncouth.*]

1. Unusual; odd; strange.

A physician must practice according to the actions of phisick; he must not minister after any *unked* manner, but only according to the usual and ordinarie opinion of the learned in phisick.—*Abstract of Acts, Canons, &c., of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 70.

2. Lonely; solitary.

Unkémpt. *adj.*

1. Uncombed.

Laden she is with long *unkemmed* hairs.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. vi.: 1627.

2. Unpolished.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;
But, ah! too well I wot my humble veine,
And how my rimes been rugged and *unkempt.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Unkénnel. *v. a.*

1. Drive from his kennel or hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox. Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. Rouse from its secrecy or retreat.
If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Unként. *part. pref.* Unknown. *Obsolete.*
Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the president
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

Unképt. *part. pref.*
1. Not kept; not retained.
2. Unobserved; unobeyed.
Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unkind. *adj.*
1. Not favourable; not benevolent.
In nature there's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.
To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 1.
To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and says, that he, against right, enlarged his empire.—*Locke.*
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'st perjured or *unkind*.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.
Or, if they serve you, serve you disinclined,
And, in their height of kindness, are *unkind*.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 81.
2. Unnatural.
They, however, shameful and *unkinde*,
Yet did possesse their horrible intent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 2, 43.

Unkíndliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unkindly; unfavourableness.
I have often heard the chief of our city complaining of the unfruitfulness of the earth, and sometimes again of the *unkindliness* of the weather, now for a good space hurtful to the fruits.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 143.

Unkíndly. *adj.*
1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.
They, with their filthiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loathed their beastliness,
And gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime.
Spenser.
2. Malignant; unfavourable.
The goddess, that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, thy blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton, Comus, 267.

Unkíndly. *adv.* In an unkind manner.
1. Without kindness; without affection.
The herd, *unkindly* wise,
Or chases him from thence, or from him flies.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
2. Contrarily to nature.
All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 455.

Unkíndness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unkind; malignity; ill-will; want of affection.
Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.
After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Christ, who was the only person to have resented this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it.—*South, Sermons.*
She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all she could;
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the god.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Unkíng. *v. a.* Deprive of royalty.
God save king Henry *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days!
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.
It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

Unkínglike, or **Unkíngly.** *adj.* Unbecoming a king; base; ignoble.
For myself
To shew less sovereignty than they, must needs
Appear *unkinglike*. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

Unkíssed. *part. pref.* Not kissed.
Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkissed*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

Unknightly. *adj.* [In this, and the compounds immediately following, where the second element begins with *kn*, the *n*, since the *k* has ceased to be sounded, is in the same predicament as the second *n* in *unnatural*, &c., i.e. is double in sound as well as spelling.] Unbecoming a knight.
With six hours' hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unknít. *v. a.* [A.S. *uncnytan.*]
1. Unweave; separate.
Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made!
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 2.
2. Open.
Unknit that threatening, unkind brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

Unknít. *part. adj.* Not united; not knit.
The petty brawls and quarrels,
Late urged betwixt the Alberti and your family,
Must, yes and shall, like tender *unknit* joints,
Fasten again together of themselves.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

Unknótted. *part. pref.* Freed from knots; untwisted; unentangled.
All simple, single, pure, pervious, *unknotted*.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, preface: 1647.

Unknów. *v. a.* Cease to know.
It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it?
Smith.

Unknówable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, known.
Here too even individuals, however of themselves *unknowable*, become objects of knowledge, as far as their nature will permit.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Unknówing. *part. pref.*
1. Ignorant; not knowing.
Let me speak to the yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.
With *of*.
His hounds, *unknowing of* his change, pursue
The chase, and their mistaken master slew.
Dryden.
Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing of* deceit.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 607.
2. Not practised; not qualified.
So Libyan huntsmen, on some sandy plain,
From shady coverts roused, the lion chase:
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xcvi.
These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And cursed with hearts *unknowing* how to yield.
Pope.

Unknówingly. *adv.* In an unknowing manner; ignorantly; without knowledge.
The beauty I behold has struck me dead:
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 277.
They are all like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Unknówn. *part. pref.*
1. Not known.
'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have disabled my estate.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
Many are the trees of God that grow
In Paradise, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 618.
If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accused and sentenced for pretended crimes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 103.
At fear of death, that saddens all
With terrours round, can reason hold her throne;
Despise the known, nor tremble at the *unknown*?
Pope.
2. Greater than is imagined.
The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom.—*Bacon.*
3. Not having cohabitation.
I am yet
Unknown to woman. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
4. Not having communication.
At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly a servant in the family, to do honour to his old master had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up a signpost.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Unlabórious. *adj.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done.
The licensers doubtless took this office up, looking on it through their obedience to the parliament, whose command perhaps made all things easy and *unlaborious* to them.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Unláboured. *part. pref.*
1. Not produced, not cultivated, by labour.
Unlabour'd harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on every thorn.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 33.
2. Spontaneous; effected without much effort.
Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise.
Tickell.

Unláce. *v. a.*
1. Loose anything fastened with strings or laces.
He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*.
Spenser.
2. Loose a woman's dress.
Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainfulness,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her?
Sir P. Sidney.
Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time.
Donne.
3. Divest of ornaments.
You *unlace* your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Unláde. *v. a.*
1. Remove from the vessel which carries.
He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.
2. Exonerate that which carries.
The venturous merchant, who design'd for far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccc.
3. Applied to the vessel itself.
We . . . landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlade* her burden.—*Acts*, xxi. 3.

Unlaíd. *part. pref.*
1. Not placed; not fixed.
Whatsoever we do behold now in this present world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of Omnipotent Power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed.
No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.
Milton, Comus, 433.
3. Not laid out (as a *corpse*).
Parts of me they judged decay'd,
But we last out still *unlaid*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Unlaménted. *part. pref.* Not deplored.
After six years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day.
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

Unlárded. *part. pref.* Not intermixed or foisted in by way of improvement: (from *larding*, in cookery).
Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely, and *unlarded* with any other.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters to his Son.*

Unlátch. *v. a.* Open by lifting up the latch.
My worthy wife . . .
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 702.

Unlávished. *part. pref.* Not wasted; not thrown away.
My breast unsullied by the lust of gold,
My time *unlavish'd* in pursuit of power.
Shenstone, Elegies, xix.

Unláw. *v. a.* Divest of the character of a law. *Rare.*
That which is impious or evil absolutely, either against faith or manner, no law can possibly permit, that intends not to *unlaw* itself.—*Milton, Areopagitica.* (Ord MS.)

Unláwful. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation.—*Acts*, x. 28.

Unláwfully. *adv.* In an unlawful manner.

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection who begot me.—*Addison*.

Unláwfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlawful.

1. Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alledged testimonies of Scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to signify our minds.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Illegitimacy.

Unleárn. *v. a.* Forget, or disuse what has been learned.

Antisthenes, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, to *unlearn* that which is nought.—*Bacon*.

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which ... yet our greatest scholars have *unlearnt*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Unleárned. *part. pref.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

How shall they credit
A poor *unlearned* virgin?
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

This selected piece, which you translate,
Foretells your studies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a strange land,
Wisdom that here the *unlearn'd* shall understand.
Sir W. Davenant.

Some at the bar, with subtilty defend
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden*.

2. Not gained by study; not known.

They learned mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iv. 2.

Unleárnedly. *adv.* In an unlearned manner; ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Unleárnedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlearned; want of learning; ignorance.

I confess
My stammering muse's poor *unlearnedness*.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 172: 1621.

Unleávened. *part. adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened.—*Exodus*, xii. 39.

Unléctured. *part. adj.* Not addressed, not taught, by lecture: (in the extract the construction requires *on*).

A science yet *unlectured* in our schools.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Unleísuredness. *s.* Want of leisure. *Rare.*

My essay ... having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange ... if it did not betray the *unleisuredness* of the wandering author.—*Boyle*.

Unléss. *conj.* [see last extract.] Except; if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for, *unless* we observe both, we obey neither.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unless is nothing but *in lasse than* ... corresponding to *in as much as*, only the *than* has fallen out in the later language, and so the modern form (welded together and altered) has led the etymologist astray, 'Hou ellis schulde eny man be bolde ... *in lasse than* he had a stable rixt for to ask ... his lijflode of his paraschens.—*C. Churchill Babington, Note in Preface and Glossary of his edition of Pecock's Repressor*, p. 393.

Unléssoned. *part. pref.* Not taught.

The full sum of me
Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unschool'd, unpractised;
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Unléttered. *part. pref.* Unlearned; untaught.

When the apostles of our Lord were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul excepted, the rest were unschooled and *unlettered* men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The *unletter'd* Christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heaven, and ne'er is at a loss.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 322.

Unlétteredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlettered; want of learning.

Ignorance and *unletteredness* ill become any man who bears the image of God; but worst of all a governor.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 120.

Unlibídinous. *adj.* Not lustful; pure from carnality.

In those hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy
Was understood, the injured lover's hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 448.

Unlícensed. *part. pref.* Having no regular permission.

Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 908.

Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,
No more *unlicensed*, thus to brave the main.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 174.

Unlícked. *part. pref.* Shapeless, not formed: (from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape).

Shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

The bloody bear, an independent beast,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate exprest.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 35.

Unlíghted. *part. pref.* Not kindled; not set on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 707.

Unlíghtsome. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere, he framed, *unlightsome* first,
Though of ethereal mould.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 354.

Unlíke. *adj.*

1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.

Where cases are so *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see not how that which they did should induce, much less enforce, us to the same practice.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

So the twins' humours, in our Terence, are *Unlike*; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one another, not much *unlike* the images in the inside of a lanthorn.—*Locke*.

2. Unlikely.

Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike*.—*Shakespear, Measure, for Measure*, v. 1.

What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it should break.—*Bacon*.

Unlíkelihood. *s.* Improbability.

The work was carried on amidst all the *unlikelihoods* and discouraging circumstances imaginable; the builders holding the sword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other.—*South, Sermons*.

Unlíkeliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlikely.

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*, even to the confines of impossibility.—*Locke*.

Unlíkely. *adj.*

1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Not promising any particular event.

Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *unlikely* means.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the present age.—*Swift*.

Unlíkely. *adv.* In an unlike, or unlikely manner; improbably.

The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another, of God and nature.—*Pope*.

Unlíkeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlike; dissimilitude; want of resemblance.

Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falsehood of imitation, by comparing its likeness or *unlikeness* with the original.—*Dryden*.

Unlímber. *adj.* Unyielding.

To which temper more septentrional *unlimber* nations have not yet bent themselves.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 246.

Unlímber. *v. a.* Take off the limbers: (as, 'to *unlimber* the guns').

Unlímitable. *adj.* Incapable of being limited; admitting no bounds.

He tells us 't is unlimited and *unlimitable*.—*Locke*.

Unlímited. *part. pref.*

1. Having no bounds; having no limits.

So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes.—*Boyle*.

2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgement, because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives' owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity.—*Arbuthnot*.

Unlímitedly. *adv.* In an unlimited manner; boundlessly; without bounds.

Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Unlíneal. *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.

They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No son of mine succeeding.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Unlínk. *v. a.* Free from links; disconnect.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreathed itself;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itself.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

Unlíquified. *part. pref.* Unmelted; undissolved.

These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Unlíquored. *part. pref.*

1. Not moistened; not smeared with any liquid.

How have we seen churches and states, like a dry *unliquored* coach, set themselves on fire with their own motion!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 74.

2. Not filled with liquor.

He that could endure with a sober pen to sit and devise laws for drunkards to carouse by, I doubt me whether the very soberness of such a one, like an *unliquored* Silenus, were not stark drunk.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*.

Unlíveliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlively.

Who knows not that the bashful muteness of a virgin may oft-times hide all the *unliveliness*, and natural sloth, which is really unfit for conversation?—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 3.

Unlívely. *adj.* Not lively; dull.

Unloád. *v. a.*

1. Disburden.

Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. Put off anything burdensome.

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Unlóck. *v. a.*

1. Open what is shut with a lock.
   I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.
   She springs a light,
   Unlocks the door, and entering out of breath,
   The dying saw, and instruments of death.
   Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.
2. Open in general.
   My purse, my person, my extremest means,
   Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
   I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
   Who with a grain of manhood well resolved,
   Might easily have shook off all her snares.
   Milton, Samson Agonistes, 407.
   Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats
   Invite my lays. Be present, sylvan maids!
   Unlock your springs, and open all your shades.
   Pope, Windsor Forest.

Unlóoked. *part. pref.* Unexpected; not foreseen: (generally with *for*).
Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlooked for* to their succour.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlooked for*, if she comes at all.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Without *for*.
Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlooked* success.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Unloóse. *v. a.* Loose. 'A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that to *unloose*, is properly to *bind*.' (Johnson). 'Dr. Johnson would not have made the preceding remark, if he had known that the word is pure Saxon, *unlesan*, solvere, to loose.' (Todd.)
There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and *unloose*.—*Mark*, i. 7.
The weak, wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Unloóse. *v. n.* Fall in pieces; lose all union and connexion.
Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*; the strength decay; and the pleasure grow faint.—*Collier.*

Unlósable. *adj.* Incapable of being lost. *Rare.*
Whatever may be said of the *unlosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies, that need no other cement to unite them, than the juxta-position and resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded.—*Boyle.*

Unlóved. *part. pref.* Not loved.
As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever perswade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious person.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unlóveliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlovely; unamiableness; inability to create love.
The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all means of unhonest servants, large promises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unlóvely. *adj.* Other than lovely: (there seems by this word generally more intended than barely negation).
A beauty which on Psyche's face did throw
Unlovely blacknesse.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 19: 1651.

Unlóving. *part. pref.* Unkind; not fond.
Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;
Which argued thee a most *unloving* father.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Unlúckily. *adv.* In an unlucky manner; by ill luck.
Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 4.

Unlúckiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlucky.
As there is no moral in these jests, they ought to be discouraged, and looked upon rather as pieces of *unluckiness* than wit.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 371.

Unlúcky. *adj.*

1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness: (this word is generally used of accidents slightly vexatious).
   You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry.—*Boyle.*
2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.
   Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
   Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
   I late beheld. *Spenser.*
3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.
   His friendship is counterfeit, seldome to trust;
   His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjust.
   Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
   Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
   There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
   Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*
4. Ill omened; inauspicious.
   When I appear, see you avoid the place,
   And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face.
   Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Unlústrous. *adj.* Wanting lustre.
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Unlústy. *adj.* Inactive.
At this season, he [the hippopotamus] waxeth *unlusty*.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny.*

Unmáde. *part. pref.* See under Unmake.

Unmaídenly. *adj.* Other than maidenly, in respect to modesty.
The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and *unmaidenly*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, John Baptist beheaded.*

Unmaímed. *part. pref.* Not deprived of any essential part.
Not disfigured in his shape,
Enjoying all his limbs *unmaimed* he lies.
Sir J. Beaumont, Poems, p. 197: 1629.
An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*; the diction and the versification only are his proper province.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of the Iliad.*

Unmáke. *v. a.* Deprive of former qualities before possessed; deprive of form or being.
They've made themselves, and that their fitness now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.
God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,
When such as these make or *unmake* a king.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1.
Bring this guide of the light within to the trial; God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man.—*Locke.*

The present word has been selected as the text for the present editor's remarks upon Un-; inasmuch as in the verb *unmake* we get one of the best illustrations of the double import of the prefix. *Unmade*, the participle, may mean either 'never made at all,' or 'made and destroyed, made and altered, made and transformed into something else;' the former meaning being purely negative, the latter positive as well as negative, or, in one word, destructive. Contrast with this such a word as *unespied*. The result of the purely negative *un-* is a compound with a participial form, but with *no verb to correspond*; i.e. a *part. pref.*, or a *participial* form with a *prefix*: whereas, when the *un-* is destructive or privative, we have both the participle and the verb. In *undone, unmade*, &c., and other compounds, the import of the prefix is only known from the context; e.g. contrast 'he has *undone* all my work,' with 'he has left his own work *undone*.' See, also, Editor's Preface, p. cxii.

For *un-*, as compared with *in-* negative, see under In.

Unmákeable. *adj.* Incapable of being made.
If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Unmálleable. *adj.* Not malleable.
A harsh, *unmalleable* stuff.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 13.

Unmán. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being.
   What, quite *unmann'd* in folly?
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
   Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of reason and sober discourse.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Emasculate.
   Periander, tyrant of Corinth, sent three hundred boys, sons to the principal men of Corfu, to king Alyattes, to be gelt. These, going ashore in the island of Samos, were by the Samians taught to sit, as suppliants, in the temple of Diana, where they preserved them, setting before them for their food cakes made of sesam seed and honey. This our author calls an affront put by the Samians on the Corinthians, who therefore instigated the Scandinovians against them; to wit, because the Samians had saved the children of the Greeks from being *unmanned*.—*Plutarch, Morals*, iv. 328. (Ord MS.)
3. Break into irresolution; deject.
   Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,
   Unman their courage, and augment their fears.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 661.
   Ulysses veil'd his pensive head;
   Again *unmann'd*, a shower of sorrows shed.
   Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 89.

Unmánageable. *adj.* Incapable of being, difficult to be, managed.
They'll judge everything by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of absolute dominion.—*Glanville.*
None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate.—*Locke.*

Unmánaged. *part. pref.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.
   Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*
2. Not tutored; not educated.
   Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue.—*Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.*

Unmánlike, Unmánly. *adj.* In a manner unlike that of a man, either as a member of the human species, or as a man opposed to either a woman or a child.

1. Unbecoming a human being.
   It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.
   By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   New customs,
   Though never so ridiculous,
   Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.
   Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft
   Unmanly warmth, and tenderness of love.
   Addison, Cato.

Unmánned. *part. pref.*

1. Not furnished with men.
   Set me with him . . .
   Upon the main mast of an *unmanned* ship,
   And let the wind and tide hale me along.
   Kyd, Spanish Tragedy: 1618.
2. In *Falconry*. Not tamed.
   Hood my *unmann'd* blood.
   Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.
   No cold is so unbroken,
   Or hawk yet half so haggard or *unmann'd*.
   B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Unmánnered. *part. pref.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.
You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue
In your rude mouth, and savouring yourself,
Unmanner'd lord.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.
If their barking dog disturb her ease,
No prayer can bind her, no excuse appease;
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 542.

Unmánnerliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmannerly; breach of civility; ill behaviour.
There is no *unmannerliness* in our strife for the

greatest share in Christ's presence and benediction. —*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early restrained; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Unmánnerly. *adj.* Wanting good manners; ill bred; not civil; not complaisant.

Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiss you.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 4.

A divine dares hardly shew his person among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and render him ridiculous.—*Swift.*

Unmánnerly. *adv.* In an unmannerly manner.

Forgive me,
If I have used myself *unmannerly.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Unmanúred. *part. pref.* Not cultivated.

The land,
In antique times, was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, *unmanured*, unproved, unpraised.
Spenser.

The soil is wonderfully fruitful, but *unmanured.*—*Dryden, Letters*, p. 35. (Malone's edition.)

Unmárked. *part. pref.* Not observed; not regarded.

This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progress I had never seen.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 62.

Entering at the gate, . . .
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng,
Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 612.

Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 153.

Unmárred. *part. pref.* Uninjured; not spoiled.

And at the foote thereof a gentle flud
His silver waves did softly tumble downe,
Unmarr'd with ragged mosse or filthy mud.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unmárriable. *adj.* Not capable of marriage; unfit to be married.

(For example see Unconjunctive.)

Unmárried. *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Marriage and Single Life.*

Husbands and wives, boys and *unmarried* maids.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 424.

Unmárry. *v. a.* Separate from the matrimonial contract; divorce.

Is it imaginable there should be among these a law which God allowed not, a law giving permissions laxative to *unmarry* a wife and marry a lust, a law to suffer a kind of tribunal-adultery?—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unmásculate. *v. a.* Emasculate. *Rare.*

The sins of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 255: 1639.

Unmásculine. *adj.* Wanting the character of a man, as a male; deficient in manly vigour, in robustness.

The *unmasculine* rhetoric of any puling priest or chaplain.—*Milton, The Times of Kings.* (Ord MS.)

Unmásk. *v. a.* Take off a mask; strip off any disguise.

With full cups they had *unmask'd* his soul.
Lord Roscommon.

Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation *unmasks* them, whereby the cheat is transparent.—*Glanville.*

When *self* is understood, the word takes the guise of an intransitive, or neuter, rather than that of what it really is, a transitive or active verb. The following extract in the previous editions is entered as a verb neuter.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask.*
This is that face was worth the looking on.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Unmásterable. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Rare.*

The fœtor is *unmasterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unsavoury condition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unmástered. *part. pref.* Not subdued, conquered, or controlled.

Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his *unmaster'd* importunity.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain,
But yields to rage, to madness, and disdain.
Dryden.

Unmátchable. *adj.* Incapable of being matched; unparalleled; unequalled. *Rare.*

The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God, was, through so visible presence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladness anointed him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unmátched. *part. pref.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two such navies saw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
Held to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryden.*

Unméaning. *part. pref.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.

Unméant. *part. pref.* Not intended.

The flying spear was after Ilus sent:
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 560.

Unméasurable. *adj.* Incapable of being measured; immeasurable.

Common mother! thou
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breast
Teems and feeds all.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Unméasurably. *adv.* In an unmeasurable manner; beyond all bounds; beyond measure; immeasurably.

He delivered how *unmeasurably* glad his catholick majesty was of his coming.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 3, 15.

Men who think so *unmeasurably* of themselves as the Deists.—*Leslie, Short and Easy Method with the Deists.*

Unméasured. *part. pref.*

1. Immense; infinite.

Does the sun dread the imaginary sign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,
Lost to the world, in vast, *unmeasured* space?
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.

From him all perfect good,
Unmeasured out, descends.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 398.

Unméddling. *part. pref.* Not interfering with the affairs of others.

A good wife, a tender mother, and an *unmeddling* queen.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Unméddlingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmeddling; absence of interposition or intermeddling.

If then we be but sojourners, and that in a strange land, here must be an ἀπραγμοσύνη, an *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concernments.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 202.

Unméddled. *part. pref.* Not touched; not altered: (with *with*).

The flood-gate is opened and closed for six days, continuing other ten days *unmeddled with.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Unméditated. *part. pref.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various style,
Nor holy rapture wanted they, to praise
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounced, or sung
Unmeditated. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 146.

Unmeét. *adj.* [A.S. *unmete.*] Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway.
Spenser.

O my father!
Prove you that any man with me conversed
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 442.

That muse desires the last, the lowest place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling string
For the fair fame of Anne.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne, xxxv.

Unmeétly. *adv.* In an unmeet manner; not properly; not suitably.

So both together travell'd, till they met
With a faire mayden clad in mourning weed
Upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 6, 16.

Unmeétness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmeet; unfitness; unsuitableness.

He that loved not to see the disparity of several cattle at the plough, cannot be pleased with vast *unmeetness* in marriage.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 13.

Unméllowed. *part. pref.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Unmelódious. *adj.* Harsh; grating; not melodious.

The *unmelodious* noise of the braying mules and jingling of the camels' bells.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 173.

Unmélted. *part. pref.* Undissolved by heat.

Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rolling flames and scatter'd cinders fly.
Waller.

Unméntionable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, mentioned: (used as a *plural substantive* as a synonym for Inexpressibles).

Unméntioned. *part. pref.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpressed with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unmércenary. *adj.* Not venal; disinterested.

Praise is a generous and *unmercenary* principle, which proposes no other art to itself, but to do, as is fit for a creature endowed with such faculties to do, towards the most perfect and beneficent of beings.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Unmérchantable. *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.

They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pilchard.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Unmérciful. *adj.*

1. Cruel; severe; inclement.

For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause.—*Pope.*

Unmércifully. *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy; without tenderness.

A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majesty.—*Addison.*

Unmércifulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmerciful; inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.

Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn into *unmercifulness.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Unméritable. *part. pref.* Having no desert. *Rare.*

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert
Unmeritable, shuns your high request.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Unmérited. *part. pref.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 277.

Unméritedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmerited; state of being undeserved.

As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love, we need but consider that we so little could at first deserve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being.—*Boyle.*

Unmét. *part. pref.* Not met. *Rare.*

Winds lose their strength, when they do empty fly,
Unmet of woods or buildings.
B. Jonson, Fall of Sejanus.

Unmíld. *adj.* Not mild; fierce.

Unmíldness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmild.

Whereas the terrour of the law was a servant to amplify and illustrate the mildness of grace; now the *unmildness* of evangelick grace shall turn servant, to declare the grace and mildness of the rigorous law.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 7.

Unmílked. *part. pref.* Not milked.

The ewes still folded with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 517.

Unmílled. *part. pref.* Not milled (as *coin*).

It is called by some the *unmilled* guinea, as having no graining upon the rim.—*Leake.*

Unmínded. *part. pref.* Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

He, after Eve seduced, *unminded*, slunk
Into the wood. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 332.

Unmíndful. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenser.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives.
Milton, Comus, 9.

When those who dislike the constitution are so very zealous in their offers for the service of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves.—*Swift.*

Unmíngle. *v. a.* Separate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water: the wine ascending, and the water descending.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Unmíngleable. *adj.* Incapable of being mingled; not susceptive of mixture. *Rare.*

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water.—*Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces.—*Id.*

Unmíngled. *part. pref.* Pure; not vitiated by anything mingled.

As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminishing.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled.*—*Bacon.*

Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 238.

Unmíry. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Pass with safe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the raised pavement leads athwart the street.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 187.

Unmíssed. *part. pref.* Not missed.

Why should he not steal away, unasked, and *unmissed*, till the hurry of passions in those that should have guarded him was a little abated?—*Gray, Letter to Mason.*

Unmistákeable. *adj.* Incapable of being mistaken.

Did no Christian then understand that which, according to Mr. S., no Christian can be ignorant of, viz., that not the Scripture, but *unmistakeable* and indefectible oral tradition, was the rule of faith.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 129. (Ord MS.)

Unmítigable *adj.* Incapable of being mitigated or softened.

Interminable, *unmitigable* tortures.—*Bishop Hall, Devout Soul*, § 12.

Unmítigated. *part. pref.* Not softened.

With publick accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

Unmíxed. *part. pref.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie;
The strict companions are for ever join'd,
And this or that *unmixt* no mortal ear shall find.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Unmoáned. *part. pref.* Not lamented.

Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd*;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Unmóderate. *adj.* Immoderate. *Rare.*

Jehovah is his (God's) proper name, of his own imposition, and incommunicable to any creature, of what rank or quality soever; a name of such *unmoderate* reverence amongst the oldest Jews, that it was forbidden to be written right or pronounced at all in this world, but by the high priest, and put in one place, the sanctum sanctorum, and but at one time of the year, in the day of expiation.—*Gregorie, Notes on Scripture*, ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Unmódish. *adj.* Not according to the mode or fashion; not *à la mode.*

The princess has a very small party in so *unmodish* a separation.—*Pope, Letters to Lady Montague*, letter xii. (Ord MS.)

Unmoíst. *adj.* Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 334.

Unmoístened. *part. pref.* Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoistened.*—*Boyle.*

Unmolésted. *part. pref.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scott, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf.
Prior, Hans Carvel, 55.

Unmónied. *part. pref.* Having no money; wanting money.

Apples with cabbage-net y-covered o'er,
Galling full sore th' *unmonied* wight, are seen.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Unmonópolize. *v. a.* Rescue from being monopolized.

Unmonopolizing the rewards of learning and industry from the greasy clutch of ignorance and high feeding.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Unmoór. *v. a.*

1. Loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

With sails we wing the masts, our anchors weigh,
Unmoor the fleet, and rush into the sea.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 785.

2. Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore.
Prior, Alma, ii. 483.

Unmóralized. *part. pref.* Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper.—*Norris.*

Unmórtgaged. *part. pref.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one God unsworn to my destruction?
The least *unmortgaged* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden, All for Love.*

Unmórtified. *part. pref.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite.—*Rogers.*

Unmoúld. *part. pref.* Change as to the form.

Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton, Comus*, 529.

Unmoúntable. *adj.* Incapable of being mounted or ascended. *Rare.*

It was not long after the departure of Mustapha from Eres, but that the Tartarians, having left the fens of Meotis, and the *unmountable* shores of the Black Sea, were now arrived upon the confines of Sirvava.—*Knolles.* (Ord MS.)

Unmoúrned. *part. pref.* Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd.*
Southern.

Unmóvable. *adj.* Incapable of being moved, removed, or altered; immovable.

Wherein consists the precise and *unmovable* boundaries of that species.—*Locke.*

Unmóvably. *adv.* In an unmovable manner; immovably. *Rare.*

As the good angels are unalterably determined to choose what is good; so the evil angels are as *unmoveably* determined still to adhere to that which is evil.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 423.

Unmóved. *part. pref.*

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmoved* stalls do lie.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Chess-men, standing on the same squares of the chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved*; though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of one room into another.—*Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.

Among innumerable false, *unmoved*,
Unshaken, unseduced.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 898.

3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmoved, superior still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

4. Unaltered by passion.

I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmoved*, and eyes unwet.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 671.

Unmóving. *part. pref.*

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

Unmúffle. *v. a.* Put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benison,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades.
Milton, Comus, 331.

Unmúrmured. *part. pref.* Not murmured at.

It may pass *unmurmur'd*, undisputed.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Unmúsical. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve.
B. Jonson, Leges Conviviales.

Unmúzzle. *v. a.* Loose from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

Unnámed. *part. pref.* [in this, as in the numerous compounds which follow, wherein the second element begins with *n*-, the sound of that letter, as well as the spelling, is double.]

1. Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnamed in heav'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 262.

2. Not having received a name.

Things by their names I call, though yet *unnamed.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 140.

Unnátive. *adj.* Not native.

Whence ... this *unnative* fear,
To generous Britons never known before?
Thomson, Britannia.

Unnátural. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

'Tis irreverent and *unnatural* to scoff at the infirmities of old age.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserving children, is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

If the tyrant
Were to a son so noble so *unnatural*,
What will he be to us? *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural.* Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus?—*Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural*; the second, such as are mean and vulgar.—*Addison.*

Unnáturalize. *v. a.*

1. Divest of the affections implanted by nature.

Here he strives, as it were, to *unnaturalize* himself, and lay by his natural sweetness of disposition, almost to forget common humanity.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 144.

2. Divest of the character of a naturalized, as opposed to an alien, member of any state.

Unnáturally. *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to nature.

All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unnáturalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unnatural; contrariety to nature.

The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalness.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The *unnaturalness* of the match.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 10.

Unnáture. *v. a.* Divest of one's natural character. *Rare.*

If a man, naturally desirous of credit, see his courses generally disliked; he can hardly so *unnature* himself as still to feed on those vanities which he seeth do provoke others into loathing.—*Bishop Reynold, On the Passions*, p. 141. (Ord MS.)

Unnávigable. *adj.* Incapable of being navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* song,
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along.
Cowley.

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 12.

Unnécessarily. *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter *unnecessarily*, in their judgment, the antient, received custom of the whole church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unnécessariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unnecessary; needlessness.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unnécessary. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things *unnecessary*, is many times the cause why the most necessary are not done.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed that it was *unnecessary* for their followers to bear their religion through such fiery trials.—*Addison.*

Unneédful. *adj.* Not wanted; needless.

The text was not *unneedful.—Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unneíghbourly. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so by their *unneighbourly* deportment.—*Garth.*

Unneíghbourly. *adv.* In an unneighbourly manner.

These two Christian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so *unneighbourly.*
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Unnérvate. *adj.* Weak; feeble: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *bad* word').

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer.—*Broome.*

Unnérve. *v. a.* Weaken; confuse.

The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verse.—*Addison.*

Unnóble. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I hate *unnoble* practices.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.*

Unnóbly. *adv.* In an unnoble manner; meanly; ignobly.

You do the most *unnobly* to be angry.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Unnóted. *part. pref.* Not observed; not regarded; not heeded.

They may jest,
Till their own scorn return to them *unnoted.*
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

Unnóticed. *part. pref.* Not observed; not taken notice of.

The loyal bee, the spider that beneath
Some lowly rafter weaves her fine-spun woof,
And millions more, that in this ample world,
Unnoticed, and unnamed, claim each his place,
God's general plan fulfil. *Roberts.*

Unnúmbered. *part. pref.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth shine.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diseases, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and passions.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* spectres more,
Centaurs and double shapes besiege the door.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 398.

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,
With stars *unnumber'd.* *Prior, Solomon*, i. 469.

Unnúrtured. *part. pref.* Not nurtured; not educated.

Impatient, frantick, common slanderer,
Immodest dame, *unnurtured* quarreller!
Troublesome Reign of King John.

The most ignorant clouded, *unnurtured* brain amongst you may reap some profit from this discourse.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 655.

Unobeyéd. *part. pref.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworshipp'd, *unobey'd*, the throne supreme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 669.

Unobjécted. *part. pref.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Unobjéctionable. *adj.* Incapable of being objected to.

A translation that should be *unobjectionable* to my brethren of the Roman Catholic communion.—*Dr. Geddes.*

Unobnóxious. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, she hath buried both;
For none to death sins, that to sin is loth. *Donne.*

In fight they stood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pained.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 403.

Unobscúred. *part. adj.* Not obscured; not darkened.

How oft amidst
Thick clouds and dark does Heaven's all-ruling Sire
Choose to reside, his glory *unobscured!*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 263.

Unobséquious. *adj.* Deficient in attention, compliance, or the habit of humouring a person.

Unobséquiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unobsequious.

Such ... as are bold to misname all *obsequiousness* to their incogitancy, presumption.—*Sir T. Brt wne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unobsérvable. *adj.* Incapable of being observed; not observed; not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder ... reflects, in a confused manner, little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous it degenerates into a white body.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Unobsérvance. *s.* Inattention; regardlessness.

Fate or fortune ... require the more serious inquiry into, for the universality of their power, and yet general *unobservance* of it.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 419.

Unobsérvant. *adj.* Not obsequious; not attentive.

The *unobservant* multitude may have some general, confused apprehensions of a beauty, that gilds the outside frame of the universe.—*Glanville.*

Unobsérved. *part. pref.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion of the minute parts of any solid body, which is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobserved*, passeth without sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He, *unobserved*,
Home to his mother's house private return'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 638.

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,
That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,
And, *unobserved*, in wild meanders play'd.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Unobsérving. *part. pref.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobserving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining.—*Dryden.*

Unobstrúcted. *part. pref.* Not hindered; not stopped.

Unobstructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void and knows not where to stay.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unobstrúctive. *adj.* Not raising any obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in *unobstructive* sky?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unobtaíned. *part. pref.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*: so likewise upon the same hereafter received, it shall work also by love.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unobtrúsive. *adj.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; humble.

Serene, of soft address; who mildly make
An *unobtrusive* offer of their hearts,
Abhorring violence.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Unóbvious. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any so constantly discloseth its *unobvious* colour as copper.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Unóccupied. *part. pref.* Unpossessed.

The fancy hath power to create them in the sensories, then *unoccupied* by external impressions.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Unoffénded. *part. pref.* Not offended.

This general calm
Is sure the smile of *unoffended* heaven.
Johnson, Irene.

Unoffénding. *part. pref.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not save;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffending* spirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of His Majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended?—*Rogers.*

Unoffénsive. *adj.* Giving no offence.

His *unoffensive* and cautious return to those ill laid demands.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Unóffered. *part. pref.* Not proposed to acceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unóften. *adv.* Rarely.

The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner.—*Harris, Three Treatises concerning Happiness*, pt. ii.

Unoíl. *v. a.* Free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoils* the flask.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 287.

Unópened. *part. pref.* Not opened; not unclosed.

In Germany I have known many a letter returned *unopened*, because one title in twenty has been omitted in the direction!—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Unópening. *part. pref.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the saved candle, and *unopening* door.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 193.

Unóperative. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect velleity, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means.—*South, Sermons.*

Unoppósed. *part. pref.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aspiring *unopposed*,
The throne of God unguarded.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 131.

As armies, *unopposed*, for prey divide.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxv.

Unorderly. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the issue, but infinite distraction, and *unorderly* confusion in the church?—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Unórdinary. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual. *Obsolete.*

I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no.—*Locke.*

Unórganized. *part. pref.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself; much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *unorganized* fluid.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Unoríginal. *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forced to ride
The untractable abyss, plunged in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 475.

Unoríginated. *part. pref.* Having no origin.

In Scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated*, and self-existent.—*Stephens, Sermons.*

Unornaméntal. *adj.* Plain; without ornament.

I cannot forbear taking notice of one other mark of integrity which appears in all the compositions of the sacred writers, and particularly the evan-

golists; and that is, the simple, unaffected, *unornamental*, and *unostentatious* manner, in which they deliver truths so important and sublime, and facts so magnificent and wonderful.—*West, On the Resurrection*, p. 355.

Unórnamented. *part. pref.* Not adorned; not dressed with ornaments.

I have bestowed so many garlands upon your shrine, which till my time used to stand *unornamented*.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conversation v.

Unórthodox. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unostentátious. *adj.* Not boastful; modest.

(For example, see under Unornamental.)

Unówed. *part. pref.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud, swelling state.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Unówned. *part. pref.* Having no owner; not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister. *Milton, Comus*, 404.

Unpacífic. *adj.* Not of a peaceable turn; not gentle.

Many such works of our disunited and *unpacifick* ancestors were undoubtedly destroyed, either by their first constructors, or by new invaders, by agreement or by conquest, and sometimes by civil dissensions, in the early martial ages.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 71.

Unpácified. *part. pref.* Not composed; not calmed.

A westerne, mild and pretty whispering gale
Came dallying with the leaves along the dale,
And seem'd as with the water it did chide,
Because it ranne so long *unpacifide*.
Sir T. Browne.

Unpáck. *v. a.*

1. Disburden; exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murther'd,
Must, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. Open anything bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themselves.—*Boyle.*

Unpácked. *part. pref.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight, for reasons told before,
Resolved to leave them to the fury
Of justice, and an *unpack'd* jury,
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 126.

Unpaíd. *part. pref.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee-tribute yet *unpaid*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 782.

What can atone, oh ever-injured shade!
Thy fate unpitied, and thy rites *unpaid?*
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an unfortunate Lady.

2. Not receiving debts or dues.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen *unpaid*, for the support of this vanity?—*Collier.*

Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he deem'd his prey;
That suit an *unpaid* tailor snatch'd away.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 117.

With *for*. That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder than rustling in *unpaid for* silk.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Unpaíned. *part. pref.* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;
Against *unpain'd*, impassive.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 453.

Unpaínful. *adj.* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts, upon an easy and *unpainful* touch.—*Locke.*

Unpálatable. *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laughed but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law.
Dryden, The Medal, 145.

A good man will be no more disturbed at the methods of correction, than by seeing his friend take *unpalatable* physick.—*Collier, Essays, On Kindness.*

Unparadise. *v. a.* Deprive of happiness resembling that of paradise.

Unparadiz'd, brought from joy to misery.—*Cockeram.*

Could you, so rich in rapture, fear an end,
That ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
And quite *unparadise* the realms of light?
Young, Night Thoughts, night i.

Unparagoned. *part. pref.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Either your *unparagoned* mistress is dead, or she is outprized by a trifle.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Unparallelable. *adj.* Incapable of being paralleled. *Rare.*

The more thou wert obscured, the more didst thou manifest thy most admirable humility, and *unparallelable* love to mankind, whose weakness thou disdainest not to take up.—*Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness.* (Ord MS.)

Unparalleled. *part. pref.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparallel'd*, haply amplified.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.

Who had thought this clime had held
A deity so *unparalleled?* *Milton, Arcades*, 24.

The father burst out again in tears, upon receiving this instance of an *unparalleled* fidelity from one, who he thought had given himself up to the possession of another.—*Addison.*

Unpárdonable. *adj.* Incapable of being pardoned; irremissible.

It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing; in us as intolerable that we suffer any thing to remain unaltered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The kinder the master, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Unpárdonably. *adv.* In an unpardonable manner; so as to be beyond forgiveness.

Luther's conscience turns these reasonings upon him, and infers that Luther must have been *unpardonably* wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Unpárdoned. *part. pref.*

1. Not forgiven.

How know we that our souls shall not this night be required, laden with those *unpardoned* sins, for which we proposed to repent to-morrow?—*Rogers.*

2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath destroyed that opinion.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Unpárdoning. *part. pref.* Not forgiving.

Curse on the *unpardoning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorse: who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to prayers, by no submission bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 444.

Unpárliamentariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unparliamentary; contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.

Sensible he was of that disrespect, reprehending them for the *unparliamentariness* of their remonstrance in print.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unpárliamentary. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuse of setting individuals upon their shoulders, who were hated by God and man.—*Swift.*

Unpártable. *adj.* Incapable of being parted; indivisible; inseparable. *Rare.*

The soul is a life of itselfe, a life all in one, *unpartable.*—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, p. 272. (Ord MS.)

Unpárted. *adj.* Undivided; not separated.

Too little it eludes the dazzled sight,
Becomes mix'd blackness, or *unparted* light.
Prior, Solomon, i. 187.

Unpártial. *adj.* Impartial. *Rare.*

Clear evidence of truth, after a serious and *unpartial* examination.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Unpártially. *adv.* In an unpartial manner; equally; indifferently. *Rare.*

Deem it not impossible for you to err; sift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred these opinions in you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unpássable. *adj.* Impassable. *Rare.*

1. Admitting no passage.

They are vast and *unpassable* mountains, which the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet known.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Not current; not suffered to pass.

Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard, *unpassable.*—*Locke.*

Unpássionate. *adj.* Calm; dispassionate. *Rare.*

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Unpássionated. *part. pref.* Unpassionate. *Rare.*

More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which are as absurd to an *unpassionated* reason, as those to our unbiasseds enses.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Unpássionately. *adv.* In an unpassionate manner. *Rare.*

Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Unpástoral. *adj.* Not pastoral; not becoming pastoral manners.

One of them closes his bitter complaint with this very *unpathetick* and *unpastoral* idea,—that 'the portcullis of the castle of his heart was fallen.'—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*, p. 95.

Unpáthed. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores; most certain
To miseries enough.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Unpathétic. *adj.* Wanting pathos. *Rare.*

(For example see under Unpastoral.)

Unpátronized. *part. pref.* Not having a patron.

Unpatronized, and unsupported, he cleared himself by the openness of innocence, and the consistence of truth.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 120.

Unpátterned. *part. pref.* Having no equal.

Should I prize you less, *unpattern'd* sir?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Thierry and Theodoret.

Unpáved. *part. pref.* Not paved.

The streets of the city lying then *unpaved.*—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Unpáwned. *part. pref.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay.
Pope.

Unpáy. *v. a.* Undo: (condemned by Johnson as 'a low ludicrous word').

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her; the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Unpeáceable. *adj.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.

Away, *unpeaceable* dog! or I'll spurn thee hence.—I will fly, like a dog, the heels of the ass.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

Lord, purge out of all hearts those *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous and tyrannizing, cruel spirits; those prides and haughtinesses, judging and condemning, and despising of others.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

The design is to restrain men from things which make them miserable to themselves, *unpeaceable* and troublesome to the world.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unpeg. *v. a.* Open anything closed with a peg.

Unpeg the basket on the house's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Unpénetrable. *adj.* Impenetrable.

An *unpenetrable* rock, an unaccessible desert.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxxiv.

Unpénitent. *adj.* Impenitent.

God will not relieve the *unpenitent*,
Nor to the prayers of wicked souls consent.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52.

Unpénsioned. *part. pref.* Not kept in dependence by a pension.

Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplaced, *unpension'd*, no man's heir or slave?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

He was the Polish Solomon:
So wrote his poets, all but one,
Who, being *unpensioned*, wrote a satire,
And boasted that he could not flatter.
Byron, Mazeppa

Unpéople. *v. a.* Depopulate; deprive of inhabitants.

Shall war *unpeople* this my realm?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth.—*Addison.*

Unperceívable. *adj.* Incapable of being perceived.

It enforced those precepts seemingly unreasonable, by such promises as were seemingly as incredible, and *unperceivable*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Unperceíved. *part. pref.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.

The ashes wind *unperceived* shakes off.—*Bacon.*

Unperceived the heavens with stars were hung.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 124.

Oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day,
While summer suns roll *unperceived* away. *Pope.*

Unperceívedly. *adv.* In an unperceived manner; imperceptibly; so as not to be perceived.

Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, associated themselves to it.—*Boyle.*

Unpercéptive. *adj.* Wanting, not possessing, deficient in, perception.

Our affections are the most stubborn and unconquerable part about us, as being blind and *unperceptive* appetites, and such as are set at the greatest distance from the light of the mind.—*Norris, Discourses*, p. 171.

Unpérfect. *adj.* Not perfect; Imperfect: (the latter being the commoner and better word).

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefest.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

An *unperfect* actor on the stage.
Shakespear, Sonnets, xxiii.

He fell into a poor and *unperfect* account of the difference of divine miracles and diabolical; which I modestly refuted.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

Unpérfected. *part. pref.* Not perfected; not completed.

To see that performed, which only he left *unperfected*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 572.

Unpérfectly. *adv.* In an unperfect manner; imperfectly.

The mind of a man distracted amongst many things, must needs entertain them brokenly and *unperfectly*.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 219.

Unpérfectness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unperfect; imperfection; incompleteness.

Virgil and Horace, spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectness.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Unperfórmed. *part. pref.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promise.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Unperfórming. *part. pref.* Not discharging its office.

O *unperforming* hand!
Thou never could'st have err'd in a worse time.
Dryden, All for Love, v. 1.

Unpérilous. *adj.* Free from peril or danger.

In the most *unperilous* channel.—*Felltham, Resolves*, xiii. (Ord MS.)

Unpérishable. *adj.* Incapable of perishing; exempt from decay.

We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicities.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Unpérished. *part. pref.* Not violated; not destroyed.

He presumed, that faith being observed *unperished* should please Almighty God above all things.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 156, b.

Unpérjured. *part. pref.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou canst not die *unperjured*,
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind:
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

Unperplex. *v. a.* Relieve from perplexity.

This ecstasy doth *unperplex*
(We said) and tell us what we love.
Donne, Poems, p. 43.

Unperpléxed. *part. pref.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.

In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition.—*Locke.*

Unperspírable. *adj.* Incapable of being passed off in perspiration; not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.

Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

Unpersuádable. *adj.* Incapable of being persuaded; inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Rare.*

He, finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unpétrified. *part. pref.* Not turned to stone.

In many concreted plants, some parts remain *unpetrified*; that is, the quicker and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unphilosóphical. *adj.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.

Your conceptions are *unphilosophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea.—*Collier.*

It became him who created them, to set them in order: and if he did so, it is *unphilosophical* to seek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Unphilosóphically. *adv.* In an unphilosophical manner; in a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going.—*South, Sermons.*

Unphilosóphicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unphilosophical; incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis were it not unchristian.—*Norris.*

Unphilósophize. *v. a.* Degrade from the character of a philosopher. (A word made by Pope.—Johnson.)

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals.—*Pope.*

Unphýsicked. *part. pref.* Not indebted to medicine; not influenced by medicine.

Free limbs, *unphysick'd* health, due appetite.
Howell, Verses prefatory to his Letters.

By God's great mercy to me I enjoy at present so firm and an *unphysicked* health, that I hope to do somewhat before I die, that I may not seem to have lived altogether to no purpose.—*Cotton*, in *Aubrey's Letters*, i. 20.

Unpiéreed. *part. pref.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

The *unpierced* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 245.

True Witney broad-cloth, with its shag unshorn,
Unpierced, is in the lasting tempest worn.
Gay, Trivia, i. 47.

Unpíllared. *part. pref.* Deprived of pillars.

See the cirque falls! the *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets paved with heroes! Tiber choked with gods!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 107.

Unpíllowed. *part. pref.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm,
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears.
Milton, Comus, 353.

Unpín. *v. a.* Open what is shut, undo what is fastened, with a pin.

My love doth so approve him,
That even his stubbornness, his cheeks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 3.

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:
Whom neither force, nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.
G. Herbert.

Unpínked. *part. pref.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Unpítied. *part. pref.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Insues his piteous and *unpitied* end.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

May he live long scorn'd, and *unpitied* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral. *Bishop Corbet.*

Alike unheard, *unpitied*, and forlorn.
Pope, Pastorals, Autumn.

Passion *unpitied*, and successless love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison, Cato.*

Unpítiful. *adj.*

1. Not merciful.
2. Not exciting pity.

Future times, in love, may pity her;
Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. E. 1. b.

Unpítifully. *adv.* In an unpitying manner; unmercifully; without mercy.

He beat him most pitifully.—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Unpítying. *part. pref.* Having no compassion.

To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your slave.
Granville.

Unplácable. *adj.* Implacable.

Boiling with an *unplacable* hatred against him.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 141: 1622.

Unpláced. *part. pref.* Having no place of dependance.

Unplaced, unpension'd.
Pope, Translation of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Unplágued. *part. pref.* Not tormented, or teazed.

Ladies, that have their feet
Unplagued with corns, will have a bout with you.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

Unplánted. *part. pref.* Not planted; spontaneous.

Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Waller.*

Unplaúsible. *adj.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-placed words of glosing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,
Wind me into the easy-hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton, Comus*, 160.

Unplaúsive. *adj.* Not showing approval by the clapping of hands; not approving.

'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Unpleádable. *adj.* Incapable of being pleaded.

It is a blindness brought upon a man, because he would not see; otherwise all ignorance, that is merely negative and inculpable presumption, is utterly inconsistent with, and makes absolutely *unpleadable*.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 202.

Unpleásant. *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned.—*Ecclesiasticus*, v. 20.

Unpleásantly. *adv.* In an unpleasant manner.

We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour.—*Pope.*

Unpleásantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unpleasant; want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen, the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unpleáse. *part. pref.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleased* eye feel your courtesy.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,
A savage prince, *unpleased*, though absolute.
Dryden.

Unpleásing. *part. pref.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

Set to dress this garden:
How dares thy tongue sound this *unpleasing* news?
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

Howe'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring.
I blame not you, but your imperious king.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 467.

Unpleásingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unpleasing; want of qualities to please.

It being an unseemly affront to the sequestered and veiled modesty of that sex, to have her *unpleasingness* bandied up and down, and aggravated, in open court.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 21.

Unpleásive. *adj.* Not pleasing. *Rare.*

Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion; the rest have some life and contentment in them.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 108.

Unpliant. *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Unplówed. *part. pref.* Not plowed.

Good sound land, that hath lain long *unplowed*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Unplúme. *v. a.* Strip of plumes; degrade.

In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatising.—*Glanville.*

Unpoétic. *adj.* Not as becomes a poet.

Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.
Unjust! why should you in such veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains?
Bishop Corbet.

Unpoétical. *adj.* Unpoetic.

Unpoetical and empty panegyrics.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 444.

Unpoétically. *adv.* In an unpoetical manner.

How cold and *unpoetically* Pope has copied the appeal to the nymphs on the death of Daphnis, in comparison of Milton on Lycidas!—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Unpóinted. *part. pref.*

1. Having no point or sting.

The conclusion ... here, would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*; without any shape or sharpness.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

2. As above, or wanting punctuation.

Thou, in clumsy verse, unlick'd, *unpointed*,
Hast shamefully defied the Lord's anointed.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, ii. 502.

Unpóison. *v. a.* Remove poison from.

Such a course could not, but in a short time, have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds.—*South, Sermons*, vol. v. serm. i.

Unpóisonable. *adj.* Incapable of being poisoned; poison-proof.

It fell out to be part of Mithridates' misery, that he had made himself *unpoysonable*.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 79. (Ord MS.)

Unpólished. *part. pref.*

1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.

Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolished*, doth conclude, that the antients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-stone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

He affirms it to have been the antient custom of all the Greeks, to set up *unpolish'd* stones instead of images, to the honour of the gods.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Not civilized; not refined.

Finding new words,
Such as of old wise bards employ'd to make
Unpolish'd men their wild retreats forsake. *Waller.*
Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of gigantick mould.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 12.

Unpolíte. *adj.* Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to sound *unpolite*, or unfashionable.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Unpolíteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unpolite.

1. Want of elegance.

Sad outcries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 80.

2. Want of courtesy or civility.

Unpólled. *part. pref.*

1. Unplundered.

Richer than *unpoll'd*
Arabian wealth and Indian gold.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Poems, p. 304.

2. Not registered as a voter.

Unpollúted. *part. pref.* Not corrupted; not defiled.

Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh
May violets spring! *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.
Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits who sins but in her will.
Dryden.

Unpópular. *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.

The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Unpopulárity. *s.* Want of qualities to please the people.

You are afraid of the *unpopularity* of the ground.—*Lord Lyttelton, Persian Letters.*

Unpórtable. *adj.* Not to be carried. *Rare, barbarous.*

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Unpórtioned. *part. pref.* Not endowed with a fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair;
But if *unportion'd*, all will interest wed;
Though that our admiration, this our choice.
Young, Night Thoughts, night vii.

Unpórtuous. *adj.* Having no ports.

Had the west of Ireland been an *unportuous* coast, the French naval power would have been undone.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Unpossésséd. *part. pref.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown.—
Is the chair empty? is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossess'd*?
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Such vast room in nature *unpossess'd*
By living soul, desert, and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 153.

The cruel something *unpossess'd*,
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*

Unposséssing. *part. pref.* Having no possession.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard, dost thou think,
That I would stand against thee?
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

Unpóssible. *adj.* Not possible. In modern editions of the Bible the word is finically altered to *impossible*. (Todd.)

With men this is *unpossible*; but with God all things are possible.—*Matthew*, xix. 26.

I would I could help it, in commissions in the country: but that is almost *unpossible*.—*Bacon, Speech in Chancery.*

Things unlawful pass for *unpossible*: we only can do what we ought.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 4.

Unprácticable. *adj.* Incapable of being practised; of being put into practice; not feasible; not practicable.

Examples now *unpracticable*, by reason of the alteration of men and manners.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 338.

Unpráctised. *part. pref.*

1. Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The full sum of me
Is an unlesson'd girl, unschooled, *unpractised*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
Unpractised, unprepared, and still to seek.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 197.

I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, *unpractised* to persuade,
And want the soothing arts.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 325.

2. Not known; not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractised* day. *Prior.*

Unpraised. *part. pref.* Not celebrated; not praised.

The land,
In antique times was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, unmanured, unproved, *unpraised*.
Spenser.

If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unpraised*, the man at least,
And loses, though but verbal, his reward.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 101.

Nor pass'd *unpraised* the vest and veil divine,
Which wandering foliage, and rich flow'r entwine.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 994.

Unprecárious. *adj.* Not dependent on another.

The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vast distance from each other lie.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unprécedented. *part. pref.* Not justifiable by any example.

The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to freedom.—*Swift.*

Unprecíse. *adj.* Loose; not exact.

Chatterton gave a vague *unprecise* explanation from his own head, or from imperfect remembrance.—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*, p. 47.

Unpredíct. *v. n.* Retract prediction. *Rare.*

Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 393.

Unpreférred. *part. pref.* Not advanced.

To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred*.—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

Unprégnant. *adj.* Not prolific; not quick of wit.

This deed unshapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*,
And dull to all proceedings.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

Unprejúdicate. *adj.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom, sincere principles, and *unprejudicate* understanding.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Unprejúdicated. *part. pref.* Unprejudicate. *Rare.*

Let me appeal to the hearts of all judicious and *unprejudicated* readers.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 338.

Unpréjudiced. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unpréjudicedness. *s.* State of being unprejudiced.

Hearing the reason of the case with patience and *unprejudicedness*, is an equity which men owe to every truth that can in any manner concern them. *H. Clarke, On the Attributes*, p. 6: 7th ed.

Unprélatical. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

The archbishop of York, by such *unprelatical*, ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unpremédítated. *part. pref.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Ask me what question thou canst possible,
And I will answer *unpremeditated*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

She dictates to me slumbering; or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 23.

The slow of speech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with.—*Addison.*

Unprepáred. *part. pref.*

1. Not fitted by previous measures.

In things which most concern
Unpractised, *unprepared*, and still to seek.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 196.

To come *unprepared* before him is an argument that we do not esteem God.—*Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever on their guard,
For, unforeseen, they say, is *unprepared*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 72.

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit;
No, heaven forefend. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.
My *unprepared* and unrepenting breath,
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death.
Lord Roscommon.

Unprepáredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unprepared; state of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency and *unpreparedness* to assert my rights and honour, make me the most

guilty in their esteem; who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if I had first assaulted them.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Unprepossessed. *part. pref.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions.

The *unprepossessed* on the one hand, and the well-disposed on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things.—*South, Sermons.*

It finds the mind naked, and *unprepossessed* with any former notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the assent.—*Ibid.*

Unprèssed. *part. pref.*

1. Not pressed.

Have I my pillow left *unpress'd* in Rome?
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

In these soft shades, *unpress'd* by human feet,
The happy phœnix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickell.*

2. Not inforced.

They left not any errour in government unmentioned, or *unpressed,* with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unpresúmptuous. *adj.* Not presumptuous; submissive; humble.

Who, with filial confidence inspired,
Can lift to heaven an *unpresumptuous* eye,
And smiling say, 'My Father made them all.'
Cowper, Task, b. v.

Unpreténding. *part. pref.* Not claiming any distinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to be a pleasure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind from imposition.—*Pope.*

Unprevaíling. *part. pref.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Unprevénted. *part. pref.*

1. Not previously hindered.

A pack of sorrows which would press you down,
If *unprevented,* to your timeless grave.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. Not preceded by anything.

Thy grace
Comes *unprevented,* unimplored, unsought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 230.

Unpriést. *v. a.* Deprive of the orders of a priest.

Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* him.—*Milton, Judgment of M. Bucer,* ch. xxiv.

Unpriéstly. *adj.* Unsuitable to a priest.

King Edgar, in his oration to the clergy, rebuked the priestes very sore for banketтynge with their wines; for pretermittynge their canonical hours; for their *unpriestly* apparellings.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries,* pt. i. fol. 91.

Unprincely. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by so *unprincely* an inconstancy.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Unprincipled. *part. pref.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
As that the single want of light and noise
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts.
Milton. Comus, 366.

Unprínted. *part. pref.* Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet *unprinted.*—*Pope.*

Unprisoned. *part. pref.* Set free from confinement.

Several desires led parts away,
Water declined with earth, the air did stay;
Fire rose, and each from other but untied,
Themselves *unprison'd* were, and purified. *Donne.*

Unprízable. *part. pref.* Incapable of being prized, or having a price set upon it; either as being above or below valuation: (in the extract it has the *latter* sense, which is the *rarer* one; the word itself being uncommon. Invaluable, which is the usual term, always means *above* valuation).

A bauble vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable.*
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Unprízed. *part. pref.* Not valued.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy,
Can buy this *unprized,* precious maid of me.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Unproclaímed. *part. pref.* Not notified by a public declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprize
One man, assassin-like, had levied war,
War *unproclaim'd. Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 218.

Unprodúctive. *adj.* Having no power to produce; not efficient; barren.

The more accurately we search into the human mind, the stronger traces we every where find of His wisdom who made it. If a discourse on the use of the parts of the body may be considered as an hymn to the Creator; the use of the passions, which are the organs of the mind, cannot be barren of praise, nor *unproductive* to ourselves of that noble and uncommon union of science and admiration, which a contemplation of the works of infinite wisdom alone can afford to a rational mind.—*Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful,* pt. i. § 19.

Unprofáned. *part. pref.* Not violated in respect to sanctity.

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and *unprofaned*
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 890.

Unprófitable. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time past was to thee *unprofitable,* but now profitable to thee and me.—*Philemon,* 11.

They receive aliment sufficient, and yet no more than they can well digest; and withal sweat out the coarsest and *unprofitablest* juice.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

With tears so tender, as adorn'd his love,
As any heart, but only hers could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood.
Dryden, The Despairing Lover, 29.

Unprófitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unprofitable.

We are so persuaded of the *unprofitableness* of your science, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you succeed, you increase the number of your party.—*Addison.*

Unprófitably. *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; uselessly; without advantage.

I should not now *unprofitably* spend
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for solid certainties. *B. Jonson.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wrests 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison, Cato.*

Unprófited. *part. pref.* Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 4.

Unprojécted. *part. pref.* Not planned; not formed in the mind.

As far and wide as such heresies have reigned and raged in their time, and as woful a havock as they have made of souls, they have been often taken up at first by mere accident, or upon some slight, trivial, *unprojected* occasion.—*South, Sermons,* vol. iv. serm. viii.

Unprolífic. *adj.* Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs *unprolifick,* or destroy them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Unprómising. *part. pref.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value.

An attempt as difficult and *unpromising* of success, as if he should make the essay, to produce some new kinds of animals out of such senseless materials.—*Bentley.*

Unprómpted. *part. pref.* Not dictated.

Oh no, we must not, will not, cannot part;
And my tongue talks, *unprompted* by my heart.
Congreve, Elegy to Cynthia.

Unpronoúnced. *part. pref.* Not uttered; not spoken.

Imperfect words, with childish trips,
Half *unpronounced,* slide through my infant lips.
Milton, Vacation Exercises, 3.

Unpróper. *adj. Rare.*

1. Not peculiar.

Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

2. Improper.

Unpróperly. *adv.* In an improper manner; contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Unprophétic, Unprophétical. *adj.* Not foreseeing or foretelling future events.

How *unprophetical* would it be, to say they should some time know what they already knew?—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things,* p. 305.

Wretch that he was, of *unprophetick* soul!
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Unpropítious. *adj.* Not favourable; inauspicious.

Now flamed the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the sun. *Pope, Dunciad,* iv. 9.

Unpropórtionable. *adj.* Not suitable; not such as is fit.

I wish the present caution may be more attended to, not to bestow an *unproportionable* part of our time or value on this slight exercise of man's slightest faculty.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue,* p. 127.

Unpropórtionate. *adj.* Not proportioned; not suited.

It [to raise the dead] is an act beyond the activity of any creature, and *unproportionate* to the power of any finite agent.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed,* art. v.

Unpropórtioned. *part. pref.* Not suited to something else.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportioned* thought his act.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

Unpropósed. *part. pref.* Not proposed.

The means are *unproposed. Dryden.*

Unprópped. *part. pref.* Not supported; not upheld.

He lies at random, carelessly diffused,
With languish'd head *unpropp'd,*
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 118.

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd,* falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.*

Unprósperous. *adj.* Unfortunate; not prosperous.

The winter had been very *unprosperous* and unsuccessful to the king.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Nought *unprosperous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 37.

Unprósperously. *adv.* In an unprosperous manner; unsuccessfully.

When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosperously,* if he could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Unprósperousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unprosperous; state of being unprosperous.

The *unprosperousness* of the arm of flesh, the several failings of the second causes which we hav idolized so often.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 492.

Unprotected. *part. pref.* Not protected; not supported; not defended.

By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unpróved. *part. pref.*

1. Not tried; not known by trial.

There I found a fresh, *unproved* knight,
Whose manly hands, imbrued in guilty blood,
Had never been. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
(For another example see under Unmanured.)

2. Not evinced by argument.

There is much of what should be demonstrated, left *unproved* by those chymical experiments.—*Boyle.*

Unprovíde. *v. a.* Divest of resolution or qualifications; unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her; lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

Unprovíded. *part. adj.*

1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a fine thief of two-and-twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously *unprovided!*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 5.

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.

The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but being in all things *unprovided,* were slain like beasts.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

With *of*: (at present, *with* is the commoner preposition).

True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly *unprovided of* all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Courts are seldom *unprovided of* persons under this character, on whom most employments naturally fall.—*Swift.*

Unprovóked. *part. pref.* Not provoked.

The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And *unprovoked*, did fruitful stores allow.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encouraging a rebellion so destructive and so *unprovoked.—Addison.*

Unprovóking. *part. pref.* Giving no offence.

I stabbed him, a stranger, *unprovoking*, inoffensive.—*Fleetwood.*

Unprudéntial. *adj.* Imprudent.

The most unwise and *unprudential* act as to civil government.—*Milton, Iconoclastes*, § 23.

Unprúned. *part. pref.* Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit trees all *unpruned.*
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

Unpúblic. *adj.* Private; not generally known, or seen.

Virgins must be retired and *unpublick*; for all freedom of society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its severity and strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religion, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Unpúblished. *part. adj.*

1. Secret; unknown.

All blest secrets;
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

2. Not given to the public.

Apply your care wholly to those which are *unpublished.—Pope.*

Unpúnished. *part. pref.* Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not be *unpunished.—Ecclesiasticus*, viii. 8.

The vent'rous victor, march'd *unpunish'd* hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence.
Dryden.

Unpúrchased. *part. pref.* Unbought.

Unpurchased plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent return t' our gods.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Unpúre. *adj.* Impure: (this *latter* being the *better* term).

Of so *unpure* constitutions, that we can present no object but sin.—*Donne.*

Unpúrged. *part. pref.* Not purged; unpurified.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his sickness?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Unpúrified. *part. pref.*

1. Not freed from recrement.
2. Not cleansed from sin.

Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified.—Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unpúrposed. *part. pref.* Not designed; not intentional.

Do it,
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents *unpurposed.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Unpursúed. *part. pref.* Not pursued.

All night the dreadless angel *unpursued*
Through heaven's wide champain held his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 1.

Unpútrefied. *part. pref.* Not corrupted by rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or unsoured, in winter than in summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Unquálified. *part. adj.*

1. Wanting a qualification.

Till he has denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies. —*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

All the writers against Christianity, since the revolution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned.—*Swift.*

2. Applied, under the old Game Laws, to persons who could not legally apply for a licence to kill game.

Unquálifiedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unqualified; state of being unqualified.

The inadvertency and *unqualifiedness* of copiers. —*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 65.

Unquálify. *v. a.* Disqualify.

Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk.—*Addison.*

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company.—*Swift.*

Unquálitied. *part. pref.* Deprived of the usual faculties. *Rare.*

He is *unqualitied* with very shame.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

Unquárrelable. *adj.* Incapable of being quarrelled with, objected, or demurred to, impugned. *Rare.*

There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons as may confirm the causes generally received.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unqueén. *v. a.* Divest of the dignity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd* yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Unquénchable. *adj.* Incapable of being quenched, allayed, or extinguished.

We represent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable.—Bacon.*

Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief place in our zeal.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Unquénchableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unquenchable; unextinguishableness.

I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this fire.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Unquénched. *part. pref.* Not extinguished.

We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched.* —*Bacon.*

Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquenched* thirst.—*Arbuthnot.*

Unquéstionable. *adj.* Incapable of being questioned; indubitable; not to be doubted.

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place in those *unquestionable* verities.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost.—*Addison.*

Unquéstioned. *part. pref.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt; undisputed.

It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be served.
B. Jonson.

2. Not interrogated; not examined.

She, muttering prayers as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Canace to Macareus.

Unquíck. *adj.* Motionless; not alive. *Rare.*

His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Unquíckened. *part. pref.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stored;
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Clasp'd, and enwrapp'd, within each other lie.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unquíet. *adj.*

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.

From grammatick flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits, in fathomless and *unquiet* depths of controversy.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you lie by Portia's side
With an *unquiet* soul.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

3. Restless; unsatisfied.

She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing.
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. i.

Unquíet. *v. a.* Disquiet; make uneasy.

Having weighed the matter, and deeply pondered the gravity thereof, wherewith they were greatly troubled and *unquieted*, resolved finally that the archbishop should reveal the same to the king's majesty.—*Lord Herbert, History of the Reign of Henry VIII.* p. 471.

Unquíetly. *adv.* In an unquiet manner; without rest.

Who 's there besides foul weather?—
One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 1.

Unquíetness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unquiet.

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness.* *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

2. Want of peace.

It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness.—Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.

What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate?
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

4. Perturbation; uneasiness.

Is my lord angry?—He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness.*
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Unquíetude. *s.* Disquietude; uneasiness; restlessness

It will bewray a kind of *unquietude* and discontentment, till it attain the former position.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

Unrácked. *part. pref.* Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel.— *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Unráked. *part. pref.* Not thrown together and covered.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st *unraked*, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Unránsacked. *part. pref.* Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left neither house nor corner thereof *unransacked.—Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Unránsomed. *part. pref.* Not set free by payment for liberty.

Unransom'd here receive the spotless fair
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 378

Unrável. *v. a.*

1. Disentangle; extricate; clear.

He has *unravelled* the studied cheats of great artificers.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

There *unravel* all
This dark design, this mystery of fate.
Addison, Cato.

2. Reverse: (as applied to naturally complicated objects).

How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be pleased with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of Providence reversed?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

O the traitor's name?
I'll know it, I will; art shall be conjured for it,
And nature all *unravell'd.*
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, ii. 1.

So prophane and sceptical an age takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reason and religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Clear up an intrigue (of a play).

The solution, or *unravelling* of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up.—*Pope.*

Unrável. *v. n.* Become unfolded.

In an eternity what scenes shall strike!
Adventures thicken! novelties surprise?
What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there!
Young, Night Thoughts, night vi

Unrázored. *part. pref.* Unshaved.

As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips.
Milton, Comus, 290.

Unreáched. *part. pref.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*

Unreád. *part pref.*

1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.

These books are safer and better to be left publickly *unread.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His muse had starved, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 113.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

Uncertain whose the narrower span,
The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 408.

Unreádiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unready.

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.
This impreparation and *unreadiness*, when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Want of preparation.
Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity and a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreadiness* and inconsideration.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Unreády. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.
The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his woundes wide,
Not throughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 45.
I know, O Lord, that I am *unready* and unprepared in my accounts; having thrown away great portions of my time in vanity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 7.

2. Not prompt; not quick.
From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Awkward; ungain.
Young men, in the conduct of actions . . . use extreme remedies at first, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Youth and Age.*

4. Undressed.
How now, my lords? what, all *unready* so?—
Unready? ay, and glad we 've 'scaped so well.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

Unréal. *adj.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance.
Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
I with pain
Voyaged the *unreal*, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 470.

Unreáped. *part. pref.* Not reaped; uncut.
To stay the thunder, or forbid the hail
To thresh the *unreap'd* ear. *Carew, Poems*, p. 203.

Unreásonable. *adj.*

1. Not agreeable to reason.
No reason known to us; but that there is no reason thereof, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth.—*Addison.*

2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit.
Since every language is so full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Ovid.*
My intention in prefixing your name, is not to desire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreasonable* request; since, by being inscribed to you, you cannot recommend them without some suspicion of partiality.—*Swift, Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.
Those that place their hope in another world, have, in a great measure, conquered dread of death, and *unreasonable* love of life.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Irrational.
For the foolish devices of their wickedness, wherewith being deceived they worshipped serpents void of reason, and vile beasts, Thou didst send a multitude of *unreasonable* beasts upon them for vengeance.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xi. 15.

Unreásonableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unreasonable.

1. Inconsistency with reason.
The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus project, have not so much as thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition.—*Hammond.*

2. Exorbitance; excessive demand.
A young university disputant was complaining of the *unreasonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controversy.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Unreásonably. *adv.* In an unreasonable manner.

1. In a manner contrary to reason.
Unreasonably disposed to give a fairer hearing to a pagan philosopher than to a Christian writer.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 213.

2. More than enough.
I'll not over the threshold till my lord returns from the wars.—Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably.*—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

Unreáve. *v. a.* Unravel. *Obsolete.*

1. Unwind; disentangle.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devised a web her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make
The same at night she did *unreave.* *Spenser.*

2. Not tear asunder; not rive; not unroof.
Couldst thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold right and *unreaved?*—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead*, i. § 9.

Unrebáted. *part. pref.* Not blunted.
A number of fencers tried it out with *unrebated* swords.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Unrebúkeable. *adj.* Incapable of being rebuked; obnoxious to no censure. *Rare.*
Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebukable*, until the appearing of Christ.—1 *Timothy*, vi. 14.

Unreceíved. *part. pref.* Not received.
Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promise, and are what they signify.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unréckoned. *part. pref.* Not enumerated.
The four substances might have been left *unreckoned* by tale.—*Bishop Gardiner, On the Sacrament*, fol. 75: 1551.

Unreclaímed. *part. pref.*

1. Not tamed.
A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

2. Not reformed.
This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope for who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God.—*Rogers.*

Unreconcílable. *adj.*

1. Incapable of reconciliation; not to be appeased; implacable.
Let me lament,
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

2. Not to be made consistent with.
He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteousness.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Unréconciled. *part. pref.* Not reconciled.
If you bethink yourself of any crime
Unreconciled as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

Unrecórded. *part. pref.* Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.
Unrecorded left through many an age
Worthy to have not remain'd so long unsung.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 16.

Unrecóverable. *adj.* Incapable of being recovered; past recovery: (Irrecoverable the *commoner* and *better* form).
Irresolution loosens all the joints of state: like an ague, it shakes not this or that limb, but all the body is at once in a fit: 'Tis the dead palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man *unrecoverable.*—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 14.

Unrecoúnted. *part. pref.* Not told; not related.
This is yet but young, and may be left
To some ears *unrecounted.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Unrecruítable. *adj.* Incapable of being recruited; incapable, as an army, of having its deficiencies in the way of soldiers made good.
Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Unrecúrring. *part. pref.* Irremediable.
I found her straying in the park,
Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer,
That hath received some *unrecurring* wound.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

Unredeémed. *part. pref.* Not redeemed.

Unredréssed. *part. pref.* Wanting redress.

Unreduced. *part. pref.* Not reduced.
The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*, into shires.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Unredúcible. *adj.* Irreducible.

Unredúcibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unreducible; impossibility of being reduced.
A third property of matters belonging to Christianity, and which also renders them mysterious, is, their strangeness and *unreducibleness* to the common methods and observations of nature.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. vi.

Unrefíned. *part. pref.* Not refined.
No mines are current; *unrefined* and gross,
Coals make the sterling, nature but the dross.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 11.

Unreformable. *adj.* Incapable of being reformed; not to be put into a new or better form.
The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary.—*Hammond On Fundamentals.*

Unreformed. *part. pref.*

1. Not amended; not corrected.
This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed.*—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. Not brought to newness of life.
If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* Christian, then what needs he reformation?—*Hammond.*

Unrefrácted. *part. pref.* Not refracted.
The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Unrefréshed. *part. pref.* Not cheered; not relieved.
Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep.—*Arbuthnot.*

Unregárded. *part. pref.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.
We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right.
Spenser.
Do'st see how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces. *Sir J. Suckling.*
On the cold earth lies the *unregarded* king;
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.
Laws against immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them, are wholly *unregarded.*—*Swift.*

Unregéneracy. *s.* State of being unregenerate.
If a sinful disposition disannul our prayers, much more a state of *unregeneracy.*—*South, Sermons.*

Unregénerate. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.
This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons, as well as regenerate.—*Stephens.*

Unrégistered. *part. pref.* Not recorded.
Hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have,
Luxuriously pick'd out.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Unreíned. *part. pref.* Not restrained by the bridle.
Lest from this flying steed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 17.

Unrejoícing. *part. pref.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad; dismal.
Siberia's *unrejoicing* wilds.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

Unrélated. *part. pref.*

1. Not allied by kindred.
'Tis not the example of an ordinary or inconsiderable person, of a stranger, of one indifferent or *unrelated* to us.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. iii.

2. Having no connection with anything, or no relations.
They arise . . . from the purposed conciseness of the writer; who in the occasional mention of any matter *unrelated*, or not essential to, the dispensation, always affects a studied brevity.—*Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 78.

Unrélative. *adj.* Having no relation to, or connection with.
If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Unrélatively. *adj.* In any unrelative manner; without relation to any thing else.
They saw the measures they took, singly and *unrelatively*, or relatively alone to some immediate object.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Study of History*, letter ii.

Unrelénting. *part. adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.—
Will *nothing* turn your *unrelenting* hearts?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 763.

Unreliévable. *adj.* Incapable of being relieved; admitting no succour.

As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion.—*Boyle.*

Unreliéved. *part. adj.*

1. Not succoured.

The goddess grieved,
Her favour'd host should perish *unrelieved.*
Dryden.

2. Not eased.

The uneasiness of *unrelieved* thirst is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable. —*Boyle.*

Unrelínquishably. *adv.* So as not to be relinquished.

This were sufficient against a thousand inconveniences and mischiefs, to cloy a rational creature to his endless sorrow *unrelinquishably.—Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.* (Ord MS.)

Unremárkable. *adj.* Incapable of being remarkable.

1. Not capable of being observed.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superfices, that may bring him to our acquaintance.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. Not worthy of notice.

Unremédiable. *adj.* Incapable of being remedied; irremediable.

He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To prevent this *unremediable* ruin to which thou art posting, to catch thee when thou art nodding thus dangerously, with a most affectionate, compassionate compellation of 'dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves.'—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 506.

Unrémedied. *part. pref.* Not cured.

Unremedied loneliness.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Unremémbering. *part. pref.* Having no memory.

That *unrememb'ring* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1019.

Unremémbrance. *s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon.—*Watts, Logick.*

Unremítting. *part. pref.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering.

Loosed be the whirlwind's *unremitting* sway.
Shenstone. Elegies, x.

Unremóvable. *adj.* Incapable of being removed; not to be taken away; irremovable.

Never was there any woman, that with more *unremovable* determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before her mind the worthiness of Amphialus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremovable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

Unremóvableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unremovable; impracticability of being removed.

Methinks I hear the soldiers, and busy officers, when they were rolling that other weighty stone, (for such we probably conceive), to the mouth of the vault, with much toil, and sweat, and breathlessness, how they bragged of the sureness of the place and *unremovableness* of that load.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Unremóvably. *adv.* In an unremovable manner.

His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to his nature.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

Unremóved. *part. pref.* Not taken away.

It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. —*Hammond.*

We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremoved.*—*Dryden.*

Unrenéwed. *part. pref.* Not made anew; not renewed.

The corruption of a man's heart, *unrenewed* by grace, is the cause of its own hardness.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ix. serm. ii.

Unrepaíd. *part. pref.* Not recompensed; not compensated.

Had'st thou full pow'r (rage asks no more) to kill,
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 226.

Unrepeáled. *part. pref.* Not revoked; not abrogated.

When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it.—*Dryden.*

Unrepéntance. *s.* State of being unrepentant.

The necessity of destruction, consequent upon *unrepentance*, is drawn chiefly from the determination of the Divine Will, which hath so appointed it.—*Wharton, Sermons*, i. 371.

Unrepéntant. *adj.* Unrepenting.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 429.

Unrepénted. *part. pref.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.

They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indignation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As in *unrepented* sin she died,
Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria*, 168.

Unrepénting. *part. pref.* Not repenting; not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.

The conscious wretch must all his acts reveal . . .
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 767.

Not tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die . . .
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto iv.

Unrepíning. *part. pref.* Not peevishly complaining.

Barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on she pass'd, and *unrepining.*
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

Unrepíningly. *adv.* In an unrepining manner; without peevish complaint.

His indisputable will must be done, and *unrepiningly* received by his own creatures, who is the Lord of all nature, and of all fortune, when he taketh now one, and then another; till the expected day, wherein it shall please him to dissolve the whole, and to wrap up even the heaven itself as in a scroll of parchment.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 322.

Unreplénished. *part. pref.* Not filled afresh, or so as to make up for loss.

Some air retreated thither, kept thé mercury out of the *unreplenished* space.—*Boyle.*

Unrepriévable. *part. pref.* Incapable of being reprieved; not to be respited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is as a fiend confined, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

Unrepróvable. *adj.* Incapable of being reproached; not liable, or obnoxious, to reproach; not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblameable, and *unreprovable* in his sight.—*Colossians*, i. 22.

Unrepróved. *part. pref.*

1. Not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion.—*Sandys, Travels.*

2. Not liable to censure.

The antique world, in his first flowering youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sovereign bounty did embrace.
Spenser.

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton, L'Allegro*, 87.

Unrepúgnant. *adj.* Not opposite.

When Scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way to make laws *repugnant* unto them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unréputable. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue.—*Rogers.*

Unrequésted *part. pref.* Not asked.

With what security can our ambassadors go, *unrequested* of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct?—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Unrequítable. *adj.* Incapable of being requited.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to some ability of retribution.—*Boyle.*

Unresénted. *part. pref.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of these holy persons, passed not *unresented* by God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin, records the punishment.—*Rogers.*

Unresérve. *s.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness.

With these he [Dr. Bathurst] lived in the freedom of social *unreserve*, tempering the rigour of an authoritative character with the affability of a companion, and the graces of an agreeable conversation. —*Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 86.

Unreséerved. *part. pref.*

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly Father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever offends in one precept is guilty of the whole law.—*Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

Unresérvedly. *adv.* In an unreserved manner.

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle.—*Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you.—*Pope.*

Unresérvedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unreserved.

1. Unlimitedness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love made him think those his friends or enemies that were so to God.—*Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote.—*Pope.*

The freedom and *unreservedness* with which Boileau and Racine communicated their works to each other, is hardly to be paralleled.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Unresísted. *part. pref.*

1. Not opposed.

The æthérial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist, nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods, that fate, whose *unresisted* might
Have sent me to these regions void of light.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 624.

What wonder then, thy hairs should feel
The conquering force of *unresisted* steel?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Unresístible. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, resisted; irresistible.

Such a destruction as should, like a flood, overwhelm the whole nation; and, as an *unresistible* torrent, break down and wash all away before it.—*Mede, On Daniel*, p. 34.

The martyrs, with the *unresistible* might of weakness, shaking the power of darkness.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Unresísting. *part. pref.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was sacrificed on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence:
A patient useful creature.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Pythagorean Philosophy.

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impressed.—*Bentley.*

Unresólvable. *part. pref.* Incapable of being resolved; not to be solved; insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of

sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys.—*South, Sermons.*

Unresólved. *part. pref.*

1. Not determined; having made no resolution: (sometimes with *of*).

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unresolved* to beat them back.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Turnus ... *unresolved of* flight,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 1078.

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved.—Locke.*

Unresólving. *part. pref.* Not resolving; not determined.

She her arms about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryden.*

Unrespécted. *part. pref.* Not regarded.

They live unwoo'd, and *unrespected* fade.
Shakespear, Sonnets, liv.

When all this outward shew of state shall be gone off the stage, it may peradventure prove for the good only of some *unrespected,* unthought-of souls, who had least part in all this mask.—*Hales, Golden Remains,* p. 186.

Unrespéctive. *adj.*

1. Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

2. Mean; despicable.

Nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve,
Because we now are full.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Unréspited. *part. pref.* Admitting no respite, pause, or intermission.

There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrespited, unpitied, unreprieved,
Ages of hopeless end. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ii. 184.

Unrespónsible. *adj.* Not accountable; not responsible; irresponsible.

Unrespónsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unresponsible; state of being unresponsible.

That *unresponsibleness* to any other; ... that independence or absolute liberty in their will.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes,* p. 349: 1653.

Unrést. *s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness.

Of thought cometh the wakyngys and *unrestis.—Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers,* b. vi.: 1477.

Wise behest,
Those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest. Spenser.*

Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest,*
That have their alms out of the empress' chest.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Dismay'd confusion all possess'd;
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot descried:
Then runs amazed distress, with sad *unrest,*
To this, to that, to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*

Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best;
For deepest wounds can least their feelings tell;
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unrest,*
But time to bid him, whom I loved, farewell.
Sir H. Wotton.

Up they rose
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 1051.

O, if the foolish race of men, who find
A weight of cares still pressing on their mind,
Could find as well the cause of this *unrest,*
Sure they would change their course. *Dryden.*

Unrestóred. *part. pref.*

1. Not restored.

Then countries stol'n, and captives *unrestored,*
Give strength to every blow, and edge the sword.
Addison, Verses to the King.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors.—*Collier, Essays, Of Duelling.*

3. Not cured.

If *unrestored* by this, despair of cure.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Unrestraíned. *part. pref.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease, and pageants entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd.*
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 435.

2. Licentious; loose.

The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained,* loose companions.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 3.

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution, a non-usance, or abolition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unrestricted. *part. pref.* Having no restriction, limit, limitation, or qualification.

Unretrácted. *part pref.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames. —*Government of the Tongue.*

Unreveáled. *part. pref.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder and her praises sing.
Spenser.

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unreveal'd*;
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Unrevénged. *part. pref.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*

Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenged* amongst us.
Addison, Cato.

Unrevéngeful. *adj.* Not inclined to revenge.

He was *unrevengeful,* content to get the better, and no longer displeased with those he overcame.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams,* p. 191.

Unréverend. *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.

See not your bride in these *unreverend* robes.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Unréverently. *adv.* In an unreverent manner.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Unrevérsed. *part. pref.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Unrevóked. *part. pref.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevoked* shall stand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 602.

Unrewárded. *part. pref.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Since for common good I yield the fair,
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 151.

Unríddle. *v. a.* Solve an enigma; explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes!
Sir J. Suckling.

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to *unriddle* the reverse.—*Addison.*

Unríddler. *s.* One who unriddles anything; one who solves an enigma.

Ye safe *unriddlers* of the stars, pray tell,
By what name shall I stamp my miracle?
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 68.

Unridículous. *adj* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this austereness into a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist proper motives thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unrífled. *part. pref.* Not rifled, or pillaged.

He might possess the whole treasure, as yet entire and *unrifled* of the New World.—*Hume, History of England,* vol. iii. p. 241.

Unrígg. *v. a.* Strip of rigging.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more!
Their ships *unrigg'd,* and spent their naval store.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 619.

Unríght. *adj.* Wrong.

Shew that thy judgement is not *unright.—Wisdom of Solomon,* xii. 13.

Unrighteous. *adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.

Octavius here lept into his room,
And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title justified by might. *Spenser.*

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord.—*Isaiah,* lv. 7.

Within a month!
Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married. Oh most wicked speed!
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Unrighteously. *adv.* In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

For them, for their inferiors and allies,
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise;
By which *unrighteously* it was decreed,
That none to trust or profit should succeed,
Who would not swallow first a pois'nous wicked weed.
Dryden, The Hind and Panther, iii. 1076.

Unrighteousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unrighteous; wickedness; injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us; all *unrighteousness,* says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness,* saith Austin upon this place.—*Bishop Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiousness, *unrighteousness,* and ingratitude.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unríghtful. *adj.* Not rightful; not just.

Thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 1.

Unríng. *v. a.* Deprive of a ring.

Be forced to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vis. franc. pledge.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 310.

Unríoted. *part. pref.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot.

A chaste *unrioted* house, and never stain'd
With her lord's fortune.
May, Translation of Lucan, b. ix.

Unríp. *v. a.* Rip open.

Thou, like a traitor,
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous blade,
Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sovereign's son.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

He could not now, with his honour, so *unrip,* and put a lye upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver him up.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

We are angry with searchers, when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open sealed letters.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.—*Johnson.*

Unrípe. *adj.*

1. Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe,* sticks on the tree,
But fall unshaken when they mellow be.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats,
Utter *unripe* and ill-constrained notes. *Waller.*

2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer;
The royal spy, when now the coast was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retired unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 254.

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wise, and just Dorilaus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unrípened. *part. pref.* Not matured.

Were you with these, you'd soon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north.
Addison, Cato.

Unrípeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unripe; immaturity; want of ripeness.

The ripeness or *unripeness* of the occasion must ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands.—*Bacon.*

Unrívalled. *part. pref.*

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose *unrivalled* shrine,
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all, our sex resign.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

2. Having no peer or equal.

Unrívet. *v. a.* Unfasten the rivets of; loosen.

There was a necessity to *unrivet* those usurpations.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown,* ch. x.

Unróbe. *v. a.* Undress; disrobe.

When, on the exit, souls are bid to *unrobe.*
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Unróll. *v. a.* Open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror! . . .
The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the last,
And now closed up the volume.
Dryden, All for Love, v. 1.

Unromántic. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a base, *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you.—*Swift.*

Unroóf. *v. a.* Strip off the roof or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city,
Ere so prevail'd with me.
Shakespear, Coriolanus. i. 1.

Unroósted. *part. pref.* Driven from the roost.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tired, *unroosted*,
By thy dame Partlet here.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Unroót. *v. a.* Tear from the roots; extirpate; eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 1.

Unroót. *v. n.* Become unrooted.

Make their strengths totter, and their topless fortunes
Unroot and reel to ruin.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Unroúgh. *adj.* Smooth; unbearded. *Rare.*

Siward's son,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.

Unroúnded. *part. pref.* Not shaped; not cut to a round.

Those unfiled pistolets,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne.*

Unroúted. *part. pref.* Not thrown into disorder.

One strong squadron
Stands firm, and yet *unrouted*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

Unroýal. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Musidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterously.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unrúffle. *v. n.* Cease from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides
His finny coursers, and in triumph rides,
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 210.

Unrúled. *part. pref.* Not directed by any superior power.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainted in their labour, or forsook their charge.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Unrúliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unruly; turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of some who were hardly to be commanded, and by the *unruliness* of others, who without leave were gone ashore, so fair an occasion of victory was neglected.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

No care was had to curb the *unruliness* of anger, or the exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their sacrifices they never sacrificed so much as one lust. *South, Sermons.*

Unrúly. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock tied,
To Therion, a loose *unruly* swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chase the savage beast with busy pain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 6, 21.

Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* crowd. *Waller.*

You must not go where you may dangers meet;
The *unruly* sword will no distinctions make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

Unrúmple. *v. a.* Free from rumples; open out.

Daffodils, late from earth's slow womb
Unrumple their swoll'n buds, and show their yellow bloom. *Addison, Translation of the Fourth Book of the Georgics.*

Unsádden. *v. a.* Relieve from sadness.

Musick *unsaddens* the melancholy, quickens the dull, awaketh the drowsy.—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 483.

Unsáfe. *adj.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his friends.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Uncertain ways *unsafest* are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair.
Sir J. Denham.

Unsáfely. *adv.* In an unsafe manner; not secure; dangerously.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

Unsáfety. *s.* Insecurity; risk; danger. *Rare.*

Mixed with some peril and *unsafety* . . . it doth greatly add to reputation.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning.*

Unsaíd. *part. pref.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

The time shall come when Chanticleer shall wish
His words *unsaid*.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 467.

Unsaílable. *adj.* Not navigable.

He finds
The sea *unsailable* for dangerous winds.
May, Translation of Lucan, b. v.

Unsaínt. *v. a.* Deprive of saintship.

The Jews, like the men here of late, for ever *unsainting* all the world besides themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

Unsálted. *part. pref.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

The muriatick scurvy, induced by too great quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of fresh *unsalted* things and watery liquor acidulated.—*Arbuthnot.*

Unsalúted. *part. pref.* Not saluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

Unsánctified. *part. pref.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground *unsanctified* have lodged
Till the last trump. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Unsáne. *adj.* Unhealthy; unsound in health: (used in a more general sense than Insane).

A man begotten by an *unsane* body does not therefore deserve punishment. — *Translation of Plutarch's Morals.*

Unsáted. *part. pref.* Not satisfied; not filled; insatiate.

Alas, that he amid the race of men,
That he, who thinks of purest gold with scorn,
Should with *unsated* appetite demand,
And vainly court, the pleasure it procures!
Shenstone, Economy, pt. i.

Unsátiable. *adj.* Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unsatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but especially men. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unsátiate. *adj.* Not satisfied.

Self-love, vain-glory, strife, and fell debate,
Unsatiate covetise.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 11.

Unsatisfáctoriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsatisfactory; failure of giving satisfaction.

That which most deters me from such trials, is their *unsatisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. —*Boyle.*

Unsatisfáctory. *adj.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unsátisfied. *part. pref.*

1. Not contented; not pleased.

Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that person, whom she meant to advance, said she was like one *with* a lanthorn seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place.—*Bacon.*

With *of*.

Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied of* me.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave persons *unsatisfied*.—*Boyle.*

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Unsátisfiedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsatisfied; state of being not satisfied.

That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased with such fond toys as children doat upon.—*Boyle.*

Unsátisfying. *part. pref.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. —*Addison.*

Unsátisfyingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsatisfying; incapability of gratifying to the full.

They understand the variety and the *unsatisfyingness* of the things of this world.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 333.

Unsávouriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsavoury; bad taste; bad smell.

If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Unsávoury *adj.*

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg?—*Job*, vi. 6.

2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 401.

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken.—*Sir T. Browne.*

4. Unpleasing; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be disputed of, because disputation pre-supposeth some difficulty in the matter.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unsáy. *v. a.* Retract; recant, deny what has been said.

Call you me fair? that fair again *unsay*;
Demetrius loves you, fair.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

To say, and strait *unsay*, pretending first
To fly from pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar traced.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 947.

Unscáleable. *adj.* Not to be scaled or climbed.

Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unscaleable*, and roaring waters.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Unscály. *adj.* Having no scales.

The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* soal.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 416.

Unscánned. *part. pref.* Not scanned; not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of *unscann'd* swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to his heels.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Unscáred. *part. pref.* Not frightened away.

Then sleep was indisturb'd by care, *unscared*
By drunken howlings. *Cowper, Task*, b. iv.

Unscárred. *part. pref.* Not marked with wounds.

And must she die for this? O let her live;
So she may live *unscarr'd* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Unscáttered. *part. pref.* Not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.

At that time no little murmur, and sedition, was moved in the host of the Greeks; which notwithstanding was wonderfully pacified, and the army *unscattered*, by the majesty of Agamemnon joining to him counsellors Nestor and the witty Ulysses.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 8, b.

Unschólarly. *adj.* Other than scholarlike.

The confusion of analogy . . . is inelegant, *unscholarly*, and unphilosophical.—*Sir W. Jones, Asiatic Researches.*

Unscholástic. *adj.* Not bred to literature.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastick* statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties.—*Locke.*

Unschoóled. *part. pref.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschooled* and unlettered men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unscórched. *part. pref.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorched.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

Unscoúred. *part. pref.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 3.

Unscrátched. *part. pref.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Unscreéned. *part. pref.* Not covered; not protected.

Those balls of burnish'd brass, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from being exposed, *unscreened,* to the sun's refulgent beams.—*Boyle.*

Unscréw. *v. a.* Loosen; unfasten by screwing back.

Upon his refusing to take the oath, they put his thumbs into the screws, and drew them so hard, that, as they put him to extreme torture, so they could not *unscrew* them again.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time,* ch. ii.

Unscríptural. *adj.* Not defensible by Scripture.

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural,* nor in itself false.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Unseál. *v. a.* Open anything sealed.

I must *unseal* another mystery.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Unseáled. *part. pref.*

1. Wanting a seal.

Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd.*
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

2. Having the seal broken.

Unseám. *v. a.* Open by undoing seams.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

Unseárchable. *adj.* Incapable of being discovered by search; inscrutable; not to be explored.

Thou hast vouchsafed
This friendly condescension, to relate
Things else by me *unsearchable.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 8.

Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unseárched. *part. pref.* Not explored; not examined.

Since you have your tricks, and your conveyances, we will not leave a wrinkle of you *unsearched.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Thierry and Theodoret.*

Unseásonable. *adj.*

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law, when swords are in the hands of the vulgar.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad at *unseasonable* hours.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolved in tears.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

3. Late: (as, *unseasonable* time of night).

Unseásonableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unseasonable; disagreement with time or place.

The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonableness* of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Unseásonably. *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not seasonable; not agreeably to time or occasion.

Some things it asketh *unseasonably,* when they need not be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempest, when no danger is nigh.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unseásoned. *part. pref.*

1. Unseasonably; untimely; ill-timed. *Obsolete.*

Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier; advise him.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 1.

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such unseasonable and *unseasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for use: (as, *unseasoned* wood).

5. Not salted: (as, *unseasoned* meat).

Unseát. *v. a.* Throw from the seat: (especially one in the House of Commons).

At once the shock *unseated* him; he flew
Sheer o'er the shaggy barrier. *Cowper, Task,* b. vi.

It might be necessary to *unseat* him; but the whole influence of the opposition should be employed to procure his re-election.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. vi.

Unséconded. *part. pref.*

1. Not supported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Unsécret. *v. a.* Disclose; divulge. *Rare.*

He that consulteth what he should do, should not declare what he will do; but let princes beware that the *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from themselves.—*Bacon.*

Unsécret. *adj.* Not close; not trusty.

Who shall be true to us,
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Unsécure. *adj.* Not safe; insecure.

Love, though most sure,
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure.*
Sir J. Denham.

Unseduced. *part. pref.* Not drawn to ill.

If she remain *unseduced,* you not making it appear otherwise; for your ill opinion, and the assault you have made to her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline,* i. 5.

Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, *unseduced,* unterrified.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 898.

Unseéing. *part. pref.* Wanting the power of vision.

I should have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Unseém. *v. n.* Not to seem.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

Unseémliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unseemly; indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.

All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness,* we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or deride that we do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unseémly. *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule; the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work with most advantage in private.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let us now devise
What best may for the present serve to hide
The parts of each from other, that seem most
To shame obnoxious, and *unseemliest* seen.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1091.

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;
If not in friendship, live at least in peace.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Unseémly. *adv.* In an unseemly manner; indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly,* seeketh not her own.—1 *Corinthians,* xiii. 5.

Unseén. *part. pref.*

1. Not seen; not discovered.

A jest *unseen,* inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

A painter became a physician; whereupon one said to him, You have done well; for before the faults of your work were seen, but now they are *unseen.*—*Bacon.*

2. Invisible; undiscoverable.

The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freshly spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Unskilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unseízed. *part. pref.* Not seized; not taken possession of.

Our fortune rolls as from a smooth descent,
And from the first impression takes the bent;
But, if *unseized,* she glides away like wind,
And leaves repenting folly far behind.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, i. 256.

Unsélfish. *adj.* Not addicted to private interest.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish.*—*Spectator.*

Unsénsed. *part. pref.* Wanting distinct meaning; without a certain signification.

The Romanists look on the letter of Holy Scripture but as so many dead and *unsensed* characters, of variable and uncertain signification.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England,* p. 56.

Far was our bishop from being so weak as to imagine the Holy Scriptures only a parcel of *unsensed* characters, and that there is need of a certain human authority to fix and ascertain their sense and meaning.—*Lewis, Life of Bishop Peacock,* p. 292.

Unsénsible. *adj.* Not sensible: (now *insensible*).

Your land has lain long bedrid and *unsensible.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

Himself not being *unsensible* thereof.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica,* p. 49.

Unsént. *adj.*

1. Not sent.

2. Not called by letter or messenger (with *for*).

If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for,* and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often and *unsent for.*—*Dryden.*

Unséparable. *adj.* Incapable of being separated; not to be parted; not to be divided; inseparable: (this latter being both the *better* and the *commoner* term).

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

Unsépulchred. *part. pref.* Having no grave; unburied.

But why use I a word
Of any act but what concerns my friend? dead, undeplored,
Unsepulchred.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. xxii.

Unsérviceable. *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found.
Spenser.

Unsérviceableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unserviceable; unfitness for anything; uselessness.

Although this consideration be not altogether necessary to disparage pleasure, yet it may conduce to our wise and good practice in respect thereto, by reminding us of its insufficiency and *unserviceableness* to the felicity of a mortal creature.—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol. iii. serm. xiv.

Unsét. *part. pref.* Not set; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore

charged them *strictly* to keep themselves into that without any alterations. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unséttle. *v. a.*

1. Make uncertain.
   Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Move from a place.
   As big as he was, did there need *any* great matter to *unsettle* him?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
3. Make unsteady; overthrow.
   The course of nature, being settled by divine power, can be *unsettled* by no less.—*Bishop Fleetwood, On Miracles,* dialogue i.

Unséttle. *v. n.* Become unsettled.
His wits begin to *unsettle.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Unséttled. *part. pref.*

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.
   Prepared I was not
   For such a business; there am I found
   So much *unsettled.*
   Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 5.
   Unsettled virtue stormy may appear;
   Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden.*
2. Unequal; not regular; changeable.
   March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries.—*Bentley, Sermons.*
3. Not established.
   My cruel fate,
   And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
   Force me to guard my coast.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 790.
4. Not fixed in a place or abode.
   David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unséttledness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsettled.

1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.
   Whence come that main imperfection of our lives, *unsettledness,* and flitting from one thing to another, frequently relapsing into sins once forsaken? Whence are we so easily carried with every wind of fear, hope, commodity? All is, because we are not yet resolved.—*Hales, Golden Remains,* p. 246.
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.
   The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it.—*Dryden.*
3. Want of fixity.
   When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet for all their *unsettledness,* the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam.—*South, Sermons.*

Unséttlement. *s.* Unsettledness; irresolution.
For want of faith enduing us with such knowledge, all human wisdom was so blind and lame, so various, so uncertain, nothing but confusion, *unsettlement,* and dissatisfaction arising from mere ratiocination.—*Barrow, On the Creed.*

Unsévered. *part. pref.* Not parted; not divided.
Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends,
I' th' war do grow together.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Unséw. *v. a.* Unstitch; unseam.
To pass by offences is wisdom; but to fall from a friendship, levity; *even in* those that have been ill contracted, Cato's advice is good, they are rather to be *unsewed* than cut.—*Fellthan, Resolves,* 43. (Ord MS.)

Unséx. *v. a.* Transform (actually or figuratively) in respect to sex.
All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direst cruelty. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* i. 5.
Is it for this the Spanish maid, aroused,
Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,
And, all *unsex'd,* the amlace hath espoused,
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war?
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 54.

Unsháckle. *v a.* Loose from bonds.
A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the public good.—*Addison.*

Unshadówable. *adj.* Incapable of being shown even in shadow.
There are some attributes of God, not only uncommunicable, but absolutely inimitable and *unshadowable,* by any excellency in man's soul.—*Bishop Reynolds.*

Unshákable. *adj.* Incapable of being shaken.

1. Not subject to discussion.
   The *unshakable* bottom of divine authority.—*South, Sermons,* vii. 1.
2. Not to be moved in resolution.
   Our Saviour expressed his *unshakable* faith in God, under so fierce a trial, so dreadful a temptation.—*Barrow, On our Saviour's Passion.*
   There are many things which generate belief besides evidence: a mere strong association of ideas often causes a belief so intense as to be *unshakable* by experience or argument.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic,* pt. iii. ch. ii. § 1.

Unsháked. *part. pref.* Not shaken: (Unshaken *commoner*).
I know but one,
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshaked of motion.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Unsháken. *part. pref.*

1. Not agitated; not moved.
   Purpose is
   Of violent birth, but poor validity;
   Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,
   But fall *unshaken,* when they mellow be.
   Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.
2. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.
   Ill wast thou shrouded then,
   O patient Son of God! yet only stood'st
   Unshaken. *Milton, Paradise Regained,* iv. 419.

Unshámed. *part. pref.* Not shamed.
The brave man seeks not popular applause;
Unshamed, though foil'd, he does the best he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

Unshámefaced. *adj.* Wanting modesty; not bashful; impudent. *Rare.*
Both *unshamefaced* whores.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries,* pt. i. fol. 57. b.
(See, also, under next entry.)

Unshamefácedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unshamefaced; want of modesty.
Old lady Bacon, the learned widow of the lord-keeper, writing an expostulatory epistle to lord Essex on account of his gallantries with a married lady, complains of the frail fair one's '*unshamefacedness,*' of her 'unwifelike and *unshamefaced* demeanour.'—*Chalmers, Apology,* p. 208.

Unshápe. *v. a.* Confound; ruffle; throw into confusion.
This deed *unshapes* me quite, makes me unpregnant,
And dull to all proceedings.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

Unsháped. *part. pref.* Mishapen; deformed.
Gasping for breath th' *unshaped* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

Unshár'ed. *part. pref.* Not partaken; not had in common.
Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;
Tedious *unshared* with thee, and odious soon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 879.

Unsheáth. *v. a.* Draw from the scabbard.
Executioner, *unsheath* thy sword.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Unshéd. *part. pref.* Not spilt.
To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 176.

Unshéltered. *part. pref.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.
He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unsheltered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unshiélded. *part. pref.* Not guarded by the shield.
He tried a tough, well-chosen spear;
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

Unshíp. *v. a.* Take out of a ship.
At the Cape we landed for fresh water; but discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and watered there.—*Swift.*

Unshócked. *part. pref.* Not disgusted; not offended.
Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickell.*

Unshód. *part. pref.* Having no shoes.
Their feet *unshod,* their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as swift on foot as chased stags. *Spenser.*
The king's army, naked and *unshod,* would, through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unshoók. *part. pref.* Unshaken: (which is the *commoner* and *better* word).
Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd.
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world.
Pope.

Unshórn. *part. pref.* Not clipped.
This strength, diffused
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserved these locks *unshorn,*
The pledge of my unviolated vow.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1141.
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks *unshorn,* a venerable wood.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 38.

Unshót. *part. pref.* Not hit by shot.
He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us *unshot,* and she unseen. *Waller.*

Unshoút. *v. a.* Annihilate, or retract a shout. *Rare.*
Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius;
Repeal him with the welcome of his mother.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 4.

Unshówered. *part. pref.* Not watered by showers.
Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud.
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 213.

Unshrínking. *part. pref.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.
Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;
He only lived but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* v. 7.

Unshúnnable. *adj.* Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. *Rare.*
'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogatived are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny *unshunnable,* like death.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Unsífted. *part. pref.*

1. Not parted by a sieve.
   The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
   With richest dung to hearten it again,
   Or with *unsifted* ashes. *May, Translation of Virgil.*
2. Not tried; not known by experience.
   Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,
   Unsifted in such perilous circumstance.
   Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

Unsíght. *adj.* Not seeing. 'A low word, used only with *unseen,* as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsighted.*' (Johnson.)
They'll say our business to reform
The church and state is but a worm;
For to subscribe, *unsight, unseen,*
To an unknown church discipline.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 635.

Unsíghted. *part. pref.* Invisible; not seen.
Beauties that from worth arise,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, though *unsighted.*
Sir J. Suckling.

Unsíghtliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsightly; disagreeableness to the eye.
The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Unsíghtly. *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.
On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food.—
Good sir, no more: these are *unsightly* tricks.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.
Amongst the rest, a small *unsightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out.
Milton, Comus, 629.

Unsignificant. *adj.* Wanting meaning or importance: (now *insignificant*).
An empty, formal, *unsignificant* name.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 514.

Unsincére. *adj.* Insincere.

1. Not hearty; not faithful.
   My friends, that each in kindness vie,
   Might well expect one parting sigh;
   Might well demand one tender tear;
   For when was Damon *unsincere?* *Shenstone.*
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.
   I have so often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unsincere,* that I dare scarce trust any.—*Boyle.*
3. Not sound; not solid.
   Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
   But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere.*
   Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

Unsincérity. *s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession; Insincerity.
A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared as to dissolve crude gold.—*Boyle.*

Unsínew. *v. a.* Deprive of strength.
Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd and dissolved into *unsinew'd* length.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir Richard Fanshawe.
Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 88.

Unsínged. *part. pref.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.
By the command of Domitian when cast into a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unsinged*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unsíngled. *part. pref.* Not separated; keeping in companies; not single.
Quite otherwise the stags, a trembling train,
In herds *unsingled*, scour the dusty plain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iv. 220.

Unsínking. *part. adj.* Not sinking.
Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand.
Addison.

Unsínning. *part. pref.* Impeccable; without sin.
It hath treasures of mercy for those who have not obeyed the law in the strictness of perfect *unsinning* obedience.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 505.

Unskílful. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.
This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 3.
A man, *unskilful* in syllogism, could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse.—*Locke.*

Unskílfully. *adv.* In an unskilful manner; without knowledge; without art.
You speak *unskilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Unskílfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unskilful; want of art; want of knowledge.
The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandsomeness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unskilfulness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unskilfulness* of the contractor.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Unskílled. *part. pref.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge: (with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb).
Unskilled in hellebore, if thou should'st try
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,
The rules of physick would against thee cry.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 144.
Unskill'd and young, yet something still I writ,
Of Ca'ndish beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior.*

Unslaín. *part. pref.* Not killed.
If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Not hecatomb *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accursed this dire contagion bring.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 136.

Unsláked. *part. pref.* Not quenched.
Her desires new roused,
And yet *unslaked*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Unsleéping. *part. pref.* Ever wakeful.
And roseate dews disposed
All but th' *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 646.

Unslípping. *part. pref.* Not liable to slip; fast.
To knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Unsmírched. *part. pref.* Unpolluted; not stained.
That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5.

Unsmóke. *part. pref.* Not smoked.
His ancient pipe in sable dyed,
And half *unsmoked*, lay by his side. *Swift.*

Unsmoóth. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. *Rare.*
Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unsightly, and *unsmooth*,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 631.

Unsóber. *adj.* Not sober; not decent.
I censure it (drinking of healths) not simply, but for some *unsober* ceremonies that become not Christians.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 485: 1637.

Unsóciable. *adj.* Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.
By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom, when time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy.—*Addison.*

Unsóciably. *adv.* In an unsociable manner; not kindly; without good-nature.
These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, ill-natured, and troublesome.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Unsócial. *adj.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society.
Why brand these pleasures with the name
Of soft *unsocial* toils? *Shenstone, Rural Elegance.*
They were not addicted to any singular and *unsocial* form of superstition.—*Robertson.*

Unsócket. *v. a.* Take out of the socket: (in the extract, *uncap*, *uncover*).
It is respect to an old parson, not to oblige him to uncover in the cold, and *unsocket* his head with both hands, and so daggle his gown out of ceremony.—*Swift, Right of Precedence between Physicians, &c.* (Ord MS.)

Unsóft. *adj.* Hard: (in the extract the construction is *adverbial*). *Rare.*
Great climbers fall *unsoft*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Unsoíled. *part. pref.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.
Who will believe thee, Isabel?
My *unsoil'd* name, the austereness of my life ...
Will so your accusation overweigh
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And smell of calumny.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
Her Arethusian stream remains *unsoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefiled.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

Unsóld. *part. pref.* Not exchanged for money.
Mopsus the sage, who future things foretold;
And t' other seer, yet by his wife *unsold*. *Dryden.*
Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unstall'd, *unsold*; thus glorious mount in fire.
Pope.

Unsóldiered. *part. pref.* Wanting the accomplishments of a soldier.
This young prince had the ordering
(To crown his father's hopes) of all the army;
Who (to be short) put all his power to practise,
Fashion'd and drew them up; but, alas! so poorly,
So raggedly and loosely, so *unsoldier'd*,
The good duke blush'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Unsóldierlike. *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.
Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept; but even this would be *unsoldierlike* in our age.—*Broome.*

Unsóldierly. *adj.* Unsoldierlike.
The general should have turned his eyes away from so *unsoldierly* an action.—*Rymer, On Tragedy*, p. 134.

Unsólemn. *adj.* Not solemn.
A testament is a solemn last will; and a last will is an *unsolemn* testament.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 525. (Ord MS.)

Unsolícited. *part. pref.* Not required; not solicited.
Thanks must be voluntary; not only unconstrained, but *unsolicited*; else they are either trifles or snares.—*Lord Halifax.*
It was with great propriety that, in 1728, he received from Edinburgh and Aberdeen an *unsolicited* diploma, by which he became a doctor of divinity.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Watts.* (Ord MS.)

Unsólid. *adj.*
1. Fluid; not coherent.
The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable, and unmoveable parts.—*Locke.*
2. Having no foundation.
Ridiculous theories of false and *unsolid* science.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. p. xvi.

Unsólved. *part. pref.* Not explicated.
Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities, which have hitherto been *unsolved*?—*Watts.*
As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolved*; so I will give you another, and leave the exposition to your acute judgement.—*Dryden.*

Unsólvible. *adj.* Incapable of being solved; inexplicable: (Insoluble the *better* word).
If *unsolvible* otherwise, there is still the more assurance of undeniable demonstration.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches of Asia*, ch. x.

Unsophísticate. *adj.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.
A proof of its being preserved entire and *unsophisticate*.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 19.

Unsophísticated. *part. pref.* Unsophisticate.
The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Unsórrowed. *part. pref.* Not bewailed; unlamented.
What heaps of grievous transgressions have we committed, the best, the perfectest, the most righteous of us all, and yet clean pass them over *unsorrowed* for, and unrepented of!—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 72.
Die, like a fool *unsorrow'd*,
A bankrupt fool, that flings away his treasure!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Unsórted. *part. pref.*
1. Not distributed by proper separation.
Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order.—*Watts.*
2. Not suitable.
The purpose you undertake is dangerous; the friends you have named uncertain; the time itself *unsorted*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 3 letter.

Unsoúght. *part. pref.*
1. Had without seeking.
Madman, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unsought*; and, shunned, follows eke.
Spenser.
If some foreign and *unsought* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its present pursuit.—*Locke.*
2. Not searched; not explored.
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Unsoúl. *v. a.* Divest of soul, or mind; deprive of understanding.
I know not what *unsouled* creatures they be, and so without conscience.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. iv. ch. v.
Such debauchedness of life, when it hath *unsouled* the man, buries the beast in excess and riot.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 206: 1658.

Unsoúled. *part. pref.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle.
Death with most grim and grisly visage seen,
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath,
Ne aught to see, but like a shade to ween,
Unbodied, *unsoul'd*, unheard, unseen.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unsoúnd. *adj.*
1. Sickly; wanting health; rotten; decayed.
Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsound*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.
An animal whose juices are *unsound* can never be duly nourished: for *unsound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Not well-grounded; not orthodox.
These arguments being sound and good, it cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Not honest; not upright.
Do not tempt my misery,
Lest it should make me so *unsound* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.
4. Not true; not certain; not solid.
Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights.
Spenser.
5. Not fast; not calm.
The now sad king ...
Lists not to eat; still muses; sleeps *unsound*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster

6. Not close; not compact.
Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
7. Not sincere; not faithful.
But Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground
A certain token that his love's *unsound*,
While Lubberkin sticks firmly to the last.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, 103.
8. Not solid; not material.
Of such subtle substance, and *unsound*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths are unbound. *Spenser.*
9. Erroneous; wrong.
What fury, what conceit *unsound*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child? *Fairfax.*
10. Not fast under foot.

Unsoúnded. *part. pref.* Not tried by the plummet.
Glo'ster is a man
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Unsoúndness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsound.
1. Erroneous of belief; want of orthodoxy.
If this be unsound, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Corruptness of any kind.
Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unsound parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Want of strength; want of solidity.
The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged.—*Addison.*

Unsoúred. *part. pref.*
1. Not made sour.
Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsoured* in winter than in summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
2. Not made morose.
Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode ix.

Unsówn. *part. pref.* Not propagated by scattering seed.
Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*.—*Bacon.*
The flow'rs *unsown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Golden Age.

Unspáred. *part. pref.* Not spared.
Whatever thing
The scithe of time mows down, devour *unspared*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 605.

Unspáring. *part. pref.*
1. Not parsimonious.
She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparing* hand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 343.
2. Not merciful.
The *unsparing* sword of justice.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, preface.

Unspeák. *v. a.* Retract; recant; unsay; eat one's words.
I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Unspeákable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, expressed; ineffable; unutterable.
A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspeakable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears, and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow-subjects.—*Addison.*

Unspeákably. *adv.* In an unspeakable manner; inexpressibly; ineffably.
When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unspeakably* cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter.—*Spectator.*

Unspécified. *part. pref.* Not particularly mentioned.
Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspecified*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Unspeculátive. *adj.* Not theoretical.
Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Unspéd. *part. pref.* Not dispatched; not performed.
Venulus withdraws,
Unsped the service of the common cause. *Garth, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. xiv.

Unspént. *part. pref.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.
[Thy] fame, not circumscribed with English ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight.
Dryden, Epistle to Dr. Charleton, 34.

Unsphére. *v. a.* Remove from its orb.
You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you would seek t' *unsphere* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, Sir, no going.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft out-watch the Bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton, Il Penseroso*, 85.

Unspíable. *adj.* Incapable of being spied. *Rare.*
Whose works are great, whose wonders all admire;
Unspiable, unspeakable by man.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, iv. 581. (Ord MS.)

Unspíed. *part. pref.*
1. Not seen; not discovered.
Resolved to find some fault before *unspied*,
And disappointed, if but satisfied. *Tickell.*
2. Not searched; not explored.
With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unspied*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 528.

Unspílt. *part. pref.*
1. Not shed.
That blood which thou and thy great grandsire shed,
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he spilt had been his own.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
2. Not spoiled; not marred.
To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to miss,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending, *unspilt*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Unspírit. *v. a.* Dispirit; depress; deject.
Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspirited*, bent only upon safety.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul?—*Norris.*

Unspíritual. *adj.* Not spiritual; carnal.
These divisions, the character of a carnal and *unspiritual* temper, at once weaken and dishonour the protestant cause.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 494.

Unspíritualize. *v. a.* Deprive of spirituality.
There are several enjoyments in themselves very lawful, and yet such as, upon a free unwary use of them, will by degrees certainly indispose and *unspiritualize* the mind.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 262.

Unspoíled. *part. pref.*
1. Not pillaged; not plundered.
Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprofaned
Her holy limbs.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 880.
2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.
Bathurst, yet *unspoil'd* by wealth.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 226.

Unspótted. *part. pref.*
1. Not marked with any stain.
A milk-white hind . . .
Without *unspotted*, innocent within.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 1.
2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.
Satyran . . . bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 6, 46.
There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unspotted* soldiers.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.
3. Pure.
Cæsar's Commentaries are to be read with all curiositie, wherein specially is seene the *unspotted* proprietie of the Latin tongue, even when it was at the highest pitch of all perfitenesse. — *Ascham, Schoolmaster*, p. 263. (Ord MS.)

Unsquáred. *part. pref.* Not formed; irregular.
When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unsquared*;
Which from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperboles.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Unsquíre. *v. a.* Divest of the dignity, degrade from the rank of, esquire.
If this should be the test of squirehood, it will go hard with a great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must all be *unsquired* because a greyhound will not be allowed to keep us company. What has a greyhound to do with squireship?—*Swift, Letter to the King-at-Arms.* (Ord MS.)

Unstáble. *adj.*
1. Not fixed; not fast.
Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.
2. Inconstant; irresolute.
A double-minded man is *unstable* in all his ways.—*James*, i. 8.

Unstaíd. *part. pref.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.
His *unstayed* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve eglogues.—*Spenser.*
Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking so *unstaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Unstaídness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unstaid.
1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.
2. Uncertain motion.
The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body, he might see in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unstaíned. *part. pref.* Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.
Ne let her waves with any filth be dyed,
But ever, like herself, *unstained* hath been tried.
Spenser.
These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 552.

Unstáte. *v. a.* Put out of dignity; divest of state or dignity.
I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Unstátutable. *adj.* Contrary to statute.
That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*, the rent reserved being not a seventh part of the real value.—*Swift.*

Unsteádfast. *adj.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.
I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unsteadfast* footing of a spear.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Unsteádfastness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsteady; want of steadfastness.
The unquietness and *unsteadfastness* of some dispositions affecting, every year, new forms of things.—*King James's Proclamation for Uniformity.*

Unsteádily. *adv.* In an unsteady manner; without certainty; inconstantly; not consistently.
He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily*, will not be minded, or not understood.—*Locke.*

Unsteádiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsteady; want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.
A prince of this character will instruct us by his example to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politicks.—*Addison.*

Unsteády. *adj.*
1. Inconstant; irresolute.
And her *unsteady* hand hath often placed
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast.
Sir J. Denham.
2. Mutable; variable; changeable.
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to measure time.—*Locke.*
3. Not fixed; not settled.

Unsteéped. *part. adj.* Not soaked.
Other wheat was sown *unsteeped*, but watered twice a day.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Unstíng. *v. a.* Disarm of a sting.

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries: and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it.—*South, Sermons.*

Unstínted. *part. pref.* Not limited; supplied, or provided, without stint.

In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by their Author.—*Skelton.*

Unstírred. *part. pref.* Not stirred; not agitated.

Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred*, let fall to the bottom a resinous substance.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Unstítch. *v. a.* Open by picking the stitches.

Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a tailor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched.*—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

Unstoóping. *part. pref.* Not bending; not yielding.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege, nor partialize
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

Unstóp. *v. a.* Free from stop or obstruction; open.

The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped.*—*Isaiah*, xxxv. 5.

The flame *unstopp'd*, at first more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins.
Dryden.

Unstórmed. *part. pref.* Not taken by assault.

The doom
Of towns *unstorm'd*, and battles yet to come.
Addison.

Unstraíned. *part. pref.* Easy; not forced.

By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Unstraítened. *part. pref.* Not contracted.

The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to the measures of an *unstraitened* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature.—*Glanville.*

Unstrèngthened. *part. pref.* Not supported; not assisted.

The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unstríng. *v. a.*

1. Relax anything strung; deprive of strings.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

2. Loose; untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 28.

Unstrúck. *part. pref.* Not moved; not affected.

Over dank and dry
They journey toilsome, unfatigued with length
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *A. Philips.*

Unstúdied. *part. pref.*

1. Not premeditated; not laboured.

In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion expressed in ready and *unstudied* works.—*Dryden.*

2. Unskilled; unacquainted.

That learned prelate was not so *unstudied* in the nature of councils, as not to know how little of a general council could be found at Trent.—*Life of Bishop Jewell*, p. 30: 1685.

Unstúffed. *part. pref.* Unfilled; not crowded.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie:
But where unbruised youth with *unstuft* brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Unsúbject. *adj.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious. *Rare.*

The very heathens have taught that, above the highest moveable sphere there is nothing which feeleth alteration, motion, or change, but all things immutable, *unsubject* to passion, blest with eternal continuance in a life of the highest perfection, and of that complete, abundant sufficiency within itself, which no possibility of want, maim, or defect can touch.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 70.

Unsúbstantial. *adj.*

1. Not solid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace!
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

2. Not real.

If empty, *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed.—*Addison.*

Unsucceédable. *adj.* Incapable of succeeding. *Rare.*

Nor would his discretion attempt so *unsucceedable* a temptation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Ord MS.)

Unsucceéded. *part. pref.* Not succeeded.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsucceeded* power.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 820.

Unsuccéssful. *adj.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin!
You see yon heads without: there 's worse within.
Cleaveland.

Those are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it.—*Addison.*

Unsuccéssfully. *adv.* In an unsuccessful manner; unfortunately; without success.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully, and, perhaps, in the issue, *unsuccessfully* too.—*South, Sermons.*

Unsuccéssfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsuccessful; want of success; event contrary to wish.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions, and upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church.—*Hammond.*

Unsuccéssive. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Unsúcked. *part. pref.* Not having the breasts drawn

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that tend their play.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 583.

Unsúfferable. *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured; insufferable.

The irksome deformities, whereby through endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes disgrace, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A stinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unsufferable* by her natural sluttishness.—*Swift.*

Unsuffícience. *s.* Inability to answer the end proposed.

The error and *unsufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unsufficient. *adj.* Unable; inadequate: (Insufficient *commoner* and *better*).

Malebranche having shewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unsufficient* they are, to give a satisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin as the true.—*Locke.*

Unsúgared. *part. pref.* Not sweetened with sugar.

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unsugared.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Unsuítable. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion; richly suited, but *unsuitable*, just like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

Unsuítableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unsuitable; incongruity; unfitness.

The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him.—*South, Sermons.*

Unsuítably. *adv.* In an unsuitable manner.

Consider how unbecoming it is for a man to live *unsuitably* to his profession.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. i. p. 184. (Ord MS.)

Unsuíted. *part. pref.* Not suited, fitted adapted.

The circumstances in the structure of the monkey kind, which render them *unsuited* for the erect attitude, have been already explained.—*Lawrence, Lectures on Man*, p. 161. (Ord MS.)

Unsuíting. *part. pref.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A passion most *unsuiting* such a man.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

Leave thy joys, *unsuiting* such an age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

Unsúllied. *part. pref.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unsullied* lily.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

An hecatomb of pure, *unsullied* lays. *Pope.*

Unsúng. *part. pref.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Half yet remains *unsung*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 12.

Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unsung*.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Unsúnned. *part. pref.* Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her as chaste as *unsunn'd* snow.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

You may as well spread out the *unsunn'd* heaps
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink an opportunity,
And let a single, helpless maiden pass
Uninjured in this wild surrounding waste.
Milton, Comus, 393.

Unsupérfluous. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispensed
In *unsuperfluous*, even proportion,
And she no whit encumber'd with her store.
Milton, Comus, 772.

Unsupplánted. *part. pref.*

1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladsome they quaff, yet not exceed the bounds
Of healthy temperance, nor encroach on night,
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unsupplanted* feet.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 380.

2. Not defeated by stratagem.

Unsuppliable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, supplied.

The *unsuppliable* defect of any necessary antecedent must needs cause a nullity of all those consequences which depend upon it.—*Chillingworth.*

Unsuppliéd. *part. pref.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in every other grant,
Her sire left *unsupplied* her only want.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 37.

Unsupportable. *adj.* Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst by continuance grows the more *unsupportable.*—*Boyle.*

Unsupported. *part. pref.* Not sustained; not held up; not assisted.

Them she upstays
Gently with myrtle-band, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest, *unsupported* flower.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 430.

Unsúre. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter:
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What's to come is still *unsure*.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 3, song.

How vain that second life in others' breath!
The estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Unsurmoúntable. *adj.* Incapable of being surmounted; insuperable; not to be overcome.

What safety is it, for avoiding seeming absurdities, and *unsurmountable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on something altogether as inexplicable?—*Locke.*

Unsusséptible. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She, a goddess died in grain,
Was *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

Even when the fact is one of our simple feelings or states of consciousness, and therefore *unsusceptible* of analysis, the names both of the object and of the attribute still admit of definition; or, rather, would do so if all our simple feelings had names.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. i. ch. viii. § 2.

Unsuspéct. *adj.* Unsuspected.

He brings with joy
The good befallen him; author *unsuspect*,
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 771.

Unsuspécted. *part. pref.* Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unsuspected* Hastings.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

On the coast averse
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth
Found *unsuspected* way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 67.

This day, my Persicus, thou shalt perceive,
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,
Or else an *unsuspected* glutton live.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 103.

They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether *unsuspected* of avarice or corruption.—*Swift.*

Unsuspécting. *part. pref.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Pleased, in the general's sight, the host lie down
Sudden before some *unsuspecting* town;
The captive race one instant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Unsuspícion. *s.* Absence of suspicion; openness of disposition.

'You're quite right, Sam,' said Mr. Pickwick; 'but old men may come here, through their own heedlessness and *unsuspicion*: and young men may be brought here by the selfishness of those they serve.'
—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xliii.

Unsuspícious. *adj.* Having no suspicion.

He his guide requested . . . to let him lean
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main support:
He *unsuspicious* led him.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1630.

Unsustaínable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, sustained.

The weapon of the slanderer is an envenomed arrow, full of deadly poison, which by no force can be resisted, by no art declined; whose impression is altogether inevitable and *unsustainable.—Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xviii.

Unswáthe. *v. a.* Free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Unswayable. *adj.* Incapable of being swayed, governed, or influenced.

He bowed his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unswayable*, and free.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

Unswayed. *part. pref.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
Is the chair empty? is the sword *unsway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd?
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Unswayedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unswayed; steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another.

That constancy and *unswayedness* in our lives and actions; that rock which no tempest can move.
—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 246.

Unswéar. *v. a.* Recall what is sworn.

Unswear that oath again; I'll tell you all.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Gentlemen.

Unswéat. *v. a.* Ease after fatigue; cool after exercise. *Rare.*

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest, before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Unsweáting. *part. pref.* Not sweating.

In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 177.

Unsweét. *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous storms that toss
The private state, and make the life *unsweet.*
Spenser.

Unswépt. *part. pref.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
The dust of antique time would lie *unswept.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Unswérving. *part. pref.* Undeviating.

Michelet, who thinks the story of the Maid unfit for poetry, had apparently never read Southey. . . . If . . . the muse of France has done little justice to her memory, it has been reserved for another Maid of Orleans, as she has well been styled, in a different art, to fix the image of the first in our minds, and to combine in forms only less enduring than those of poetry the purity and inspiration with the *unswerving* heroism of the immortal Joan.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. i.

Unswórn. *part. pref.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unsworn*:
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, i. 5.

Untáck. *v. a.* Disjoin; separate.

Little ado, methinks, I find in *untacking* these pleasant sophisms.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Faith alone can *untack* our minds and affections from this world, rearing our souls from earth, and fixing them in heaven.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. iii.

Untaínted. *part. pref.*

1. Not sullied; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet dived into the world's deceit.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted?*
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within these five hours Hastings lived
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 6.

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

Untáken. *part. pref.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the same vail *untaken* away.—2 *Corinthians*, iii. 14.

A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he sacks *untaken* Troy.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, ii. 45.

2. Not filled: (with *up*).

The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven.—*Boyle.*

Untálked. *part. pref.* Not mentioned in the world: (with *about* or *of*).

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, *untalk'd of* and unseen.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

No happiness can be, where is no rest;
The unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only blest.
Dryden.

Untámeable. *adj.* Incapable of being tamed; not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish.
—*Bishop Wilkins.*

He is swifter than any other bull, and *untameable.—Grew.*

Untámed. *part. pref.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.

A people very stubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite shooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Man alone acts more contrary to nature than the wild and most *untamed* part of the creation.—*Locke.*

Untángle. *v. a.* Loose from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior, Love Disarmed.*

Untásted. *part. pref.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate.

If he chance to find
A new repast, or an *untasted* spring,
Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury.
Addison, Cato.

Untásting. *part. pref.*

1. Not perceiving any taste.

Cydonian oil,
Whose balmy juice glides o'er the *untasting* tongue.
Smith.

2. Not trying by the palate.

Untaúght. *part. pref.*

1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered: (used *substantivally*, with *the*).

A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught.*
—*Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 24.

2. Debarred from instruction.

He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself mistaken.—*Locke.*

3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
Used to command, *untaught* to plead for favour.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

Untáxed. *part. pref.*

1. Not charged with taxes.

Calm around the common room
I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume; . . .
And dined *untax'd*, untroubled, under
The portrait of our pious founder.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

2. Exempt from reproach.

Common speech leaves no virtue *untaxed.—Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.

Unteách. *v. a.* Make to quit or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder-berries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Their customs are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught.
Dryden.

Unteáchable. *adj.* Incapable of being taught.

The *unteachable* man hath a soul to all reason and good advice invincible.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 9.

Unteám. *v. a.* Deprive of a team. *Rare.*

It is but reason such an anger should unyoke and go to bed with the sun, since justice and authority laid by the rods and axes as soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar.* (Ord MS.)

Untémpered. *part. pref.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and lo, others daubed it with *untempered* mortar.—*Ezekiel*, xiii. 10.

Untémpted. *part. pref.*

1. Not embarrassed by temptation.

In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

2. Not invited by anything alluring.

Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton.*

Unténable. *adj.* Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*, he should retire.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Casaubon abandons a post that was *untenable.*—*Dryden.*

Unténanted. *part. pref.* Having no tenant.

The country seems to be full stocked with cattle, no ground being *untenanted.—Sir W. Temple.*

Unténder. *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.

So young, and so *untender?*—
So young, my lord, and true.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Unténdered *part. pref.* Not offered.

Cassibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd.* *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

Untént. *v. a.* Bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair request,
Untent his person, and share the air with us?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Unténted. *part. pref.* Having no medicaments applied.

Blasts and fogs upon thee!
The *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee!
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Untérrified. *part. pref.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.

Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, *unterrified.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 898.

Unthánked. *part. pref.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The All-giver would be *unthank'd*, would be unpraised. *Milton, Comus*, 723.

2. Not received with thankfulness.

Forced from her presence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthanked* reprieve.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 387.

Unthánkful. *adj.* [A.S. *unðancfull.*] Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgement for good received.

He is kind to the *unthankful.—Luke*, vi. 35.

Unthínk. *v. a.* Recall or dismiss a thought.

Unthink your speaking, and say so no more.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Unthínking. *part. pref.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection; not indicating thought.

With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Unthínkingness. *s.* Constant want of thought.

In this kind of indifference or *unthinkingness* I will suppose he might pass some considerable part of his youth.—*Lord Halifax.*

Unthórny. *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if 'in sudore vultus tui' were confinable into corporeal exercitations, and there still remained a paradise, or *unthorny* place of knowledge.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Unthoúght. *part. pref.*

1. Not supposed to be.

So sweetly taken to the court of bliss,
As spirits had stol'n her spirits in a kiss
From off her pillow and deluded bed,
And left her lovely body *unthought* dead.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

With *of*. Not regarded; not heeded.

That shall be the day, whene'er it lights,
This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Unthreád. *v. a.* Loose.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton, Comus*, 614.

Unthreátened. *part. pref.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unreproached and *unthreatened* by any language of mine.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Únthrift. *s.* Extravagant; prodigal person.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upstart *unthrifts*.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 3.

The curious *unthrift* makes his clothes too wide,
And spares himself, but would his tailor chide.
G. Herbert.

Yet nothing still: then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty sum.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 295.

Únthrift. *adj.* Unthrifty.

In such a night,
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Unthrífty. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman of whose *unthrifty* son he had bought it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Not in a state of improvement.

Our absence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Not easily made to thrive: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* word').

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse, recover him.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Unthríving. *part. adj.* Not thriving, prospering, or growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones on themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Unthróne. *v. a.* Pull down from a throne.

Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 231.

Untídy. *adj.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.

They were poore, abiecte, and *untydye*.—*Bishop Bale, On the Revelations*, i. sign. K. i.: 1550.

Hitherto ye are come by an *untidy* parliament.—*Arnway, Tablet of Moderation, &c.*, p. 91: 1661.

Untíe. *v. a.*

1. Unbind; free from bonds.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Loosen; make not fast; unfasten.

The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly.
Prior, Love Disarmed.

3. Loosen from convolution or knot.

The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink
Her snakes *untied* sulphureous waters drink.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

4. Resolve; clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Untiéd. *part. pref.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding, or knot.

Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

2. Set free from any obstruction.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Until. *adv.*

1. To the time that.

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come.—*Genesis*, xlix. 10.

2. To the place that.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde.

3. To the degree that.

Thou shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed.—2 *Chronicles*, xviii. 10.

Until. *prep.*

1. To: (used of *time*).

His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity.—*Judges*, xviii. 30.

2. To: (used of *objects*). *Obsolete.*

So soon as he from far descried
Those glist'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He roused himself full blithe, and hasten'd them
until. *Spenser.*

Untíle. *v. a.* Strip of tiles.

It is natural, when a storm is over, that hath only *untiled* our houses and blown down some of our chimnies, to consider what further mischiefs might have ensued, if it had lasted longer.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 25.

Untímbered. *part. pref.* Not furnished with timber; weak.

Where 's then the saucy boat,
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Untímely. *adj.*

1. Happening before the natural time.

Boundless intemp'rance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Ill-timed, in any respect.

So *untimely* breach
The prince himselfe half seemed to offend.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 68.

Untímely. *adv.* In an untimely manner; before the natural time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*

Untínctured. *part. pref.* Having no tincture.

A town ... which could send forth, at an hour's notice, thousands of men, abounding in natural courage, provided with tolerable weapons, and not altogether *untinctured* with martial discipline, could not but be a valuable ally and a formidable enemy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Untínged. *part. pref.*

1. Not stained; not discoloured.

It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary, or secondary iris.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

2. Not infected.

Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

Untírable. *adj.* Incapable of being tired; indefatigable; unwearied.

A most incomparable man, breathed as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodness.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Untíred. *part. pref.* Not made weary.

Hath he so long held out with me *untired*,
And stops he now for breath?
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

Untítled. *part. pref.* Having no title.

O nation miserable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd;
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Únto. *prep.* To.

O continue thy loving-kindness *unto* them.—*Psalms*, xxxvi. 10.

Let me yet less possess, so I may live
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myself.
Sir W. Temple.

Untóld. *part. pref.*

1. Not related; not revealed.

Obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very indecent to be heard: ... for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold* by me.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

2. Not numbered or counted.

Untómb. *v. a.* Disinter.

John, king of England, being wished by a courtier to *untomb* the bones of one who wnilst he was living had been his greatest enemy, Oh no, he said, would all mine enemies were as honourably buried!—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 51.

Untoothsome. *adj.* Disagreeable as food. *Rare.*

Untoóthsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Untoothsome.

The ass was, besides its *untoothsomeness*, an impure animal.—*Bishop Hall, Famine of Samaria.* (Ord MS.)

Untoúchable. *adj.* Not to be touched *Rare.*

Their persons sacred, *untouchable* as to prejudice.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 66.

Untoúched. *part. pref.*

1. Not touched; not reached.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that part.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unsinged.—*Stephens, Sermons.*

2. Not moved; not affected.

They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate intreaties, sleep away all concern for him or themselves.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Not meddled with.

We must pursue the sylvan lands;
The abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 67.

Untóward. *adj.*

1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.

Have to my widow; and if she be froward,
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *untoward*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Awkward; ungraceful.

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cushion; which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the best advantage of their voice.—*Swift.*

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation
Might free him from the obligation.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 291.

Untówardly. *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *untowardly* tricks and vices.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Untówardly. *adv.* In an untoward manner; awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.

He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of things as can be.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

He explained them very *untowardly*.—*Id.*

Untówardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Untoward; perverseness.

Christ ... hath prevailed with God to overlook the *untowardness* of our nature.—*Bishop Wilson, Introduction to the Lord's Supper*, § 7.

Untráceable. *part. pref.* Incapable of being, not to be, traced.

The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men.—*South, Sermons.*

Untráced. *part. pref.* Not marked by any footsteps.

Through *untraced* ways and airy paths I fly.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Untrácked. *part. pref.* Not marked by any footsteps; untraced.

In *untrack'd* woods concealing his offence.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

Untráctable, *adj.*

1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn.

The French, supposing that they had advantage over the English, began to be stiff and almost *untractable*, sharply pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Rough; difficult.

I forced to ride the *untractable* abyss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 476.

Untráding. *part. pref.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money, in *untrading* and unskilful hands.—*Locke.*

Untraíned. *part. pref.*

1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

Being an *untrained* multitude, without any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *G. Herbert.*

Untránsferable. *adj.* Incapable of being transferred, of being given, from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable*, in the prince.—*Howell, Preeminence of Parliament.*

Untranslátable. *part. pref.* Not capable of being translated.

To me these lines appear *untranslatable.—Gray, Letter to West.*

Untransláted. *part. pref.* Not translated.

The first thing proposed was, whether the name Jehovah should be retained *untranslated.—Hales, Synod of Dort*, p. 7.

Untranspárent. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light they appeared of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent* blue.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Untrávelled. *part. pref.*

1. Never trodden by passengers.

We find no open track or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are ofttimes fain to wander in America and *untravelled* parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, preface.

2. Having never seen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country.—*Addison.*

Untreád. *v. a.* Tread back; go back in the same steps.

We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd.
Shakespear, King John, v. 4.

Untreásured. *part. pref.* Not laid up; not reposited.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreasured* of their mistress.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 2.

Untreátable. *adj.* Incapable of being treated; not practicable. *Rare.*

Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Untriéd. *part. pref.*

1. Not yet attempted.

That she no ways nor means may leave *untried*,
Thus to her sister she herself applied.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what rash *untried* I sought,
The pain of absence from thy sight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 859.

Eternity! thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untried* being,
Through what new scenes and changes we must pass? *Addison, Cato*, v. 1.

3. Not having passed trial.

The Father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untried*,
Against whate'er may tempt.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 176.

Untríumphable. *adj.* Allowing no triumph. *Rare.*

What towns, what garisons might you,
With hazard of this blood, subdue;
Which now y' are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 499.

Untríumphed. *part. pref.* Not triumphed over.

I...
Suffer'd you only, when I conquer'd all,
To go *untriumph'd.*
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. viii.

Untród; Untródden. *part. pref.* Not passed; not marked by the foot.

The way he came not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human steps *untrod.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 297.

Who was the first to explore the *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in every step?
Addison, Cato.

Untrólled. *part. pref.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouse and the park unvisited must lie.
Dryden.

Untroúbled. *part. pref.*

1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.

Quiet *untroubled* soul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight, and conquer, for fair England's sake,
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

2. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurried sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 401.

3. Not interrupted in the natural course.

Would they think with how small allowance
Untroubled nature doth herself suffice,
Such superfluities they would despise. *Spenser.*

4. Transparent; clear; not mudded.

The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untroubled.—Bacon.*

Untrúe. *adj.*

1. False; contrary to reality.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue?—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. False; not faithful.

I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Untrúly. *adv.* In an untrue manner; falsely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute so great power unto false gods.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untruly.—Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Untrúth. *s.*

1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.

2. Moral falsehood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth.
Sandys.

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

I would,
So my *untruth* had not provoked him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's.
Shakespear, Richard II, ii. 2.

4. False assertion.

In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly are likewise most behovefully spoken.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Untúnable. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

A lutestring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh and *untunable* sound; which strings we call false.—*Bacon.*

His harsh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's to join with the musick of a choir.—*Tatler.*

Untúne. *v. a.*

1. Make incapable of harmony.

Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
And hark what discord follows.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

2. Disorder.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
Th' *untuned* and jarring senses O wind up
Of this child-changed father!
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Untúrned. *part. pref.* Not turned.

New crimes invented left *unturn'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 133.

Untútored. *part. pref.* Uninstructed; untaught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untutor'd* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Untwíne. *v. a.*

1. Open what is held together by convolution.

But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line.
Waller.

2. Separate that which clasps round anything.

Divers worthy gentlemen of England all the Siren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's word.—*Ascham.*

Untwíning. *verbal abs.* Act of that which untwines; opening of what is wrapped on itself.

It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the moisture.—*Bacon.*

Untwíst. *v. a.* Separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.
Milton, L'Allegro, 143.

Untwist a wire; and from her gums,
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

Ununíform. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to wish the change of his tenure.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unúrged. *part. pref.* Not incited; not pressed.

The time was once, when thou *unurged* wouldst vow,
That never words were musick to thine ear,
Unless I spake.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Unúsed. *part. pref.* Not put to use; unemployed.

She... left no art *unused*, which might keep the line from breaking, whereat the fish was already taken.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What art thou?...
Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes *unused* to day.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 2.

Unúseful. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuseful* for flying.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

As when the building gains a surer stay,
We take th' *unuseful* scaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Unúsual. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went on, till God... gave them over to their own inventions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unútterable. *adj.* Incapable of being uttered; ineffable; incapable of being expressed; inexpressible.

Sighs now breathed
Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer
Inspired. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 5.

Unváluable. *adj.* Invaluable.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Unválued. *part. pref.*

1. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Inestimable, above price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvalued* jewels.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Unvánquishable. *adj.* Incapable of being vanquished; not to be subdued.

An *unvanquishable* fort against the impressions and assaults of all adversary forces.—*Bishop King, Vitis Palatina*, p. 30: 1614.

Unvánquished. *part. pref.* Not conquered; not overcome.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Unváriable. *adj.* Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence is evil.—*Norris.*

Unvária. *part. pref.* Not changed; not diversified; invariable.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on.—*Locke.*

They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 348.

Unvárnished. *part. pref.* Not overlaid with, or as with, varnish; not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms . . .
I won his daughter with. *Shakespear, Othello,* i. 3.

Unvárying. *part. pref.* Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter.—*Locke.*

Unveíl. *v. a.*

1. Divest of a veil; uncover.

The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 607.

To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vi. 35.

2. Disclose; show.

The providence, that 's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Now *unveil'd* the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Unvénerable. *part. pref.* Not worthy of respect.

For ever
Unvenerable be thy hands, if thou
Tak'st up the princess by that forced baseness
Which he hath put upon 't.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Unvéntilated. *part. pref.*

1. Not fanned by the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.*

2. Not discussed.

Unvérdant. *adj.* Having no verdure; spoiled of its green.

Ungraceful 'tis to see without a horn
The lofty hart, whom branches best adorn,
A leafless tree, or an *unverdant* mead,
And as ungraceful is a hairless head.
Congreve, Translation from Ovid, Art of Love, b. iii.

Unvéritable. *adj.* Not true.

All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Unvérsed. *part. pref.* Unacquainted; unskilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unversed in spinning, and in looms unskilled.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unvéxed. *part. pref.* Untroubled; undisturbed.

With a blessed and *unvex'd* retire,
With unhack'd swords, and helmets all unbruised,
We will bear home that lusty blood again
Which here we came to spout against your town.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Unvíolated. *part. pref.* Not injured; not broken; inviolate.

Herein you war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of suspect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

This strength diffused
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserved these locks unshorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1141.

Unvírtuous. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous,* fat knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the ministers.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.

Unvísard. *v. a.* Unmask.

What a death it is to the prelates to be thus *unvisarded,* thus uncased!—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Unvísited. *part. pref.* Not resorted to.

In some wild zone
Dwell, not *unvisited* of heaven's fair light,
Secure. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ii. 397.

Unvítiated. *part. pref.* Not corrupted.

Restore your ladyship's quiet; render then
Your niece a virgin, and *unvitiated.*
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Unvóte. *v. a.* Destroy by a contrary, annul a former, vote.

Things might thus be voted and *unvoted* again from day to day.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Times.*

Unvówelled. *part. pref.* Wanting vowels (either the sounds themselves, or the sign expressing them).

I wrote that Moses left *unvowelled* copies to the tribes, save one, which had both accents and vowels, to the priests.—*Skinner, Letter to Archbishop Usher:* 1624.

Unvoýageable. *adj.* Incapable of being voyaged, travelled, or passed or crossed over.

This *unvoyageable* gulph obscure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 566.

Unvúlgar. *adj.* Other than vulgar.

Heat my brain
With Delphick fire,
That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Unvúlnerable. *adj.* Invulnerable; (this latter being the *commoner* and *better* word).

Thou may'st prove
To shame *unvulnerable.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Unwaíted. *part. pref.* Not attended: (with *on*).

To wander up and down *unwaited on,*
And unregarded in my place and project,
Is for a sowter's soul, not an old soldier's.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Unwákened. *part. pref.* Not roused from, or as from, sleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With tresses discomposed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 239.

Unwálled. *part. pref.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled,* and having no strength.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Unwáres. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation; unawares.

She, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 32.

Unwárily. *adv.* In an unwary manner; without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers
Were in the washes all *unwarily*
Devour'd by the unexpected flood.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

Unwáriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwary; want of caution; carelessness: (in the *plural,* unwary act).

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses,* as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition.—*Spectator.*

Unwárlike. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 239.

Unwárned. *part. pref.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned,* take one thing for another, and judge by the outside.—*Locke.*

Unwárp. *v. a.* Reduce from the state of being warped.

When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before the fire, and press it even.—*Evelyn, Sylva,* b. ii, ch. v. § 1.

Unwárrantable. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed.

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of sin the excuse of another.—*South, Sermons.*

Unwárranted. *part. pref.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest; but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit.—*Bacon.*

Unwáry. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me so *unwary* or accurst
To bring my feet again into the snare
Where once I have been caught.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 936.

Propositions about religion are insinuated into the *unwary,* as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and rivetted there by long custom.—*Locke.*

2. Unexpected. *Obsolete.*

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,
And wondered at his breathless hasty mood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 25.

Unwáshed. *part. pref.* Not washed; not cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains
Unwash'd, [it] soaks into their empty veins.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 676.

In the older form in *-en* (A.S. *unwæscen*).

To eat with *unwashen* hands defileth not a man.—*Matthew,* xv. 20.

Unwásted. *part. pref.* Not consumed; not diminished.

Why have those rocks so long *unwasted* stood?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unwásting. *part. pref.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Sacred Hymen! these are thine.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Unwaýed. *part. pref.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road. *Rare.*

Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as colts that are *unwayed,* and will not go at all.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Unweákened. *part. pref.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exsuction of some air out of the glass, the elastical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air.—*Boyle.*

Unweáponed. *part. pref.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Unweáriable. *adj.* Incapable of being wearied; not to be tired; indefatigable.

Desire to resemble in goodness, maketh them *unweariable.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unweáriably. *adv.* In an unwearied manner; so as not to be fatigued.

Let us earnestly and *unweariably* aspire thither.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 286.

Unweáried. *part. pref.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

Their bloody task *unwearied* still they ply.
Waller.

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire.
Spenser.

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

A winged virtue through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly.
Tickell, On the Death of Addison.

Unweáriedly. *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably.

Absolute perfection is, I well know, unattainable: but I know too that a man of parts may be *unweariedly* aiming at, and pretty near attain it.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Unweáriedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwearied; state or quality of being unwearied.

That is the consideration of the indefeasibleness or *unweariedness* of the principle of thought in us.—*Baxter, On the Soul,* vol. i. p. 483.

Unweáry. *adj.* [A.S. *unwerig.*] Not weary.

Unweáry. *v. a.* Refresh after weariness. *Rare.*

My business here is to *unweary* myself after my studies, not to drudge.—*Dryden, Letters*, p. 23: Malone's ed.

It *unwearies*, and refreshes more than anything after too great labour.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Unweáve. *v. a.* Unfold; undo what has been woven.

That I should thus *unweave* the web of fate,
Decrease his subjects, and subvert his state.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 4.

Weaving and *unweaving* this web, Penelopelike.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 250.

Unwéd. *part. pref.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed.*
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

Unwédgeable. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Splitt'st the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Unweéded. *part. pref.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature
Possess it merely. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Unweéting. *part. pref.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well she knew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 2, 45.

But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfill'd
The purposed counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the Most High.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 126.

Unweétingly. *adv.* Unwittingly.

As by the way *unweetingly* I strayed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unweíghed. *part. pref.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because they were exceeding many.—1 *Kings*, vii. 47.

2. Not considerate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked out of my conversation that he dares in this manner essay me? why he hath not been thrice in my company.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Unweíghing. *part. pref.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Wise? why, no question but he was . . . a very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Unwélcome. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Unwéll. *adj.* Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health.

I am what you call in Ireland, and a very good expression I think it is, *unwell*. This *unwellness* affects the mind as well as the body, and gives them both a disagreeableness.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letter in* 1755; *Miscellanies*, vol iv. p. 263.

Unwéllness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwell; state of being unwell.

(For example see under Unwell.)

Unwépt. *part. pref.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be *unwept.*
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.

A base ignoble crowd without a name,
Unwept, unworthy of the funeral flame.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 572.

Unwét. *adj.* Not moist.

I meant to meet
My fate with face unmoved, and eyes *unwet.*
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 671.

Unwhípt. *part. pref.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of justice. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 2.

Once (and but once) I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the sense to cry.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Unwhólesome. *adj.*

1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health.

There I a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heaven fresh-blowing, pure and sweet.
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 7.

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross wat'ry pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 3.

Unwiéldily. *adv.* In an unwieldy manner; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

Unwiéldiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwieldy; difficulty to move or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,
And burdenous corpulence, my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures, discretion!
Donne.

Unwiéldy. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unwieldy sums of wealth, which higher mount
Than files of marshall'd figures can account.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 18.

Unwílling. *part. pref.* Loth; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, Keep your piece nine years.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Unwíllingly. *adv.* In an unwilling manner; not with good-will; not without lothness.

The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Unwíllingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwilling; lothness; disinclination.

Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no better than manifest disobedience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inscription over their grave.—*Swift.*

Unwínd. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *unwound.*

1. Separate anything convolved; untwist; untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned so to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so deeply an entered vice.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Disentangle; loose from entanglement.

Desiring to serve God as they ought; but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves, where the snares of glosing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unwínd. *v. n.* Admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will easily *unwind.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Unwíped. *part. pref.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all badged with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwiped* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Unwíse. *adj.* Weak; defective in wisdom.

O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuse an officer?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

When kings grow stubborn, slothful, or *unwise*,
Each private man for publick good should rise.
Dryden.

Unwísely. *adv.* In an unwise manner.

Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recompense him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unwish, *v. a.* Wish that which is, not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—
Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men;
Which likes me better than to wish us one.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

Unwíshed. *part. pref.* Not sought; not desired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet began to open my mouth to the unevitable Philoclea, but that her *unwished* presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam,
The best of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 113.

Unwíst. *part. pref.*

1. Unthought of; not known.

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Unapprised: (applied to *persons*).

He found himselfe *unwist* so ill bestad,
That limb he could not wag.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unwít. *v. a.* Deprive of understanding. *Rare.*

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Unwithdráwing. *part. pref.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?
Milton, Comus, 710.

Unwíthered. *part. pref.* Not withered; not faded.

What is in your lip,
To tice the enamour'd soul to dwell with more
Ambition, than the yet *unwither'd* blush
That speaks the innocence of mine?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Unwíthering. *part. pref.* Not liable to wither or fade.

The spiry myrtle with *unwithering* leaf
Shines there and flourishes. *Cowper, Task*, b. iii.

Unwithstoód. *part. pref.* Not opposed.

Cressy plains,
And Agincourt, deep tinged with blood, confess
What the Silures' vigour *unwithstood*,
Could do in rigid fight. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 601.

Unwítnessed. *part. pref.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice.

Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unwíttily. *adv.* Without wit.

This man was wanton and merry, *unwittily*, and ungracefully merry.—*Cowley.*

Unwíttingly. *adv.* Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessory to their determinations.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Those things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than they do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unwítty. *adj.* Not witty; wanting wit.

He shines, ere long, a rural squire,
Pour forth *unwitty* jokes and swears,
And bawls, and drinks, but chiefly stares!
Shenstone, A Simile.

Unwíved. *part. pref.* Without a wife.

A competent multitude of virgins might be sent over to furnish his *unwived* bachelors.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song viii.

Unwóman. *v. a.* Deprive of the qualities becoming a woman.

She whose wicked deeds
Unwoman'd her. *Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*, b. ii.

Unwómanly. *adj.* Unbecoming a woman.

She flies with eager fury to my face,
Offering me most *unwomanly* disgrace.
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.

Unwónt. *part. pref.* Unwonted.

But my flowring youth is foe to frost,
My ship *unwont* in storms to be tost.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Unwónted. *part. pref.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view.
Spenser.

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear.
Dryden.

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure

shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to to feel the naked ground.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas,
Rough with black winds and storms
Unwonted shall admire.
Milton, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode v.

Unwóntedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwonted; uncommonness; what is not usual.

The chief thing that moved their passion and prejudice was but *unwontedness* and tradition.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 121.

Unwoóed. *part. pref.* Not wooed; not courted.

They live *unwoo'd*, and unrespected fade.
Shakespear, Sonnets, liv.

Unwórking. *part. pref.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than gamesters, do not only keep so much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it.—*Locke.*

Unwórmed. *part. pref.* Not wormed (as a dog).

She is mad with love,
As mad as ever *unworm'd* dog was.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased.

Unwórn. *part. pref.* Not worn; not impaired.

So that six thousand years together hath this machine stood, always one and the same, unimpaired in its beauty, *unworn* in its parts, unwearied and undisturbed in its motions.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. vi.

Unwórshipped. *part. pref.* Not adored.

He resolved to leave
Unworshipp'd, unobey'd the throne supreme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 669.

Unwórthily. *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit.

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Unwórthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unworthy; want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unwórthy. *adj.*

1. Not deserving; whether good or bad.

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Wanting merit.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain,
And die with grieving.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

With *of* in full, but sometimes omitted.

I laid at her feet a work which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will forgive.—*Dryden.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy of* him.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

3. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action roused his manly mind;
Moved with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolved to give her aid.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 126.

Unwoúnded. *part. pref.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 465.

2. Not hurt.

O blest with temper! whose unclouded ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to day.
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 257.

Unwreáth. *v. a.* Untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air.—*Boyle.*

Unwríting. *part. pref.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Rare.*

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily molested.—*Arbuthnot.*

Unwrítten. *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant as others are born.—*South, Sermons.*

Unwroúght. *part. pref.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought.*
Fairfax.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 38.

Unwrúng. *part. pref.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwrung.*—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Unyiélded. *part. pref.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 649.

Unyóke. *v. a.*

1. Loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispersed already:
Like youthful steers *unyoked*, they took their course
East, west, north, south.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

2. Part; disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purged of blood,
So joined in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure and this kind regret.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Unyóked. *part. pref.*

1. Not brought under the yoke, in husbandry.

Seven bullocks yet *unyoked* for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana seven unspotted ewes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 58.

2. Unrestrained; licentious.

I know ye well, and for awhile uphold
The *unyoked* humour of your idleness.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

Unzóned. *part. pref.* Having no zone, belt, or girdle; uncinctured; ungirded; unbound.

Easy her motion seemed, serene her air;
Full, though *unzoned*, her bosom rose.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 166.

Up. *adv.* [A.S.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down; upwards.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up*, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not *up*, was she?—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*
With well appointed powers.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Thou hast fired me; my soul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

5. In a state of being increased or raised.

Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be poured unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us.—*Dryden.*

6. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

7. Into order: (as, 'He drew *up* his regiment').

8. From younger to elder years.

I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth *up.*—*Psalms*, lxxxviii. 15.

Up and down.

a. Dispersedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are scattered *up and down*, like so many little islands when the tide is low.—*Addison.*

b. Backward and forward.

The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With shallow jesters.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 3.

Used *substantivally*: (as, 'The *ups and downs* of life').

But, as Madam Carey says, when things are at the worst——' 'Oh! I did say it,' said the widow, 'surely, because you see, at my years, I have seen so many *ups and downs*, though I always say——' 'Come, Dusty,' said Julia, you are more silent than ever.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. vii.

Up to.

a. To an equal height with.

Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it.—*Addison.*

b. Adequately to.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality.—*Addison.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themselves to walk.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising anything to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace.
Sir P. Sidney.

It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Used *interjectionally.*

a. Word exhorting to rise from bed.

Up! up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey.
Pope, Imitation of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.

b. Word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore.
Up, grisly ghosts; and *up* my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more.
Spenser.

Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

Up. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs.—*Bacon.*

Úpas, Úpas-tree. *s.* [Javanese.] In *Botany.* Poisonous tree of the genus Antiaris (toxicaria). See extract.

The renowned *upas-tree* of Java, is a large tree, which has a very poisonous juice; and it is stated that linen made from its fibres, if badly prepared, produces great irritation of the skin.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic.*

Upbeár. *v. a.* pret. *upbore*; past part. *upborne.*

1. Sustain aloft; support in elevation.

Upborne with indefatigable wings.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 408.

Ranged in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborne* they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 125.

2. Raise aloft.

This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborne*,
Ev'n to the seat of God.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 146.

A monstrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 542.

3. Support from falling.

Vital powers gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Spenser.*

Upbínd. *v. a.* Bind up.

O Peace, thy injured robes *upbind!*
Collins, Ode to Peace.

Upblów. *v. a.* Blow up; make tumid.

His belly was *upblowne* with luxury.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 21.

Upbraíd. *v. a.*

1. Charge contemptuously with anything dis-

graceful: (it has commonly *with*, sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; sometimes it has only an accusative of the thing, as in Milton, and sometimes the person without the thing, or the thing without the person). (Johnson.)

The fathers, when they were *upbraided with* that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It seem'd in me
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain *of* it by their assistances,
Which daily grew to quarrel.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress. *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 1.

How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me mine!
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 819.

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid* you *with* it, that because you need not write, you will not.—*Dryden.*

2. Object as matter of reproach: (with *to* before the person).

Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth *upbraid unto* them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them.—*Bacon.*

May they not justly *to* our climes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade?
Prior, Solomon, i. 293.

3. Reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given *upbraid* not.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xli. 22.

4. Bring reproach upon; show faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness!—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Treat with contempt. *Obsolete.*

There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native sire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnified.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 48.

Upbraíder. *s.* One who upbraids; one who reproaches.

The latter hath no *upbraiders*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Upbraíding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who upbraids; reproach.

Thou say'st his meat was sauced with thy *upbraidings*.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Upbráy. *v. a.* Shame. *Rare.*

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*,
And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,
With silly, weak old women thus to fight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4, 45.

Upbroúght. *part. pref.* Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn.
Spenser.

Úpcast. *part. pref.* [accent as in Dówncast.] Thrown upwards.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,
And gaze as if I were to be obey'd.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 3.

Old Saturn, too, with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies.
Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, 61.

Úpcast. *s.* Throw; cast: (in the extract, as a term in the game of bowls).

Was there ever man had such luck? when I kiss'd the jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away!—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

Updráw. *v. a.* Draw up.

From her side the fatal key,
Sad instrument of all our woe, she took,
And tow'rds the gate rolling her bestial train,
Forthwith the huge portcullis high *updrew*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 871.

Upgáther. *v. a.* Contract.

Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*

Upgrów. *v. n.* Grow up.

Over head *up-grew*
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 137.

Uphand. *adj.* [in this and the word immediately following, the *h* is sounded as a separate letter; i.e. not as *Philip*, &c. where it is simply the equivalent of *f*, but as a true aspirate.] Lifted by the hand.

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Upheával. *s.* Raising by, or as by, a heave.

My father ... has maintained that an alteration in the earth's axis would necessarily follow from *upheavals* and depressions of the earth's surface, if only they were of sufficient magnitude. This suggestion, however, ... involves immense geographical changes, and would therefore necessarily have required an enormous lapse of time.—*Sir J. Lubbock, On the Antiquity of Man*, in *Natural History Review.*

Upheáve *v. a.* Heave up; lift up.

Sorrow in far more woeful wise
Took on with plaint, *upheaving* to the skies
Her wretched hands.
Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.

Uphill. *adj.* Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten!—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* chase
We press coy fortune with unslacken'd pace.
Young.

Uphoárd. *v. a.* Treasure; store; accumulate in private places.

If thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.

Uphóld. *v. a.* pret. *upheld*; past part. *upheld* and *upholden*.

1. Lift on high.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. Support; sustain; keep from falling.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

3. Keep from decline or diminution.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause.—*Bacon.*

4. Support in any state of life.

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

5. Continue; keep from defeat.

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderships, yet were contented *to uphold* opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole proceedings.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. Keep from being lost.

Falconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day.
Shakespear, King John, v. 4.

7. Continue without failing.

A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communication of discourse with him.—*Holder.*

Uphólder. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] One who upholds.

1. Supporter; sustainer.

Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*

2. Upholsterer.

3. Undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 467.

[*Upholsterer.*—A corruption of *upholder*. The original meaning seems to be one who furbishes up old goods. *Upholstar*, fripier (Palgrave). . . . *Upholdere*, that sellythe small thynges, velaber (Promptorium Parvulorum). An *upholder*, then, was pretty much what we now call a broker; and we easily understand how the name came to signify a dealer in furniture, and then a maker of furniture.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Uphólsterer. *s.* [see Upholder.] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for the *upholsterer*.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. ii.

Uphólstery. *s.* Articles made or sold by upholsterers.

The dramatist of the last century had few resources of painting and *upholstery* at his command, and he did well enough without them.—*Saturday Review*, October 2, 1869, p. 448.

Upland. *s.* Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, lived in the *uplands* and sides of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Upland. *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

Those in Cornwall do more by nature than others elsewhere by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against them.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Sometimes with secure delight,
The *upland* hamlets will invite.
Milton, L'Allegro, 91.

2. Rude; savage: (probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized).

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That lawes divine nor humane he had learn'd.
Chapman.

Uplándish. *adj.*

1. Higher in situation; mountainous.

He caused fifteen miles' space of *uplandish* ground, where the sea had no passage, to be cut and digged up.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, b. ii. ch. i.

2. Inhabiting an upland district; rude.

Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compiled
Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Some are more domestical and tame; and others again are altogether wild, *uplandish*, and agrestial.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, ch. viii. § 2.

It was natural that the country people, or *uplandish* folk, as they were called, should repine at the exclusion from that enjoyment of competence, and security for the fruits of their labour, which the inhabitants of towns so fully possessed.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Upláy. *v. a.* Hoard; lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day.
Donne.

Upleád. *v. a.* Lead upward.

Upled by thee,
Into the heaven of heavens I have presumed,
An earthly guest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 12.

Uplíft. *v. a.* Raise aloft.

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whisk them back to Evans, Young, and Swift.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 115.

Uplóck. *v. a.* Lock up.

So am I as the rich, whose blessed key
Can bring him to his sweet *uplocked* treasure.
Shakespear, Sonnets, lii.

Úpmost. *adj.* [see Foremost.] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils; ...
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

Upón. *prep.*

1. Not under; noting being on the top.

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

2. Not within; being on the outside.

Thou shalt take of the blood that is *upon* the altar.—*Exodus*, xxix. 21.

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.

I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

4. It expresses obtestation, or protestation
How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command! I, her! her blood!
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.
If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the lump.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

6. In consequence of.
Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatsoever.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.
I wish it may not be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogitations, there should be cause to alter.—*Bacon.*
Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
The design was discovered by a person as much noted for his skill in gaming as in politics, *upon* the base, mercenary end of getting money by wagers.—*Swift.*

7. In immediate consequence of.
Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprise, to find the way open to him to march into the west.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms.—*Addison.*

8. In a state of view.
Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age?
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.
The atheists taken notice of among the antients are left branded *upon* the records of history.—*Locke.*

9. Relating to a subject.
Ambitious Constance would not cease,
Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

10. With respect to.
The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them.—*Dryden.*

11. In consideration of.
Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt there was a fault somewhere.—*Dryden.*

12. In noting a particular day.
Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized.—*Addison, Spectator.*

13. Noting reliance or trust.
We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

14. Near to; noting situation.
The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those from Newberry and Reading in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to pass.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

15. In the state of.
They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning.—*Bacon.*

16. On occasion of.
The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise, advanced.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

17. Noting assumption: (as, 'He takes state *upon* him,' 'He took an office *upon* him').
Since he acts as his servant, he takes his judicial determination *upon* himself, as if it were his own.—*Bishop Kettlewell.*

18. Noting the time when an event came to pass: (seldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day).
In one day, even *upon* the thirteenth day of the twelfth month.—*Esther*, iii. 13.

19. Noting security.
We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and vineyards.—*Nehemiah*, v. 4.

20. Noting attack.
The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson.—*Judges*, xvi. 20.

21. On pain of.
To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought him, that she caused him to send us word, that *upon* our lives we should do whatsoever she commanded us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

22. At the time of; on occasion of.
Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presbyterians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to favour which they challenge upon them.—*Swift.*

23. By inference from.
Without it, all discourses of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpose.—*Locke.*

24. Noting attention.
He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with disorder and confusion.—*Locke.*

25. Noting particular pace.
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot.—*Dryden.*

26. Exactly; according to; full.
There were slain of them *upon* a three thousand men.—1 *Maccabees*, iv. 15.
In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

27. By; noting the means of support.
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies, lying on the sea-shores, *upon* which they live.—*Woodward.*

Upper. *adj.*

1. Superior in place; higher.
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper* region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Higher in power or dignity.
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the *upper* hand of right reason with the greatest part.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The upper hand. The superiority: (in Norse the *right hand* is the *higher hand*; *höiere hand* being the ordinary term for *right hand*).
Scarcely had the nobles thus attained *the upper hand*, when they began to quarrel among themselves.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Uppermost. *adj.* [see Utmost.]

1. Highest in place.
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost* air.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Highest in power or authority.
'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*, his claim is allowed for a share.—*Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful.
As in perfumes composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden, Eleonora*, 154.

Úppish. *adj.* Proud; arrogant: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* word').

Upraíse. *v. a.* Raise up; exalt.
Once again *upraise*
Her heavy spirit, that near drowned lies
In self-consuming care.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.
This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*
In his disturbance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 371.

Upreár. *v. a.* Rear on high.
Heav'n-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*

Úpright. *adj.* This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.
Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms
Whoever tasted lost his *upright* shape,
And downward fell into a grovelling swine.
Milton, Comus, 51.

Used *adverbially.*
In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion, as milk, furthers nourishment: but this should be done sitting *upright*, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stomach.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Erected; pricked up.
All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Stood Theodore surprised in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and bristling hair *upright*.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 145.

3. Honest; not declining from the right.
Such neighbour nearness should not partialize
Th' unstooping firmness of my *upright* soul.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.
Thousands, once *upright*
And faithful, now proved false!
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 270.
The most *upright* of mortal men was he.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Úpright. *s.*

1. Elevation.
You have the orthography, or *upright* of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. In *Carpentry.* Upright support.

Úprightly. *adv.* In an upright manner.

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.
Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Úprightness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Upright.

1. Perpendicular erection: (this was anciently accented on the *second* syllable).
So the fair tree, which still preserves
Her fruit and state while no wind blows,
In storms from that *uprightness* swerves. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity.
The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Uprise. *v. n.*

1. Rise from decumbiture.
Early, before the morn ...
Uprose Sir Guyon. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Rise from below the horizon.
Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. Rise with acclivity.
Was that the king that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill?
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

Uprise. *s.*

1. Appearance above the horizon. *Rare.*
Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Act of rising from decumbency. *Rare.*
Instead of musick and base flattering tongues,
Which wait to first salute my lord's *uprise*,
The cheerful lark wakes him with early songs.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, canto xii.

Uprising. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of rising from below the horizon.
He gives those rebels battle at the sun's first *uprising*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 64.

2. Act of rising from decumbency, or sitting.
Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine *uprising*.—*Psalms*, cxxxix. 2.

Úproar. *s.* Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.
The Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and gathered a company, and set all the city on an *uproar*.—*Acts*, xvii. 5.

Uproár. *v. a.* Throw into confusion. *Rare.*
Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Upróll. *v. a.* Roll up.
Thither they [the waters]
Hasted with glad precipitance, *uproll'd*
As drops on dust conglobing from the dry.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 290.

Uproót. *v. a.* Tear up by the root.
Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

Uproúse. *v. a.* Waken from sleep; excite to action.
Thou art *uproused* by some distemperature.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Upsét. *v. a.* Overturn; overthrow: (condemned by Todd as 'a *low* word').

Úpshot. *s.* Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.
With this he kindleth his ambitious spighte
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The only *upshot*, whereto he doth aim.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the *upshot*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

At the *upshot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the same or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to eternity.—*Pope.*

Úpside-dówn. *adv.* [Up-so-down.]

1. With lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they fish in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upside down*, sleep under them.—*Heylin.*

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of coin he told,
And turned *upside down*, to feed his eye
And covetous desire with his huge treasurye.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 4.

The flood did not so turn *upside down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreased.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The severe notions of Christianity turned all this *upside down*, filling all with surprise and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed.—*South, Sermons.*

Úp-so-dówn. *adv.* Original form of Upside-down.

A mannes conscyence stereth *up so downe* the memory.—*Bishop Fisher, Psalms.*

Upspríng. *v. n.* Spring up.

The flames *upspring*, and cruelly they creep
From wall to roof.
Sackville. Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.

These in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds, *upsprung.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 461.

Úpspring. *s.* Upstart; man suddenly exalted. *Rare.*

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps wassel, and the swagg ring *upspring* reels.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

Upstánd. *v. n.* Be erected.

Sea calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Upstárt. *v. n.* Spring up suddenly.

He *upstarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 34.

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden,*
Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 151.

Úpstart. *s.* One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; that which suddenly rises and appears.

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unsown: and therefore such as are *upstarts* in state, they call in reproach mushrooms.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Úpstart. *adj.* Suddenly raised.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upstart* unthrifts. *Shakespear, Richard II.* ii. 3.

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper.—*Bacon.*

Inordinate desires,
And *upstart* passions, catch the government
From reason. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 87.

Upstáy. *v. a.* Sustain; support. *Rare.*

Them she *upstays*
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 430.

Upswárm. *v. a.* Raise in a swarm. *Rare.*

You've taken up the subjects of my father;
And both against the voice of heaven and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Uptáke. *v. a.* Take into the hands.

He hearkened to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 2, 11.

Upteár. *v. a.* Tear up; rend up.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills *uptore.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 662.

Uptraín. *v. a.* Bring up; educate. *Rare.*

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 27.

Uptúrn. *v. a.* Throw up; furrow.

So scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His nostrils wide into the murky air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 279.

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down rushing, it *upturns* a hill of ground.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 217.

Úpward, Úpwards. *adv.*

1. Towards a higher place: (opposed to *downward*).

I thought
To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap.—*Locke.*

2. Towards heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are stricken dumb: looking *upward*, we speak and prevail.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 462.

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
With many children by you.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

5. Towards the source.

Be Homer's works your study and delight,
Read them by day, and meditate by night;
Thence form your judgement, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 124.

Úpward. *adj.* Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

The angel said,
With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 875.

Úpward. *s.* Top. *Rare.*

From th' extremest *upward* of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Upwhírl. *v. a.* Raise upwards with quick rotation.

All these, *upwhirl'd* aloft,
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off
Into a Limbo large and broad.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 493.

Upwínd. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *upwound.* Convolve.

As she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overspread,
Yet was in knots and many boughts *upwound.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 15.

Uránium. *s.* In *Chemistry* and *Mineralogy.* Name of a metal so called, because it was discovered about the same time as the planet Uranus (Gr. οὐρανὸς = heaven). The word is an artificial one, the termination *-um* belonging to the technical language of chemistry, and indicating that the name is that of a metal.

Uranium is a rare metal first discovered by Klaproth in the black mineral called Prechblende, found in a mine near Johann-Georgen-Stadt, in Saxony, and which is a sulphuret of *uranium*. A double phosphate of *uranium* and copper, called green uranite, and uran-mica, occurs in Cornwall. It has been reduced to the metallic state by various devices, but it has hardly the appearance of metal to the naked eye, and from the rarity of its ores, is not likely to be of any importance in the arts.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Úrate. *s.* Salt of uric acid; Lithate is a synonym.

The deposits of *urate* of ammonia and *urate* of soda, which are formed in urine during fever and other diseases, are always found to exhibit different shades of red, varying from pink to carmine.—*Schunck, On the Colouring and Extractive Matters of Urine*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 1867.

(See also under Uric.)

Urbáne. *adj.* [Lat. *urbanus*, from *urbs, urbis* = city.] Civil; courteous; elegant.

They see a more civil and *urbane* kind of life.—*World of Wonders*, p. 233: 1608.

Dr. Warton thinks this epistle superior to any of Voiture's. The latter part of it is certainly *urbane*, elegant, and unaffected.—*Bowles, Pope's Works*, i. 298.

Urbánity. *s.* [Fr. *urbanité*; Lat. *urbanitas, -atis.*] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

In jest, what *urbanity* he uses!—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good-humour falters.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire.—*Dryden.*

Úrbanize. *v. a.* Render civil; polish. *Rare.*

Refined nations, whom learning and knowledge did first *urbanize* and polish.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 9: 1642.

Úrchin. *s.* [Fr. *urchon, hérisson*; Lat. *ericius.*]

1. Hedgehog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures, by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedgehog or *urchin.*—*Ray.*

2. Name of slight anger to a child.

Pleased Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride:
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cried.
Prior, Venus Mistaken.

On each side of their master, seated on a stool higher than the rest, was an *urchin* of not more than four or five years of age, serious and demure, as if proud of his eminent position, and working incessantly at his little file.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. vii.

Ure. *s.* [see Enure.] Practice; use; habit. *Obsolete.*

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the establishment of that cause?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Úrea. *s.* In *Organic Chemistry.* See extract.

Urea ... is the characteristic ingredient of the human urine, and that of the greater number of carnivorous animals. It is a highly azotised substance, represented by the formula $C_2H_4N_2O_2$. It may be obtained by carefully evaporating urine to the consistency of a thin syrup, filtering and adding an equal volume of pure nitric acid; a crystalline precipitate of nitrate of *urea* gradually forms, which, decomposed by carbonate of baryta, yields nitrate of baryta and *urea*, from which boiling alcohol dissolves out the *urea*. An oxalate of *urea* may be similarly formed, and decomposed by carbonate of lime into *urea* and oxalate of lime.... *Urea* crystallises in prisms; of a cooling saline taste: it is soluble in water and alcohol; but insoluble in ether and in an excess of nitric acid. It is neither acid nor alkaline. Pure *urea* is permanent in the air; at 250° it fuses, at a higher temperature it yields ammonia, cyanate of ammonia, and cyanuric acid. When heated in close vessels to between 428° and 464°, it is converted into carbonate of ammonia and water. An aqueous solution of *urea* remains long without change; but the addition of proteiniferous substances resolves it more rapidly into carbonate of ammonia.... The proportion of *urea* contained in urine is very variable.... It is increased by exercise, and diminished by rest. *Urea* has been detected in the blood, and, where the kidneys are extensively diseased, may so accumulate there as to produce a form of narcotic poisoning known under the name of Uræmia.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Úreter. *s.* [Gr. οὐρητήρ; Fr. *uretère.*] Membranous tube from the basin of the kidneys to the bladder, one on each side, the use of them being to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

The kidnies and *ureters* serve for expurgation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Uréthra. *s.* [Gr. οὐρηθρα.] Membranous tube for the passage of the urine from the bladder to the point of its evacuation.

Caruncles are loose flesh, arising in the *urethra.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Urge. *v. a.* [Lat *urgeo.*]

1. Incite; push; press by motives.

You do mistake your business: my brother
Never did *urge* me in his act.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

High Epidaurus *urges* on my speed,
Famed for his hills, and for his horses' breed.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 75.

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men most powerfully to forsake their sins.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Provoke; exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

3. Follow close, so as to impel.
Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

4. Labour vehemently; do with eagerness, or violence.
He, seized with horror, in the shades of night,
Through the thick desarts headlong *urged* his flight.
Pope.

5. Press; enforce.
Urge you your petitions in the street?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.
And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 44.

6. Press as an argument.
Urge the necessity and state of times,
And be not peevish.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

7. Importune; solicit.
He *urged* sore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser.*

8. Press in opposition, by way of objection.
Though every man has a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Urge. *v. n.* Press forward.
A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
Stands such or else decays:
But he that dwells there is not so; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raise.
Donne.

Úrgency. *s.*

1. Pressure of difficulty or necessity.
Being for some hours extremely pressed by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and shame.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Entreaty; solicitation.
Neither would he have done it at all but at my *urgency*.—*Swift.*

Úrgent. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *urgens, -entis*, pres. part. of *urgeo*.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent.
Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily any longer than till there grow some *urgent* cause to ordain the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
This ever hath been that true cause of more wars, than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the *urgent* necessity of state.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Let a father seldom strike, but upon very *urgent* necessity, and as the last remedy.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.
The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might send them out of the land in haste.—*Exodus*, xii. 33.

Úrgently. *adv.* In an urgent manner; cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.
Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy.—*Harvey.*

Úrger. *s.* One who, that which, urges, presses, importunes.
More repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies, than *urgers* and confirmers of their argumentative strength.—*Bishop Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 122.
I wish Pope were as great an *urger* as I.—*Swift.*

Úrgewonder. *s.* [Fr. *orge mondé*.] Husked barley.
This barley is called by some *urgewonder*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Úric. *adj.* Acid contained in the urine. Lithic is another name for it. See extracts.
The urine of man also contains a small quantity of *uric* acid. . . . When separated and purified, *uric* acid forms a glistening, snow-white powder, apparently amorphous, but shown by the microscope to consist of minute but regular crystals. . . . *Uric* acid is replaced in the urine of herbivorous animals by nippuric acid.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Comparative Physiology*, p. 435: 1854.
Uric acid [is] . . . peculiar to the urine of certain animals; it is always present in human urine, and in the excrements of many birds of prey and of serpents, especially of the Boa constrictor, which is voided in white nodules, consisting of little else than *urate* of ammonia. *Uric* acid also forms one of the commonest varieties of urinary calculi (hence the term Lithic acid applied to it), and of the red gravel or sand which is voided in certain morbid states of the urine. . . . *Uric* acid requires about 10,000 parts of water for solution, and the greater number of the *urates* are also of very sparing solubility.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Úrinal. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Bottle in which water is kept for inspection.
These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.
Some with scimitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro.—*Spectator.*

2. Place for making water.

Úrinary. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, the urine.
The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the waterish and *urinary* part of its contents.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Diureticks that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such as stimulate.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Úrinative. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine: (in the extract the construction is *postpositive*).
Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Urinátor. *s.* [Fr. *urinateur*; Lat. *urinator*.] Diver. *Latinism.*
The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators*.—*Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*
Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky.—*Ray.*

Úrine. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *urina*.] Excretion from the kidneys.
As though there were a seminality in *urine*, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat.—*Arbuthnot.*

Úrine. *v. n.* Make water.
Places where men *urine* commonly have some smell of violets.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Úrinous. *adj.* Partaking of urine.
The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Urn. *s.* [Fr. *urne*; Lat. *urna*.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.
Vesta is not displeased if her chaste *urn*
Do with repaired fuel burn:
But my saint frowns, though to her honour'd name
I consecrate a never-dying flame. *Carew.*
Minos, the strict inquisitor appears,
And lives, and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 582.

2. Water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.
The fish oppose the maid, the wat'ry *urn*
With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*

3. Vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.
Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.
A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*

Urn. *v. a.* Enclose in an urn.
From my hand Cornelia shall take
And *urn* thy reliques.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. viii.

Uróscopy. *s.* [Gr. οὖρον = urine + σκοπέω = I spy, view, see.] Inspection of urine, for the sake of determining the nature of diseases.
In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations and *uroscopy* would permit. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Úrry. *s.* [?] Mineral so called.
In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Úrsine. *adj.* [Lat. *ursinus*, from *ursus, ursa*.] Having the character of a bear.
The labiated bear . . . is sometimes called the *ursine* sloth.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Urticáceous. *adj.* In *Botany.* Having the character of a nettle.
All the more important of the old *urticaceous* order having been removed from this place, the qualities of the few that remain are of little interest.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Úrtical. *adj.* [Lat. *urtica* = nettle.] Having the character of, allied to, the nettles.
We know so little about the plants of the *urtical* alliance, that any final distribution of the genera must be premature.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Urticária. *s.* Nettlerash.

Úrticating. *part. adj.* Stinging as a nettle.
The border . . . is beset with . . . tentacles . . . armed with many *urticating* cells.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

Urticátion. *verbal abs.* Stinging, as that of a nettle.

Us. Oblique form of the plural of the pronoun of the first person. See We.
The Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of *us* here alive this day.—*Deuteronomy*, v. 3.

Úsage. *s.*

1. Treatment.
Which way
Might'st thou deserve, or they impose, this *usage*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.
Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *usage*?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
In his Æolian prison.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 291

2. Custom; practice long continued.
Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Manners; behaviour. *Obsolete.*
A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Astery, excelling all the crew,
In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*

Úsager. *s.* [Fr.] One who has the use of anything in trust for another.
He consumed the common treasury;
Whereof he being the simple *usager*
But for the state, not in propriety,
Did alien to his minions.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Úsance. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Use; proper employment.
What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desart hast thine habitance,
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 7.
By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred, the name of God is honoured and sanctified, according to the tenour of our petition.—*Mede, Diatribe*, p. 60.

2. Usury; interest paid for money.
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *usance*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

3. Certain period of time, but different in different countries.
An *usance* is said to be regularly a month; but it varies according to the custom of particular countries.—*Cunningham.*

Use. *s.* [Lat. *usus*.]

1. Act of employing anything to any purpose.
The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be used in any other *use*.—*Leviticus*, vii. 24.

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.
Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.
This will secure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *use* for life. *A. Philips.*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

5. Convenience; help; usefulness.
Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language.—*Swift.*
You shew us Rome was glorious, not profuse,
And pompous buildings once were things of *use.*
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 23.

6. Usage; customary act.
That which those nations did use, having been also in *use* with others, the antient Roman laws do forbid.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
He that first brought the word sham, wheedle, or banter in *use*, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for.—*Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.
Sweetness, truth, and every grace,
Which time and *use* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Custom; common occurrence.
O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.
If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use* and principal, to him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*
Most of the learned, heathen, and christian, assert the taking of *use* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful.—*South, Sermons.*

Use. *v. a.* [Fr. *user*; Lat. *usus.*]

1. Employ to any purpose.
They were armed with bows, and could *use* both the right hand and the left, in hurling stones and shooting arrows.—1 *Chronicles*, xii. 2.
You're welcome,
Most learned, rev'rend sir, into our kingdom:
Use us and it. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 2.
That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed.—*Swift.*

2. Accustom; habituate.
He that intends to gain the Olympick prize,
Must *use* himself to hunger, heat, and cold.
Lord Roscommon.
Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
I've hitherto been *used* to think
A blind officious zeal to serve my king
The ruling principle. *Addison, Cato.*
A people long *used* to hardships, lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy.—*Swift.*

3. Treat.
Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.
When he came to ask leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteously *used* of him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *used* me so.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 2.
Gay is *used* as the friends of Tories are by Whigs, and generally by Tories too.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

4. Practise customarily.
Use hospitality one to another, without grudging.—1 *Peter*, iv. 9.

5. Behave: (with the reciprocal pronoun). *Obsolete.*
Pray forgive me, if I have *used myself* unmannerly.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 1.

Use. *v. n.*

1. Be accustomed; practise customarily.
They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap.—*Bacon.*
A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Be customarily; be wont. *Obsolete.*
Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them.—*Bacon.*

3. Frequent; inhabit. *Obsolete.*
Conduct me well
In these strange ways, where never foot did *use.*
Spenser.
Snakes that *use* within the house for shade,
Securely lurk, and like a plague, invade
Thy cattle with venom.
May, Translation of Virgil.
Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers *use*
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks.
Milton, Lycidas, 136.

Úseable. *adj.* Capable of being used. *Rare.*
If it be neither *useable* nor beneficial, it will soon have ending.—*Time's Storehouse*, 756. (Ord MS.)

Úseful. *adj.* Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use.
I am too high born . . .
To be a secondary at control,
Or *useful* serving-man. *Shakespear, King John*, v. 2.
Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*
Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed.—*Swift.*

Úsefully. *adv.* In a useful manner; in such a manner as to help forward some end.
In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike without copying, nor so *usefully* differing without contrivance.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Úsefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Useful; conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.
The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness.*—*Addison.*

Úseless. *adj.* Answering no purpose; having no end.
So have I seen the lost clouds pour
Into the sea an *useless* show'r;
And the vext sailors curse the rain,
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
The waterman forlorn along the shore
Pensive reclines upon his *useless* oar.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 361.

Úselessly. *adv.* In a useless manner; without the quality of answering any purpose.
In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation.—*Locke.*

Úselessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Useless; unfitness to any end.
He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *uselessness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
He would convince them of the vanity and *uselessness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man.—*South, Sermons.*

Úser. *s.* One who uses anything.
Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *user* thereof welcome, as musick, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Úsher. *s.* [Fr. *huissier*; Lat. *ostiarius*, from *ostium* = door.]

1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.
The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *usher*, and
The neighs of horse to tell of her approach
Long ere she did appear.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.
Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd;
Rejects a servile *usher's* place,
And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*

2. Under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.
Though grammar's profits less than rhetorick's are,
Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 294.

Úsher. *v. a.* Introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; forerun.
No sun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my smiles. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.
With songs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *usher* in the May.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 487.
The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author.—*Addison.*
Oh name for ever sad! for ever dear!
Still breathed in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Úsherance. *s.* Introduction by, or as by, an usher.
The accidental publication of our author's first letter occasioned the revival of this abortive piece, and gave *usherance* to its companion.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Characteristics*, vol. iii. (Ord MS.)

Usquebaúgh. *s.* [see Whiskey.] Compound distilled spirit so called.
Their wine, like the Irish *usquebaugh*, drunk immoderately, accelerates death.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 365.

Ústion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *ustus*, pass. part. of *uro* = I burn.] Act of burning; state of being burned.

Ustórious. *adj.* Having the quality of burning. *Rare.*
The power of a burning-glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form.—*Watts.*

Ustulátion. *s.* Act of burning or singeing.
It seems to lie in a kind of sindging and *ustulation*, such as rapid affrictions do cause.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 297.

Úsual. *adj.* [Fr. *usuel.*] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.
Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Could I the care of Providence deserve,
Heaven must destroy me, if it would preserve:
And that 's my fate, or sure it would have sent
Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

Úsually. *adv.* Commonly; frequently; customarily.
If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter.—*South, Sermons.*
Where men are against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to show their learning.—*Swift.*

Úsualness. *s.* Commonness; frequency.
It is only *usualness* or unusualness that makes the difference.—*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.*

Usucáption. *s.* [Lat. *capio* = I take; pass. part. *captus.*] Acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment for a certain term of years prescribed by law.

Úsufruct. *s.* [Lat. *fruor* = I enjoy; *fructus* = fruit.] Temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.
The persons receiving the same have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
M. Guérard is of opinion that, though benefices were ultimately fiefs, in the first stage of the monarchy they were only *usufructs.*—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii. note ix.
Throughout Christendom the legal inalienability of church lands was perpetually assailed in earlier times by bold depredators, and baffled by ingenious devices of granting away the *usufruct.*—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. i.

Usufrúctuary. *s.* One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing.
The parsons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee-simple vested in them.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Úsure. *v. n.* Practice usury; take interest for money. *Rare.*

Úsurer. *s.* [Fr. *usurier.*] One who puts money out at interest: (commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest).
If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury.—*Exodus*, xxii. 25.
Fie! thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet. iii. 3.
When *usurers* tell their gold i' the field,
And bawds and whores do churches build.
Id., King Lear, iii. 2.
There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Úsuring. *part. adj.* Practising usury; usurious.
Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
Pours into captains' wounds?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.
I do not love the *usuring* Jew.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

Look into all the caves and dens of the wildest desart: see if there be any such tiger or wolf, as an enemy, as an *usuring* oppressor. — *Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Usúrious. *adj.* [Fr. *usuraire.*] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be.
Donne.

Usúrp. *v. a.* [Fr. *usurper*; Lat. *usurpo.*] Possess by force or intrusion; seize or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Who's this, that dares *usurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince?
Addison, Cato.

Usurpátion. *s.*

1. Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercies,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of King James, proceeded altogether from the church of England.—*Swift.*

2. Use; usage. *Rare.*

There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks promiscuously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their *usurpation* or omission.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed,* art. ii.

Usúrper. *s.* One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right: (generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne).

Ever sithence he hath continued his first *usurped* power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprize, but a restitution of antient right unto the crown.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Richard, duke of York,
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
And that your majesty was an *usurper.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

He grieved, the land he freed should be oppress'd,
And he less for it than *usurpers* do.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, x.

Usúrpingly. *adv.* In a usurping manner; after the manner of a usurper; without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

Usury. *s.* [Fr. *usure*; Lat. *usura.*]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see,
With equal eyes their merits to restore;
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury.*
Spenser.

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal,* dedication.

2. Practice of taking interest: (commonly used with reproach).

Usury . . . bringeth the treasure of a realm or state into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and the other at uncertainties, at the end of the game, most of the money will be in the box. —*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

Útas. *s.* See Utis.

Uténsil. *s.* [Fr. *ustensile*; L.Lat. *utensile*; in the extracts sounded *útensil.*] Instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils,*
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 335.

Tithes and lands given to God are never, and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils,* are seldom consecrated.—*South, Sermons.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil.*
Garth, Dispensary.

Úterine. *adj.* [Fr. *uterin*; Lat. *uterinus.*]

1. Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The vessels of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance.—*Ray.*

2. Born of the same mother, but having a different father.

He was nephew to him by his brother *uterine,* Edmond Tudor.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*

Úterus. *s.* Womb. *Medical Latinism.*

Utilitárian. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the doctrine of utility.

The application to it of the principle of collective religion is far easier than in the case of the state, and for a reason quite irreconcilable with the *utilitarian* theories.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church,* ch. ii.

Utilitárian. *s.* Advocate for, upholder of, believer in, utilitarian doctrine, or the principle of utility.

Mark, too, how every machine must have its moving power, in some of the great interests of society; every little sect among us, Unitarians, *Utilitarians,* Anabaptists, Phrenologists, must have its Periodical, its monthly or quarterly Magazine; hanging out, like its windmill, in the popularis aura, to grind meal for the society.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times.*

Utilitárianism. *s.* System of utilitarian doctrine.

Utílity. *s.* [Fr. *utilité*; Lat. *utilitas, -atis*; *utilis* = useful.]

1. Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness: (applied to *things* only: as, 'This book is of great *utility*'; not 'This book was written for the *utility* of scholars').

Those things which have long gone together are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility,* yet they trouble by their inconformity.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

M. Zulichem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that disease.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. In *Moral Philosophy.* The doctrine or principle of utility is that which makes utility, in its most general sense, or, according to another formula, the greatest happiness of the greatest number, or the greatest happiness principle, the test of the merit of human actions.

Utílize. *v. a.* Apply to some use; save from waste by so doing; make something, or the most of anything.

Such a size as is reached by trees, is not possible without an efficient vascular system enabling the remote organs to *utilize* each other's products.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology,* § 43.

If it can be shown that the Ego noumenon is constitutive of the organism, and that it is by virtue of an Apperceptional Law of Reciprocal Causation that the manifestations of intelligence, as properties of organisation, are actuated, we may not only not view the speculations of materialistic physiologists with alarm, but we may hold out the prospect of *utilising* their researches in the sphere of psychology.—*Ingleby, An Introduction to Metaphysic.*

Útis. *s.* [Fr. *huis* = eight.] Octave of a saint's day.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

The octaves or the *utas* of St. Martin.—*Hody, History of Councils,* p. 368.

Útmost. *adj.* [see Foremost.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a subtile spider, which doth sit
In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;
If aught do touch the *utmost* thread of it,
She feels it instantly on every side.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

I went, by your command,
To view the *utmost* limits of the land.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 2.

2. Be in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he shall answer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmost* peril.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Used *substantively.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.

There's some of ye, I see,
More out of malice than integrity,
Would try him to the *utmost.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.

Such a conscience, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. —*South, Sermons.*

Try your fortune.—
I have to the *utmost.* Dost thou think me desperate
Without just cause? *Dryden, All for Love.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests.—*Locke.*

Utópian. *adj.* [from Sir Thomas More's *Utopia,* or imaginary commonwealth.] Ideal; not real.

The task is so difficult, that I look upon it rather as an *utopian* idea.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain,* letter xlii.

Utópian. *s.* Inhabitant of Utopia; utopian speculator.

Such subtile opinions, as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into, we in this climate do not greatly fear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Utópical. *adj.* Utopian.

Let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dream hence of an *utopical* perfection.—*Bishop Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

Útricle. *s.* [Lat. *utricula* = little jar or urn.] Common in Botany and Zoology for certain parts of animals and plants, more or less like small jars.

The primordial *utricle* is a layer of substance of a dense mucilaginous consistence applied intimately to the inner surface of the cell membrane of young cells, persisting in the cells of tissue which are concerned in the reproduction of cells, or the performance of the functions of assimilation, &c., but disappearing at a comparatively early period in cells which acquire fibrous or pitted woody secondary layers. — *Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic,* § 676: 1857.

Útricular. *adj.* Having the character of a utricle.

Many authors describe what are termed *utricular* structures, minute cells within the cells; but considerable doubt exists as to the essentiality of the cavities which render some of the granular bodies *vesicular,* and in any case the coat of the hollow granule has no analogy to the wall of a true cell, since it is the active and efficient part of the utricle. —*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic,* § 643: 1857.

Útter. *adj.*

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
I sung of chaos, and eternal night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 15.

2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heaven's bounds into the *utter* deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 715.

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost.

Such place eternal Justice had prepared
For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd
In *utter* darkness; and their portion set
As far removed from God, and light of heaven,
As from the center thrice to th' utmost pole.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 70.

4. Complete; total.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

6. Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Utter barrister. See extract.

A barrister newly called . . . was styled a vacation barrister. . . . Also, *utter* barrister, i.e. pleaders *ouster* the bar, to distinguish them from benchers, or those that have been readers, who are sometimes admitted to plead within the bar, as the king, queen, or prince's counsel are.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.*

Útter. *v. a.*

1. Speak; pronounce; express.
   Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   These very words I've heard him *utter*.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.
   Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
   Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
   And the last words he *utter'd* call'd me cruel!
   Addison, Cato.
2. Disclose; discover; publish.
   Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
   I meant my words should not reach your ears;
   But what I *uttered* was most true.
   Dryden, All for Love.
3. Sell; vend.
   Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
   Is death to any he that *utters* them.
   Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.
   They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*
   The Devonshire and Somersetshire grasiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
4. Disperse; emit at large.
   To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin.—*Swift.*
5. Put forth.
   Seest thou thilk same hawthorn stud,
   How bragly it begins to bud,
   And *utter* his tender head?
   Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Utterance. *s.*

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.
   He, with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance sad,
   From point to point discoursed his voyage.
   Spenser.
   Many a man thinks admirably well who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling.—*Watts.*
2. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.
   Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
   At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1065.
3. Sale.
   It will draw out of the inhabited country of Ireland provisions and victuals, and many necessaries, because they shall be sure of *utterance*.—*Bacon, On the Plantations in Ireland.*

Útterance. *s.* [Fr. *outrance*.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. *Obsolete.*
Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to seek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 1.
Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the *utterance*.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Útterer. *s.*

1. One who utters, pronounces, discloses, or divulges, anything.
   Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
   Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenser.*
2. Vender; promulgator; editor, i.e. giver out, the two words being approximate translations of one another.
   Things are made credible either by the known condition and quality of the *utterer*, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Útterly. *adv.* Fully; completely; perfectly: (used, for the most part, in an *ill* sense).
God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest when they are nearest to be *utterly* despaired.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
He was so *utterly* tried with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Úttermost. *adj.* [see Foremost.]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.
   Bereave me not,
   Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
   Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 918.
2. Most remote.
   The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Used *substantivally*.

a. Greatest effort.
There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

b. Extreme part of anything.
A city in the *uttermost* of thy border.—*Numbers,* xx. 16.

Úvea. *s.* In *Anatomy.* See extract.
The posterior surface of the iris [of the eye] is opposite to the anterior convexity of the crystalline. ... It is covered by a thick dark-coloured mucus, nearly black. Here, also, when the colouring matter has been washed off, we observe straight lines converging to the centre of the pupil, but very different from those on the anterior surface. This surface was formerly known by the name of *uvea*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Úveous. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, constituting the uvea.
The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Úvula. *s.* [Lat. diminutive of *uva* = grape.] In *Anatomy.* Pendulous and central portion of the soft palate.
By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Uxórious. *adj.* [Lat. *uxorius*, from *uxor* = wife.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.
Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent.—*Bacon.*

Uxóriously. *adv.* In an uxorious manner; with fond submission to a wife.
If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 292.

Uxóriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uxorious; connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.
To say nothing of the carnality and *uxoriousness* of the Jews.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness,* p. 100; 1660.

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V.

Vácancy. *s.* [Fr. *vacance*; Lat. *vacans, -antis*, pres. part. of *vaco* = I am at leisure; pass. part. *vacatus; vacatio, -onis.*]

1. Empty space; vacuity.
   How is't
   That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
   And with th' incorporal air do hold discourse?
   Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.
2. Chasm; space unfilled.
   The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea.—*Watts, Logick.*
3. State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.
   In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
4. Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.
   If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
   Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet.
   Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.
5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought.
   When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing anything, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Vácant. *adj.*

1. Empty; unfilled; void.
   Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it?—*Boyle.*
2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.
   Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*
   A very little part of our life is so *vacant* from uneasinesses, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good.—*Locke.*
3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.
   Lest the fiend ... invade *vacant* possession.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 103.
   Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir.—*Swift.*
4. Being at leisure; disengaged.
   They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
   Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chasms of thought, by ideas of what is past.—*Addison.*
5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.
   The wretched slave,
   Who with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
   Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread.
   Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Vácate. *v. a.*

1. Annul; make void; make of no authority.
   That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies.—*Eikon Basilike.*
2. Make vacant; quit possession of: (as, 'He *vacated* the throne').
3. Defeat; put an end to.
   He *vacates* my revenge; ...
   For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
   To fawn, and yet betray.
   Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

Vácation. *s.*

1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates; holidays.
   Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London.—*Cowell.*
2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.
   Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety.—*Hammond.*

Váccary. *s.* [Fr. *vache* = cow.] Cow-house; cow-pasture. *Vachery* (the *ch* with its French sound) is the name of several farms in different parts of England.

Váccinate. *v. a.* Inoculate with vaccine matter.
The Stoic assures the dismayed population that there is nothing bad in the small-pox, and that to a wise man disease, deformity, death, the loss of friends, are not evils. The Baconian takes out a lancet and begins to *vaccinate*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*
(See also under Vaccinator.)

Vaccinátion. *s.* Act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.
In doubtful cases, *vaccination* should always be repeated.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Váccinator. *s.* One who vaccinates.
Dr. Jenner *vaccinated* the children of his friend Mr. Hicks, the first gentleman who consented to adopt the practice. This Mr. Hicks became afterwards an expert *vaccinator* himself.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic,* lecture lxxxvii.

Váccine. *adj.* Belonging to a cow.

A point respecting *vaccine* inoculation, which has been much controverted, is the permanency of its effects.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Vácillancy. *s.* [Lat. *vacillans, -antis*, pres. part. of *vacillo* = I vacillate.] State of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. —*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Vácillate. *v. n.* Waver; be inconstant.

Vácillating. *part. adj.* Wavering; wanting decision.

The author of the Refutation steadily, perseveringly, resisted the *vacillating* Pontiff; he himself was branded with the opprobrious appellation of Ditheist.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. i. ch. i.

Vacillátion. *s.* Act or state of reeling or staggering.

By your variety and *vacillation*, you lost the acceptable time of the first grace.—*Bacon, Charge in the Star-Chamber against W. Talbot.*

Vácuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vacuatus*, pass. part. of *vacuo*; *vacuus* = empty.] Make void. *Rare.*

Such an unhappy force there is in a mistaken zeal, that it dissolves the closest bonds, violates all obligations, and like the Pharisee's Corban, under the pretence of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man.—*Secular Priest Exposed*, p. 27: 1703.

Vácuist. *s.* Philosopher who holds the doctrine of a vacuum as opposed to that of a plenum.

Those spaces which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. —*Boyle.*

Vacúity. *s.* [Fr. *vacuité*; Lat. *vacuitas, -atis.*]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

He, that seat soon failing, meets
A vast *vacuity*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 931.

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness.—*Glanville.*

Vácuous. *adj.* [Lat. *vacuus.*] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the space.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 168.

Vácuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vacuous; state of being empty.

Nothing nauseates the mind so soon as an emptiness of thoughts, bespoken and fitted for her entertainment; since in that *vacuousness* the winds and vapours of tediousness and displicence arise, and fume out of our imagination into our spirits.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 352: 1648.

Vácuum. *s.* [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Until recently the most perfect *vacuum* that could be produced was the Torricellian *vacuum*.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vádé-mécum. *s.* [Lat. *vade*, imperative of *vado* = I go + *mecum* = me with, i.e. with me.] Portable object, for frequent or occasional use; generally a book or manual for carrying about on the person.

When Coke fell into disgrace, ... then he found leisure not only to revise his former writings, which were thirty volumes written with his own hand, but what most pleased him, he was enabled to write a manual, which he called *Vade Mecum*, and which contained a retrospective view of his life, since he noted in that volume the most remarkable occurrences which had happened to him. — *I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Diaries—Moral, Historical, and Critical.*

Vade. *v. n.* [Lat. *vado.*] Vanish; pass away. *Obsolete.*

Thy sun shall no more go down, and thy moone shall not *vade*, because the Lord shall be thy everlasting light. — *Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 56: 1565.

Their vapour *vaded*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Her power, disperst through all the world, did *vade*,
To shew that all in th' end to nought shall fade.
Id., Ruins of Rome.

Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;
Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,
And at whose touch the hills in smoak shall *vade*.
Sir H. Wotton.

Váfrous. *adj.* [Lat. *vafer.*] Cunning. *Rare.*

He that deals with a fox, may be held very simple, if he expect not his *vafrous* tricks.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 42. (Ord MS.)

Vágabond. *adj.* [L.Lat. *vagabondus.*]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lackeying the varying tide.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Vágabond. *s.*

1. Vagrant; wanderer: (commonly in a sense of reproach).

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. One who wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

Vagabond is a person without a home.—*Watts.*

Vagáry. *s.*

1. Wandering.

The people called Phœnices gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continuall viages by sea.—*Rich, Translation of Herodotus*: 1584.

2. Wild freak; capricious frolic.

They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,
As they would dance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 613.

Would your son engage in some frolick, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with, than without your knowledge.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Vágient. *adj.* [Lat. *vagiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *vagio.*] Crying like a child. *Rare.*

The cradle of the Cretan Jove,
And guardians of his *vagient* infancy.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 4, 42: 1647.

Vagína. *s.* [Lat. = sheath.] In *Biology.* Term applied to several sheathlike structures; e.g. in *Botany*, to a part of the leaf-stalk of grasses which becomes thin and embraces the stem; in *Zoology*, to the outlet from the uterus.

The *vagina* is very frequent in the grasses. — *Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Váginal. *adj.* Belonging to, constituted by, a vagina: (in the extract, applied to that of the uterus).

The *vaginal* walls are easily lacerable.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Vágous. *adj.* [Lat. *vagus.*] Wandering; unsettled. *Rare.*

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called Sporii.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Vágrance. *s.* Vagrancy. *Rare.*

The understanding may be restrained from that *vagrance* and dissipation by which it relieves itself after a long intenseness of thought. — *Johnson, Rambler*, no. 85.

Vágrancy. *s.* State of wandering; unsettled condition.

Moses did not lose his affection towards his countrymen because he was by one of them threatened away into banishment and *vagrancy*. — *Barrow, Sermons*, serm. v. vol. iii.

Vágrant. *adj.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Take good heed what men will think and say;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook,
Prior, Henry and Emma, 303.

Spelt with *a*, as a trisyllable. *Rare.*

The people remained in the woods and mountains *vagarant* and dispersed like the wild beasts.—*Puttenham, Art of English Poetry*, b. i. ch. iii.

Vágrant. *s.* Sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
Train'd to assault, and disciplined to kill.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 447.

To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident uses. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vague. *adj.* [Fr. *vague*; Lat. *vagus.*]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. —*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

The perception of being or not being belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas.—*Locke.*

Vail. *s.* [see extracts.] Money given to servants as a perquisite or present rather than in the way of wages.

Since our knights and senators account
To what their sordid, begging *vails* amount,
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 176

His revenues, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds.—*Swift.*

From *avail*, profit, or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it must be written *vail*, as Dryden writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it must be *vale*.—*Johnson.*

The true spelling is *vail*, and the word is a mere abridgement of *avail*, which was the ancient English term, signifying not merely money given to servants, but any casual emoluments belonging to any office or station. See Ames's History of Printing, edition of Herbert, under T. Rider, who was beadle of the Company of Stationers, and in 1587 resigned his office, when J. Wolfe was chosen to do the duty, and 'to have xls. with the *availes*, etc.'—*Malone.*

Vail. *v. a.*

1. Let fall; suffer to descend.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale.
Fairfax.

2. Let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turk's gallies, which would not *vail* their top-sails, the Venetians fiercely assailed.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall,
And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all.
Drayton.

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads.—*Addison.*

3. Fall; let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot,
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Vail. *v. n.* Yield; give place; show respect by yielding.

That any petty hill upon the English side
Should dare, not (with a crouch) to *vale* unto their pride.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xii.

It is fit that both should *vaile* to the inevitable danger of those mischievous inconveniences. — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 9.

Thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity.—*South, Sermons.*

Vailer. *s.* One who vails; one who shows respect by yielding. *Rare.*

He is high in his own imagination: ... when he goes he looks who looks: if he finds not a good store of *vailers*, he comes home stiff.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, E. 5, b.: 1627.

Vain *adj.* [Fr. *vain*; Lat. *vanus.*]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again
To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
And Briareus with all his hundred hands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* Chimera vomits empty flame.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 400.

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things: (with *of* before the cause of vanity).

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due,

and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast.—*Swift.*

4. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 29.

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 448.

6. False; not true.

'Tis holy sport to be a little *vain*,
When the sweet breath of flattery conquers strife.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

In vain. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He who tempts, though *in vain*, at least asperses
The tempted with dishonour foul.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 296.

Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Vainglórious. *adj.* Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

Vain-glorious man, when flutt'ring wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*

Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 383.

Vainglóriously. *adv.* In a vainglorious manner; with vainglory; with empty pride.

Heretofore in the pursuance of fame and foreign dominion [it] spent itself *vaingloriously* abroad.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Vainglóry. *s.* Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory* wrote several pieces, which he did not assume the honour of.—*Addison.*

A monarch's sword when mad *vain-glory* draws,
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scars.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

Váinly. *adv.* In a vain manner.

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.

Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heaven.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves.—*Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 811.

Váinness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vain; state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Vair. *s.* [Fr.] In *Heraldry.* See extract.

Vair [is] one of the furs employed in blazonry. It is supposed to represent the skin of a small squirrel. It is always white and blue, unless otherwise specified in the blazon; as *vair* of or and azure, *vair* of ermine and gules.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vair, or **Váiry.** *adj.* Charged, or chequered with vair; variegated with argent and azure colours, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colours, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed.*

Vairy is the pattern of *vair* with more than two colours. The glass slipper of Cinderella in the popular legend was probably a slipper of *vair*, altered by the story-teller into *verre*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Válance. *s.* [? said to be from *Valencia*, in Spain, the district of the manufacture; in which case *valence* is the better spelling.] Fringes, or drapery, hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.

Before him he had his two great crosses of silver, his cardinal's hat, and a gentleman carrying his *valence* (otherwise called his cloak-bag), which was made of fine scarlet, altogether embroidered very richly with gold, having in it a cloake.—*Cavendish, Life of Cardinal Wolsey.*

Like gold *valence*, let some curls hang dangling.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight.—*Swift.*

Válance. *v. a.* Decorate with drapery. *Rare.*

Old friend, why thy face *is valanced* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me?—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Vále. *s.* [a dissyllable, the imperative of *valeo* = I am well.] The Latin for farewell.

I dropped a tear, and wrote my *vale*. *Praed.*

Vale. *s.* [Fr. *val*; Lat. *vallis.*] Valley.

In Ida *vale*—who knows not Ida *vale*?—
An hundred shepherds woned. *Spenser.*

Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale*,
Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 921.

A wide open space between hills is called a *vale*. If it be of smaller dimensions we call it a *valley*. But when this space is contracted to a chasm, we call it a *glen*.—*Gilpin.*

Valedíction. *s.* [Lat. *valedico*, pass. part. *valedictus*; *valedictio*, *-onis*, from *vale* = farewell + *dico* = I say.] Farewell.

A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

Letters were read, together with a form of *valediction* and farewell.—*Hales, Letter from Synod of Dort*, p. 80.

Valedíctory. *adj.* Bidding farewell.

He [Dryden] read to us his prologue and epilogue to his *valedictory* play.—*Evelyn, Diary* (under the year 1693).

The shore was thronged with crowds of people that followed him to the water's edge, ... studious to pay to their popular chief governor every *valedictory* honour that their zeal and attention could devise.—*Cumberland, Memoirs.*

Válentine. *s.* [*St. Valentine*, believed to have been beheaded at Rome under Claudius, the 14th of February (the day on which birds are supposed to pair) being the day sacred to him.]

1. Sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.

Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*.
Sir H. Wotton.

A choosing of persuasions, as countrymen choose *valentines*, that which they chance to meet with first after their coming abroad.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 210.

2. Letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

Many allurements there are; nods, jests, winks, ... tokens, favours, symbols, letters, *valentines*, &c. For which cause, belike, Godfridus would not have women learn to write!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 493.

Valérian. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Valeriana.

Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp,
T' apply unto the place, that's haled with the cramp. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Many of the species are employed in medicine, on account of their peculiar stimulant and anti-spasmodic properties. The species now most used is V. officinalis, the Officinal *Valerian*, common in marshy and wet places in this country and Central Europe; the roots have a warm, aromatic, slightly bitter taste, and, when dry, a peculiar fetid odour, which seems to be especially agreeable to cats, who become, as it were, intoxicated with it. It is stated also that rat-catchers avail themselves of this root as a means of attracting their prey. This odour seems to be due to the presence of a peculiar acid called *Valerianic* acid. What is known to chemists as Volatile oil of *Valerian* seems not to exist naturally in the plant, but to be developed by the agency of water. *Valerian* is used in medicine as a powerful stimulant to the nervous system in hysteria, and even in epilepsy.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Válet. *s.* [Fr.; see Vassal.] Waiting servant.

Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds.—*Addison.*

In old time [*valet*] was a more honourable title; for all young gentlemen, until they came to be eighteen years of age, were termed so; besides those that waited in the king's chamber, and who were for the most part gentlemen, [who] had no other title than of '*valets* de chambre,' until that Francis the First, perceiving such as attended him to be no better than 'roturiers,' [plebeians, or low persons,] brought in above them another sort, and caused them to be stiled, 'gentilhommes de la chambre;' presently after which the title of *valet* grew into disesteem, and is at the length become opposite unto that of gentilhomme.—*Cotgrave.*

Valetudinárian. *adj.* [Fr. *valetudinaire*; Lat. *valetudo.*] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.

Shifting from the warmer vallies to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind.—*Derham.*

Valetúdinary. *adj.* Valetudinarian.

Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Valetudinárian. *s.* One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

Many *valetudinarians*, many sickly persons, that scarce ever in their lives knew what health was, have yet outlived and trod upon the graves of those who have enjoyed it in the greatest perfection.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, ii. 734.

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold.—*Swift.*

Váliance. *s.* Valour. *Rare.*

With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,
To let him weet his doughty *valiaunce*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 14.

Váliancy. *s.* Valour. *Rare.*

And by the aid of Norman *valiancie*
To quell the force of forren enemie.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 587.

Váliant. *adj.* [Fr. *vaillant.*] Stout; personally puissant; brave: (as, 'A *valiant* man'; 'A *valiant* action').

Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles.—1 *Samuel*, xviii. 17.

Used *substantivally.*

Four battles against the Philistines, wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants.—2 *Samuel*, xxi. contents.

Váliantly. *adv.* In a valiant manner; with personal strength; with personal bravery.

It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Váliantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Valiant; valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.

Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxi. 25.

Válid. *adj.* [Fr. *valide*; Lat. *validus.*]

1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 428.

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.

A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it.—*Stephens.*

Validity. *s.* [Fr. *validité.*]

1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear.'
Pope.

2. Value. *Rare.*

To thee and thine
Remains this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Goneril.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Válise. *s.* [Fr.] Portmanteau.

I promise
To keep my master's privities lock'd up
In the *vallise* of my trust, lock'd close for ever.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

He waited at table, carried his master's *valise*, and attended in his bedchamber.—*Swift, Preface to Prior's Journey.* (Ord MS.)

Vallancy. *s.* Large wig that shades the face (like a valance).

But you, loud sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig.
Dryden.

Vallátion. *s.* [Lat. *vallatus*, from *vallum.*] Intrenchment.

The *vallation* ... called Dyke-hills, consisting of two ridges or borders with an intermediate trench, although so near a Roman town and road, is not Roman.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 70.

Vállatory. *adj.* Enclosing as by measure. *Rare.*

Mention is made in Ezekiel of a measuring reed of six cubits: . . . with such differences of reeds, *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 82.

Válley. *s.* [Fr. *vallée*; Lat. *vallis.*] Low ground; hollow between hills.

Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 116.

Vállum. *s.* [Lat.] Trench.

The *vallum* or ridged bank, seemingly a vicinal way, if not a rampart, crossing the Ikenild-street within two miles of Eueleme and near Nuffield, is called Grimesditch.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 55.

Valónia. *s.* [Romaic, *βαλανίδεα*, from Gr. *βάλανος* = acorn.] In *Botany* and *Commerce.* Cup of the acorn of a species of oak (Quercus ægilops), abundant in Asia Minor, and imported, to be used in tanning, from the Levant.

Valonia is a kind of acorn, imported from the Levant and the Morea for the use of tanners, as the husk or cup contains abundance of tannin. The quantity imported for home consumption in 1836, was 80,511 cwts.; of which Turkey furnished 58,724; Italy and the Italian islands, 7209.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Válorous. *adj.* Brave; stout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world
Used trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd,
Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise.
Spenser.

Válorously. *adv.* In a valorous manner.

I'll pay it as *valorously* as I may.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 2.

Válour. *s.* [Fr. *valeur*; Lat. *valor.*] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.

Váluable. *adj.* Precious; being of great price; worthy; deserving regard.

The value of several circumstances in story lessens very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable.—Swift.*

Valuátion. *s.*

1. Act of setting a value; appraisement.

Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Value set upon anything.

Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things.—*Bacon.*

Váluator. *s.* Appraiser; one who sets upon anything its price. 'A word which I have found no where else.' (Johnson.)

What *valuators* will the bishops make use of?—*Swift.*

The plans of the eight northern counties of Ireland have been revised and made perfect in every detail, like the plans of the southern counties. This perfect revision was rendered necessary to enable the Government *valuators* to mark upon the plans every property and tenement; and this has now been done throughout the whole of Ireland.—*Lord Ashburton, Address to the Geographical Society*, May 26, 1862.

Válue. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *valor.*]

1. Price; worth.

Ye are all physicians of no *value.—Job*, xiii. 4.

2. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price.—*Dryden.*

Válue. *v. a.*

1. Rate at a certain price; appraise; estimate; take account of.

When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued.—Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

So little knows
Any but God alone, to *value* right
The good before him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 201.

2. Rate highly; have in high esteem.

Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. —*Addison.*

3. Be worth; be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *values* The cost that did conclude it.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

4. Raise to estimation.

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Válueless. *adj.* Being of no value.

A counterfeit
Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueless. Shakespear, King John*, iii. 1.

Váluer. *s.* One who values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Valve. *s.* [Lat. *valvæ* = folding doors.]

1. Folding door.

Opening their *valves*, self-moved on either side,
The adamantine doors expanded wide:
When death commands they close, when death commands divide. *Harte.*

2. Anything that opens over the mouth of a vessel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out.—*Boyle.*

3. In *Anatomy.* Membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Válvular. *adj.* Having the character of, acting as, a valve.

In the first attempt at a *valvular* formation there is merely a slight elevation of the inner surface.—*Salter*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Vein.*

Válvule. *s.* Small valve.

Vámbrace. *s.* [Fr. *avant-bras*; *avant* = before + *bras* = arm.] Piece of plate-armour worn for the defence of the fore-arm; Vamplate.

Vamp. *s.* [Spanish, *avampies.*] Upper leather of a shoe.

Vamp. *v. a.* Piece an old thing with some new part.

You wish
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,
That's sure of death without.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan.—*Bentley.*

Vámper. *s.* One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

Vámpire. *s.* [?]

1. Pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood, and to animate the bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood.

Can Russia, can the Hungarian *vampire*,
With whom call in the Swedes and empire;
Can four such powers, who one assail,
Deserve our praise should they prevail?
Mallet, Zephyr, or The Stratagem.

These are the *vampires* of the publick, and rifiers of the kingdom.—*Forman, Observations on the Revolution in* 1688, p. 11: 1741.

2. Bat of the genus Vespertilio (spectrum).

This is the bat to which Linnæus assigned the title of *vampyre*, on the supposition of its being the species of which so many extraordinary accounts have been given, relative to its power of sucking the blood both of men and cattle.—*Dr. Shaw.*

Vámplate. *s.* [Fr. *avant-plat.*] Vambrace.

Vamplate [is] a large piece of plate armour of the sixteenth century, used in jousting to supply the place of arm and hand defence to the wearer, protecting him more effectually against his opponent's lance. Specimens may be seen in the armoury of the Tower of London, the Rotunda at Woolwich, &c.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Van. *s.* [Lat. *vannus* = fan.]

1. Anything spread wide by which a wind is raised; fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar; they called it a corn *van.—Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Wing with which the air is beaten.

His sail-broad *vans*
He spreads for flight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 927.

A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* received him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 581.

His disabled wing unstrung:
He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Fate of Periclymenos.

The *vans* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other; both of which minister to the progressive motion of the bird.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Van. *v. a.* Fan; winnow.

The corn which in *vanning* lieth lowest, is the best.—*Bacon.*

Van. *s.* [Fr. *avant.*] Front of an army.

The foe he had survey'd,
Arranged, as t' him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings and rear.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 102.

Van to *van* the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hast'ning up behind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxvi.

Van. *s.* Caravan (of which it is an abbreviation).

Vanádium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Metal discovered in 1830 by Seftstrom in the iron ore of Taberg, in Sweden, and named after *Vanadis*, a goddess in the Norse mythology.

Our knowledge concerning the chemical composition of the oxides of *vanadium* is derived from the accurate analytical results of Berzelius, to whose celebrated research (1831) on *vanadium* we are indebted for almost all we know of this metal and its compounds.—*Roscoe, On Vanadium, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 19, 1867.

Vándal. *s.* Barbarian.

And drove those holy *vandals* off the stage.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 696.

Vándalic. *adj.* Barbarous; resembling the character of the Vandals.

From what hath passed, rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man, so meek of spirit, with enthusiasm, with a brutal spite to reason, and with more than *Vandalic* rage against human learning.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 300.

Vándalism. *s.* Rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals.

I regard all the conquests of France as so many epochas, and stages, in the career of a new *vandalism* and darkness, which are preparing to involve all human society.—*Lord Auckland, Considerations*, pt. ii. p. 23.

Vandýke. *s.* [from the painter so named.] Kind of neckhandkerchief.

Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies. This article of dress has been lately revived, and called a *Vandyck.—Granger, Biographical History of the Reign of Charles I.*

Cut in Vandyke, or *as a Vandyke.* Having the border of a cuff, sleeve, skirt, or the like, edged, as in the Vandyke portraits, instead of plain.

Vandýke. *v. a.* In *Dress.* Slash, or cut out, after the manner of certain dresses in the portraits of Vandyke.

Vane. *s.* [Dutch, *vaene*; A.S. *fana.*] Plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

She would spell a man backward; if tall, a lance ill-headed; if speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1.

Vánguard. *s.* [Fr. *avant garde.*] Front or first line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies.—*Lord Bacon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely stood before
In *vant-guard* of his troops, and marcht, for strength
a savage boar. *Chapman.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 558

Vanílla. *s.* [Fr. *vanille.*] Fruit of the Vanilla planifolia.

When mixed with *vanillios*, or spices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatick oils.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The *vanilla* plant is cultivated in Brazil, and in the West Indies, and some other tropical countries, but does not produce fruit of such a delicious aroma as in Mexico. It clings like a parasite to the trunks of old trees, and sucks the moisture which their bark derives from lichens, and other cryptogamia, but without drawing nourishment from the tree

itself, like the ivy and *misletoe*. The fruit is subcylindric, about eight inches long, one-celled, siliquose, and pulpy within. It should be gathered before it is fully ripe.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Vánish. *v. n.* [Lat. *vanesco*; Fr. *évanouir.*]

1. Lose perceptible existence.
   High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Pass away from the sight; disappear.
   Whither are they *vanish'd*?—
   Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
   Melted as breath into the wind.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.
3. Pass away; be lost.
   All these delights will *vanish*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 368.

Vánity. *s.* [Fr. *vanité*; Lat. *vanitas, -atis*; *vanus* = vain.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.
   Vanity of *vanities*, all is *vanity*.—*Ecclesiastes*, i. 2.
2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.
   Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
3. Trifling labour.
   To use long discourse against those things which are both against Scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
4. Falsehood; untruth.
   Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham.—*Sir J. Davies.*
5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.
   Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   I must
   Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
   Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.
   The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires.—*South, Sermons.*
   Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
   That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
   Succeeding *vanities* she still regards,
   And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards.
   Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.
6. Ostentation; arrogance.
   The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, . . . do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.
   'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
   That *vanity*'s the food of fools;
   Yet now and then your men of wit
   Will condescend to take a bit.
   Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Vánquish. *v. a.*

1. Conquer; overcome; subdue.
   Wer't not a shame, that whilst you live at jar,
   The fearful French, whom you late *vanquished*,
   Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you?
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 8.
   They subdued and *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose:
   But you have done what Cato could not do,
   To chuse the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too.
   Dryden.
2. Confute.
   This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vánquishable. *adj.* Capable of being vanquished; conquerable; that may be overcome.
   That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the knights of the Wells.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 87.

Vánquisher. *s.* One who vanquishes; conqueror; subduer.
   He would pawn his fortunes
   To hopeless restitution, so he might
   Be call'd your *vanquisher*.
   Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
   I shall rise victorious, and subdue
   My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 250.

Vántage. *s.* Advantage; superiority; opportunity.
   What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor?—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harassed with a long march.—*Bacon.*
   Be assured, madam, 'twill be done
   With his next *vantage*.
   Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Vántage. *v. a.* Benefit. *Obsolete.*
   We yet of present peril be afraid;
   For needless fear did never *vantage* none. *Spenser.*

Vántage-ground. *s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another.
   Let him expect a battle, and know that he is to combat a prepared enemy, who has prevented him, and comes to fight him upon the *vantage-ground*.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 266.

Vántbrace. *s.* Vambrace.
   I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
   And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn.
   Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
   Put on
   Vantbrace and grieves and gauntlet.
   Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1121.

Vápid. *adj.* [Lat. *vapidus.*] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat.
   The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. —*Arbuthnot.*
   However *vapid* the songs of Provence may seem to our apprehensions, they were undoubtedly the source from which poetry for many centuries derived a great portion of its habitual language.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Vaporátion. *s.* Act of escaping in vapours. *Rare.*
   By conflagration and congelation, according to certain respects; by *vaporation* and evaporation; by sublimation.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 438.

Váporer. *s.* One who vapours; boaster; braggart.
   This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Vaporífic. *adj.* Forming vapour.
   The statement by Dr. Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely the *vaporific* combination of heat. But from a letter which Black wrote to Watt in 1780 . . . it appears that Thomson has even understated the question, and that Black, instead of first teaching his theory in 1761, taught it three years earlier, that is, six years before the decisive experiments were made.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi. note.

Váporish. *adj.*

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.
   It proceeded from the nature of the *vapourish* place.—*Sandys.*
2. Splenetic; peevish; humoursome.
   Pallas grew *vap'rish* once and odd,
   She would not do the least right thing. *Pope.*

Vaporizátion. *s.* Evaporation; conversion into vapour.
   We can hardly expect to understand the part which heat plays in the union of two bodies, when we cannot as yet comprehend in what manner it produces the liquefaction or *vaporization* of one body.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 46: 1858.

Váporous. *adj.* [Fr. *vaporeux.*]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.
   The *vaporous* night approaches.
   Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.
   This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaprous* air of the vallies to the colder and more subtile air of the hills is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*
2. Windy; flatulent.
   If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick.—*Bacon.*
   The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable, is the most easily digested.—*Arbuthnot.*
3. Soaring; vainly imaginative.
   Whoever shall entertain high and *vaporous* imaginations, instead of a laborious and sober inquiry of truth, shall beget hopes and beliefs of strange and impossible shapes.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning.* (Ord MS.)

Váporousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vaporous.
   The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.—*History of the Royal Society*, iii. 416.

Vápory. *adj.*

1. Vaporous; abounding with vapours.
   Congregated clouds,
   And all the *vapory* turbulence of heaven,
   Involve the face of things.
   Thomson, Seasons, Winter.
   When liquids and certain solids are heated they become converted into elastic fluids or *vapours*, which differ from gases in this respect, that they are not under common circumstances permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to ordinary temperatures. The term *vapour* is frequently limited to water in the state in which it exists in our atmosphere and in other humid aëriform bodies, i.e. in a perfectly invisible state. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*
2. Peevish; humoursome.
   Hours on hours they sighing lie reclined,
   And court the *vapoury* god soft-breathing in the wind. *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, i. 72.

Vápour. *s.* [Fr. *vapeur*; Lat. *vapor.*]

1. Anything exhalable; anything that mingles with the air.
   Jove a dreadful storm call'd forth
   Against our navy; cover'd shore and all
   With gloomy *vapours*. *Chapman.*
2. Fume; steam.
   The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat.—*Dryden.*
3. Wind; flatulence.
   In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on anything thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely.—*Bacon.*
4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.
   If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not discernible even to himself.—*Hammond.*

In the *plural*: (often with *the*). Hypochondriasis; melancholy; spleen.
   To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as *the vapours* to which the other sex are so often subject.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Vápour. *v. n.*

1. Pass in a vapour or fume; fly off in evaporations.
   When thou from this world wilt go,
   The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*
2. Emit fumes.
   Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
3. Bully; brag.
   Not true? quoth he. Howe'er you *vapour*,
   I can what I affirm make appear.
   Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1003.
   Be you to us but kind;
   Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curse,
   No sorrow we shall find. *Lord Dorset, Song.*

Vápour. *v. a.* Effuse, scatter in fumes or vapour. *Rare.*
   He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
   Another, sighing, *vapour* forth his soul,
   A third to melt himself in tears. *B. Jonson.*
   Opium loseth some of its poisonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with spirit of wine.—*Bacon.*

Vápoured. *part. adj.*

1. Moist.
   From mine eyes
   The *vapour'd* tears down stilled here and there.
   Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.
2. Splenetic; peevish; melancholy.
   I was become so *vapoured* and timorous at home, that I was ready to faint away if I did but go a few stones' cast from our own house.—*Whiston, Memoirs*, p. 18: 1749.

Vápourer. *s.* Bully; blusterer.
   A third eminent apostate is notorious by the name and title of M. Dr. Goff, a *vapourer*; who hath been an impudent stickler, ever since he was a schoolboy. —*Legenda Lignea*, p. 144: 1653.

Vápouring. *verbal abs.* Bullying; bragging.
   (See, for example, under Vigour.)

Vare. *s.* [Spanish, *vara.*] Wand or staff of justice. *Rare.*
   He [the Spaniard] is wonderfully obedient to government; for the proudest don of Spain, when he is pacing upon his ginnet in the street, if an alguazil (a serjeant) shew him his *vare*, that is, a little white staff he carrieth as a badge of his office, my don will presently off his horse, and yield himself his prisoner.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 3, 32.
   His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold.
   Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, i. 595.

Váriable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *variabilis.*] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

O swear not by th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

His heart I know how *variable* and vain,
Self-left. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 92.

Váriableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Variable.

1. Changeableness; mutability.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness,* neither shadow of turning.—*James,* i. 17.

You are not solicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons.—*Addison.*

2. Levity; inconstancy.

Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgement.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Váriance. *s.* Discord; disagreement; dissension.

I am come to set a man at *variance* against his father.—*Matthew,* x. 35.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes!
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weaknesses of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world.—*Swift.*

Váriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *variatus.*] Change; alter. *Rare.*

What was the cause of their multiplied, *variated* complotments against her; like the monsters in Africk, every day almost a new conspiracy?—*Dean King, Sermon on the Fifth of November,* p. 33: 1608.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its *variating* infirmities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 43.

Variátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *variatio, -onis.*]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission, but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation.*—*Locke.*

The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands, and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech.—*Swift.*

In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

No two plants are indistinguishable; and no two animals are without differences. *Variation* is co-extensive with heredity.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology,* pt. ii. ch. ix. § 85.

2. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

3. In *Grammar.* Inflection.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Deviation.

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him.—*Dryden.*

Variation of the compass. Deviation of the magnetic needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

Varicélla. *s.* Chicken-pox.

The eruption of *varicella* does not come out all nearly together, but one crop after another for several days.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Varícocele. *s.* [Lat. *varix* + Gr. κήλη = tumour.] In *Surgery.* Swelling of the veins of the spermatic cord.

Varicocele mostly arises from excessive walking, running, jumping, wearing of trusses, and the like.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Váricose. *adj.* Diseased with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being *varicous,* which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Váriegate. *v. a.* Diversify; stain with different colours.

They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 41.

Variegátion. *s.* Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variegations.* — *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Variéty. *s.* [Fr. *variété*; Lat. *varietas, -atis.*]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 541.

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty.—*South, Sermons.*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made: (in this sense it has a *plural*).

The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties* which the earth bringeth forth.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a variety in things, from what they now appear.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his soul thirsts after.—*Law.*

6. In *Botany* and *Zoology.* Deviation from the ordinary details of structure generally found in the Species.

Such different groups are called *varieties.* Thus the primrose and cowslip, as has been stated above, are found to be *varieties* of the same plant; the poodle and the greyhound are well marked *varieties* of the species dog.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas,* vol. ii. p. 133: 1858.

Varióla. *s.* Small-pox.

Variolous in Zoology [is] a part beset with many shallow impressions like marks of the *variola* or small-pox.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Váriolous. *adj.* Resembling, appertaining to, constituted by, variola or small-pox.

A variety of opinions have been entertained respecting the effect of the *variolous* infection on the fœtus in utero.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Várious. *adj.* [Lat. *varius.*]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 374.

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful.—*Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To rase quite out their native language.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 52.

Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 962.

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 317.

Váriously. *adv.* In a various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour.—*Bacon.*

Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Várix. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *varice.*] In *Surgery.* Dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Várlet. *s.* [see Vassal.]

1. Page or knight's follower; servant or attendant.

They spyde
A *varlet* running towards hastily: . . .
Behind his back he bore a brazen shield.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

'Tis service of danger.—Why, you were best get one o' the *varlets* of the city, a serjeant: I'll appoint you one, if you please.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

We may enumerate four distinct causes, tending to the promotion of chivalry. The first of these was the regular scheme of education, according to which the sons of gentlemen, from the age of seven years, were brought up in the castles of superior lords, where they at once learned the whole discipline of their future profession, and imbibed its emulous and enthusiastic spirit . . . . an inestimable advantage to the poorer nobility, who could hardly otherwise have given their children the accomplishments of their station. From seven to fourteen these boys were called pages or *varlets*; at fourteen they bore the name of esquire. They were instructed in the management of arms, in the art of horsemanship, in exercises of strength and activity. They became accustomed to obedience and courteous demeanour, serving their lord or lady in offices which had not yet become derogatory to honourable birth, and striving to please visitors, and especially ladies, at the ball or banquet. Thus placed in the centre of all that could awaken their imagination, the creed of chivalrous gallantry, superstition, or honour, must have made indelible impressions. Panting for the glory which neither their strength nor the established rules permitted them to anticipate, the young scions of chivalry attended their masters to the tournament, and even to the battle, and rivetted with a sigh the armour they were forbidden to wear.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. Term of reproach; scoundrel.

I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

Thou, *varlet,* dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 6.

When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet,* who was a private sentinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence.—*Addison.*

Várletry. *s.* Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of cens'ring Rome?
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Várminf. *adj.* [?] Licentious; vulgarly vicious. *Slang.*

Seeing a light gleam from the entrance of the Royal Saloon, we knocked at the door, and it was opened unto us. We sat down at the only spare table in the place, and looked round at the smug and *varmint* citizens with whom the room was filled.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham,* ch. li.

Várnish. *s.* [Fr. *vernis*; Lat. *vernix*; Gr. βερονίκη, the name of a certain gum or lac, like amber, which was also so called, according to Sir C. Eastlake (Materials for a History of Oil-painting), and Sir G. C. Lewis, from its resemblance to the hair of Queen Berenice (Coma Berenices).]

1. Matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

This the blue *varnish,* that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years.
Pope, Moral Essays, v. 37.

The fame of this lock of hair has likewise been perpetuated in the word *vernice, vernis,* and *varnish,* which alludes to the amber colour of the queen's beautiful tresses.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Astronomy of the Ancients,* p. 197.

Varnish is a solution of resinous matter, which is spread over the surface of any body, in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard coat, capable of resisting, in a greater or less degree, the influences of air and moisture. Such a coat consists of the resinous parts of the solution, which remain in a thin layer upon the surface, after the liquid solvent has either evaporated away, or has dried up.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Cover; palliation.

Várnish. *v. a.*

1. Cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnished.*
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Cover; conceal or decorate with something ornamental.
Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 484.
Men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity.—*Locke.*
3. Palliate; hide with colour of rhetoric.
They *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The ills they act, and all the world endure.
Sir J. Denham.
Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes.
Addison, Cato.

Várnisher. *s.*
1. One whose trade is to varnish.
An oil obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers.—Boyle.*
2. Disguiser; adorner.
Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise.
Pope.

Váry. *v. a.* [Lat. *varior*; Fr. *varier.*]
1. Change; make unlike itself.
Let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Maker still new praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 183.
2. Change to something else.
Gods that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies.—*Dryden.*
He *varies* ev'ry shape with ease,
And tries all forms that may Pomona please.
Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona.
3. Make of different kinds.
God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed.—*Sir T. Browne.*
4. Diversify; variegate.
God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 430.

Váry. *v. n.*
1. Be changeable; appear in different forms.
2. Be unlike each other.
Those who made laws had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary.—Collier, Essays, On Pride.*
3. Alter; become unlike itself.
He had a strange interchanging of large and unexpected pardons, with several executions, which could not be imputed to any inconstancy, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary* and try both ways in turn.—*Bacon.*
That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 19.
4. Deviate; depart.
The crime consists in violating the law and *varying* from the right rule of reason.—*Locke.*
5. Succeed each other.
While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face.
Addison, Cato.
6. Disagree; be at variance.
In judgement of her substance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgement of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
7. Shift colours.
Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 53.

Váry. *s.* Change; alteration.
Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Vásculár. *adj.* [Lat. *vas* = vessel.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.
Such a difference of degree may be traced between the class of *vascular* plants and that of cellular, which includes lichens, algæ, and other substances whose organization is simpler and more rudimentary than that of the higher order of vegetables, and which therefore approach nearer to mere inorganic nature.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. viii. § 5.
The tooth of the megatherium offers an unequivocal example of a course of nutriment from the dentine to the cement, and reciprocally. All the constituents of the blood freely circulated through the *vascular* dentine and the cement, and the vessels of each substance, intercommunicated by a few canals, continued across the hard or unvascular dentine.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Vasculárity. *s.* State or quality of being vascular.

Vasculíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.] Vessel-bearing.
Vasculiferous plants are such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform.—*Quincey.*

Vase. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *vas.*]
1. Vessel: (generally a vessel rather for show than use).
The toilet stands unveil'd,
Each silver *vase* in mystick order laid.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.
2. Piece of ornamental marble.

Vással. *s.* [L.Lat. *vassus, vassallus, vassalettus, vasletus, varletus* (whence *varlet*), generally considered to be a derivative from the Welsh *gwas* = one who owes service to another.]
1. One who holds of a superior lord.
Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaseth.—*Swift, View of the Present State of Affairs in Ireland.*
It was to be hoped, they said, that the King might be able to establish the true faith without resorting to extremities; but in the worst event, he might leave his crown at the disposal of Lewis. It was better for Englishmen to be the *vassals* of France than the slaves of the devil.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.
2. Subject; dependant.
The mind hath not reason to remember that passions ought to be her *vassals*, not her masters.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
As all his *vassals* eagerly desired;
With mind averse, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own consent.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 20.
The concert was half over; but Flora Vyvyan had still guarded, as he had promised, a seat beside herself for Darrell, by lending it for the present to one of her obedient *vassals*. Her face brightened as she saw Darrell enter and approach. The *vassal* surrendered the chair.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. iv.
3. Servant; one who acts by the will of another.
I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
The greatness he has got.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.
4. Slave; low fellow.
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain.—
O *vassal!* miscreant! *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Vással. *v. a.* Subject; enslave; exercise command over.
Love, anger, sorrow, and the like, are but for a time, and then over; but this [fear] is perpetual; a disease of a life long, which every day slaves a man to whatever ills he meets with. It *vassals* him to the world, to beasts, and men; and, like a surly tyrant, enforces whatever it proposes.—*Feltham, Resolves*, i. 71.
Thou couldst not make my mind go less, nor pare
With all their swords one virtue from my soul:
How am I *vassal'd* then? Make such thy slaves
As dare not keep their goodness past their graves.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.
Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassals the fruitful vale's circumference.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song iv.

Vássalage. *s.*
1. State of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.
He renounced the *vassalage*
Of Rome again. *Spenser.*
All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
Like *vassalage* at unawares encount'ring
The eye of majesty.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.
They would have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto mere *vassalage.—Sir W. Raleigh.*
Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heaven our state
Of splendid *vassalage.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 249.
Cursed *vassalage* of all my future kind;
First idolized till love's hot fire be o'er;
Then slaves to those who courted us before.
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.
2. Territory held in vassalage: (with this meaning it has a *plural*).
The Count of Toulouse was suzerain of five great subordinate fiefs. I. Narbonne, whose Count possessed the most ample feudal privileges. II. Beziers, under which Viscounty held the Counts of Albi and Carcassonne. III. The Countship of Foix, with six territorial *vassalages*. IV. The Countship of Montpellier, now devolved on Pedro, King of Arragon, V. The Countship of Quercy and Rhodez.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Vast. *adj.* [Fr. *vaste*; Lat. *vastus.*]
1. Large; great.
What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.
The vicious language is *vast* and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness.—*B. Jonson.*
So bore the ship aloft her fiery bound,
About whom rusht the billowes, blacke and *vast.*
Chapman.
They viewed the *vast* immeasurable abyss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 211.

Vast. *s.* Empty waste.
They shook hands, as over a *vast*; and embraced as from the ends of opposed winds.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.
Through the *vast* of heaven it sounded.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 203.

Vastátion. *s.* Waste; depopulation.
The miseries of war, and the *vastations* that follow upon it, may be a good preparative to us for setting a true value upon the benefit of peace.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 56.
We deduce it from the root denoting *vastation* or destruction.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.
This wild-fire made the saddest *vastations*, in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentions occasion.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Vastidity. *s.* Wideness; immensity. *Barbarous.*
Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity.*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Vástly. *adv.* In a vast manner; greatly; to a great degree.
Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures.—*Sir W. Temple.*
They may and do *vastly* differ in their manners, institutions, customs; but yet all of them agree in having some deity to worship.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves too, whether they be morally good or bad.—*South, Sermons.*

Vástness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vast; immensity; enormous greatness.
She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confined. *Waller.*
Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved
His *vastness.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 472.
Ariosto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught.—*Dryden.*

Vásty. *adj.* Large; enormously great.
I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Vat. *s.* [A.S. *fat, fæt.*] Vessel in which fermenting liquors are kept in the immature state.
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyen,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7, song.
Let him produce his *vats* and tubs in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.—*Addison.*

Váticide. *s.* [Lat. *vates* = poet, prophet + *cædo* = I slay.] Murderer of prophets or poets.
The caitiff *vaticide* conceived a prayer.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 78.

Vatícinal. *adj.* Containing predictions.
He has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 77.

Vatícinate. *v. n.* [Lat. *vaticinatus*, pret. part. of *vaticinor.*] Prophesy; practise prediction.
The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here.—*Howell.*
The phenomena of nature are alike visible to all: but all have not alike learned the connexion of natural things, or understand what they signify, or know how to *vaticinate* by them.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 258.

Vaticinátion. *s.* Prediction; prophecy.
Unless we dare ascribe to the tyrant a spirit of *vaticination*, we cannot acquit the author of the letters of so manifest a cheat.—*Bentley, Dissertation upon Phalaris*, § 4.

He that foretells the motions of the planets, or the effects of medicines, or the result of chemical or mechanical experiments, may be said to do it by natural *vaticination*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 253.

Vaticinator. *s.* One who predicts.

Listen to the *vaticinator*.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, A Bibliognoste.*

Vault. *s.* [Fr. *voûte*; Italian, *volta*; L.Lat. *voluta*.]

1. Continued arch.

O, you are men of stone!
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's *vault* should crack.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

2. Cellar.

Creep into the kiln-hole.—He will seek there: neither press, well, *vault*, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. Cave; cavern.

The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And *hell* itself, lie naked to his sight. *G. Sandys.*

4. Repository for the dead.

Shall I not then be stifled in the *vault*,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in? *Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 3.

Vault. *v. a.* [Fr. *voûter*.]

1. Arch; shape to a vault.

Hath nature given them eyes
To see this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd stones
Upon th' humbled beach?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

2. Cover with an arch.

Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And flying *vaulted* either host with fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 212.

Vault. *v. n.* [Fr. *voltiger*; Italian, *volteggiare*.]

1. Leap; jump.

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Nestor had fail'd the fall of Troy to see,
But leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth.—*Addison.*

2. Play the tumbler, or posture-master.

Vault. *s.* Leap; jump.

Vaúltage. *s.* Arched cellar. *Rare.*

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordnance.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

Vaúlted. *adj.* Arched; concave.

Restore the lock! she cries, and all around
Restore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Vaúlter. *s.* One who vaults; leaper; jumper; tumbler.

They would leap to reach 'em,
And leap aloft too.—Such are light enough:
I am no *vaulter*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

Vaúlting-house. *s.* Brothel.

Instead of backing the brave steed o' mornings,
To kiss the chambermaid, and for a leap
O' the vaulting-horse, to ply the *vaulting-house*.
B. Jonson, The New Inn, i. 1.

If no preferment, let me but receive
My pay that is behind, to set me up
A tavern, or a *vaulting-house*; while men love
Or drunkenness or lechery, they'll ne'er fail me.
Massinger, The Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Vaúlture. *s.* Archlike shape.

The reason is, the strength and firmness of their *vaulture* and pillars, sufficient to support the superincumbent weight.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*, ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Vaúlty. *adj.* Arched; concave: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *bad* word').

I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring these fingers with thy household worms.
Shakespear, King John. iii. 4.

Vaunt. *v. a.* [Fr. *vanter*.] Boast; display with ostentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets' verse so much doth *vaunt*,
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and sharp hits did haunt. *Spenser.*
My vanquisher spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 251.

Vaunt. *v. n.* Play the braggart; talk with ostentation; make vain show; boast.

So spake the apostate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 125.

Vaunt. *s.* Brag; boast; vain ostentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counsels.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Vaunt. *s.* [Fr. *avant*.] First part. *Rare.*

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Vaunt-coúrier. *s.* [Fr. *avant courrier*.] Precursor.

You sulphurous and thought-executing fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts,
Singe my white head!
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Vaúnter. *s.* [Fr. *vanteur*.] One who vaunts; boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.

Some others feign
To menage steeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4, 1.

Vaúntful. *adj.* Boastful; ostentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smiled,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* lustihed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*

Vaúnting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who vaunts; boasting.

You say you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so, make your *vaunting* true.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

As for the illusions of art magick, they were put down, and their *vaunting* in wisdom was reproved with disgrace.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvii. 7.

Vaúntingly. *adv.* In a vaunting manner; boastfully; ostentatiously.

I heard thee say, and *vauntingly* thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Gloster's death.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

Vaúntmure. *s.* [Fr. *avant mur*.] False wall; work raised before the main wall.

With another engine, named the warwolf, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vauntmures*.—*Camden, Remains.*

Spelt *vanmure*.

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmures*, in the end by force obtained the same; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Vávasour. *s.* [Fr. *vavasseur*.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvasor, or *vavasor*, squire.—*Camden.*

Váward. *s.* [*van* + *ward*.] Fore part. *Obsolete.*

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the musick of my hounds.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Marcius,
Their bands i' the *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their best trust. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 6.

Veal. *s.* [N.Fr. *veel*; Fr. *veau*; Lat. *vitulus* = calf.]

1. Calf.

A Scotch runt without horns, or else with very short horns, scarce exceeding a south-country *veal* in height—*Ray, Collection of English Words*, p. 133: 1691.

2. Flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee *veal*.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 545.

Vectitátion. *s.* Act of carrying, or being carried.

Enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots; a species of *vectitation* seldom used amongst the antients.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Véctor. *s.* In *Astronomy*. Straight line drawn from the centre of force to the point of the orbit where the body is supposed to be: (more *common* as *radius-vector*).

Vécture. *s.* [Lat. *vectura*.] Carriage.

There are but three things which one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it; the manufacture; and the *vecture* or carriage.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Vedétte. *s.* [Fr.] Mounted sentinel on the look-out.

Veer. *v. n.* [Fr. *virer*.]

1. Shift; change; turn.

Nigh river's mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 514.

2. In *Navigation*. Allow the ship more cable; turn about.

A-head of all the master pilot steers,
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1087.

The bark did guide,
Veering to the wind her plumes.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, xii. 20.

Veer. *v. a.*

1. Let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all sail, so to take it in and contract it is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it.—*B. Jonson.*

2. Turn; change.

I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land.
Spenser.

Veérable. *adj.* Changeable; shifting. *Rare.*

The winds were *veerable* for several days.—*Randolph, On the Islands of the Archipelago*, p. 99.

Veéring. *verbal abs.* Act of turning or changing.

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Veéring. *part. adj.* Changing; varying.

A subtle, sudden flame,
By *veering* passion fanned,
About the breaks and dances. *Tennyson, Madeline.*

Vegetabílity. *s.* Vegetable nature; quality of growth without sensation.

The coagulating spirit of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it unto a lapideous substance.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Végetable. *adj.* [Lat. *vegetabilis*.] Belonging to, having the character of, constituted by, vegetables.

Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 218.

Végetable *s.* Anything that has grown without sensation, as plants.

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*

Végetal. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Having power to cause growth.

Necessary concomitants of this *vegetal* faculty are life, and his privation, death.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 21.

It is also the doctrine of Platonic philosophers, that intellect is the very life of living things, the first principle and exemplar of all, from whence by different degrees are derived the inferior classes of life: first the rational, then the sensitive; after that the *vegetal*; but so as in the rational animal, there is still somewhat intellectual, again in the sensitive there is somewhat rational; and in the *vegetal* somewhat sensitive; and lastly in mixed bodies, as metals and minerals, somewhat of vegetation.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 275.

2. Vegetable.

Passing over the *vegetal* kingdom, ... let us seek in the animal kingdom, some cases where classes otherwise allied, are contrasted in their locomotive activities.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 48.

Végetal. *s.* Vegetable.

Your minerals, *vegetals*, and animals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Bounteous nature here ...
Enriches and augments with *vegetals*,
With creatures sensitive, with rationals.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

Vegetárian. *adj.* Feeding upon vegetable (as opposed to animal) food.

This ... type [of dentition] is ... associated usually with *vegetarian* or promiscuous diet.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vetebrates.*

Vegetárian. *s.* One who, abstaining from animal food, feeds exclusively on the products of the vegetable kingdom.

Végetate. *v. n.* Grow as plants; shoot out; grow without sensation.

See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetate* again.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 15.

Vegetátion. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Power of producing the growth of plants.
The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation.*—*Woodward.*
2. Power of growth without sensation.
Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Végetative. *s.* Member of the vegetable kingdom. *Rare.*
How flourishing is the pleasure of *vegetatives!* Look upon the beauty and pleasure of a flower.—*Culverwell, Light of Nature.*

Végetative. *adj.* [Fr. *végétatif.*]
1. Having the quality of growing without life.
Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their seeds in themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.
The nature of plants doth consist in having a *vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Vegete. *adj.* [accent doubtful; Lat. *vegetus.*] Vigorous; active; spritely. *Rare.*
He had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying,* ch. iv. § 1.
The soul was *vegete,* quick, and lively; full of the innocence and spriteliness of youth.—*South, Sermons.*
The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth.—*Wallis.*

Végetive. *adj.*
1. Vegetable; having the nature of plants.
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalke of hir *vegetive* life.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive;* and heaved her heart.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Daphne.
2. Capable of growth; growing.
The light of heaven . . . . quickens all kind of seeds; it makes them *vegetive,* and blossom, and fructify.—*Hakewill, Apology,* p. 96.
Man, at first a drop, dilates with heat . . .
First *vegetive,* then feels, and reasons last.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1066.

Végetive. *s.* Vegetable.
Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*

Végetous. *adj.* [Lat. *vegetus.*] Lively; spritely; vegete. *Rare.*
If she be fair, young, and *vegetous,* no sweetmeats ever drew more flies.—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

Véhemence. *s.* [Lat. *vehementia.*]
1. Violence; force.
Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused,
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 952.
2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.
This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence,*
That dumb things would be moved to sympathize.
Milton, Comus, 794.

Véhemency. *s.* Vehemence.
Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err; sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Would it apply well to the *vehemency* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

Véhement. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *vehemens, -entis.*]
1. Violent; forcible.
A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous.—*Bacon.*
Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change.—*Grew.*
2. Ardent; eager; fervent.
By their *vehement* instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.
I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such
As, used or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* desire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 523.

Véhemently. *adv.* In a vehement manner.
1. Forcibly.
2. Pathetically; urgently.
The Christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently,* and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Véhicle. *s.* [Lat. *vehiculum,* from *veho* = I bear, carry.]
1. That in which anything is carried.
Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprise.—*Addison, Guardian.*
2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.
That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle,* by another, is a popular tenet.—*Sir T. Browne.*
3. That by means of which anything is conveyed.
The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Vehículum. *s.* Vehicle (in its Latin form).
Blood is forbidden, as it is the sign of life, the *vehiculum* of the spirits.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

Veil. *v. n.* [Lat. *velum.*]
1. Cover to conceal the face.
To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 6, 4.
The famous painter could allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*
She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil,* and frees from sense of shame.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 335.
2. Cover; disguise.
I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 2.
Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dryden, Translation of Persius,* v. 38.
The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over.—*Addison.*

Veil. *v. a.*
1. Cover with a veil, or anything which conceals the face.
Her face was *veil'd;* yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined.
Milton, Sonnets, On his deceased Wife, 10.
It became the Jewish fashion when they went to prey, to *veil* their heads and faces.—*Boyle.*
2. Cover; invest.
I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heavenly host.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 228.
3. Hide; conceal.
Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 3.

Vein. *s.* [Fr. *veine*; Lat. *vena.*]
1. Bloodvessel, by which the blood is returned from the capillaries to the heart.
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins;* I was a gentleman.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
2. Hollow; cavity.
Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 566.
3. Course of metal in the mine.
There is a *vein* for the silver.—*Job,* xxviii. 1.
It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of.—*Swift, Thoughts.*
4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.
Invoke the muses and improve my *vein.* *Waller.*
We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein.*—*Dryden.*
5. Humour; time when any inclination is predominant.
Artizans have not only their growths and perfection, but likewise their *veins* and times.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
6. Temper.
I put your grace in mind
Of what you promised me.—
I am not in the giving *vein* to-day.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.
Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein,* as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others.—*Bacon.*
Speak'st thou in earnest or in jesting *vein?*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 284.
The currier struck the usurer upon the right *vein.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
7. Continued disposition.
The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this present service.—*Sir W. Temple.*
8. Current; continued production.
He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking.—*Swift.*
9. Strain; quality.
My usual *vein.* *Oldham.*
10. Streak; variegation: (as, 'The *veins* of the marble').

Veíned. *adj.* Full of veins; streaked; variegated with, or as with, veins.
The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Veliferous. *adj.* [Lat. *velum* = sail + *fero* = I bear.] Carrying sails.
Veliferous chariots.—*Evelyn, Navigation and Commerce,* p. 53.

Velitátion. *s.* [Lat. *velitatio,* from *velites* = light soldiers.] Skirmish; light contest; dispute.
Let him but read those Pharsalian fields fought of late in France for their religion, their massacres, wherein by their own relations in twenty-four years I know not how many millions have been consumed, and he shall find ours to have been but *velitations* to theirs.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 679.

Velléity. *s.* [Fr. *velléité*; Lat. *velle* = to be willing.] Inclination in the way of volition.
Velleity is the school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire.—*Locke.*
The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity,* and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means.—*South, Sermons.*

Véllet. *adj.* [Fr. *velouté*; Italian, *veluto*; Lat. *vellus* = fleece.] Velvet. *Obsolete.*
His *vellet* head began to shoot out.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Véllicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vellicatus,* pass. part. of *vellico.*] Twitch; pluck; act by stimulation.
Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense.—*Bacon.*
Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vellicátion. *s.* [Lat. *vellicatio, -onis.*] Twitching; stimulation.
All purges have a kind of twitching and *vellication,* besides the griping, which cometh of wind.—*Bacon.*
There must be a particular motion and *vellication* imprest upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Véllum. *s.* [Fr. *velin.*] Skin of a calf dressed for the writer; fine kind of parchment: (used *adjectivally* in extract).
Like a child that some faire booke doth find,
With gilded leaves or colour'd *velume* playes.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Vellúte. *adj.* Velvet. *Obsolete.*
Charges of coaches, *vellute* gowns.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Velócipede. *s.* [Lat. *velox, velocis* = swift + *pes, pedis* = foot.] Light locomotive vehicle worked by the person whom it bears; (revived within the present year under the name of bicycle).
The *velocipede* was invented at Manheim in 1817, by Mr. Drais. . . . *Velocipedes* are still sometimes seen.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Velócity. *s.* [Fr. *vélocité*; Lat. *velocitas, -atis*; *velox* = swift.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.
Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities:* they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses very eccentric.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Vélvet. *s.* [Fr. *velours*; *vellute*, *velure*, and *vellet*, cognate forms.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 252.

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts.—*Locke.*

Vélvet. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* dish.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

2. Soft; delicate.

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone,
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Vélvet. *v. n.* Paint velvet. *Rare.*

Verditure, ground with a weak gum-arabick water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Velveteén. *s.* Stuff, made in imitation of velvet: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

A passion for nature—a deep, imaginative passion for her wild scenes and solitary beauty—very often lies hidden under the rough coat of the fisherman, the *velveteen* shooting-jacket, and even under the scarlet coat.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xii.

Vélure. *s.* [Fr. *velours.*] Velvet. *Obsolete.*

His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Vénal. *adj.* [Lat. *vena* = vein.] Venous; contained in the veins.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses.—*Ray.*

Vénal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *venalis.*] Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

Venálity. *s.* [Fr. *vénalité.*] Mercenariness.

Becket's complaints of Roman *venality* became louder.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Vénary. *adj.* Relating to hunting.

(For example see under Venatical.)

Venátical. *adj.* [Lat. *venaticus.*] Used in hunting.

There be three for *vénary* or *venatical* pleasure, in England, viz. a forest, a chase, and a park.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 16.

Venátion. *s.* [Lat. *venatio*, *-onis*, from *venor* = I hunt; pret. part. *venatus.*] Hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be otherways than by sawing away of trees.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Venátion. *s.* [Lat. *vena* = vein.] In *Botany.* See extract,

The solid framework of leaves is composed of woody structures, which when large are usually termed ribs, the small division being indifferently called nerves or veins. The plan of arrangement of the framework is called the *venation* or nervature; the ordinary custom is to call the principal ribs nerves, and the smaller branches *veins.*—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic*, § 84: 1857.

Vend. *v. a.* [Fr. *vendre*; Lat. *vendo.*] Sell; offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not having the occasion he expected to *vend* and make use of, lay by him.—*Boyle.*

Vendeé. *s.* One to whom anything is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Vénder. *s.* [Fr. *vendeur.*] Seller.

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches.—*Addison.*

Vendibílity. *s.* State of being vendible.

The price of markets, and the *vendibility* of commodities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, p. 776: 1696.

Véndible. *adj.* [Lat. *vendibilis.*] Saleable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Véndible. *s.* Anything for sale.

The prices of all *vendibles* for the body of man and horse were stuck up in publick places.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 300.

Venditátion. *s.* Boastful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own foxlike thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author.—*B. Jonson.*

He that is full of grace and good works, affects not to make shew of it to the world; but rests sweetly in the secret testimony of a good conscience, and the silent applause of God's Spirit witnessing with his own; whiles contrarily the *venditation* of our own worth, or parts, or merits, argues a miserable indigence in them all.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, § 30.

Vendítion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *venditio*, *-onis.*] Sale; act of selling.

By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up.—*Langley, Sermons*, p. 20: 1644.

Veneér. *s.* Thin slice, leaf, or plate of (comparatively costly wood overlying a thicker support of comparatively cheap wood; as in a door of deal superficially covered with mahogany. This is its ordinary meaning at present; originally, it meant inlaid marquetry as well.

The thin leaves are called *veneers*. . . . Inlaid work is effected by *veneers* cut into suitable pieces . . . the thickness of *veneers* is from a tenth to a twelfth part of an inch.—*Herbert, The Engineer's and Mechanic's Encyclopœdia.*

Veneér. *v. a.* [*fineer*; Fr. *fin*; English, *fine.*] Cover, or overlay, with a veneer or veneers.

Veneéring. *verbal abs.*

1. Process by which a surface is veneered.
2. Veneer work.

It was Calonne that did all this gilding; it was he who ground these lustres, Venetian mirrors; who polished this inlaying, this *veneering* and or-moulu; and made it, by rubbing of the proper lamp, an Aladdin's palace.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, b. v. ch. vii.

Venefícial. *adj.* [Lat. *veneficium* = poisoning.] Acting by poison; bewitching. *Rare.*

The magical virtues of misselto, and conceived efficacy unto *venefícial* intentions, seemeth a pagan relique derived from the ancient Druides.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Venefíciously. *adv.* In a veneficious manner, by poison or witchcraft. *Rare.*

Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Venénate. *v. a.* [Lat. *venenatus*, pass. part. of *veneno.*] Poison; infect with poison. *Rare.*

These miasms entering the body, are not so energick, as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant.—*Harvey.*

Venénate. *part. adj.* Infected with poison. *Rare.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Venenátion. *s.* Poison; venom. *Rare.*

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Venéne. *adj.* [Fr. *vénéneux*; Lat. *venenum.*] Poisonous; venomous. *Rare.*

Dry air opens the surface of the earth, to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacate them hence.—*Harvey.*

Vénenose. *adj.* Poisonous.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, . . . demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *vénenose* liquor, which . . . with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves.—*Ray.*

Venenósity. *s.* Character, quality of being venenose.

John de Vigo saith, that those wounds made by fiery engines do participate of *venenosity* because of the powder; and for their curation, he commands to cauterize them with the oile of elders mixed with a little treacle.—*Time's Storehouse.* (Ord MS.)

Venerabílity. *s.* State or quality of being venerable. *Rare.*

According to the excellency and *venerability* of their prototypes.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. viii.

Vénerable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *venerabilis.*] Regarded with awe; treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Vénerableness *s.* Attribute suggested by Venerable; state or quality of being venerable.

The innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* of old age.—*South, Sermons*, xi. 108.

A little bell, though cracked and without a clapper, has remained there for ages, guarded only by the *venerableness* of the place.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Vénerably. *adv.* In a venerable manner; in a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great,
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come.
Addison.

Vénerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *veneratus*, pret. part. of *veneror*; *veneratio*, *-onis.*] Reverence; treat with veneration; regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the person's sake:
The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,
And not the beast that bears it on its back.
G. Herbert.

Ev'n the peasant dares these rights to scan,
And learns to *venerate* himself as man.
Goldsmith, The Traveller.

Venerátion. *s.* Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind.—*Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue.—*Addison.*

Vénerator. *s.* Reverencer.

Those times were high *venerators* of vowed virginity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 123.

Venéreal. *adj.* [Lat. *venereus.*]

1. Relating to love.

These are no *venereal* signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Then swoln with pride, into the snare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 532.

Venereal disease. Synonym for syphilis.

2. Consisting of copper, called Venus by the chemists.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour.—*Boyle.*

Venérean. *adj.* Venereal.

Others fall in love with light wives; I do not mean *venerean* lightness, but in reference to portion.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 6, 60.

Venéreous. *adj.* Libidinous; lustful. *Rare.*

The male is lesser than the female, and very *venereous.*—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Vénerous. *adj.* Venereous. *Obsolete.*

A remedy for *venerous* passions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 563.

Vénery. *s.* [from *Venus.*] Pleasures of the bed.

Contentment without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Vénery. *s.* [from Lat. *venor* = I hunt; Fr. *vénerie.*] Sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seeks her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and *venery.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 6, 22.

Describing beasts of *venery* and fishes, he hath sparingly inserted the vulgar conditions thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *venery.*—*Howell.*

Venesèction. *s.* [Lat. *vena* = vein + *sectio* = cutting.] Blood-letting; act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Vénew. *s.* [Fr. *venue*, from *venir* = come.] Turn at fencing; thrust; hit.

A perfect fencer . . . will tell aforehand in which button he will give the *venew*.—*Sir J. Harington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 118: 1653.

Spelt *veney*.

I bruised my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Venge. *v. a.* Avenge; punish. *Rare.*

Grete laude and prayse is in wylde beastes lackynge reason, that they wyll forgive and not *venge* themselfe upon other weyker beastes that knowlegeth theyr feblenes.—*Bishop Fisher, Psalms*, p. 19.

Plight your honourable faiths to me,
With swift pursuit to *venge* this wrong of mine.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Véngeable. *adj.* Revengeful; malicious. *Rare.*

She was not *vengeable*, ne cruel.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons.*

[They] be *vengeable* fellows; they have almost marred all duke Maurice's men.—*Ascham, Letters.*

A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire, and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

Véngeance. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them.—*Jeremiah*, xi. 20.

All the stored *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top!
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance* is *to do with vehemence*: (this phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*)

When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Asmodeus . . . with a *vengeance* sent
From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 170.

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 213.

Véngeful. *adj.* Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his *vengeful* ire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1022.

Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,
And with wise silence pond'ring *vengeful* wars.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

Véngement. *s.* Avengement; penal retribution.

Witnesse thereof he shewed his head there left,
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Vénger. *s.* Avenger; one who avenges.

Him booteth not resist, nor succour call,
His bleeding hart is in the *venger's* hand,
Who streight him rent in thousand peeces small.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 3, 20.

Véniable. *adj.* Venial. *Rare.*

More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men immortal.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vénial. *adj.* [Fr. *véniel*; Lat. *venia* = pardon.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.

If they do nothing, 'tis a *venial* slip.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

What horror will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find!
Lord Roscommon.

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sins, I should rally the world out of independencies and *venial* transgressions.—*Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar used,
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblamed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1.

Veniálity. *s.* Pardonable character.

Though sin at first puts up a pleasing head, and shews but a modest *veniality*, yet if it be not checked, it quickly swells to what is sad and mortal.—*Felltham, Resolves.*

Vénison. *s.* [Fr. *venaison*; Lat. *venatio*, *-onis* = hunting.] Game; flesh of deer.

Shall we go kill us *venison?*
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools . . .
Should in their own confines, with forked heads
Have their round haunches gored.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

The jars of generous wine . . .
He set abroach and for the feast prepared,
In equal portions with the *ven'son* shared.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 271.

Used *adjectivally*.

We have a hot *venison* pasty to dinner.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Vénom. *s.* [Fr. *venin*; Lat. *venenum*.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering basilisks:
The *venom* of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality. *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
O'ershading all that under him would grow,
He sheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Beware of yonder dog:
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Vénom. *v. a.* Infect with venom; poison; envenom.

Vénom. *v. n.* Become as if poisoned.

If by excommunication the bishop can disturb the civil interest, the civil power can hold his hand that he shall not strike with it, or, if he does, can take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and fester.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

Vénomed. *part. adj.* Infected with venom; poisoned; venomous.

Others their hooks and baits in poison steep: . . .
The fish their life and death together drink,
And dead pollute the seas with *venom'd* stink,
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, iv. 7.

Vénomous. *adj.*

1. Poisonous.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

2. Malignant; mischievous.

This falsity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careless of truth or falsehood.—*Addison.*

Vénomously. *adv.* In a venomous manner; poisonously; mischievously; malignant.

His unkindness,
That stripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties. These things sting him
So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 3.

His praise of foes is *venomously* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

Vent. *s.* [from Spanish, *venta*.] Inn; baiting place. *Rare.*

He perceived an inn near the high-way: . . . forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrets.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Vent. *s.* [Fr. *vente*; Lat. *vendo* = I sell.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alleged that the *vent* for English clothes would hereby be open in all times of war.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, and can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number.—*Pope, Letters.*

Vent. *v. a.* Sell; let go to sale.

This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums, and pearls, as their own countries yielded.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Vent. *s.* [Fr. *vent* = wind, passage for wind.]

1. Small aperture; hole; spiracle; passage at which anything is let out.

On her breast
There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* applied
With nicest touch. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 582.

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or if you take out the *vent*, stay not to put it in.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,
And all the furies issued at the *vent*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice.

It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Act of opening.

The farmer's toil is done; his cades mature
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge awhile. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 363.

4. Emission; passage.

The smother'd fondness burns within him;
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart.
Addison, Cato.

5. Discharge; means of discharge.

Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 373.

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Vent. *v. a.*

1. Let out at a small aperture; give a vent or opening to.

But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only *vented* up her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Let out; give way to.

Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only: with these shreds
They *vented* their complainings.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 54.

3. Utter; report.

Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman.—*Stephens.*

4. Emit; pour out.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I 'll tell thee thou dost evil.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

5. Publish.

Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Vent. *v. n.* Snort.

Seest how brag yon bullocke bears? . . .
See how he *venteth* into the wind.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Vént-peg. *s.* Peg for filling-up the vent of a barrel or close cask.

Véntage. *s.* Small hole.

Govern these *ventages* with your fingers and thumb, give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Véntail. *s.* [Fr. *ventaille*.] Part of the helmet made to lift up; breathing part of the helmet.

Eftsoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold,
And *ventails* reare, each other to behold.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Her *ventail* up so high, that he descried
Her goodly visage and her beauty's pride.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, vi. 26.

Vénter. *s.* [Lat. = belly.]

1. Cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*. (Johnson.)

2. Womb.

A. has issue B. a son, and C. a daughter, by one *venter*; and D. a son by another *venter*. If B. purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the brother of the half blood.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Vénter. *s.* One who vents, utters, reports, or publishes.

What do these superfluities signify, but that the *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech, or the rule of conversation, but meaneth to prate any thing without judgement or wit?—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xv.

Véntiduct. *s.* [Lat. *ventus* = wind + *ductus* = duct.] Passage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs.—*Boyle.*

Véntilate. *v. a.* [Lat. *ventilatus*, pass. part. of *ventilo*, from *ventus* = wind; N.Fr. *ventiller.*]

1. Fan with wind; winnow.
   In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penned up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds.—*Harvey.*
   Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. —*Woodward.*
2. Examine; discuss.
   Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party, so far perempted, but that the same may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
   The second Review of the Annotations, as also the Exposition on the Book of Psalms, . . . *ventilated* between him and his dear friend the reverend and most learned doctor Sanderson.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Ventilátion. *s.*

1. Act of fanning; state of being fanned.
   The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air. —*Addison.*
2. Vent; utterance. *Obsolete.*
   To his secretary, Doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. —*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*
3. Refrigeration.
   Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation*, and transpiration by suitable and ecphractic purges.— —*Harvey.*
4. Examination; discussion.
   Nor doth the victor commonly permit any *ventilation* of his dictates; for when the body is a slave, why should the reason be free?—*Archbishop Sancroft, Modern Policies*, § 5.

Véntilator. *s.* Instrument to supply close places with fresh air.
Ventilators are also of excellent use for the drying of corn, hops, and malt.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Ventósity. *s.* [Fr. *ventosité.*] Windiness.
The quality of knowledge, which, be it in quantity more or less, if it be taken without the due corrective thereof, hath in it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effects of that venom, which is *ventosity* or swelling. — *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.
If there be any danger of *ventosity*, as there may very well be in such persons as are of a melancholy constitution, then you shall use decoctions.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 267.

Véntral. *adj.* Belonging to the belly.
It is said, that the young of the viper, when terrified, will run down the throat of the parent, and seek shelter in its belly, in the same manner as the young of the oppossum retire into the *ventral* pouch of the old one.—*Chambers.*

Véntricle. *s.* [Fr. *ventricule*; Lat. *ventriculus.*]

1. Stomach.
   Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what is in it.—*Sir M. Hale.*
2. Small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.
   Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
   Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

Ventríloquism. *s.* Act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a bystander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction.
Some faint traces of the art or faculty of *ventriloquism* are to found in the writings of the ancients. —*Chambers.*

Ventríloquist. *s.* One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.
It appears from Plutarch, Suidas, (in v. Ἐγγαστρίμυθος) and Josephus, that those who were anciently called *ventriloquists*, had afterwards the name of pythonesses. . . . It seems that the factitious voice, produced by a *ventriloquist*, does not (as the etymology of the word imports) proceed from the belly, but is formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat.—*Chambers.*

Ventríloquous. *adj.* Emitting sound as a ventriloquist.
Whether the bleating or humming of cock-snipes in breeding time is *ventriloquous*, or proceeds from the motion of their wings, I cannot say.—*White, Natural History of Selborne*, p. 99.

Vénture. *s.* [N.Fr. *avanture.*]

1. Hazard; undertaking of chance and danger.
   When he reads
   Thy personal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
   His wonder and his praises do contend
   Which should be thine or his.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.
   I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
   And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*
2. Chance; hap.
   The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to *venture* or fortune.—*Bacon.*
3. Thing put to hazard; stake.
   My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted,
   Nor to one place.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
   Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,
   And have no *venture* in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*

At a venture. At hazard; without much consideration; without anything more than the hope of a lucky chance.
You have made but an estimate of those lands *at a venture*, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
A bargain *at a venture* made,
Between two partners in a trade.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 573.
If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the sure unerring directions of Providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart.—*South, Sermons.*

Vénture. *v. n.*

1. Dare.
   A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have *ventured* at first to have lost the suitor, will not in the conclusion lose both the suitor and his own former favour.—*Bacon.*
2. Run a hazard.
   I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though she see it open.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.
   Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
   Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas,
   With one frail interposing plank to save
   From certain death, roll'd on by every wave.
   J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 342.

Venture at, on, or upon. Engage in, or make attempts, without any security of success, upon mere hope.
That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.
It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year.—*Bacon.*
I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comic stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*
Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, yet they but timorously *ventured on* such terms as aurietas and saxietas.—*Locke.*
Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vénture. *v. a.*

1. Expose to hazard.
   In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
   I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;
   By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.
2. Put or send on a venture.
   The fish *ventured* for France, they pack in staunch hogsheads, so as to keep them in their pickle.— *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
3. Trust; rely on. *Rare.*
   A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one, whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse. —*Addison, Spectator*, no. 21.

Vénturer. *s.* One who ventures.
Injury in extortioners, rashnesse in *venturers*, treachery in traitors.—*Higgins, Mirrour for Magistrates*, epistle dedicatory: 1610.
Remember, you're all *venturers*, and in this play
How many twelve-pences ye have 'stow'd this day.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover, prologue.

Vénturing. *verbal abs.* Act of putting to hazard; act of running risk.
Wise *venturing* is the most commendable part of human prudence.—*Lord Halifax.*

Vénturous. *adj.* Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards.
Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their master-piece of favour to give *venturous* counsels, which no great or wise man would. —*Bacon.*
He paused not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he tasted.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 64.

Vénturously. *adv.* In a venturous manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly.
Siege was laid to the fort by the lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than those were within the fort; *venturously* indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them.—*Bacon.*

Vénturousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Venturous; boldness; willingness to hazard.
Her coming into a place where the walls and ceilings were whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her *venturousness.—Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Vénue. *s.* [Fr. *visne*; Lat. *vicinium.*] In *Law.* Neighbouring place.
Twelve of the assize ought to be of the same *venue* where the demand is made.—*Cowell.*

Venúst. *adj.* [N.Fr.; Lat. *venustus.*] Beautiful; amiable. *Rare.*
As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood notably strenuous. — *Waterhouse, Commentary on Fortescue*, p. 187: 1663.

Verácious. *adj.* [Lat. *verax.*] Observant of truth.
The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious.—Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxxiv.

Verácity. *s.*

1. Moral truth; honesty of report.
   What can we say? Even that, which the man in Terence said to a person whose *veracity* he suspected.—*Bryant, On Troy.*
2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact.
   When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related.—*Addison.*

Verándah. *s.* [Portuguese, *varanda*, from Indian.] Covering of a house extended beyond the main pile of building, and forming, by a sloping roof, external passages; kind of open portico.
The native servants, lying outside his *verandah*, beheld with wonder the major . . . so passionately moved and cast down.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Verb. *s.* [Fr. *verbe*; Lat. *verbum.*]

1. In *Grammar.* Word, considered as a part of speech, suggestive of either a state or an action; as, *be, move.*
   Thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a *verb*, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.
2. Word.
   That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit promised to the church was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ix. serm. v.

Vérbal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *verbalis.*]

1. Spoken; not written; oral; uttered by mouth.
   Made she no *verbal* quest?—
   Yes; once or twice she heaved the name of father
   Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart.
   Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 5.
2. Consisting in mere words.
   If young African for fame
   His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
   The deed becomes unpraised, the man at least;
   And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward.
   Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 101.
   It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profession.—*South, Sermons.*
4. Verbose; full of words.
   I'm sorry
   You put me to forget a lady's manners,
   By being so *verbal*. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 3.
5. Minutely exact in words.
   Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays,
   For not to know some trifles is a praise.
   Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 261.
6. Literal; having word answering to word.
   Whosoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his

own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it.—*Sir J. Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is incumbered with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all.—*Dryden.*

Vérbalist. *s.* One who servilely adheres to the mere words of a text, rather than to the general scope and spirit of a written composition.

Yet not ashamed these *verbalists* are still
From youth, til age or study dims their eyes,
To engage the grammar rules in civil war.
Lord Brooke, On Human Learning. (Trench.)

Verbálity. *s.* Mere words; bare literal expression.

Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy Scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vérbalize. *v. a.* Make a verb; turn into a verb.

Nouns, for brevity, are sometimes *verbalized*: as, to complete, to contrary, to experience.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 31: 1682.

Vérbally. *adv.* In a verbal manner.

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Word for word.

'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally* and well at the same time.—*Dryden.*

Verbátim. *adv.* [Lat.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forged, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Vérberate. *v. a.* [Lat. *verberatus*, pass. part. of *verbero*.] Beat; strike. *Rare.*

The sound that both by sea and land outflies,
Rebounds again, and *verberates* the skies.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 16.

Bosom-quarrels that *verberate* and wound his soul.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Modern Policies*, § 1.

Verberátion. *s.* Blows; beating. *Rare.*

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vérbiage. *s.* [Fr.] Verbosity; much empty writing or discourse.

I thought what I read of it *verbiage*; but, upon Mr. Harris's recommendation, I will read a play.—*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life*: 1778.

He never dealt in the *verbiage* of ordinary writers.—*Bishop Hurd, Life of Bishop Warburton.*

A loose flimsy kind of smooth *verbiage*, which ought never to come into the world, without being first hot-pressed, and on wove paper.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 180.

Verbóse. *adj.* [Lat. *verbosus*.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Let envy,
Ill-judging and *verbose*, from Lethe's lake
Draw tuns unmeasurable.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Verbósity. *s.* [Fr. *verbosité*, from Lat. *verbosus*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity* finer than the staple of his argument.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 1.

Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of speaking: he is the greatest talker of all antiquity.—*Broome.*

Vérdant. *adj.* [Fr. *verdoyant*.] Green.

Each odorous bushy shrub
Fenced up the *verdant* wall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 697.

Vérderer. *s.* Officer in the forest.

A forest hath peculiar officérs, as foresters, *verderers*, &c.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 16.

Vérdict. *s.* [Lat. *vere* = truly + *dictum* = said, pass. part. of *dico* = I say.]

1. Determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* shall be.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Declaration; decision; judgement; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided.—*South, Sermons.*

Vérdigris. *s.* [Fr., from *verd* = green; Lat. *viridis*.] See second extract.

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise*.—*Bacon.*

Hippocrates employed *verdigris*, which he terms χαλκοῦ ἰὸς, or rust of copper, in diseases of the eyes, and as an astringent in hemorrhoids. . . . It is usually called diacetate of copper; but this name is objectionable, since *verdigris* frequently occurs as a subsesquiacetate mixed with Iris acetate. I prefer the less precise, but more accurate, term subacetate of copper, as it includes all the subacetates composing *verdigris*.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 806: 1853.

Vérdingale. *s.* Farthingale.

Vérditer. *s.* [Fr., from *verd* = green.] See second extract.

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green.—*Peacham.*

Verditer, or blue *verditer* . . . is a precipitate of oxide of copper with lime, made by adding that earth in its purest state, to the solution of nitrate of copper, obtained in quantities by the refiners, in parting gold and silver from copper by nitric acid. The cupreous precipitate must be triturated with lime, after it is nearly dry, to bring out the fine velvety blue colour. The process is delicate, and readily misgives in unskilful hands. . . . *Verditer*, or Bremen green. . . . [is a] pigment, . . . a light powder, like magnesia, having a blue or bluish green colour. The first is most esteemed. When worked up with oil or glue, it resists the air very well; but when touched with lime, it is easily affected, provided it has not been long and carefully dried. A strong heat deprives it of its lustre, and gives it a brown or blackish-green tint.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Vérdure. *s.* Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad
Her universal face with pleasant green.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 315.

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose *verdure* must for ever last.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

Vérdurous. *adj.* Green; covered with green; decked with green.

The scentful camomile, the *verdurous* costmary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradise up-strung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 142.

At their feet the vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herds
Chew *verd'rous* pasture. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 578.

Verecúndious. *adj.* [Lat. *verecundus*.] Modest; bashful.

Your brow proclaimeth much fidelity, a certain *verecundious* generosity graceth your eyes.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 156.

Verge. *s.* [from Fr.; Lat. *virga*.] Rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

Verge. *s.* [from Lat. *vergo* = I tread, take a direction.]

1. Brink; edge; utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem.—*Addison.*

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To soothe his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life.
Pope, January and May.

2. In *Law*. See extract.

Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been twelve miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*.—*Cowell.*

Verge. *v. n.* Tend; bend downwards.

The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left.—*Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vérger. *s.* [N.Fr., from *verge* = rod.] One who carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the best seat.—*Farquhar.*

Vérifiable. *adj.* Capable of being verified.

All this by a very easy, but yet certain and true analogy, is applicable to the eye of the soul, the conscience, and the instance is *verifiable* upon it, in every one of the alleged particulars.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 60.

Verification. *s.* Confirmation by argument or evidence.

Record your desires, and present yourself to God by general acts of will and understanding, and by habitual remembrances of your former vigorousness, and by *verification* of the same grace rather than proper exercises.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 1.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine.—*Boyle.*

Vérify. *v. a.* [Fr. *vérifier*.] Justify against charge of falsehood; confirm; prove true; made good or valid.

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored.—*Bacon.*

Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verified* at last.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Vérily. *adv.*

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily, I swear, 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavours of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.—*Bacon.*

By repealing the sacramental test, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us.—*Swift, On the Sacramental Test.*

Verisimilitude. *s.* [Lat. *verisimilitudo*.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery: while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry.—*Glanville.*

A noble nation, upon whom, if not such verities, at least such *verisimilitudes* of fortitude were placed.—*Sir T. Browne.*

These are . . . but shadows of facts . . . *verisimilitudes*, not *verities*.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia.*

Verisímility. *s.* Verisimilitude.

Touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *verisimility*.—*Dryden.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimility*.—*Id., Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*

Verisímilous. *adj.* [Lat. *verisimilis*, from *verus* = true + *similis* = like.] Probable; likely. *Rare.*

Many erroneous doctrines of Pontificians are, in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons.—*White.*

Véritable. *adj.* [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?—
Most *veritable*; therefore look to't well.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

The presage of the year succeeding made from insects in oak-apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor *veritable* from event.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vérity. *s.* [Fr. *vérité*; Lat. *veritas*, *-atis*.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things; moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That 's *verity*. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised.—*South, Sermons.*

2. True assertion; true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the

power to protect an undeniable *verity*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

(See also under Verisimilitude.)

Vérjuice. *s.* [Fr. *verjus*.]

1. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples: (vulgarly pronounced *varges*).

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd sliced onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 72.

The native *verjuice* of the crab, derived
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and sweet. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 292.

2. Tartness; sourness; acidity of temper, manner, or expression.

The entire difference, of course, lay in the fashion in which the narrator chose, from inherent bonhommie, or from inherent *verjuice*, to put the thing.—*Recreations of a Country Parson, The Art of Putting Things*.

Vermicélli. *s.* [Italian.] Paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almost burst his belly.
Prior, Paulo Purganti, 65.

Vérmicide. *s.* and *adj.* [Lat. *cædo* = I slay.] Worm-killer; vermifuge.

(For example see under Vermifuge.)

Vermícular. *adj.* Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels.—*Cheyne*.

Vermículate. *v. a.* Inlay; work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours.

Vermiculátion. *s.*

1. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*.—*Sir M. Hale*.

2. Consumption by worms.

This huge olive, which flourished so long, fell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within.—*Howell, Vocall Forest*, p. 70. (Ord MS.)

Vérmicule. *s.* [Lat. *vermiculus*, diminutive of Lat. *vermis* = worm.] Little grub; a worm.

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its egg therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen towards the outside of these apples.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Vérmiform. *adj.* [Fr. *vermiforme*; Lat. *vermis* + *forma* = form.] Having the form of a worm; wormlike.

Amongst the *vermiform* animals with colourless integument, colourless circulating juices and without respiratory organs, two leading differences of the digestive system have been recognised: in the one it is a tube with two apertures contained in a distinct abdominal cavity; in the other it is excavated or imbedded in the common parenchyme of the body, and has no anal outlet. The first condition characterises the Vers Intestinaux Cavitaires of Cuvier; the second the Vers Intestinaux Parenchymateux of the same naturalist.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

Vérmifuge. *s.* Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

Some [agents] act obnoxiously on intestinal worms—destroying or killing them.... These are the *vermicides* of some authors.... Some... prove anthelmintic in consequence of their operations on the bowels; these are the cathartic anthelmintics or *vermifuges*.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 230: 1853.

Vérmil. *s.* Vermilion.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,
Like crimson dyed in grain. *Spenser*.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

What need a *vermil-tinctured* lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn?
Milton, Comus, 752.

Vermílion. *s.* [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillon*, from the cochineal insect, considered to be a worm, *vermis*.]

1. Cochineal.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury: (this is the usual though not primitive signification).

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermilion* by solution or calcination.—*Bacon*.

The fairest and most principal red is *vermilion*, called in Latin minium. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is.—*Peacham*.

Vermillion, or *cinnabar*, is a compound of mercury and sulphur, in the proportion of a hundred parts of the former to sixteen of the latter, which occurs in nature as a common ore of quicksilver, and is prepared by the chemist as a pigment, under the name of *vermillion*. It is, properly speaking, a bisulphuret of mercury. This artificial compound being extensively employed, on account of the beauty of its colour, in painting, for making sealing-wax, and other purposes, is the object of an important manufacture.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

3. Any beautiful red colour.

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,
Loaden with fruit and apples rosie red,
As they in pure *vermilion* had been dyed,
Whereof great virtues over all were read.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 46.

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are as clear as *vermillion*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Vermílion. *v. a.* Dye red.

A sprightly red *vermillions* all her face,
And her eyes languish with unusual grace.
Granville.

Vérmily. *s.* Vermilion. *Rare.*

The same she temper'd with fine mercury,
And virgin wex that never yet was seald,
And mingled them with perfect *vermily*,
That like a lively sanguine it seem'd to the eye.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Vérmin. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *vermis*.]

1. Any noxious animal: (used commonly for small creatures; generally, though not always, collective).

What is your study?—
How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

A weazel taken in a trap, was charged with misdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine
You are my prisoners, base *vermin*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1071.

Vérminate. *v. n.* Breed vermin. *Rare.*

The seed of the serpent, and its *verminating* principle.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 152.

Verminátion. *s.* Generation of vermin.

Redi, discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and flesh.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Vérminly. *adj.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin.

They have nothing in them but a *verminly* nimbleness and subtlety, being bred out of the putrefactions of men's brains and the corruptions of the times.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 379: 1653.

Vérminous. *adj.* Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body.—*Harvey*.

Vermíparous. *adj.* [Lat. *pario* = I bring forth.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Vernácular. *adj.* [Lat. *verna* = domestic servant.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a *vernacular* disease to England.—*Harvey*.

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoitered the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them.—*Addison*.

Vernáculous. *adj.*

1. Vernacular. *Rare.*

Besides their *vernaculous* and mother tongues.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 130.

2. Scoffing. *Latinism; not in use.*

Men, subject to the petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator.—*B. Jonson, Fox*, dedication.

Vérnal. *adj.* [Lat. *vernalis*, *vernus*, from *ver* = spring.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns
Or sight of *vernal* bloom or summer's rose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 41.

Vérnant. *adj.* Flourishing as in the spring.

Vernant flowers appeare
To clad the soile with mantell newe.
Turbervile, Poems, p. 110: 1570.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smiled on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 678.

Vernátion. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

The mode in which rudimentary leaves are arranged in leafbuds is called the *vernation* or præfoliation, and furnishes important systematic characters. Two points have to be regarded here, viz., 1. The arrangement of the leaves in relation to each other; and 2, the manner in which each leaf is folded.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic*, § 112: 1857.

Verónica. *s.* [Lat. *veronica*.] In *Botany.* Name of a genus, containing several garden and some native plants, (species, spicata, chamædrys, &c.); speedwell.

Vérsal. *adj.* Total; whole.

Some for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 929

Vérsatile. *adj.* [Lat. *versatilis*.]

1. That may be turned round.

Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year
Learn'd his state cock-boat dext'rously to steer;
Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw,
Made good th' old passage, and still forced a new.
Harte.

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet.—*Glanville*.

3. Easily applied to a new task.

Versatility. *s.* Quality of being versatile.

Nothing can more fully demonstrate the extent and *versatility* of these two original geniuses.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*.

Verse. [Fr. *vers*; Lat. *versus*.]

1. Line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. Section or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

Verse embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne*.

While she did her various pow'r dispose,
The world was freed from tyrants, wars, and woes,
Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose.
Prior, Prologue spoken before Queen Anne on her Birthday.

4. Piece of poetry.

This *verse*, my friend, be thine.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

Verse. *v. a.* Tell in verse; relate poetically.

In the shape of Corin sat all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love
To amorous Phillida.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

And Mat mote praise what Topaz *verseth*.
Prior, Imitation of Chaucer.

Versed in. Skilled in; acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed in* their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

This *versed in* death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 189.

Vérseman. *s.* Poet; writer in verse.

The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun.
Prior, A better Answer to Cloe Jealous.

From limbs of this great Hercules are framed
Whole groupes of pigmies, who are *versemen* named.
Harte.

Vérser. *s.* Mere versifier. *Rare.*

Though she have a better *verser* got,
Or poet in the court-account than I.
B. Jonson, Forest, § 12.

He [B. Jonson] thought not Bartas a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote no fiction.—*Drummond, Conversations of Ben Jonson*.

Vérsicle. *s.* [Lat. *versiculus*, diminutive of *versus* = verse.] Little verse.

The lapwing
The *versicles* shall sing. *Skelton, Poems*, 227
A sort of office or service to saint Edmund, consisting of an antiphone, *versicle*, response, and collect, is introduced.—*T. Warton, History of English Poe try*, ii. 56.

Vérsicolour. *adj.* [Lat. *versicolor.*] Having various colours; changeable in colour. *Rare.*
Gardens, full of exotick, *versicolour*, diversely varied, sweet-smelling flowers.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 282.
Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribands.—*Ibid.* p. 478.

Versificátion. *s.* Art o r practice of making verses.
Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at y our *versification.*—*Dryden.*
Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the prop ortions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value.—*Granville.*

Vérsificator. *s.* [Fr. *versificateur*; Lat. *versificator.*] Versifier.
Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him.—*Dryden.*

Vérsifier. *s.* Maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.
In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greec e or Rome.—*Watts Improvement of the Mind.*

Vérsify. *v. n.* [Fr. *versifier.*] Make verses.
You would wonder to hear h ow soon even children will begin to *versify.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best
To make as much waste pap er as the rest.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 24.

Vérsify. *v. a.* Relate in verse; represent in verse.
Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*
Shall I tell you whom I love?
Hearken then a while to me;
And if such a woman move
As I now sh all *versifie*;
Be assured, 'tis her, or none,
That I love, and love alone.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song ii.

Vérsion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *versio, -onis.*]
1. Change; transformat ion.
Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
2. Change of direction.
Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects.—*Bacon.*
3. Translation.
This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess that I have not been abl e to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass.—*Dryden.*
4. Act of translating.

Vert. *s.* [Fr. = green.]
1. See first extract.
Vert, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer.—*Cowell.*
I find no mention in all the records of Ireland of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison.—*Sir J. Davies.*
2. In *Heraldry.* Green colour.

Vértebra. *s.* [Lat.; from *verto* = I turn.] Bone, forming part of the spine, or vertebral column: (in the human skeleton they are twenty-four in number).
The several *vertebres* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
Professor Owen's definition of a vertebra is, one of those segments of the endoskeleton which constitute the axis of the body, and protecting canals of the nervous and vascular trunks, and which may also support diverging appendages.—*Dr. Mayne, Expository Lexicon of the Terms of Medical Science*: 1860.

Vértebral. *adj.* Relating to the joints of the spine.
The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenick arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Vértebráta. *s.* [Lat.] Class of animals having vertebræ, i.e. a spinal column; the term being in *Zoology*, the name of the large class constituted by—1. Mammalia; 2. Birds; 3. Reptiles; 4. Fishes.

Vértebrate. *adj.* Having vertebræ: (the Vertebrata are the *vertebrate* animals).

Vértex. *s.* [Lat. = top, crown of head.]
1. Zenith; point over head.
These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thousand figured constellations roll. *Creech.*
2. Top of a hill; top of anything.
Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Vértical. *adj.*
1. Placed in the zenith.
'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomson.*
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced.—*Cheyne.*

Verticálity. *s.* State of being in the zenith.
Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vértically. *adv.* In a vertical manner; in the zenith.
Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Vertícillate. *adj.* [Lat. *verticillum.*] In *Botany.* Whorled. See extract.
Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c.—*Quincy.*

Vertícity. *s.* Power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.
Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old.—*Glanville.*
Whether they be glob ules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear.—*Locke.*

Vérticle. *s.* [Lat. *verticulum*, from *verto* = I turn.] Axis; hinge. *Rare.*
Now grows our nation to its zenith: Fame is no friend to continuance; the *verticle* is near, when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our change.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 51: 1653.

Vertíginous. *adj.* [Lat. *vertiginosus.*]
1. Turning round; rotatory.
This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around.—*Bentley.*
2. Giddy.
Inconstant they are in all their actions, *vertiginous*, restless, unapt to resolve of any business.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 185.
I was sicke before of a *vertiginous* giddiness and irresolution.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 193.

Vertíginousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vertiginous.
1. Readiness to turn; giddiness.
We would all climb unto high places, not considering the precipices on which they stand, nor the *vertiginousness* of our own brain.—*Barrow, Sermon on the Duty of Thanksgiving.*
2. Unsteadiness.
He that commits sacrilege, is marked for a *vertiginousness* and changeable fortune.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 282: 1653.

Vertígo. *s.* [Lat.; from *verto* = I turn.] Giddiness; dizziness; sense of turning in the head.
The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigos*, tremblings.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vérvain. *s.* In *Botany.* Translation of the Latin *verbena*; the plants of the genus now called *verbena* being, probably, different from the *verbena* of the ancients, to which magical properties were assigned.
She night-shade strows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and the dill,
That hind reth witches of their will.
Drayton, Nymphidia.
Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which, cultivated with his daily care,
And bruised with *vervain*, were his frugal fare.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 192.

Verve. *s.* [Fr.] Spirit; enthusiasm.
If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve* (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master.—*Dryden, On the Æneid.* (Ord MS.)

Vérvel. *s.* [Fr. *vervelle.*] Label tied to a hawk.
Free beauteous slave, thy happy feet
In silver fetters *vervails* meet.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, The Falcon, p. 21.

Véry *adj.* [Fr. *vrai*; Lat. *verus* = true.]
1. True; real.
In *very* deed as the Lord God of Israel liveth.—1 *Samuel*, xxv. 34.
Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart despiseth me?
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.
O that in *very* deed we might behold it.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.
2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.
Those who had drunk of Circe s cup, were turned into *very* beasts.—*Sir J. Davies.*
There, where *very* desolation d wells,
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on. *Milton, Comus*, 428.
3. Noting things emphatically or eminently.
'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Especi ally against his *very* friend.
Shakespear, Two Gentleman of Verona, iii. 2.
Was not my love
The *verier* wag o' the two? *Id., Winter's Tale*, i. 2.
We can contain ourselves,
Were he the *veriest* antick in the world.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.
In a seeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress.—*South, Sermons.*
The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the *very* wrists, and up to the *very* chin.—*Addison, Guardian.*
4. Same, emphatically.
Women are as roses, whose fair flower,
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.
The cocks beat the par tridge, which she laid to heart: but finding these *very* cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other Christian grace, that *very* time is almost the special opportunity of charity.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Véry. *adv.* In a great, in an eminent, degree.

Vésicate. *v. a.* Blister.
Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Vesicátion. *s.* Blistering; separation of the cuticle.
I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Vésicle. *s.* [Lat. *vesicula*, diminutive of *vesica* = bladder.] Small cuticle filled or inflated; Vesicule.
Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errour s.*
The lungs are made up of such air-pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitro-aerial particles.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Vesícular. *adj.* Hollow; full of small interstices.
A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. —*Cheyne.*

Vésicule. *s.* Small bladder, or bladder-like structure; small hollow growths like bladders or blisters; Vesicle.

Vésper. *s.* [Lat.] Evening star; evening.
Thou hast seen these signs;
They are black *vesper's* pageants.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12

Véspers. *s. pl.* Evening service of the Romish church: (construction often *adjec-*

tival, or as the *first element* in a *compound*; strictly, that one of the seven canonical hours which follows nones, and precedes complines).

The massacre known in history as the Sicilian *Vespers*, was so called as having had for its signal the *vesper* bell of Easter Monday (March 30, 1282), at Palermo. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Véspertine. *adj.* [Lat. *vespertinus.*] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

The stars, their matutine and *vespertine* motions, rise and fall.— *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Véssel. *s.* [Fr. *vaisselle*; Lat. *vas.*]

1. Anything in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's issue have I filled my mind;
Put rancours in the *vessel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

2. Containing parts of an animal body.

Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the *vessels*; of those *vessels* the organs of the body.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had *vessels* to transport themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

The Phœnicians first invented open *vessels*, and the Egyptians ships with decks.—*Heylin.*

The *vessel* is represented as stranded.—*Addison, Diologue on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

4. Any capacity; anything containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *vessel* can contain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 558.

5. One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen *vessels*, and to beget security and presumption in others who have conquered those difficulties.—*Hammond.*

Véssel. *v. a.* Put into a vessel; barrel.

Take earth, and *vessel* it; and in that set the seed.—*Bacon.*

Véssel. *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus* = small bundle.] Half a quarter of a sheet of paper.

Véssets. *s.* [?] Kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

Vest. *s.* [Lat. *vestis.*] Outer garment.

O'er his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 240.
Mystick emblems grace th' imperial *vest.* *Smith.*

Vest. *v. a.*

1. Dress; deck; enrobe.

The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,
With ether *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

2. Make possessor of; invest with: (with *with* before the thing possessed).

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person, who by right is *vested with* power over them.—*Locke.*

Had I been *vested with* the monarch's power,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain.
Prior, Odes, To Mr. Howard.

3. Placé in possession: (with *in* before the possessor).

The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely *vested in* the parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Empire and dominion was *vested in* him, for the good and behoof of others.—*Locke.*

Véstal. *s.* [Lat. *vestalis.*] Virgin consecrated to Vesta; pure virgin.

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 10.
How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Véstal. *adj.* Denoting pure virginity.

Her *vestal* livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Véstibule. *s.* [Lat. *vestibulum*: see second extract.]

1. In *Architecture.* Porch or first entrance of a house.

That part of the Odyssey, in which Ulysses' descent into hell, and the *vestibule* of Erebus are described.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 84.

The *vestibule* ... an area before the entrance of a house, is said by some to have been so called because an altar to Vesta was placed therein.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Anatomy.* Porch of the ear.

The *vestibule* ... is a small bony cavity of the internal ear ... the opening of which into the cavity of the tympanum is closed by the small bone called the Stapes; it is also connected with the cochlea and semicircular canals.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Véstige. *s.* [Lat. *vestigium.*] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges.*—*Harvey.*

Véstment. *s.* [Lat. *vestimentum.*] Garment; part of dress.

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect
Those sable *vestments*, and that bright aspect.
Waller.

The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented.—*Dryden.*

Véstry. *s.* [Fr. *vestiare*; Lat. *vestiarium.*]

1. Room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited.

He said unto him that was over the *vestry*, bring forth the vestments.—2 *Kings*, x. 22.

Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *vestry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. xii.

2. Parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the *vestry* and common convention of the people of that parish.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Vésture. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *vestura.*]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half-hid, and half were laid to show;
Her envious *vesture* greedy sight repelling.
Fairfax.

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæsar's *vesture* wounded?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. Dress; habit; external form.

There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings:
But whilst this muddy *vesture* of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Rocks, precipices, and gulphs, apparell'd with a *vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies.—*Bentley.*

Vetch. *s.* [Lat. *vicia.*] In *Botany.* Leguminous plant, akin to the peas, tares, &c., used in fodder, of the genus Vicia.

Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of lupines grew.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 110.

An ervum is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vétchling. *s.* Small vetch: (applied, however, in books, to some of the largest plants of the group in the genus Lathyrus).

There are seven indigenous species of *vetchling*, or everlasting pea.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Vétchy. *adj.* Made of, abounding in, vetches.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Véteran. *s.* [Lat. *veteranus.*] Old soldier; man long practised in anything.

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans* which had been inured to service in the civil wars. —*Addison.*

Véteran. *adj.*

1. Long practised in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers.—*Bacon.*

2. Formerly used in the general sense of old.

Our old bottles and *veteran* wines are sound sweet, well-refined, and full of spirits.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 44: 1653.

Veterinárian. *s.* [Lat. *veterinarius.*] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Véterinary. *adj.* Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.

A *veterinary* college has been long established in London.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Véto. *s.* [Lat. = I forbid.] Word used in certain political assemblies, where the official language was more or less Latin, and where a single voice on the negative side could prevent the passing of a resolution otherwise unanimous, whereby forbiddal was expressed; the Liberum *Veto*, or Free *Veto*, of the Polish Diets being the most famous historical instance of it.

Through the cracked brain and uncracked lungs of Saint-Huruge, the Palais Royal rebellows with *veto*. Journalism is busy, France rings with *veto*. 'I shall never forget,' says Dumont, 'my going to Paris, one of those days, with Mirabeau; and the crowd of people we found waiting for his carriage about Le Jay the bookseller's shop. They flung themselves before him, conjuring him with tears in their eyes not to suffer the *Veto* Absolu. They were in a frenzy: 'Monsieur le Comte, you are the People's father, you must save us; you must defend us against those villains who are bringing back despotism. If the king get this *veto*, what is the use of the National Assembly? We are slaves; all is done.' —*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vii. ch. i.

It was understood that the king, though he had used his *veto* for the purpose of giving the Houses an opportunity of reconsidering the subject, had no intention of offering a pertinacious opposition to their wishes.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

A couple of extra chairs were placed farther back, and more than one important personage has been requested to act as chairman: but no churchman would place himself in a position so equivocal as to dignity of aspect, and so unequivocal as to the obligation of sitting out the discussion; and the rector had beforehand put a *veto* on any dissenting chairman. — *George Eliot (signature), Felix Holt the Radical*, ch. xxiv.

Vex. *v. a.* [Lat. *vexo.*]

1. Plague; torment; harass.

It came to pass, when she pressed him daily with her words, so that his soul was *vexed* unto death, that he told her all his heart.—*Judges*, xvi. 16.

2. Disturb; disquiet.

They *vex* me past my patience.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

3. Trouble with slight provocations.

Away, I say; stay'st thou to *vex* me here?
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

4. Stretch as by hooks.

Some English wool, *vex'd* in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxvii.

Vex. *v. n.* Fret; be on tenters; be uneasy.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *vext*, and ravished
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

Vexátion. *s.*

1. Act of troubling.

O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated
vexations of it! *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. State of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the hour of death.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv.

3. Cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

4. Act of harassing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation.*—*Bacon.*

5. Slight teasing trouble.

Vexátious. *adj.*

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. —*South, Sermons.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.

He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another.—*Sir K. Digby.*

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

Vexátiously. *adv.* In a vexatious manner; troublesomely; uneasily.

As to our neighbour and rival, France, I shall formally prove it, that her subjects pay more than England, on a computation of the wealth of both parties; that her taxes are more *vexatiously* collected.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*: 1769.

Véxed. *part. pref.* Disturbed; disquieted.
Ranged on the banks, beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and *the vex'd* ocean roars.
Pope.

Véxingly. *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, plague, or disturb.
It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write smuttily, that forces them to talk *vexingly*.—*Tatler*, no. 269.

Viabílity. *s.* Capability of living; of continuing life (either of an individual or a species).
Recurrency is a measure of *viability*.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, February 21, 1869.

Víable. *adj.* [Fr., from *vie* = life.] In *Forensic Medicine.* Capable of living.
Viable . . . likely to live, [is] applied to that condition of a child at birth, whether the delivery has been effected by natural or artificial means.—*Dr. Mayne, Expository Lexicon of the Terms in Medical Science*; 1860.

Víaduct. *s.* Structure for supporting the line of way for either carriages or railway trains.
The Holborn *viaduct* was opened for passenger traffic at seven o'clock yesterday morning.—*Times Newspaper*, October 15, 1869.

Víal. *s.* [Gr. φιαλή.] Small bottle.
You gods! look down,
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head:
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Víal. *v. a.* Enclose in a vial.
This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays.
Milton, Comus, 847.

Víand. *s.* [Fr. *viande*; Italian, *vivanda*, from *vivo* = I live.] Food; meat dressed.
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I' th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these *viands* pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 369.

Víary. *adj.* [Lat. *viarius*.] Happening in ways or roads. *Rare.*
In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens, they are only conjectural interpretations of dim-eyed man; full of doubt, full of deceit.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, i. 96.

Viáticum. *s.* [Lat., from *via* = way.]
1. Provision for a journey.
And sith thy pilgrimage is almost past,
Thou need'st the lesse *viaticum* for it.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. S. 4 b.
2. Last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.
It is rather a spiritual medicine, a good *viaticum*, a standing sacrament, for the relief, the assurance, the safe conduct, of departing souls.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 313.

Víbrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vibro*.]
1. Brandish; move to and fro with quick motion.
2. Make to quiver.
Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth doth not.—*Holder.*

Víbrate. *v. n.*
1. Play up and down, or to and fro.
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down.—*Boyle.*
2. Quiver.
The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*

Víbrating. *part. adj.* Vibratory.
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Vibrátion. *s.* Act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; act of quivering.
It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the sallies and *vibrations* of an harmless activity.—*South, Sermons.*
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibrations* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Vibrátiuncle *s.* See extract from Chambers.
The pulse would continue to beat, the lungs to play, the animal secretions to be carried on, the *vibratiuncles* to traverse to and fro.—*Search, Freewill*, p. 177: 1763.
Sensory vibrations, by being often repeated, beget in the medullary substance of the brain a disposition to diminutive vibrations, which may be also called *vibratiuncles* and miniatures corresponding to themselves respectively.—*Chambers.*

Víbrative. *adj.* That which vibrates.
Heat is only an accident of light, occasioned by the rays putting a fine, subtile, etherial medium, which pervades all bodies, into a *vibrative* motion, which gives us that sensation.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Víbratory. *adj.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.
Suppose that to this oil or water were added a certain quantity of a specifick salt, which had a power of putting the nervous papillæ of the tongue into a gentle *vibratory* motion; as suppose sugar dissolved into it. The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness.—*Burke, Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iv. § 21.

Vícar. *s.* [Lat. *vicarius*.]
1. Incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.
Procure the *vicar*
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.
Out from his house ran every neighbour nigh,
The *vicar* first, and after him the crew.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 725.
A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order!—*Swift.*
2. One who performs the functions of another; substitute.
An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his *vicar* general may do the same.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Vícarage. *s.* Benefice of a vicar.
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and never having deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray.—*Swift.*

Vicárial. *adj.* [Lat. *vicarius*.]
1. Belonging to a vicar.
Wood is in some countries a rectorial, and in some a *vicarial* tithe.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*
2. Vicarious.
All derived and *vicarial* power shall be done away, as no further necessary.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, ii. pref. xxix.

Vicáriate. *s.* Delegated office or power.
Shall we think that pretended spiritual dignity to be of God, (or, as it calleth itself, the *vicariate* of Christ,) who said his kingdom was not of this world, and whose successors gloried in poverty and martyrdom? whereas this [the church of Rome] aboundeth in riches and exterior power above any thing now extant in the Christian world.—*Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise*, p. 22: 1682.

Vicáriate. *adj.* Having a delegated power as vicar.
We thought it convenient that you should be held up by the *vicariate* authority of our see.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 261.

Vicárious. *adj.* Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.
The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this regiment of the body.—*Sir M. Hale.*
What can be more unnatural than for a man to rebel against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul?—*Norris.*

Vicáriously. *adv.* In the place of another.
They who do not love religion hate it. The rebels to God perfectly abhor the Author of their being. They hate him 'with all their heart, with all their mind, with all their soul, and with all their strength.' He never presents himself to their thoughts, but to menace and alarm them. They cannot strike the sun out of heaven, but they are able to raise a smouldering smoke that obscures him from their own eyes. Not being able to revenge themselves on God, they have a delight in *vicariously* defacing, degrading, torturing, and tearing in pieces, his image in man.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Vícarship. *s.* Office of a vicar.
The see of Jerusalem was the mother of all churches, wherein St. Peter himself did at first reside, exercising his *vicarship*.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*
There is in my choir one Mr. Lamb; he hath at present but half a *vicarship*.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Vice. *s.* [Lat. *vitium*.]
1. Course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.
No spirit more gross to love
Vice for itself. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 491.
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of good.—*Locke.*
2. Fault; offence: (generally used for an habitual fault, not for a single enormity).
No *vice*, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed.
Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.
Ungovern'd appetite . . . a brutish *vice*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 517.
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the *vices* of the clergy in his age.—*Dryden.*
3. Faulty or noxious excess.
Or, when the latent *vice* is cured by fire,
Redundant humours by the pores expire.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 128.
4. Fool of the old shows and moralities.
I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
You need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iv. 2, song.
His face made of brass, like a *vice* in a game.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
I remember of old the fool, that made all the sport in the play, was called the *vice*.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon before King James* (in 1624), p. 7.

Vice. *s.* [Dutch, *vijs*.]
1. Kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.
He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws the *vice*; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. Gripe; grasp.
If I but fist him once; if he come but within my *vice*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Vice. *v. a.* [Dutch, *vijzen* = screw up.] Draw by a kind of violence.
With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen 't, or been an instrument
To *vice* you to 't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Vice. *s.* Used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command: (as, *viceroy, vicechancellor*). *Rare.*

Viceádmiral. *s.*
1. Second commander of a fleet.
The foremost of the fleet was the admiral: the rearadmiral was Cara Mahometes; an arch-pirate. The *viceadmiral*, in the middle of the fleet with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
2. Naval officer of the second rank.

Viceádmiralty. *s.* Office of a viceadmiral.
The *viceadmiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trevanion.—*Carew.*

Viceágent. *s.* One who acts in the place of another.
A vassal Satan hath made his *viceagent*, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Vicecháncellor. *s.* Second magistrate of the universities.
The dean, for asserting the rights of his majesty and university in his station of *vicechancellor*, being made a prisoner, he undertook the entire management of all affairs.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Víced. *adj.* Vicious; corrupt. *Rare.*
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high *viced* city hang his poison
In the sick air.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Vicegérency. *s.* Office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.
The authority of conscience stands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God.—*South, Sermons.*

Vicegérent. *s.* Lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these: remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*.—*Bacon*.

Great father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden*.

Vicegérent. *adj.* Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgement, whether in heaven, or earth, or hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 55.

Vícenary. *adj.* [Lat. *vicenarius*.] Belonging to twenty.

Víceroy. *s.* [Fr. *viceroi*.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be called but *viceroy* of the whole?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to say that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid.—*Bacon*.

We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four-fifths of his time.—*Swift*.

Viceróyalty. *s.* Dignity of a viceroy.

These parts furnish out *viceroyalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom.—*Addison*.

Víceroyship. *s.* Office of a viceroy.

The Saracen caliph commanded in Egypt; under whom two great lords fell out about the sultanie or *viceroyship* of that land.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 89.

Vícety. *s.* Nicety; exactness: (so entered in the previous editions, and connected etymologically with *point device*; probably a coined word of no very definite meaning).

Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Vícinage. *s.* [Fr. *voisinage*; Lat. *vicinia*.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

Erzirum is a town of great strength, and by reason of its *voicinage* to the Persian dominions usually made the place of rendezvous, when the Turks have any design against that empire.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 283.

A city came to be built in the *voisinage* of this holy place.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 415.

In many places the patrons endowed the churches, but built not the edifice; leaving that to be done by the priest out of the oblations and contributions of the Christians of the *vicinage*.—*Wharton and Stanhope, Defence of Pluralities*, p. 83.

Vicínal. *adj.* [Lat. *vicinus*.] Near; neighbouring.

The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a *vicinal* way if not a rampart.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 55.

Vicíne. *adj.* Neighbouring. *Rare.*

Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it.—*Glanville*.

Vicínity. *s.*

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other.—*Sir M. Hale*.

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats.—*Swift*.

2. Neighbourhood.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun.—*Bentley*.

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*.—*Rogers*.

Vícious. *adj.* Devoted to vice.

He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants, on his *vicious* race.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 103.

Víciously. *adv.*

1. In a vicious manner; sinfully.

Perversity of will, immoral and sinful enormities, walk with Adraste and Nemesis at their backs, pursue us into judgement, and leave us *viciously* miserable.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 18.

2. Inaccurately; carelessly.

They have the gospel in Greek capitals, but they are *viciously* written in many places.—*Burnet, Travels*, p. 237. (Ord MS.)

Vicíssitude *s.* [Lat. *vicissitudo*.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heaven
Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 7.

The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many *vicissitudes*.—*Sir I. Newton*.

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination.—*Woodward*.

2. Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness?—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Giffard*.

Vicissitúdinary. *adj.* Regularly changing.

We say, the elements of man are misery and happiness, as though he had an equal proportion of both; and the days of man *vicissitudinary*, as though he had as many good days as ill.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 313.

Vicóntiel. *adj.* In *Law*. See extract.

In law, *vicontiel* reuts are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court before the sheriff.—*Bailey*.

Víctim. *s.* [Lat. *victima*.]

1. Sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrificed as *victims* to his ghost.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,
And fat of *victims*, which his friends bestow.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 321.

2. Something destroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies:
See his head trembling, and his half-closed eyes.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 170.

3. Person sacrificed to the selfishness of another.

Jonas ... went into the public-house, and there ordered spirituous drink to such an extent, that Mr. Pecksniff had some doubts of his perfect sanity, until Jonas set them quite at rest by saying, when the coach could wait no longer:—'I've been standing treat for a whole week and more, and letting you have all the delicacies of the season. You shall pay for this, Pecksniff.' It was not a joke either, as Mr. Pecksniff at first supposed; for he went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected *victim* to settle the bill.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xx.

Víctimize. *v. a.* Make a victim of any one.

In a turf transaction, either Spavin or Cockspur would try to get the better of his father; and, to gain a point in the odds, *victimise* his best friends.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxix.

Becky, with a fun which she could not disguise, even though it was at her own expense, described the occurrence, and how she had been *victimised* by Lady Southdown.—*Id., Vanity Fair*.

Víctor. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; one who gains the advantage in any contest: (*victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the *conqueror of kingdoms*, not the *victor of kingdoms*; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Cæsar was in general *a great victor*, but that he was *victor at Pharsalia*. We rarely say Alexander was *victor of Darius*, though we say he was *victor at Arbela*; but we never say he was *victor of Persia*).

This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field.
Sir P. Sidney.

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

Say where and when
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 384.

Lose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand.
Addison, Cato.

2. Pope has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 313.

Víctoress. *s.* Female victor. *Rare.*

But when the *victoresse* arrived there,
Where late she left the pensive Scudamore
With her own trusty squire, both full of feare,
Neither of them she found.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 44.

Victórious. *adj.*

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superior in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquished, than by the valour of the *victorious*.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

The Son return'd *victorious* with his saints.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 136.

That happy sun, said he, will rise again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:
And I alone must view him rise in vain,
Without one ray of all his star for me.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, c.

2. Producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And cursed for ever this *victorious* day.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Victóriously. *adv.* In a victorious manner; with conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties.—*Hammond*.

Víctory. *s.* [Lat. *victoria*.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears
He whined and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages blush'd at him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 451.

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Víctress. *s.* Female that conquers.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Cæsar's Cæsar.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Víctrice. *s.* Female victor.

To have her captived spirit freed from flesh,
And on her innocence a garment fresh,
And white as that, put on: and in her hand
With boughs of palm, a crowned *victrice* stand.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Víctual, Víctuals. *s.* [Fr. *victuailles*; Lat. *victus; vivo* = I live.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance.

A huge great flagon full I bore,
And in a good large knapsacke, *victles* store.
Chapman.

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Víctual. *v. a.* Store with provision for food.

The children of Israel were numbered, and were all present, [in the margin, were *victualled*].—1 *Kings*, xx. 27.

Víctualler. *s.*

1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* surceased not to bring all things necessary.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due.
King, Art of Cookery.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

Vicúgna. *s.* [Peruvian.] In *Zoology*. Animal akin to the camels, of the genus Camelus (Vicunna, Linnæus).

The Mexicans and Peruvians possessed one cereal and that one not of the highest order—maize; and they had the banana and the cocoa-nut. For the horse, the ass, the ox, the buffalo, the elephant, the camel, the sheep, the hog, and the goat of the old world, they had domesticated, to furnish them food, labour, and clothing, only three small feeble animals of the camel family, the Llama, the Alpaca, and *Vicuna*, all still found in the wild state—in this particular differing from the greater number of the domesticated animals of the old world, and implying the rudeness, lateness, and imperfection of American native civilization.—*Crawfurd, Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On the Civilization of Man*.

In the Camel and Dromedary, the upper canines are formidable for their size and shape, but do not project beyond the lips like the tusks of the Musk-deer; they are more feeble in the Llamas and *Vicugnas*, and are always of smaller size in the females than in the males.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Vidélicet. *adv.* [Lat. *videre* = see; *licet* = it is allowed, lawful] To wit; that is: (generally written *viz.*).

The poor world is almost six thousand years old, and in all this time there was not any man died in his own person, *videlicet* in a love cause.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Vídual. *adj.* [Lat. *vidua* = widow.] Belonging to the state of a widow. *Rare.*

The only pattern of all chastity, virginal, conjugal, and *widual.*—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 80: 1633.

Vidúity. *s.* Widowhood. *Rare.*

The married woman is under the careful provision of an husband: in that estate four hands work for her; in her *viduity* but two.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Vie. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *envier*, from Lat. *invito* = I invite, challenge.] Stake; wager; expose to hazard; show, display, or practise in competition: (common as a term at *cards.*)

What need then we *vie* calumnies, like women?
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.
Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.
Here's a trick *vied* and revied.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*
They *vie* power and expence with those that are too high.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions.—*Evelyn.*

Vie. *v. n.* Contest; contend; strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life as may enable them to *vie* with the best of their family.—*Addison.*
Now voices over voices rise;
While each to be the loudest *vies.*
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Vie. *s.* Contest for superiority; contention in the way of rivalry. *Obsolete.*

As to this particular of defaming, both the sexes seem to be at a *vie*; and I think he were a very critical judge that should determine between them.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
I shall not bring the one end of the other satisfactions to a *vie*, not only that I may not entertain you with a common place, but the comparison would be shamefull.—*Allestree, Sermons*, pt. i. p. 147. (Ord MS.)

View. *s.* [Fr. *vue.*]

1. Prospect.
You should tread a course
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near
The residence of Posthumus.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make,
Lo! Cobham comes and floats them with a lake,
Or cuts wide *views* through mountains to the plain;
You'll wish your hill a shelter'd hill again.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 73.

2. Sight; power of beholding.
I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the loved object, and the hated too.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.
These things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear *view* into the state of human liberty.—*Locke.*

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.
Then let us seek
Some safer resolution, which, methinks
I have in *view.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1028.

4. Act of seeing.
Roused with the noise he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think the illusions of his fear
Had given this false alarm; but straight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

5. Sight; eye.
Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote.—*Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.
Time is lost which never will renew
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view.*
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 448.

7. Intellectual survey.
If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally.—*Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.
Now the Trojan navy was in *view.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 150.

9. Appearance; show.
In that accomplish'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which lays the splendour of her *view*,
Dazzled before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.
To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man?—*Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.
No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason.—*Locke.*

12. Intention; design.
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

View. *v. a.*

1. Survey; look on by way of examination.
Go up and *view* the country.—*Joshua*, vii. 2.

2. See; perceive by the eye.
They here with eyes aghast
View'd first their lamentable lot.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 616.

View-hálloo. *s.* In *Hunting.* Cry uttered when the fox, at its find, is seen breaking cover.

But pray what is become of the lady all this while?—Why, Lady Freelove, you told me she was not here; and, i' faith, I was just drawing off another way, if I had not heard the *view-halloo.*—*G. Colman, The Jealous Wife*, ii. 3.
The squire, feeling the warm breath of the creature, bellowed out with all the force of lungs accustomed to give a *view-hallo!*—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. ii.

Viéwer. *s.* One who views.

The astrologers, the star-gazers [in the margin, *viewers* of the heavens].—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 13.
You are as fair as if the morning bare ye;
Imagination never made a sweeter:
Can it be possible this frame should suffer,
And, built on slight affections, fright the *viewer?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.

Viéwless. *adj.* Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood
There always, but drawn up to heaven sometimes
Viewless. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 516.

Vígil. *s.* [Lat. *vigilia*; *vigilor* = I watch.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.
So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 182.
Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-eyed virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Fast kept before a holiday.
He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say, To-morrow is St. Crispian.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

3. Service used on the night before a holiday.
No altar is to be consecrated without reliques, which, placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
The rivals call my muse another way,
To sing their *vigils* for the ensuing day.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 117.

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.
Though Venus and her son should spare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*
Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them.—*Addison.*

Vígilance. *s.* [Fr. *vigilance*; Lat. *vigilantia*; *vigil* = watchful.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.
Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance.*—*Broome.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.
Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.
Of these the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 157.

3. Guard; watch.
In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here placed, but such as come
Well known from heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 579.

Used *adjectivally*: (as in '*Vigilance* committee,' i.e. committee formed for the purpose of watching the progress of any measure, or of protection in general).

Vígilancy. *s.* Vigilance.

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his person.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our behoof the strength of the ox, the sagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog.—*Ray.*

Vígilant. *adj.* [Lat. *vigilans, -antis.*] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.
The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to send a message to the master of the rolls.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Vígilantly. *adv.* Attribute suggested by Vigilant; watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly* observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Vignétte. *s.* [Fr.] Small ornamented, or fanciful engraving, without complete background, or bounding-line, used for the illustration or decoration of a page in any work; picture of leaves and flowers; kind of flourish of leaves and flowers. (Cotgrave writes the word *vignet.*)

Vígorous. *adj.* [Fr. *vigoureux.*] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.

Famed for his valour young;
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong! *Waller.*
Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but returns always fresh and *vigorous.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vígorously. *adv.* In a vigorous manner; with force; forcibly; without weakness.

If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled.—*South, Sermons.*

Vígorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vigorous; force; strength.

He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigorousness* to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Vígour. *s.* [Lat. *vigor.*]

1. Force; strength.
My comeliness [in the margin, *vigour*] was turned in me into corruption, and I retained no strength.—*Daniel*, x. 8.
Such capering, such *vapouring*, such *vigour*, such rigour;
North, South, East, and West, we have cut such a figure;
That soon we shall have the whole world on our ears,
And leave us no friends but Old Nick and Algiers.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.
In the fruitful earth,
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 96.
How does Cartesius all his sinews strain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Vígour. *v. a.* Invigorate. *Rare.*

Nor does Apollo's harp e'er sound more high,
Than when 'tis *vigour'd* from a lady's eye.
Fellthan, Poems, p. 582: 1709.

Vild. *adj.* Vile; wicked. *Obsolete.*

Till ye have rooted all the relickes out
Of that *vilde* race. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
The vassal of his pleasures *vilde.* *Ibid.*
A *vild* preposterous course.
Whipping of the Satyre: 1601.
He granted life to all except to one, who had used *viled* speeches against king Edward.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Vile. *adj.* [Fr. *vil*; Lat. *vilis.*]

1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.
Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so

vile and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restored by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 971.

Vilely. *adv.* In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully.

They had so *vilely* yielded the town.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Deprived of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy?
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

Vileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vile.

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being.—*Creech.*

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make?—*Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, *vileness* of mankind!...
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate?
Prior, Solomon, iii. 335.

Vilicate. *v. a.* Depreciate; court, or expect to court, as vile. *Rare.*

Baseness what it cannot attaine, will *vilicate* and deprave; as no wonder if a carter censure a scholler, or a clowne or courtier.—*Junius, Cure of Misprision.* (Ord MS.)

Vilification. *s.* Act of vilifying.

They have mingled their own fooleries with it; such as the transmigration of human souls into brutes; *vilification* of marriage, and the like.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica,* p. 83: 1653.

Vilify. *v. a.*

1. Debase; degrade; make vile.

Their Maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they served.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 515.

2. Defame; make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide,
To hear his sovereign *vilified.*
Drayton, Nymphidia.

The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person.—*Addison.*

Vilipend. *v. a.* [Fr. *vilipender*; Lat. *vilipendo.*] Have in no esteem; treat with slight or contempt. *Obsolete.*

They'll *vilipend* thy sacred word, and scoff it.—*Quarles, History of Jonah,* I. i. b.: 1620.

When hypocrites, or sly crafty knaves, are exalted to promotion; and the good are *vilipended* or neglected; that comes to pass not by the election of princes, but through the deceit and fraudulent tricks of others.—*Translation of Boccalini,* p. 227: 1626.

Vilipéndency. *s.* Disesteem; slight; contempt. *Obsolete.*

The mighty Goliahs of Rome, by this way of *vilipendency*, hope to give our clergy's flesh to be food for the fowls of the air.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning,* p. 149; 1653.

Not content with this *vilipendency*, they grew higher in their demand.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams,* p. 77.

Vilipénding. *verbal abs.* Disesteem. *Obsolete.*

If it be to the scorning and *villipending* of a man, it may be called the sin of the men of Succoth, who slighted Gideon.—*Bishop Andrews, On the Decalogue,* p. 508.

Vility. *s.* Vileness. *Rare.*

The comedians wore these [socks] to represent the *vility* of the persons they represented; as debauched young sparks, old crazy mizers, pimps, parasites, strumpets, and the rest of that gang.—*Kennet, Roman Antiquities,* pt. ii. b. v. ch. vi.

Vill. *s.* [Fr. *ville*; Lat. *villa.*] Village; small collection of houses. *Rare.*

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill.*—*Sir M. Hale.*

Villa. *s.* [Lat.; Italian.] Country seat.

The ancient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea.—*Addison.*

All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chase.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Village. *s.* Small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, sheep-cotes, and mills,
Enforce their charity.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 3.

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Used *adjectively.*

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do.
Id., Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Villager. *s.* Inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

Villagery. *s.* District of villages. *Rare.*

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the *villagery?*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Villain. *s.* [Lat. *villanus*, from Villa; the word meaning, originally, one attached to the land connected with a *vill* or *village*; thence, those who, being destitute of freedom, were deemed destitute of virtue. The spelling (with *ai* rather than *ei*) is of the previous editions. It is extended to the whole class of derivatives, even to *villanage*, the Low Latin form of which is *villenagium.*]

1. Predial servant; serf.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue, than if they had been made the king's free subjects.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

A trusty *villain*, sir; that very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jests.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

The characteristic distinction of a *villein* was his obligation to remain upon his lord's estate. He was not only precluded from selling the lands upon which he dwelt, but his person was bound, and the lord might reclaim him at any time, by suit in a court of justice, if he ventured to stray. But equally liable to this confinement there were two classes of *villeins*, whose condition was exceedingly different. In England, at least from the reign of Henry II., one only, and that the inferior species, existed; incapable of property, and destitute of redress, except against the most outrageous injuries.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* ch. ii. pt. ii.

I have remarked of the Anglo-Saxon ceorls, that neither their situation nor that of their descendants for the earlier reigns after the Conquest appears to have been mere servitude. But from the time of Henry II., as we learn from Glanvil, the *villein* so called was absolutely dependent upon his lord's will, compelled to unlimited services, and destitute of property, not only in the land he held for his maintenance, but in his own acquisitions.... Yet there are circumstances which materially distinguish it from slavery. The condition of *villenage*, at least in later times, was perfectly relative; it formed no distinct order in the political economy. No man was a *villein* in the eye of the law, unless his master claimed him: to all others he was a freeman, and might acquire, dispose of, or sue for property without impediment.... This class was distinguished into *villeins* regardant, who had been attached from time immemorial to a certain manor, and *villeins* in gross, where such territorial prescription had never existed, or had been broken. In the condition of these, whatever has been said by some writers, I can find no manner of difference; the distinction was merely technical, and affected only the mode of pleading.—*Ibid.* ch. viii. pt. iii.

According to the ancient law books, such as Glanville and Bracton, the *villein* of the early middle ages was absolutely dependent on his lord.... It is further stated that *villeins* were Regardant and In Gross.... This distinction has been disputed by Mr. Hallam, who inclines to the view that the condition of *villeins* was exceedingly depressed. Historical evidence, derived from contemporary documents, presents us, however, with a very different picture. The *villein*, in the thirteenth century at least, is in possession of land, which he holds permanently at labour or money rents, and which descends to his representatives on payment of a slight fine.... If the state of the *villein* described by Glanville had ever any literal existence, a great change must have been effected during the long and obscure reign of Henry III. It is certain that the condition of *villeins* became better and better during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and that they had become copyholders long before the Reformation. The last enfranchisement is found in the reign of Elizabeth, when a fine was paid, not we may be sure for social privileges, or legal equality, but for some larger rights over land. The latest plea of *villenage* alleged as a defence to an action, was made in the reign of James I., but the court unanimously decided that servitude was unknown to the English law, and that the plea was bad.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all together set upon them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks.
Pope, Temple of Fame

Villainage. *s.* [see under Villain.]

1. State of a villain.

They exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage.*
Spenser.

Upon every such surrender and grant there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be sworn in juries.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the State of Ireland.*

When one parent was free and the other in *villenage*, the offspring followed their father's condition.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. iii. ch. viii.

(See also under Villain.)

2. Lands and tenements held by a villein.

The tenements in *villenage*, whether by law or usage, were never separated from the lordship, while its domain was reduced to a smaller extent, through sub-infeudations, sales, or demises for valuable rent.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* pt. iii. ch. viii.

3. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 442.

Villainize. *v. a.* Debase; degrade; defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 404.

These are the fools whose stolidity can baffle all arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beasts.—*Bentley.*

Villainizer. *s.* One who villainizes, degrades, debases, or defames.

Renouncers of God, blasphemers of his only begotten Son, *villanisers* of his saints, and scorners of his service.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion,* P. 3. b.: 1605.

Villainous. *adj.*

1. Base; vile; wicked.

There is nothing but roguery to be found in *villainous* man.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

All manner of *villanous* and flagitious actions.—*Hallywell, Melampronœa,* p. 80.

2. Sorry: (in a familiar sense).

Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villainous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Villainously. *adv.* In a villainous, base, or extremely bad, manner.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Villainy. *s.*

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villainy* is not without such rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

2. Wicked action; crime: (in this sense it has a *plural*).

No *villainy* or flagitious action was ever yet committed, but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it.—*South, Sermons.*

Such *villanies* roused Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 78.

Villakin. *s.* Diminutive villa. *A coined and hybrid word.*

My ambition, at present, is levelled to the same point that you direct me to; for I am every day building *villakins*, and have given over that of castles.—*Gay, Letter to Swift,* March 31, 1730.

Villátic. *adj.* [Lat. *villaticus.*] Belonging to villages.

The perched roosts,
And nests in order ranged,
Of tame *villatick* fowl.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1693.

He consulted with her how I might be most advantageously dressed for my first appearance, and

most expeditiously disencumbered from my *villatick* bashfulness.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 147.

Villi. *s.* [Lat., plural of *villus* = long hair of animals.] In *Anatomy.* Collection of minute vascular processes, covering the surface so thickly as to give it a velvety or fleecy appearance.

The *villi* . . . cover, in the proportion of about twenty-five to every square line of the surface (hence called *villous*) of the mucous membrane of the small intestine. . . . They promote the absorption of chyle from the completely digested food.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Villous. *adj.* Abounding in, covered with, villi; shaggy.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vimíneous. *adj.* [Lat. *vimineus*, from *vimen, viminis* = twig.] Made of twigs. *Rare.*

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry.
Prior, Alma, iii. 172.

Vináceous. *adj.* [Lat. *vinaceus*, from *vinum* = wine.] Of or belonging to wine and grapes. *Rare.*

The general colour of the bird is brown, changing to *vinaceous* red on the breast.—*White, Journal*, p. 146.

Vincible. *adj.* [Lat. *vinco* = I conquer.] Capable of being conquered. *Rare.*

He, not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake which influenced the action was *vincible*.—*Norris.*

Vínculum. *s.* [Lat. = chain, fetter, bond, tie.] In *Algebra.* Mark connecting several letters or quantities, shewing that they are to be treated as a single quantity.

Vieta first used the bar or line over the quantities for a *vinculum*; thus, $a \times \overline{b \times c}$; meaning that the quantity *a* is to be multiplied by the sum of the quantities *b* and *c*. . . . The parenthesis . . . is said by Hutton to have been first used as a *vinculum* by Albert Gerard.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vindémiate. *v. n.* Gather the Vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month.—*Evelyn.*

Vindicable. *adj.* Capable of being vindicated, defended, or supported.

You close your defence of this *vindicable* expression.—*Dr. Rutherford, Letter to Dr. Kennicott*, p. 50: 1762.

Vindicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vindicatus*, pass. part. of *vindico*; *vindicatio, -onis.*]

1. Justify; support; maintain.

Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; i. e. he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Revenge; avenge. *Rare.*

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued: whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity.—*Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Assert; claim with efficacy.

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cccl.

Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself.—*Id., Preface to Translations from Ovid.*

4. Clear; protect from censure.

God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of terrors and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders in the hands of his prophets, and of his Son.—*Hammond.*

Vindicátion. *s.* Defence; assertion; justification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in endeavouring to betray the Greeks.—*Broome.*

Vindicative. *adj.* Revengeful; given to revenge: (in the first extract with the *accent* on the *second* syllable).

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Revenge.*

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*, and those counsels where Divine justice avenges the innocent.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Vindicator. *s.* One who vindicates; asserter.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet.—*Dryden.*

Vindicatory. *adj.*

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces.—*Bishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

Vindictive. *adj.* Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force.—*Dryden.*

Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive* to have contented himself with so small a revenge.—*Id.*

Vindictively. *adv.* In a vindictive manner; revengefully.

Revengingly [is] with vengeance, *vindictively*.—*Johnson*, in voce *Revengingly.*

Vine. *s.* [Lat. *vinea* = vineyard.] Plant that bears the grape.

In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 4.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

The captain of the guard left of the poor of the land to be *vine-dressers*.—2 *Kings*, xxv. 12.

Vined. *adj.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Rare.*

Other licentious inventions of wreathed, and *vined*, and figured columns, our author himself condemneth.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Vínegar. *s.* [Fr. *vinaigre*; Lat. *vinum* = wine + *ægrum* = sick, or *acre* = sharp, sour.]

1. Sour liquid, the result of the *acetous* (as opposed to the *vinous*) fermentation of liquids; its sourness, or acidity, being due to the acetic (Lat. *acetum* = vinegar) acid.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun; therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled.—*Bacon.*

One master passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest; . . .
Reason itself but gives it edge and power,
As heav'n's blest beam turns *vinegar* more sour.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 131.

2. Anything really or metaphorically sour: (used *adjectivally*).

Some laugh like parrots at a bagpiper,
And others of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they'll not shew their teeth in way of smile.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Vínegarette. *s.* [Fr. *vinaigrette.*] Bottle or small box, generally of silver, for aromatic vinegar (i.e. acetic acid).

Your Fanny was never false-hearted,
And this she protests and she vows,
From the 'triste moment' when we parted
On the staircase of Devonshire House!
I blushed when you asked me to marry,
I vowed I would never forget;
And at parting I gave my dear Harry
A beautiful *vinegarette.*
Thackeray, The Almack's Adieu.

Víner. *s.*

1. Trimmer of vines.

2. Member of the Vintners' Company.

And now, worshipful sirs,
Go fold up your furs.
And *Viners* turn again, turn again:
I see, whoe'er's freed,
You for slaves are decreed,
Until you burn again, burn again. *Marvell.*

Vineyard. *s.* Ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barbarous people.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 5.

Though some had so surfeited in the *vineyards*, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home again.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Vingt-un. *s.* [Fr. = twenty-one.] Game of cards, in which it is the object of the players to get either exactly twenty-one pips or the nearest number not exceeding it.

Vínnewed. *adj.* Fenowed; mildewed.

Being long kept, they grow hoar and *vinewed*.—*Newton, Herbal to the Bible*: 1587.

Vínnewedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vinnewed; state of being vinnewed.

Hoariness or *vinnewedness*, such as is on bread or meat long kept.—*Barret, Alvearie*, in voce *Hoarie*: 1580.

Vínous. *adj.* [Fr. *vineux*; Lat. *vinosus.*] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit.—*Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 104.

Vintage *s.* [N.Fr. *vendange*; Lat. *vindemia.*] Produce of the vine for the year; time in which grapes are gathered.

The best wines are in the driest *vintages*.—*Bacon.*

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

Vintage. *v. a.* Pluck, crop, or gather as grapes at the vintage. *Rare.*

I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal boughs of forfeiture may not be *vintaged* or cropped by private suitors.—*Bacon, Works*, vol. v. p. 509. (Ord MS.)

Vintager. *s.* Gatherer of the grape harvest.

The summit shone
Like Athos seen from Samothracia, drest
In earliest light by *vintagers*.
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam, v. 43.

Vintner. *s.* [L.Lat. *vinetarius.*] One who sells wine; Wine-tonner.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases.—*Howell.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys more lives than any malignant disease.—*Swift.*

Vintry. *s.* Place or district, occupied by vintners: (at present a proper *local*, rather than a general *common*, name).

St. Martin in the *Vintry* was, in the reign of Edward I., called St. Martin Baremanne church.—*Herbert, History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London*, vol. ii. p. 630: 1836.

Víny. *adj.*

1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes.

2. Abounding in vines.

The *viny* Rhene.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, ii. 13.

On Baiæ's *viny* coast. *Thomson, Liberty*, pt. i.

Víol. *s.* [Fr. *violle*; Italian, *viola.* See also under Violin.] Fiddle.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*.—*Bacon.*

Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;
Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol* still, more apt for mournful things.
Milton, Ode on the Passion, 26.

Vióla. *s.* Tenor violin.

(For example, see under Violin.)

Violate. *v. a.* [Lat. *violatus*; pass. part. of *violo*; *violatio, -onis.*]

1. Injure; hurt.

I question thy bold entrance . . .
Employ'd it seems to *violate* sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 882.

2. Infringe; break anything venerable.

Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those reasonings which, by *violating* common sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational

belief, to sap the foundation of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism.—*Beattie.*

3. Injure by irreverence.
I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church.—*Sir T. Browne.*

4. Ravish; deflower.

Violátion. *s.*

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.
Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime.—*Addison.*

2. Rape; act of deflowering.
If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation.*
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 3.

Violator. *s.*

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.
May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them!—*South, Sermons.*

2. Ravisher.
Angelo is an adulterous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator.*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
How does she subject herself to the *violator's* upbraidings and insults!—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Violence. *s.* [Lat. *violentia.*]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.
To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 993.

2. Attack; assault; murder.
A noise did scare me from the tomb:
And she, too desperate, would not go with me:
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

3. Outrage; unjust force.
Grieved at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all flesh
Corrupting each their way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 887.

4. Eagerness; vehemence.
That seal
You ask with such a *violence,* the king
With his own hand gave me.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

5. Injury; infringement.
We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an universal deluge.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

6. Forcible defloration.

Violence. *v. a.*

1. Assault; injure.
Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any,
Nor nature *violenced* in both these.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

2. Bring by violence.
Like our late misnamed high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenced* by ambition and malice.—*Fellthan, Resolves,* ii. 64.

Violent. *adj.* [Lat. *violentus.*]

1. Forcible; acting with strength.
A *violent* cross wind blows.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 487.

2. Produced or continued by force.
The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine, must be looked upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* state can be perpetual.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.
Conqueror death discovers them scarce men!
Violent or shameful death their due reward.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 86.

4. Assailant; acting by force.
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.
A foe subtile or *violent.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 324.

5. Unseasonably vehement.
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent,* to tear away that which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and repine thereat.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary.
How soon unsay
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void!
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 96.

Violent. *s.* Assailant.
Did the covetous extortioner observe that he is involved in the same sentence, remember that such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety,* p. 53.

Violent. *v. n.* Become violent; act with violence. *Rare.*
Why tell you me of moderation?
The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Violent. *v. a.* Urge with violence.
His former adversaries *violented* anything against him.—*Fuller, Worthies in Anglesea.*

Violently. *adv.* In a violent manner; with force; forcibly; vehemently.
Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Violet. *s.* [Fr. *violette*; Lat. *viola.*] Plant of the genus Viola, especially the purple, blue, and scented species; colour of the violet: (often used *adjectivally*).
When daisies pied, and *violets* blue ...
Do paint the meadows with delight.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2, song.
The ceiling, carved in the deep honeycomb fashion of the Saracens, was richly gilt and picked out in *violet.* Upon a *violet* carpet of velvet was represented the marriage of Cupid and Psyche.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby,* b. viii. ch. v.

Violin. *s.* [Italian, *violino,* diminutive of *viola,* from L.Lat. *vitula, vidula,* for *fidula,* diminutive of *fides* = fiddle; the two words (*viol* and *fiddle,* German, *fiedel*) having the same origin.] Fiddle; stringed instrument of music.
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with *violins* and lutes. *Sandys.*
There are four varieties of [the *violin*] generally used; viz, the *violin,* the *viola,* the *violoncello,* and the double bass.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Violinist. *s.* Player on the violin.
Davys Mell, the famous *violinist* and clock-maker.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies,* p. 98.

Violoncéllo. *s.* [Italian.] Bass violin with four strings.
(For example see Violin.)

Violóne. *s.* [Italian.] In *Music.* Double bass. See under Violin.

Víper. *s.*

1. In *Zoology.* See extract.
A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand.—*Acts,* xxviii. 3.
Viper (Latin, *vipera*; from *vivus,* alive, and *pario,* I bring forth), [is] the common name of a genus of venomous serpents which produce living young, and have a head broader than the neck, and no pits behind the nostrils. The true *vipers* are distinguished by the head being covered with scales, like those on the back, and by the nostrils being very large. The horned *viper* of North Africa and the puff adder of South Africa belong to this group. The adders have the head covered with granular scales, with larger ones intermixed in some species, and have the nostrils of moderate size. The black adder and the common adder, which are the only indigenous venomous reptiles of Great Britain, are examples of this group.—*Owen,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Anything mischievous.
Where is this *viper,*
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Víperous. *adj.* Having the qualities of a viper.
My tender years can tell,
Civil dissention is a *vip'rous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.
Some *viperous* critick may bereave
The opinion of thy worth for some defect.
Daniel, Musophilus.

Vípergrass. *s.* Native plant, akin to Borage, of the genus Echium (viperinum); viper's-bugloss.
Vipergrass, ... medicinal and excellent against the palpitation of the heart; ... besides a very sweet and pleasant sallet.—*Evelyn.*

Viragínian. *adj.* Belonging to a virago.
The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus,* § 6.

Virágo. *s.* [Lat.] Female warrior; woman with the qualities of a man; commonly used for an impudent turbulent woman.
Melpomene is represented like a *virago* or manly lady, with a majestick and grave countenance.—*Peacham.*
To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Vírelay. *s.* [Fr.] Little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes, and short verses, with stops.
The mournful mirth in muse now list ne mask,
As she was wont in youngth and summer days;
But if thou algate lust light *virelays,*
And looser songs of love to undersong.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Vírent. *adj.* [Lat. *virens, -entis,* pres. part. of *vireo* = I am green.] Green. *Rare.*
In these, yet fresh and *virent,* they carve out the figures of men and women.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vírgate. *s.* [L.Lat. *virgata.*] Measure of land.
With regard to smaller and detached parcels of land occupied in this parish, I have discovered that lady Elizabeth Montacute, wife of sir William de Montacute, afterwards married to Thomas lord Furnivall, possessed one *virgate,* about the year 1330.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington,* p. 45.

Vírgin. *s.* [Lat. *virgo, -inis.*]

1. Maid; woman unacquainted with men.
The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin.*—*Genesis,* xxiv. 16.
This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have loved it too.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.
Much less can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*

2. Woman not a mother. *Unusual.*
Likest to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 395.

3. Sign of the Zodiac, in which the sun is in August.
Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 676.

4. Applied to males.
St. Hierom did not content that all priests ought to be *virgins.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)
We know how Paphmithus, himselfe a *virgin* famous for holiness, famous for miracles, rising, cryed aloud, that they ought not to lay this heavy yoke upon men of the church.—*Bishop Hall.*

Used *adjectivally,* and as the *first element* in a *compound.* Anything untouched or unmingled; anything pure: (as, *virgin-honey*).
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy?—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.
Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin-wax,* burn with less smoke than common yellow wax.—*Boyle.*

Vírgin. *v. n.* Play the virgin.
A kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge,
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.

Vírginal. *adj.* Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Rare.*
On the earth more fair was never seen,
Of chastity and honour *virginal.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.
Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chastity.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Vírginal. *s.* Musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.
The musician hath produced two means of straining strings. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals.*—*Bacon.*

Vírginal. *v. n.* Pat; strike as on the virginal. *Rhetorical.*
Still *virginalling* upon his palm.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Virgínia. *s.* The commonest kind of tobacco (shag), named from Virginia, the country of its growth.

But the authority of his princes and of his priests united could not keep him from tobacco. Pipes he could not obtain; but a cow's horn perforated served his turn. From every Archangel fair rolls of the best *Virginia* speedily found their way to Novgorod and Tobolsk.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Virgínity. *s.* Maidenhood; unacquaintance with man.

You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desert place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Natural *virginity* of itself is not a state more acceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniences of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Vírgo. *s.* [Lat.] Sixth sign in the zodiac; the Virgin.

Virgo hath twenty-six stars.—*Moxon*.

Virídity. *s.* [Lat. *viriditas*; *viridis* = green.] Greenness.

This deification of their trees for their age and perennial *viridity*, says Diodorus, might spring from the manifold use which they afforded.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iv. § 13.

Vírile. *adj.* [Lat. *virilis*; *vir* = man.]

1. Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

If there be any charm to overcome man and all his *virile* virtues, 'tis woman that does effect it.—*Felltham, Discourse on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

2. Procreative.

The knot which debilitated and enfeebled his *virile* inclinations.—*Sir P. Ricaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 314.

Virílity. *s.* [Fr. *virilité*; Lat. *virilitas*.]

1. Manhood; character of man.

The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*.—*Johnson, Rambler*.

2. Power of procreation.

The great climacterical was past, before they begat children, or gave any testimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of sixty-five.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Virtú. *s.* [Italian.] Love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities.

As this people [the Romans] was of so military a turn, they generally gave fortitude the name of *virtus*, or *the virtue*, by way of excellence; just as the same nation, now they are so debased and effeminated, call the love of the softer arts, *virtù*.—*Spence, Polymetis*, dialogue x.

Let his holiness's taste of *virtù* be ever so bad, pray get somebody to present you to him before you leave Rome.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view,
To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtù*.
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Vírtual. *adj.* Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.

Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance.—*Bacon*.

Love not the heavenly spirits? And how their love
Express they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 615.

Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Virtuálity. *s.* Virtual character.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Vírtually. *adv.* In a virtual manner; in effect, though not materially.

Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey.—*Addison*.

Vírtuate. *v. a.* Make efficacious. *Rare.*

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials.—*Harvey*.

Vírtue. *s.* [Lat. *virtus*.]

1. Moral goodness: (opposed to *vice*).

Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

If there 's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. Medicinal quality.

All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

(See also under Virtuous, 5.)

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops.—*Addison*.

5. Efficacy; power: (before *virtue* is used sometimes *by* and sometimes *in*; by *in virtue* is meant *in consequence* of the *virtue*).

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a *virtue* in them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, *by virtue* thereof, be accepted.—*South, Sermons*.

They are not sure, *by virtue* of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises.—*Locke*.

This they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promise made by God, and partly *in virtue* of piety.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

6. Acting power.

Jesus immediately knowing in himself that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about.—*Mark*, v. 30.

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

8. Bravery; valour. *Latinism.*

Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their discharge. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

The conquest of Palestine with singular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the œconomy of poems is better observed than in Terence; who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing of jests.—*B. Jonson*.

10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 601.

A winged *virtue* through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly.
Tickell, On the Death of Addison.

Vírtueless. *adj.*

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms.
Fairfax.

Virtuóso. *s.* [Italian.] One skilled in the connoisseurship of articles of virtù.

Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals.—*Glanville*.

Virtuoso, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them.—*Dryden*.

Showers of rain are now met with in every waterwork; and the *virtuosos* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow.—*Addison*.

Virtuósoship. *s.* Pursuits, character, of a virtuoso.

Let us view philosophy like mere *virtuosoship* in its usual career.—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

If any thing further employ his attention, it is perhaps a little *virtuosoship*.—*Bishop Hurd*.

Vírtuous. *adj.*

1. Morally good: (applied to *persons* and *practices*).

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

What she wills to do or say,
Is wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 549.

2. Chaste.

Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 27.

4. Efficacious; powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties: (generally *medical*).

Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 26.

Before her gates, hill-wolves and lions lay:
Which, with her *virtuous* drugs, so tame she made,
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

With one *virtuous* touch, the arch-chemick sun
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 608.

That own'd the *virtuous* ring and glass.
Id., Il Penseroso, 113.

5. Having medicinal qualities.

Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without *virtue*; the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without *virtue*, from those that feed where no such herbs are.—*Bacon*.

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeezed the juice, and cooling ointment made.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 417.

Vírtuously. *adv.* In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated.—*Addison*.

Vírtuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Virtuous; state or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomart, and *virtuousness* of Belphœbe; and the lasciviousness of Helenora.—*Spenser, Letter to Sir W. Raleigh*.

Vírulence. *s.* Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

The Whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most prostitute of their party.—*Swift*.

Vírulency. *s.* Virulence.

Disputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterness.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Vírulent. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *virulentus*.]

1. Poisonous, in the medical sense.

It spared no one exposed to infection, but was most *virulent* in children.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

Vírulent. *v. a.* Taint with poison.

Vírulented. *part. adj.* Tainted with poison. *Rare.*

Certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humour, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix.—*Fellitham, Resolves*, ii. 56.

Vírulently. *adj.* In a virulent manner.

The . . . effects of the malady . . . become thus *virulently* contagious.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Venereal Diseases*.

Vírus. *s.* [Lat. = poison, venom, taint.] In *Medicine*. Poison, or taint, causing infectious and contagious diseases; e.g. small-pox, syphilis, &c.

In these cases, the infection is produced by the *virus*, poison, or morbid secretion of the primary sore.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Venereal Diseases*.

Vis-a-vis. *s.* [Fr.] Carriage, which holds only two persons, who sit face to face, and not side by side, as in a coach or chariot.

Vísage. *s.* [Fr.] Face; countenance; look: (now rarely used but with some ideas of *dislike* or *horror*).

Phebe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass.
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His gory *visage* down the stream was sent;
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore.
Milton, Lycidas, 62.

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place.
Waller.

Vísaged. *adj.* Having a face or visage.

The one *visaged* like a lion, to express power, high authority, and indignation.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*.

Viscera. *s.* See Viscus.

Visceral. *adj.*

1. Having the character of, relating to, constituted by, a viscus.

A muscle that has increased in bulk is so obscured by natural or artificial clothing, that, unless the alteration is extreme, it passes without remark. Such nervous developments as are possible in the course of a single life, cannot be seen externally. *Visceral* modifications of a normal kind, are observable but obscurely, or not at all.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology, Heredity.*

2. Feeling; tender; having bowels of compassion.

Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle, 'Bowels of Love.'—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xi.

Viscid. *adj.* [Lat. *viscidus.*] Glutinous; tenacious.

A diet of *viscid* aliment creates flatulency and crudities in the stomach.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Viscidity. *s.*

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscidity* of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Viscósity. *s.* [Fr. *viscosité.*]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous subject.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal *viscosities.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Viscount. *s.* [Lat. *vicecomes*; N.Fr. *viscounte.*] Title of honour in the English peerage, applied to those peers who rank between the earls and the barons; etymologically and originally, in sense, it applies to the delegate of a count.

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us, till Henry VI. his days.—*Cowell.*

This rich marble doth inter
The honour'd wife of Winchester,
A *viscount's* daughter, an earl's heir.
Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

Viscountess. *s.* Lady of a viscount; peeress of the fourth order.

To make my dainty charge a *viscountess.*
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Why, what can the *viscountess* mean?
Gray, Long Story.

Viscountship. *s.* Quality and office of a viscount.

A creation passed, of late, of a *viscountship* of Maidenhead.—*Lord Keeper Williams, Letter, Cabbala*, p. 79: 1622.

Viscous. *adj.* [Fr. *visqueux*; Lat. *viscosus.*] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtle spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viscous.*—*Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make birdlime of the bark.—*Id.*

Viscousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Viscous.

Dr. Lister conceived that he had two sorts of these Lough Neagh stones, one from holly, and another from ash; one a limestone and another an ironstone. He added that holly might turn suddenly by reason of its *viscousness* and tenacity.—*History of the Royal Society*, vol. xiv. p. 256. (Ord MS.)

Viscus. *s.* [Lat., pl. *viscera.*]

1. In *Medicine.* Contents of the three great cavities of the body, viz. the skull, chest, and belly. See second extract.

It is . . . frequently . . . dependent upon disease of the heart, of the liver, spleen, or of some other *viscus.*—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

The brain, e.g. is the *viscus* of the cranium, the heart one of the *viscera* of the thorax, and the stomach one of the abdominal *viscera.* The term is usually restricted to the organs of the thorax and abdomen; for the myelon is as much entitled to be called a *viscus* of the spinal canal, as the encephalon a *viscus* of the cranium.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Bowels: (in extract 'of compassion').

Do you know that God will trust these with his more special mercies, with his *viscera* and tender mercies?—*Culverwell, The White Stone*, p. 141. (Ord MS.)

Visibility. *s.* [Fr. *visibilité.*]

1. State or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *visibility*, upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by.—*Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual *visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly consist.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Visible. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *visibilis.*]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *visible.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 320.

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is *visible* on ermine.—*Dryden.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits
Send quickly down to tame these vile offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater or more *visible* than before.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Used *substantivally.*

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear.—*Bacon.*

Visibly. *adv.* In a visible manner; in a manner perceptible by the eye.

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications, our threatenings; enough to see the face, and to understand the mind at half a word.—*Dryden.*

Vision. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *visio, -onis*; *video* = I see; pass. part. *visus.*]

1. Sight; faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

3. Supernatural appearance; spectre; phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Him the Most High vouchsafes
To call by *vision*, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 120.

4. Dream; something shown in a dream: ('a dream,' says Johnson, 'happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man; a dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded').

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
'The murderers come; now help, or I am slain!'
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 240.

The idea of anything in our mind, no more proves the existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream makes a true history.—*Locke.*

5. Any appearance; anything which is the object of sight.

Visional. *adj.* Pertaining to a vision.

It remains to be considered, whether the want of that single circumstance be sufficient to make us think it was not a vision. . . . So much in favour of the *visional* construction.—*Waterland, Scripture Vindicated*, b. iii. p. 78.

Visionary. *adj.* [Fr. *visionnaire.*]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;
The hunter close pursued the *visionary* maid.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 279.

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to.—*Swift.*

Visionary. *s.* One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the Noctambuli or *visionaries* I have met with.—*Turner.*

Visionist. *s.* One who sees, or believes he sees, visions; believer in visions.

The crazy fancies of every idle *visionist.*—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 33: 1665.

Visit. *v. a.* [Fr. *visiter*; Lat. *visito.*]

1. Go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in.—I visit her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

Virgins *visited* by angel pow'rs.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Send good or evil judicially.

When [God] *visiteth*, what shall I answer him?—*Job*, xxxi. 14.

Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord of hosts with thunder.—*Isaiah*, xxix. 6.

God *visit* thee in good things.—*Judith*, xiii. 20.

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall *visit* us with so fatal an event.—*Swift.*

3. Salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid.—*Judges*, xv. 1.

4. Come to a survey, with authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Visit. *v. n.* Keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always *visiting* on Sundays.—*Law.*

Visit. *s.* [Fr. *visite.*] Act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it.—*Watts.*

Visitable. *adj.* Liable to be visited. *Rare.*

All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Visitant. *s.* One who goes to see another.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceived of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approach'd, thus spake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 222.

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger.—*South, Sermons.*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,
Drusa receives her *visitants* in bed.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 37.

Visitation. *s.*

1. Act of visiting.

He comes not
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *visitation* framed, but forced
By need and accident.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. Object of visits.

O flowers,
My early *visitation*, and my last.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 274.

3. Judicial visit or perambulation.

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his archdeacon, which was the original of the archdeacon's *visitation.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

4. Visit, or circuit, of a similar character, by certain officers of the Heralds' College (now discontinued), for the examination and verification of the pedigrees, right to (coats of) arms, &c., of the landed gentry.

5. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou dost not understand when thou readest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

6. Communication of divine love.

The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Visitatórial. *adj.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others say that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right 'per modum simplicis scrutinii,' as being bishop's vicar.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Visiter. *s.* One who visits.

1. One who comes to see another.

Consumptives of this degree entertain their *visiters* with strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and there.—*Harvey.*

2. Occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.

To him you must your sickly state refer;
Your charter claims him as your *visiter*. *Garth.*

Visiting. *verbal abs.* Visitation; act of visiting.

Compunctious *visitings* of nature.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

Visitor. *s.* Visiter.

Here's ado to lock up honesty and honour from the access of gentle *visitors*.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one *visitor*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the *visitors* and heads of houses.—*Swift, Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

Vísive. *adj.* [Fr. *visif.*] Formed in the act of seeing; belonging to the power of seeing.

This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated than that which enters the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Christ might suspend the actings of their *visive* faculty in reference to himself, while he conveyed himself in the mean time.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 17.

Vísnomy. *s.* Physiognomy; face. *Barbarous.*

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,
To judge the strife between them stirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*
Eath to be known; but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and power imperial.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Vísor. *s.* [see Vizard.]

1. Front-piece of the helmet, pierced with holes for sight and breathing.

Which on his helmet martelled so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bow'd his batter'd *visour* to his brest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might perhaps in their wars use a headpiece, or *visor*.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

2. Mask used to disfigure and disguise.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government before made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me: and my weaker government since makes you pull off the *visor*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

By which deceit doth mask in *visor* fair,
And cast her colours dyed deep in grain,
To seem like truth, whose shape she well can fain.
Spenser.

Swarms of knaves the *vizor* quite disgrace,
And hide secure behind a naked face.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 205.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

But that thy face is, *visor-like*, unchanging,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Vísor. *v. a.* Mask.

Vísored. *part. adj.* Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor'd* falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, Comus, 696.

Vista. *s.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifullest *vistas* that the eye can pass through.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Vísual. *adj.* [Fr. *visuel.*] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.

An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the *visual* nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered sight.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Nor thinke my hurt offends me; for my sire
Can soone repose in it the *visual* fire. *Chapman.*

Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The *visual* nerve, for he had much to see.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 414.

Vital. *adj.* [Lat. *vitalis*, from *vita* = life.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction, stretched so far beyond his limits with this excess of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe his *vital* spirits.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air.
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 6.

On the rock a scanty measure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In entrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 344.

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierced a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So disposed as to live: (little used, and rather *Latin* than *English*).

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progression thereto to be measured by rule.—*Sir T. Browne.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know grief's *vital* part
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bishop Corbet.*

[To] Lanfranc . . . Latin Christianity looked up as the champion of her *vital* doctrine.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Vitálity. *s.* Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality*, and operation were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Vítalize. *v. a.* Invest, endue, with vital power, force, or vitality.

Organic assimilation . . . is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also *vitalizes* the matter on which it acts.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 215: 1858.

Vítally. *adv.* In a vital manner; in such a manner as to give life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker.—*Bentley.*

Vítals. *s. pl.* Parts essential to life; vital parts.

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs, and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost *vitals* prey,
And melt my very soul away. *A. Philips.*

Vítellary. *s.* [Lat. *vitellus.*] Place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the *vitellary*, or place of the yolk, is very high.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vítiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vitio.*] Deprave; spoil; make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before she was *vitiated* by luxury.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, *vitiates* baptism.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Vitiátion. *s.* Depravation; corruption.

The foresaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation*, by malign putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Vitilitigátion. *s.* Contention; cavillation. *Rhetorical.*

I'll force you by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 1261.

Vitiósity. *s.* [Lat. *vitiosus.*] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and *vitiosity* of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with unsuccessful.—*South, Sermons.*

Vítious. *adj.* [Fr. *vicieux*; Lat. *vitiosus.*]

1. Vicious: (the two words are treated under separate entries, as in the previous editions; the present being looked upon as a word of Latin, *vicious* as one of French, origin).

Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulness
That hath deprived me of your grace.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

No troops abroad are so ill disciplined as the English; which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders.—*Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness.—*B. Jonson.*

Here from the *vitious* air and sickly skies
A plague did on the dumb creation rise.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 721.

Vítiousness. *s.* [see under Vitious.] Attribute suggested by Vitious.

1. Corruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiousness* grow hard,
The wise gods seel our eyes.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

What makes a governor justly despised is *vitiousness* and ill-morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue and the ruler's sceptre with authority.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Depravation; state of being vitiated.

The historian imputeth this mistake to the *viciousness* of the copy.—*Wharton, On Burnet's History of the Reformation*, p. 25.

Vítreous. *adj.* [Lat. *vitreus*, from *vitrum* = glass.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this viscous phlegm seems to be the *vitreous* pituite of the ancients.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Vitrificate. *v. a.* Change into glass.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass.—*Bacon.*

Vitrificátion. *s.* Production of glass; act of, changing, or state of being changed, into glass.

For *vitrification* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also because *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not?—*Bacon, Physical Remains.*

Vítrify. *v. a.* [Fr. *vitrifier.*] Change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal will make the whole mass more tough.—*Bacon.*

Vítrify. *v. n.* Become glass; be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire; for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it will turn to glass.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Vítriol. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *vitriolum.*]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt.—*Woodward.*

Vitriolic acid, or oil of *vitriol*, is sulphuric acid; blue *vitriol* is sulphate of copper; green *vitriol* is green sulphate of iron; *vitriol* of Mars is red sulphate of iron; and white *vitriol* is sulphate of zinc.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

I rubbed it with the *vitriol-stone*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Vítriolate. *adj.* Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuscles swimming in

the liquor, by their occursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour.—*Boyle.*

Vítriolated. *adj.* Vitriolate.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart salt, or *vitriolated* water.—*Bacon.*

Vitriólic. *adj.* [Fr. *vitriolique.*] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mix'd with a smatch of a *vitriolick.*—*Grew, Museum.*

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp, as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity.—*Sir J. Floyer, On the Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Vítriolous. *adj.* Consisting, having the character, of vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadstone; and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvium or odour of steel, is not without good question.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vituperátion. *s.* Blame; censure.

When a man becomes untractable, and inaccessible, by fierceness and pride; then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint,* p. 155: 1633.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of rasure.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Vitúperative. *adj.* Belonging to blame; containing censure.

The *vituperative* partition will easily be replenished with a most choice collection [of arguments], entirely of the growth and manufacture of the present age.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

The torrents of female eloquence, especially in the *vituperative* way, stun all opposition.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Vitupérious. *adj.* Disgraceful. *Rare.*

He is intituled with a *vituperious* and vile name.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote,* pt. iv. ch. vi.

Vivácious. *adj.* [Lat. *vivax.*]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe.—*Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

People of a *vivacious* temper.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel,* p. 170: 1642.

Vivácity. *s.*

1. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are raised concerning the *vivacity* of deer; for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Power of living.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their *vivacity.*—*Boyle.*

3. Liveliness; spriteliness.

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance.—*Dryden.*

Vivárium. *s.* [Lat. *vivo* = I live; *vivus* = alive.] Latin form of Vivary; now in common use as a small artificial enclosure, cage, reservoir, tank, vase, &c., for keeping animals, a small vivarium for fresh or salt-water animals being an aquarium (*aqua* = water).

Is not all the earth our orchard and our granary, our vineyard and our garden of pleasure? and the force of the sea is our traffic, and the bowels of the sea is our *vivarium,* a place for fish to feed us, and to serve some other collateral appendant needs.—*Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy.* (Ord MS.)

Vívary. *s.* [Lat. *vivarium.*] Place of land or water, where living creatures are kept: (in *Law,* it signifies most commonly a park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary).

That cage and *vivary*
Of fowls and beasts. *Donne, Poems,* p. 294.

Vívat. *s.* [Lat. = may he live, from *vivo* = I live.] Utterance, cry, or shout to that effect: (compare 'Long live the king'). *Scarcely English.*

Behold him everywhere welcomed with *vivats* or awestruck silence.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Vive. *adj.* [Fr. *vif*; Lat. *vivus.*] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Rare.*

By a *vive* and forcible persuasion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders.—*Bacon.*

Sylvester gives it this true and *vive* description.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 4.

Vívely. *adv.* In a vive, i.e. lively, manner; strongly; forcibly. *Rare.*

Where statues and Jove's acts were *vively* limn'd.
Marston, Tragedy of Sophonisba.

I see a thing *vively* presented on the stage, that the glass of custom (which is comedy) is so held up to me by the poet, as I can therein view the daily examples of men's lives, and images of truth.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Vívency. *s.* Manner of supporting or continuing life or vegetation. *Rare.*

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency,* or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and descending constitutions they are determined by seminalities.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Vives. *s.* [Fr. *avives,* of which Fives is another, and less correct, form.] In *Farriery.* Disease among horses, consisting of a swelling of the parotid glands; mumps.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards, by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Vívid. *adj.* [Lat. *vividus.*—The word is not perhaps old in our language: it is found among those requiring explanation in Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy, published in 1655. (Todd.)]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most *vivid* colours, and two of those bodies compared together.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes;
The *vivid* green his shining plumes unfold;
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold?
Pope, Windsor Forest

2. Sprightly; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, *vivid* faculties to exercise and exert themselves in.—*South, Sermons.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid,* the power of memory may lose its improvement.—*Watts.*

Vívidly. *adv.* In a vivid manner; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many hills and vallies, whereof some are more and some less *vividly* illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and *vividly* than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind.—*South, Sermons.*

Vívidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vivid; vigour; quickness.

That *vividness* may be made more or less, that force may be increased or diminished.—*Paley, Sermon on* 1 *Corinthians,* iii. 16.

Vivíficate. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Make alive; inform with life; animate.

God *vivificates* and animates the whole world.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica,* p. 30: 1653.

2. Recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.

Vivificátion. *s.* Act of giving life. *Rare.*

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration.—*Bacon.*

Vivíficative. *adj.* Able to animate. *Rare.*

That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow so strong, and did so vigorously and with such exultant sympathy and joy actuate his vehicle.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica,* p. 42.

Vivífic. *adj.* [Fr. *vivifique*; Lat. *vivificus.*] Giving life; making alive. *Rare.*

It is *vivifick,* and giveth life.—*Bishop Gardiner, On the Sacrament,* fol. 13. b.: 1551.

Without the sun's salutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death.—*Ray.*

Vívify. *v. a.* [Fr. *vivifier.*] Make alive; animate; endue with life.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify,* not nourish.—*Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified,* creep into the stomach for nutriment.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Vivipárity. *s.* Character consisting in being viviparous.

This homogenesis . . . in reptiles and fishes is always essentially oviparous; though there are cases . . . in which *viviparity* is simulated.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Vivíparous. *adj.* [Lat. *pario* = I bring forth.] Bringing forth young alive: (opposed to *oviparous*).

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exclusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Viviséction. *s.* [Lat. *vivus* = alive + *sectio* = cutting, from *seco* = I cut; pass. part. *sectus.*] See extract.

Vivisection [is] a term used to denote physiological experiments upon living animals. This practice is more frequent in France than in England, and the only ground on which it can be defended is obviously that of the alleged needs of science. With the establishment or refutation of this plea, it must stand or fall. By those who altogether oppose it, the cruelty of such experiments is strongly insisted on.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Víxen. *s.* [German, *füchsinn.*]

1. Bitch fox.

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a two-legged *vixen,* who only flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one.—*Wycherley.*

2. Irritable, quarrelsome female.

O! when she's angry, she is keen and shrewd;
She was a *vixen* when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is fierce.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

The best friends of mankind, those who most heartily wish the peace and prosperity of the world, and most earnestly to the best of their power strive to promote them, have all the disturbances and disasters happening charged upon them by those fiery *vixens,* who, in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions, really do themselves embroil things.—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol. i. serm. xvii.

Víxenly. *adj.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen.

It was not a confirmation of him, it was only (which in such a *vixenly* pope was a great favour) a forbearance to quarrel with the bishop, as not duly ordained.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Viz. *adv.* To wit; that is: (Johnson calls it 'a barbarous form for an unnecessary word').

That which so oft by sundry writers,
Has been apply'd t' almost all fighters,
More justly may b' ascribed to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz.*
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a soldier.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 201.

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Vízard. *s.* [Fr. *visière.*] Visor: (the separate entry of the two words is taken from the previous editions).

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as become the person when the *vizards* are off.—*Bacon.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of seeming sanctity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon a nearer view he found that she held her *vizard* in her hand.—*Addison.*

Vízard. *v. a.* Mask.

Degree being *vizarded,*
The unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Vízarded. *part. adj.* Masked.

Have you recovered your voice to rail at me?—No, *vizarded* impudence. I am neither player nor masquer.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Vizier. *s.* Prime minister of the Turkish empire.

He made him *vizier,* which is the chief of all the bassas.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Vócable. *s.* [Lat. *vocabulum.*] Word.

That one interpreteth somethynge obscurely in one place, the same translateth another (or els he himselfe) more manifestly by a more playne *vocable* of the same meaning in another place.—*Coverdale, Preface to Translation of the Bible.*

We will next endeavour to understand that *vocable,* or term, tyrannus, that is, a tyrant or an evil king.—*Sir G. Buck, History of the Reign of Richard III.* p. 133.

Vocábulary. *s.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*; Lat. *vocabularium.*]

1. Dictionary; lexicon; word book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they stand in awe of conjurations, which signify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the subtiler *vocabulary* of Satan.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts.—*Watts.*

2. List of words; range of language.

Whatever may be the extent of the *vocabulary* of the English language, it is certain that the most copious writer has not employed more than a fraction of the entire number of words of which it consists. It has been stated that some inquiries set on foot by the telegraph companies have led to the conclusion that the number of words in ordinary use does not exceed 3000. A rough calculation, founded on Mrs. Clarke's Concordance, gives about 21,000 as the number to be found in the Plays of Shakespeare, without counting inflectional forms as distinct words. Probably the *vocabulary* of no other of our great writers is nearly so extensive. Todd's Verbal Index would not give us more than about 7000 for Milton; so that, if we were to add even fifty per cent. to compensate for Milton's inferior voluminousness, the Miltonic *vocabulary* would still be not more than half as copious as the Shakespearian.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. i, p. 564, note.

Vócal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *vocalis.*]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs. *Crashaw.*

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 202.

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood.
Id., Lycidas, 86.

Memnon, though stone, was counted *vocal*;
But 'twas the god, meanwhile, that spoke all.
Prior, Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental musick, approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain, must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 198.

Vócalist. *s.* Singer; one given to vocal music.

Preparing himself, like certain other accomplished *vocalists*, with a few preliminary hems and haws, he struck *forth the* following doleful ditty.—*Ainsworth, Rookwood,* b. ii. ch. ii.

Vocálity. *s.* [Lat. *vocalitas.*] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Rare.*

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced spiritally.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Vócalize. *v. a.* Form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, i.e. in its passage through the larynx, to give it the sound of human voice.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Vócally. *adv.* In a vocal manner; *in* words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to express their desires *vocally* as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs, yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion is a business of institution.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Vocátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *vocatio, -onis; voco* = I call; pass. part. *vocatus.*]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach, enforce the utter disability of any other men's *vocation* thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them who, not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous?—*Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen *vocation.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base *vocation.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

4. Call; business.

Fluency—the being able easily to express his thoughts in correct words—is as essential to a speaker as drawing to a painter. This we cannot doubt, any more than we can refuse our assent to the proposition, that though merely giving pleasure is no part of an orator's duty, yet he has no *vocation* to give his audience pain:—which any one must feel who listens to a speaker delivering himself with difficulty and hesitation.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Fox.*

Used *ironically*, in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

Vócative. *adj.* [Fr. *vocatif*; Lat. *vocativus.*] Denoting the grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

[The] *vocative* case . . . in strictness of speech is not a case at all, and as having therefore no case ending, it represents simply the root of the word, on which the several cases are formed by means of pronominal suffixes.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vocíferate. *v. n.* Clamour; make outcries.

I then began to *vociferate* a number of most incoherent expressions, to this effect, 'You shall do it,' 'No you sha'n't,' &c.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind,* ch. iv.

Vociferátion. *s.* [Lat. *vociferatio, -onis*; *vociferor*; pret. part. *vociferatus.*] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vocíferous. *adj.* Clamorous; noisy.

Thrice three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several Templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confessed they were forced to laugh.—*Pope.*

Vocíferously. *adv.* In a vociferous manner.

[This] temper . . . weeps, storms, loves, hates too fiercely and too *vociferously.*—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Vógue. *s.* [Fr. = course of a ship.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's saintship from the *vogue* of the world.—*South, Sermons.*

Use may revive the obsoletest words,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue.*
Lord Roscommon.

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In publick *vogue*, or what in private.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 257.

In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time.—*Addison.*

Voice. *s.* [Fr. *voix*; Lat. *vox, vocis.*]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see
The works of men; or heare mortalitie
Expire a *voice.* *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory.
Addison, Cato.

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolved to give your *voices?*
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgement of some few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 592.

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church.—*Bishop Fell.*

Voice. *v. a.*

1. Rumour; report. *Obsolete.*

Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world
Voiced so regardfully?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower; whereat there was great murmur.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Vote. *Obsolete.*

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Voice. *v. n.* Clamour; make outcries. *Obsolete.*

Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims.—*Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high.—*South, Sermons.*

Voíced. *part. adj.* Furnished with a voice.

Ovid . . . advised women, who are so angel-like *voiced*, to learn, by musick's rules, to order it.—*Austin, Hæc Homo,* p. 128.

That's Erythæa,
Or some angel *voiced* like her.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Voíceless. *adj.* Wanting voice; silent.

The proctors of the clergy were *voiceless* assistants; and having no voices, and so many learned bishops having voices, their presence is not now holden necessary.—*Lord Coke,* in *Hody's History of Councils,* p. 393.

Voícing. *verbal abs.* Raising of a rumour, report, or outcry. *Obsolete.*

It is fit we give your lordships understanding what the merchants intimated unto us, that the very *voicing* or suspect of the raising of the price of silver, if it be not cleared, would make such a deadness and retention of money, as will be a misery to the merchants.—*Bacon, Works,* vol. iii. p. 385. (Ord MS.)

Void. *adj.* [Fr. *vuide.*]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep.—*Genesis,* i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 4.

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My word . . . shall not return unto me *void*, but accomplish that which I please.—*Isaiah,* lv. 11.

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever.—*Swift.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void.*—*Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If some be admitted into the ministry *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain.—*Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

Void. *s.* Empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 209.

Void. *v. a.* Make void.

1. Quit; leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 7.

2. Emit; pour out.

The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Emit as excrement.

Excrements smell ill to the same creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what she *voideth.*—*Bacon.*

Fleshy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys,—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Vacate; nullify; annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Voídable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, voided or made void.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had 'bona notabilia' in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Voídance. *s.* Avoidance.

And therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the Lords) by cavillations, or *voydances*, but to speak to them the language that my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating, or ingenuously confessing. —*Bacon, Letters*, p. 137. (Ord MS.)

Voíder. *s.* Basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil, should I pick their bones.
Cleaveland.

Voídness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Void.

1. Emptiness; vacuity.

Through him the cold began to covet heat,
And water fire; the light to mount on high,
And th' heavy down to poise; th' hungry t' eat,
And *voidness* to seek full satiety.
Spenser, Colin Clout's come home again.

2. Nullity; inefficacy.

3. Want of substantiality.

If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Vólant. *adj.* [Lat. *volans, -antis*, pres. part. of *volo* = I fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The *volant*, or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton, Paradise Lost; xi. 561.

Blind British bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 424.

Vólatile. *adj.* [Lat. *volatilis.*]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their powerful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 602.

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fixed and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed?—*Sir I. Newton.*

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life.—*Swift.*

Used *substantivally.*

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vólatileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Volatile; volatility.

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Volatílity. *s.*

1. Quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliantness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies.—*Bacon.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that *volatileness* and flittiness of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition*, p. 314.

Volatilizátion. *s.* Act of making volatile.

Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar.—*Boyle.*

Vólatilize. *v. a.* [Fr. *volatiliser.*] Reduce to a volatile condition or state.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Spirituous liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that it rather condenseth them.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Iron is *volatilised* by the voltaic arc in nitrogen or in an exhausted receiver, and when a scarcely perceptible film has lined the receiver, this is washed with an acid, which then gives, with ferrocyanide of potassium, the prussian blue precipitate: in this case we readily distil iron, a metal by ordinary means fusible only at a very high temperature.—*Grove, On the Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Volcáno. *s.* [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] Burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanoes* and fiery hills.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Why want we then encomiums on the storm,
Or famine, or *volcanoes?* They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can slay,
And spread their ample deserts in a day.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 47.

Vole. *s.* See Water-rat.

Vole. *s.* [Fr.] Deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Past six, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole.*
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Vólery. *s.* [Fr. *volerie.*] Flight of birds. *Rare.*

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which there will not be wanting some birds of prey that will presently be on the wing for him.—*Locke.*

Volitátion. *s.* [Lat. *volito* = I fly; pass. part. *volitatus.*] Act or power of flying. *Rare.*

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Volítion. *s.* [Lat. *volitio, -onis*; *volo* = I wish, I will.] Act or power of willing; power of choice exerted; will.

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to say that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance.—*Locke.*

Volítional. *adj.* Having the character of, characterised or determined by, the will; connected with volition.

Suppose a continuance of the ... irritation accompanied by the same psychical manifestation and loss of *volitional* power.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. v.

I have thus shown that with emotions, with all intellectual states, and with sensations, as well as in *volitional* acts, we may find the ternary law in force. —*Dr. Sankey, Lecture on Mental Diseases*, lect. i.

Vólitive. *adj.* Having the power to will. *Rare.*

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Vólley. *s.* [Fr. *volée.*]

1. Flight of shot.

From the wood a *volley* of shot slew two of his company.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

More on his guns relies, than on his sword;
From whence a fatal *volley* we received. *Waller.*

'Ay,' replied Morton, 'even thus fly all your shafts—smartly enough loosened from the bow, and not unskilfully aimed—but a breath of foolish affection ever crosses in the mid *volley*, and sways the arrow from the mark.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xvii.

2. Burst; emission of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 626.

On the volley. At random; as a flying shot at birds: (still used in *tennis* and *rackets*).

What we spake *on the volley* begins to work;
We've laid a good foundation.
Massinger, The Picture, iii. 6.

Vólley. *v. n.* Throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can *volley.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Vólley. *v. a.* Discharge as with a volley.

Another hound ...
Against the welkin *vollies* out his voice.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

Vóllied. *part. adj.* Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I stood
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *vollied* thunder made all speed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 926.

Volt. *s.* [Fr. *volte.*] See extract.

Volt signifies a round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre; so that these two treads make parallel tracts, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the centre. — *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Vóltaic. *s.* In *Physics.* Relating to, connected with, that modification and development of galvanism due to Volta.

A *voltaic* battery, which consists usually of alternations of two metals, and a liquid capable of acting chemically upon one of them, has ... the power of producing chemical action in a liquid connected with it by metals upon which this liquid is incapable of acting: in such case the constituents of the liquid will be eliminated at the surfaces of the immersed metals, and at a distance one from the other. For example, if the two platinum terminals of a *voltaic* battery be immersed in water, oxygen will be evolved at one and hydrogen at the other terminal, exactly in the proportions in which they form water; while, to the most minute examination, no action is perceptible in the intervening stratum of liquid. It was known before Faraday's time that, while this chemical action was going on in the subjected liquid, a chemical action was going on in the cells of the *voltaic* battery, but it was scarcely if at all known that the amount of chemical action in the one bore a constant relation to the amount of action in the other. Faraday proved that it bore a direct equivalent relation: that is, supposing the battery to be formed of zinc, platinum, and water, the amount of oxygen which united with the zinc in each cell of the battery was exactly equal to the amount evolved at the one platinum terminal, while the hydrogen evolved from each platinum plate of the battery was equal to the hydrogen evolved from the other platinum terminal. Supposing the battery to be charged with hydrochloric acid, instead of water, while the terminals are separated by water, then for every thirty-six parts by weight of chlorine which united with each plate of zinc, eight parts of oxygen would be evolved from one of the platinum terminals: that is, the weights would be precisely in the same relation which Dalton proved to exist in their chemical combining weights. This may be extended to all liquids capable of being decomposed by the electric current, thence called Electrolytes: and as no *voltaic* effect is produced by liquids incapable of being thus decomposed, it follows that *voltaic* action is chemical action taking place at a distance, or transferred through a chain of media, and that the chemical equivalent numbers are the exponents of the amount of *voltaic* action for corresponding chemical substances.—*Grove, Correlation of the Physical Forces.*

Voltaic Electricity [is a term] used to denote the phenomena resulting from the evolution of a current of electricity by chemical action. About 1790 Galvani noticed that the limb of a frog was convulsed if it happened to be touched by the extremities of two dissimilar metals when in contact at the other end. Both Galvani and Volta thought, and rightly, that the convulsion of the frog was due to electricity; but both were wrong in their theoretical explanation of the source of this electricity. It is not the frog alone, as Galvani thought, nor the contact of dissimilar metals alone, as Volta supposed, that gives rise to the electric current, the physiological effect of which was observed by Galvani. It has now been abundantly proved by Faraday, that the source of *voltaic* electricity is a difference of chemical action, taking place between the intervening liquid and one or other of the metals.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Voltámeter. *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* = measure.] Instrument for measuring the strength of a voltaic current.

Vóltatype. *s.* Electrotype. See extract.

The chemical action of the voltaic battery is not only a valuable agent in research, but is now practically employed on a large scale in some manufactures. It is used chiefly for the purpose of depositing a metal by electrolysis on the conducting surface to be coated. When a solution of sulphate is submitted to electrolysis, metallic copper is precipitated on the negative electrode, sulphuric acid appearing at the positive, where it is again converted into an equivalent of the sulphate if that electrode be of copper. Impressions of coins can thus be taken, and the metallic imprint produced is termed an electrotype or *Voltatype.*—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Volubílity. *s.* [Fr. *volubilité*; Lat. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*; *volvo* = I roll.]

1. Act or power of rolling.

Then cœlestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue.—*Addison.*

3. Mutability; liableness to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next; and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Vóluble. *adj.* [Lat. *volubilis.*]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion.—*Hammond.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 594.
Then *voluble*, and bold; now hid, now seen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Ibid.* ix. 436.

3. Nimble; active: (applied to the *tongue*):

A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant.—*Addison, Spectator.*

These, with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echoes.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Fluent of words: (applied to the *speech* or the *speaker*).

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conscionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassion of his loose affection.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard.
Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

Vólubly. *adv.* In a voluble manner.

This he as *volubly* would vent,
As if his stock would ne'er be spent.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 105.

Vólume. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *volumen.*]

1. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once: (as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water).

Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.
Behind the general mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he sails:
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxiii.
Thames' fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play.
Fenton.

2. Book (so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff).

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 70.

Calmly, I do beseech you.—
Ay, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men mislead themselves. This would make a *volume.*—*Locke.*

3. In *Chemistry.* Term used in the measurement of gases, in respect to the space occupied by them.

Quantitative changes which involve a variation in either the *volume* or the place of phenomena, not only require space as a genus of the special change, but also time as its condition. Change of *volume* is reducible to simultaneous change of place of a multiplicity of material points; so that the main event to be studied here, is that a material point, being at rest in one place, leaves that place, and passes into another.—*Ingleby, An Introduction to Metaphysic.*

Volúminous. *adj.*

1. Consisting of many complications.

Woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 650.

2. Consisting of many volumes, or books.

If heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 383.

There is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* transcriptions.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer.—*Spectator.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Volúminously. *adv.* In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* every where handled.—*Granville.*

Volúminousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Voluminous; state of being voluminous.

His works [Aquinas's] mount to that *voluminousness* they have very much by repetitions.—*Dodwell, Letters of Advice*, letter ii.

The smoke and the jar of the battle
Stain the clear air with sunbows; dire was the rattle
Of solid bones crunched by the infinite stress
Of the snake's adamantine *voluminousness.*
Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

Vólumist. *s.* One who writes a volume: an author. *Rare.*

Ye write them [volumes] in your closets, and unwrite them in your courts; hot *volumists*, and cold bishops!—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Vóluntarily. *adv.* In a voluntary manner; spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction is against God and nature.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater.—*South, Sermons.*

Vóluntariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Voluntary; state of being voluntary.

The *voluntariness* of an action is not able to defame it, if there be no irregularity imputable to the action itself, abstracted from the *voluntariness.*—*Hammond, Works*, i. 234.

Vóluntary. *adj.* [Fr. *voluntaire*; Lat. *voluntarius.*]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

2. Willing; act of willingness.

Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. Done by design; purposed.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, out of his hand, and kills another passing by; here is indeed manslaughter, but no *voluntary* murther.—*Perkins.*

4. Done without compulsion.

The old duke is banished by his younger brother, the new duke, and three or four loving lords have put themselves into *voluntary* exile with him.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, consequent to an order of the mind.—*Locke.*

5. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God in churches thoroughly settled, did ever use to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 37.

Vóluntary. *s.*

1. Volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All th' unsettled humours of the land;
Rash, inconsid'rate, fiery *voluntaries.*
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*, upon their own head.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon missives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts.—*Bacon.*

2. Piece of music played at will, without any settled rule.

Whistling winds, like organs, play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours rise,
To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepared for admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to receive.—*Spectator.*

Vóluntaryism. *s.* System of maintenance by voluntary contribution, as opposed to compulsory rates or taxes, or endowments: (chiefly applied to *religious* denominations).

The gables of dissenting chapels were a visible sign of religion and of a meeting place to counterbalance the ale-house, even in the hamlets; but if a couple of old termagants were seen tearing each other's caps, it was a safe conclusion that, if they had not received the sacraments of the church, they had not at least given into schismatic rites, and were free from the errors of *voluntaryism.*—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Felix Holt the Radical*, introduction, p. 8.

Volunteér. *s.* [Fr. *volontaire.*] Soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

Congreve and the author of the Relapse being the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their friends.—*Collier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Prior, Alma*, ii. 93.

Volunteér. *v. n.* Go for a soldier: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *cant* word').

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You 'll want an equipage for *volunteering.*
Dryden, Prologue to King Arthur.

Volúptuary. *s.* [Fr. *voluptuaire*; Lat. *voluptuarius.*] Man given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand in all the liberties of a loose and lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*; men who lived like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of the restraints of religion.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Volúptuate. *v. a.* Convert into pleasure. *Rare.*

'Tis watching and labour that *voluptuate* repose and sleep.—*Feltham, Resolves*, 43. (Ord MS.)

Volúptuous. *adj.* [Lat. *voluptuosus*; Fr. *voluptueux.*] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceived in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt.
Spenser.

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread. The one is, the supplanting, or the opposing of authority established; the other is the giving license to pleasures, and a *voluptuous* life.—*Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 866.

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed, a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season eclipse this native light of

the soul, but can never wholly smother and extinguish it.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Volúptuously. *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously* disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away and apply my mind to other things.—*South, Sermons.*

Volúptuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Voluptuous; luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

There 's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness*; your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Those sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion, must pass for the only wits of the age.—*South, Sermons.*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids *voluptuousness*. *Dryden.*

Volutátion. *s.* Wallowing; rolling. *Rare.*

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxi.

Vólute. *s.* [Fr. *volute.*] In *Architecture.* Spiral scroll on each side of the column in the Ionic order.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins, in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volutes* are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that antient architect calls it the *voluta* pulvinis.—*Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem.—*Addison.*

Vómica. *s.* [Lat.] Purulent cavity in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Vómic nut. *s.* Translation of Nux vomica, the seed from which Strychnia is obtained.

Vomic nut [is] the nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Vómit. *v. n.* [Lat. *vomo.*] Cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure, falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well.—*More.*

Vómit. *v. a.*

1. Throw up from the stomach: (often with *up* or *out*).

As though some world unknown,
By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And surfeiting therewith, her surcrease *vomited*.
Drayton.

The Lord spake unto the fish, and it *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land.—*Jonah*, ii. 10.

Weak stomachs *vomit up* the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Throw up with violence from any hollow.

Vómit. *s.*

1. Matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd.
Sandys.

2. Emetic medicine; medicine that causes vomit.

This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found successful.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances; if there be any symptoms of an inflammation of the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Black vomit; intertropical fever so called.

At Vera Cruz, in the midst of the black *vomit*, the native inhabitants and acclimated Europeans enjoy a state of health the most perfect.—*Crawfurd*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On the Commixture of Races.*

Vómiting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who vomits.

Vomiting is of use, when the foulness of the stomach requires it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Vomition. *s.* Act or power of vomiting. *Rare.*

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch! Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Vómitive. *adj.* Emetic; causing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis and vitriol *vomitive* occasion black ejections.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Construction (like that of *emetic*) often *substantival.*

Vómitory. *adj.* Procuring vomits; emetic.

Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue or weight.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Vómitory. *s.* [Lat. *vomitorium.*] In *Architecture.* Opening for ingress and egress in the ancient theatres and amphitheatres.

Sixty-four *vomitories* (for by that name the doors were very aptly distinguished) poured forth the immense multitude.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xii. (Ord MS.)

Vorácious. *adj.* [Fr. *vorace*; Lat. *vorax.*]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

Voráciously. *adv.* In a voracious manner; greedily; ravenously.

He [Dr. Johnson] was *voraciously* fond of good eating.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 11.

Voráciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Voracious.

Distinguishing himself by *voraciousness* of appetite.—*Tatler*, no. 255.

Vorácity. *s.* [Fr. *voracité.*] Greediness; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*.—*Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious have commonly fewer young.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Vórtex. *s.* in the plural *vortices.* [Lat.] Anything whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars; yet these, and all their parts, would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confess.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 81.

Vórtical. *adj.* Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer, and the water, being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; those common attempts towards the explication of gravity.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Vortiginous. *adj.* Having the character of a vortex or whirlpool. *Rhetorical.*

With *vortiginous* and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey. *Cowper, Task, The Timepiece.*

Vótaress. *s.* Female votary.

The imperial *votaress* passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Thy *votaress* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 225.

Vótarist. *s.* Votary.

I speak not as desiring more,
But rather wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the sisterhood, the *votarists* of St. Clare.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure i. 5.

The gray-hooden Even,
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain.
Milton, Comus, 183.

Vótary. *s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

'Twas the coldness of the *votary*, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervour was deficient at the publick office of the church.—*Bishop Fell.*

By these means, men worship the idols which have been set up in their minds; and, stamping the characters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkies.—*Locke.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove
An instrument to earthly love?
Know'st thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of sense?
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Used *adjectivally.*

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood.—*Bacon.*

Vote. *s.* [see Vow.]

1. Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes*.
Lord Roscommon.

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the assembly, because they ought to be swayed by the superior weight of reason.—*Watts.*

2. United voice of persons in public prayer. (see the second sense of Suffrage). *Obsolete.*

And here may be taken in those interchangeable *votes* of priest and people, which are interposed, 'O, Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears,' &c., and therefore now, 'Arise, O Lord, help us, and deliver us for thine honour.'—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 226.

Vote. *v. a.*

1. Choose by suffrage; determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master; but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth so esteem of you.—*Bacon.*

2. Give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds by way of recompense for their sufferings.—*Swift.*

Vóter. *s.* One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander.—*Swift.*

Vótive. *adj.* [Lat. *votivus.*] Given by vow; observed in consequence of a vow.

Votive abstinence some constitutions may endure.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 85.

Such in Isis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd.
Power, Translation of Juvenal, xii. 38.

Venus! take my *votive* glass;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus! let me never see.
Prior, The Lady who offers her Looking-glass to Venus.

Vouch. *v. a.* [Fr. *voucher.*—see under Vouchsafe.]

1. Call to witness; obtest.

Some *vouch* great names, because they think they deserve; but I, because I need such.—*South, Sermons, Dedication to Lord Clarendon.*

The sun and day are witnesses for me;
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,
And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

2. Attest; warrant; declare; maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vouch. *v. n.* Bear witness; appear as a witness; give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed.—*Swift.*

Vouch. *s.* Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself?—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Why in this wolvish gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless *vouches?* *Id., Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Voúchee. *s.* See extract.

The tenant appears, and calls upon one Jacob Morland, who is supposed, at the original purchase to have warranted the title to the tenant; and thereupon he prays that the said Jacob Morland may be called in to defend the title which he so warranted; this is called the *voucher, vocatio*, or calling of Jacob Morland to warranty; and Morland is called the *vouchee.—Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Voúcher. *s.*

1. One who gives witness to anything.

All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation.—*Spectator.*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost.—*Pope.*

2. Testimony.

The stamp is a mark, and a publick *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, i.e. has so much silver in it.—*Locke.*

3. Receipt.

Vouchsáfe. *v. a.* [Lat. *voco* = I call (whence *vouch*, from the *calling in* of some one as a guarantee) and *salvus* (Fr. *sauf*) = save.] Permit anything to be done without danger; condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, and marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

But if the sense of touch seem such delight
Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsafed*
To cattle and each beast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 581.

Vouchsáfe. *v. n.* Deign; condescend; yield.

Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weighed by wisdom and virtue? doth not she *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave
By circumstance but to acquit myself.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 7.

Vouchsáfement. *s.* Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable, perfections.—*Boyle.*

Vow. *s.* [Fr. *vœu*; Lat. *votum*; *voveo* = I vow; pass. part. *votus*.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot or peevish *vows*;
They are polluted offerings.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Who by resolves or *vows* engaged does stand
For days that yet belong to fate,
Does, like an unthrift, mortgage his estate
Before it comes into his hand. *Cowley.*

If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow.—Hammond.*

Meantime her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the wind displays,
And *vows* for his return with vain devotion pays.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

2. Solemn promise: (commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony).

Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 521.

Vow. *v. a.*

1. Consecrate by a solemn dedication; give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord.—*Psalms*, lxxvi. 11.

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

2. Devote: (a *ceremonial* phrase).

To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour.—*Spenser.*

Vow. *v. n.* Make vows or solemn promises.

Dost see how unregarded now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces.
Sir J. Suckling.

Vówbreak. *s.* Breach of a vow or vows.

Sacrilege and *vowbreak* in Ananias and Sapphira made them descend quick into their graves.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying.* (Ord MS.)

Vówed. *pass. part.* Consecrated by solemn declaration; votive: the last word being the nearer approximation to the original Latin; the metre preventing it from being used:—

Me tabula sacer
Votiva paries indicat uvida
Suspendisse potenti
Vestimenta maris deo.
Me in my *vow'd*
Picture the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My dank and dropping weeds
To the stern god of sea.
Milton, Translation from Horace, Odes, b. i. ode v.

Vówel. *s.* [Fr. *voyelle*; Lat. *vocalis*.] Articulate sound which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a vowel, as bl, st, and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, ripple.—*Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet with an elision.—*Broome.*

Vówel. *v. a.* Supply, furnish, provide, with vowels.

Vówelled. *part. adj.* Furnished with vowels.

But Italy, reviving from the trance
Of Vandal, Goth, and monkish ignorance,
With pauses, cadence, and well *vowell'd* words,
And all the graces a good ear affords,
Made rhyme an art.
Dryden, Epistles, To Lord Roscommon.

Vówer. *s.* One who makes a vow.

I think it needful that the *vower* should be well convinced of the greatness of his sin, in making such a [rash] vow.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 115.

Vowféllow. *s.* One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king?
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

Voýage. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *viaggio*, from Lat. *viaticum* = provision for the way (*via*).]

1. Travel by sea or land, formerly; now applied only to that by sea.

Guyon forward gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided still.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 34.

He went forth and all his power to go before king Nabuchodonosor in the *voyage*, and to cover all the face of the earth.—*Judith*, ii. 19.

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allayed, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose.—*Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* phrase').

If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Id., Cymbeline*, i. 5.

3. Practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them.—*Bacon.*

Voýage. *s.* [Fr. *voyager*.] Travel: (now appropriated to travelling by sea).

My life hath not been unexpensive in learning and *voyaging* about.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Vúlgar. *adj.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; Lat. *vulgaris*.]

1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.

Men who have *passed* all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men.—*Addison.*

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language.—*Bishop Fell.*

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

In requiring too great a sagacity for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them.—*South, Sermons.*

By the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

4. Public; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward?—Most sure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Vúlgar. *s.* [Fr. *vulgaire*.] Common people.

I'll about,
And drive away the *vulgar* from the streets.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar* as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Vúlgarism. *s.* Grossness; meanness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education and the usual course of reading have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country.—*Reynolds.*

Vulgárity. *s.*

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enemies to truth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarities*, if I say they are daily mocked into error by devisers.—*Id.*

2. Mean or gross mode.

Is the grandesophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and the *vulgarity* of expression?—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Vúlgarize. *v. a.* Render mean or vulgar.

Sometimes a single word will *vulgarize* a poetical idea.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus, Art of Sinking in Poetry.*

Vúlgarly. *adv.* In a vulgar manner; commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people most respect
In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*,
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*

He that believes himself uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

As it is *vulgarly* understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vúlgate. *adj.* [Lat. *vulgatus*.] Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament.

The Latin *vulgate* Bible was declared authentick, and canonized by the Council of Trent, A.D. 1546. Pope Sixtus Quintus corrected it with his own hand.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, vol. ii. preface, p. xvi.

The *Vulgate* Latin of the Bible was still more venerable.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

Used *substantivally*: (as, 'The *Vulgate*' = the *Vulgate* translation).

Vúlnerable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *vulnerabilis*.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests:
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal part.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vúlnerary. *adj.* [Fr. *vulneraire*; Lat. *vulnerarius*.] Useful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not ensue by common *vulnerary* plasters.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Vúlnerary. *s.* Vulnerary medicine or application.

I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Vúlnerate. *v. a.* Wound; hurt. *Rare.*

Vúlnerated. *part. adj.* Wounded.

There is an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Vulnerátion. *adj.* Act of wounding; infliction of wounds. *Rare.*

When God foretels by the prophet Zachary what he should suffer from the sons of men, he says expressly, 'They shall look upon me whom they have pierced;' and therefore shews that he speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*; and withal foretels the piercing of his body.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Vulpécular. *adj.* [Lat. *vulpecula*, diminutive of *vulpes* = little fox.] Of or belonging to a fox; vulpine. *Rare.*

Vúlpicide. *s.* [Lat. *vulpes* = fox, and the termination *-cida* (as in *homicide*) = slayer, killer.] Fox-killer.

Vúlpicide. *s.* [Lat. *vulpes* + *-cidium* (as in *homicide*) = slaying, killing.] Fox-murder. This and the preceding entry may be found, as recent coinages in the literature descriptive of sporting and country life, applied to the unsportsmanlike practice of destroying foxes as vermin, rather than preserving them for hunting.

Vúlpine. *adj.* [Lat. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes* = fox.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox.

Slyness of a *vulpine* craft.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 12.

Vúlture. *s.* [Lat. *vultur.*] In *Ornithology.* See last extract.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,
Nor griesly *vultures*, make us once affear'd.
Spenser.

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you, to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

A ravenous *vulture* in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 808.

Vultur [is] the name of a Linnæan genus of diurnal Accipitrine birds, characterised by an elongated beak, curved only at the extremity, and by having a greater or less proportion of the head, and sometimes of the neck, denuded of feathers. . . . In general, the birds of this group are of a cowardly nature, living on dead carcases and offal; their gullet dilates into a considerable crop, which, when distended with garbage, projects above the furcular bone. When the *vulture* is gorged with food, a fœtid humour is discharged from the nostrils, and the bird is reduced to a state of stupidity.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vúlturous. *adj.* Like a vulture; voracious.

His *vulturous* stomach lets loose upon himself, and within few minutes more, one half of him devours the other.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 473.

A *vulturous* nature, which easily smelleth out, and hastily flieth towards, and greedily feedeth on, carrion.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 287.

W

WABB

WABBLE. *v. n.* [Waddle, Waggle.] Move from side to side.

If in your work you find it *wabble*; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Wad. *s.* [see Wage.] Pledge: (more current in Scotland than in England; *wadset*, one of its compounds, being nearly synonymous with Mortgage).

Wad. *s.* Woad.

Wad. *s.* [?] See extract.

Wadd is the provincial name of plumbago in Cumberland, and of an ore of manganese in Derbyshire.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Wad. *s.* [Arabic, *wat* = down of pod of Asclepias Syriaca; used for padding; German, *watte*; Fr. *ouate.*] Soft flexible mass which keeps the charge in a gun.

The carved work [of the ship] is as rotten as touchwood, and will take fire even with a *wad.*—*Maydman, Naval Speculations and Maritime Politicks*, p. 97: 1691.

Wad. *v. a.* Line with a soft substance.

The late lamented Lord Glenlivat, who broke his neck at a hurdle-race at the premature age of twenty-four, was at the university, . . . seeing Hugby's boots at his door on the same staircase, playfully *wadded* the insides of the boots with cobbler's-wax.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Wádding. *s.*

1. Soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

Wadding is now made with a lap or fleece of cotton prepared by the carding engine.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Wad; tow rammed over the charge in a gun.

We re-embarked; and then, in reality, did I hear the guns at Stangate saluting me. I stood it like a man, although I have always a fear of accidents from the *wadding.*—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Wáddle. *v. n.* [Wabble, Waggle.] Shake in walking from side to side; deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.

The farmer's goose . . .
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in the neighb'ring pool.
Swift, Progress of Poetry.

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace;
Unwasht her hands, and much besnufft her face.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 213.

Wade. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *waden*, *waten*, *wetten* = to ford; *wadde* = a ford: compare Lat. *vadum* = ford.]

1. Walk through the waters; pass water without swimming; ford.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

He staid seven days at the Crassus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 949.

2. Pass difficultly and laboriously.

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to *wade.* *Spenser.*

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne.—*South, Sermons.*

The dame . . .
Now tried the stairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 132.

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought.—*Addison.*

Some king shall come, in Heaven's good time,
To the tomb his father came to;
Some thief shall *wade*, through blood and crime,
To a throne he hath no claim to. *Praed.*

Wader. *s.* One who wades. In *Ornithology.* Bird of the order Grallatores. See Grallatorial.

Wáfer. *s.* [Fr. *gauffre.*]

1. Thin cake.

Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorne. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and marmalade.—*Pope.*

2. Bread given in the Eucharist by the Roman Catholics.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin *wafer*; yet so, that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason.—*Bishop Hall.*

3. Adhesive disc for securing letters, pasting, or sticking things together.

There are two manners of manufacturing *wafers*: '1. With wheat-flour and water, for the ordinary kind: 2. with gelatine.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Waft. *v. a.* preterit and past. part. *wafted*, less frequently, *waft.* [see under Wave-offering.]

1. Carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

A hundred years they wander on the shore;
At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 451.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Waft, waft, ye winds, his story;
And you, ye waters, roll;
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole.
Till o'er our ransomed nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss return to reign.
Bishop Heber, Missionary Hymn.

2. Beckon; inform by a sign of anything moving. *Obsolete.*

But soft? who *wafts* us yonder?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

It *wafts* you to a more removed ground.
Id., Hamlet, i. 4.

3. Cast lightly or gently. *Rare.*

Even now I met him
With customary compliment; when he,
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

4. Buoy; make float; hinder from sinking: (with *up*).

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to *waft up* their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Waft. *v. n.*

1. Float.

Such an one may *waft* up and down with the wind.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon before the King.*

And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

2. Make a sign by waving the hand. *Obsolete.*

These wait upon the shore of death, and *waft* unto him to draw nigh.—*Bacon.*

Wáftage. *s.* Carriage by water or air. *Rare.*

What ship of Epidamnum stays for me?—
A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage.*
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

I stalk about her door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage.*
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Wáfter. *s.* One who, that which, wafts or conveys.

O Charon, Charon,
The *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Wáfture. *s.* Act of waving. *Rare.*

You answer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Caught by the *wafture* of a golden lure. *Young.*

Wag. *v. a.* [A.S. *wagian.*] Move lightly; shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The least *light*-motion, but it tends to sin.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 170.

Wag. *v. n.*

1. Be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife's as all;
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, when beards *wag* all.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3, song.

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*.
Id., Hamlet, v. 1.

2. Be moved.

Her charms she mutter'd o'er;
And yet the resty sieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden,*
Translation from Theocritus, Amaryllis, 75.

Wag. *s.* [?] One ludicrously mischievous; merry droll; arch boy.

Cupid the *wag*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

We wink at *wags*, when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 298.

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about a finger all the while he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Wage. *s.* [see verb.] generally *plural.*

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste
The *wages* of their virtue.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
It secretly to carry. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

2. Gage; pledge.

But th' elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
Disdain'd to lose the meed he wonne in fray.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 39.

Wage. *v. a.* [Fr. *gager* = pledge, stake; Lat. *vas, vadis*; L.Lat. *vadium* = pledge, stake.]

1. Attempt; venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

2. Make; carry on: (applied to *war*).

The sonnes of Greece *waged war*, at Troy.
Chapman.

[He ponder'd] which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 11.

3. Set to hire. *Rare.*

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage.
Spenser.

4. Take to hire; hire for pay; hold in pay; employ for wages. *Rare.*

I seem'd his follower, not partner: and
He *waged* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

The king had erected his courts of ordinary resort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the safe custody of records.—*Bacon.*

5. In *Law.* See extract.

When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law.—*Blount.*

Wáger. *s.*

1. Bet; anything pledged upon a chance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most power in me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

As soon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainst what an oracle shall say. *Cowley.*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager* against such an inexhaustible disproportion; let him never hereafter accuse others of credulity.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Subject on which bets are laid.

The sea strove with the winds which should be louder; and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastful noise to them that were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. In *Law.* Offer to make oath.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law ousted, which discouraged many suits.—*Sir M. Hale.*

4. Trial by battle.

The next species of trial is still in force, if the parties choose to abide by it. I mean the trial by *wager* of battle.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Wáger. *v. a.*

1. Lay; pledge as a bet; pledge upon some casualty or performance.

Worthy to *wager* heart with mine, accept it.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common stock?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 46.

2. In *Law.* See under Wage, 5.

Wáger. *v. n.* Offer a wager.

'Twas merry when you *wager'd* on your angling.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Wágerer. *s.* One who bets; one who wagers.

Desire your *wagerer* from me to be more cautious in determining on such matters, and not to venture the loss of his money and credit with so much odds against him.—*Swift, Letters.*

Wágering. *verbal abs.* Laying of a wager.

Now ... all contracts by way of gaming or *wagering* are null and void.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wáges. *s.* See Wage.

Wággery. *s.* Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practised among schoolboys that make an able man; but the principles of justice, generosity, and sobriety.—*Locke.*

Wágging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, wags.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Wággish. *adj.* Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicsome.

Change fear and niceness,
The handmaids of all women, or more truly,
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

As boys on holidays, let loose to play,
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way.
Dryden, Essay upon Satire.

Wággishly. *adv.* In a waggish manner.

Now we are in private, let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*.—*B. Jonson, Epicœne, or the Silent Woman.*

Wággishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Waggish; merry mischief.

A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging, in a *waggishness*, a long-billed fowl.—*Bacon.*

Wággle. *v. n.* [Dutch, *wagghelen.*] Waddle; move from side to side.

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so, as if hip shot? says the goose to her gosling.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wágon. *s.* [A.S. *wægen.*]

1. Heavy carriage for burthens: (generally four-wheeled, as opposed to *cart*).

The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Chariot. *Obsolete.*

Now fair Phœbus gan decline in haste,
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Wágonage. *s.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

Wágoner. *s.* One who drives a wagon.

Such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Wágtail. *s.* [German, *wachtel.*]

1. Native bird of the genus Motacilla.

The habits of the grey *wagtail* are in many respects very similar to those of the pied *wagtail*.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

2. Pert person.

Spare my grey beard, you *wagtail!*
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Waif. *s.* [L.Lat. *wayvium*; N.Fr. *guayve.*] Goods found, but claimed by nobody; that of which every one waves the claim: (formerly spelt *waift* and *waive*; see extracts).

For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie;
And yet nor his, nor his in equitie,
But yours the *waift* by high prerogative.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

What a wretched and disconsolate hermitage is that house which is not visited by thee, O Lord! and what a *waive* and stray is that man that hath not thy marks upon him!—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 329.

Wail. *v. a.* [*wae, woe*, as in exclamation.] Bewail.

Wise men ne'er sit and *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust,
Though tempted, chaste, and obstinately just?
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails?
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xi. 214.

Wail. *v. n.* Grieve audibly; express sorrow.

I will *wail* and howl.—*Micah*, i. 8.

Wail. *s.* Audible sorrow; lamentation.

Then also unto *wail* or bliss, according to thy first and fundamental life.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 23.

Wáilful. *adj.* Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Wáiling. *verbal abs.* Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries amongst the Irish, savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, 1.

Waílment. *s.* Lamentation.

O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 224.

Wain. *s.* [see Wagon.] Wagon.

There antient Night arriving, did alight
From her nigh weary *wain*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 41.

Waínrope. *s.* Wagon, or cart, rope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

Waínscot. *s.* [Dutch, *wagenschot.*] Inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chamblet-ted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made.—*Bacon.*

Waínscot. *v. a.* [Dutch, *waegenschotten.*] Line walls with, or as with, boards or panels.

Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscoted* than hanged.—*Bacon.*

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscoted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the tubuli marini.—*Grew.*

Waíst. *s.* [Welsh, *gwasg*, from *gwasgu* = squeeze.]

1. Smallest part of the body; part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 650.

She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevell'd. *Ibid.* iv. 304.

2. Middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Four ships alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 916.

Waístband. *s.* Part of the breeches which encircles the waist.

I beg of you to button your waistcoat from your collar to your *waistband*.—*Tatler*, no. 246.

Waístcoat. *s.* Inner coat; coat close to the body.

Selby leaned out of the coach to shew his laced *waistcoat*—*Richardson.*

Waistcoateér. *s.* Old slang for strumpet.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistle.
Massinger, The City Madam, iii. 1.

Wait. *v. a.* [see Watch.]

1. Expect; stay for.

Awed with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promised guide.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 662.

2. Attend; accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 91.

3. Attend as a consequence of something.
Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iv. 2.

4. Watch as an enemy.
He is *waited* for of the sword.—*Job*, xv. 22.

Wait. *v. n.*

1. Expect; stay in expectation.
All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come.—*Job*, xiv. 14.
The poultry there will seem around to stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 71.

2. Pay servile or submissive attendance: (with *on* before the subject).
Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait on* her.
Milton, Arcades, 106.
A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry and then made him *wait* at table.—*Swift*.

3. Attend: (with *on*). *A phrase of ceremony.*
The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company.—I will *wait on* him.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

4. Stay; not depart from.
How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline persecution?—*South, Sermons.*
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 962.

5. Stay by reason of some hinderance.

6. Look watchfully.
It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept.—*Bacon.*

7. Lie in ambush as an enemy.
Such ambush hid among sweet flowers and shades,
Waited with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 408.

8. Follow as a consequence.
It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Wait. *s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts: (commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait*, and *to lie in wait*).
If he ... hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die; or in enmity smite him with his hand that he die; he that smote him shall surely be put to death.—*Numbers*, xxxv. 20.

Waiter. *s.*

1. One who, that which, waits; attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.
The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by.
Bishop Corbet.
A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink.—*Tatler.*

2. Small tray for waiting at table.

Waiter on Providence. Timeserver.
In the meantime, the hundred and forty threw a grim glance on the numerous *waiters on Providence*, and amiable trimmers, who affectionately inquired every day what news might be expected of Sir Robert.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Waiting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, waits.
What have you got here? Why, this is good eating;
Your own, I suppose; or is it in *waiting?*
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Waiting-maid. *s.* Upper servant who attends on a lady in her chamber.
All the little lime-twigs laid
By Machiavel, the *waiting-maid.* *Cowley.*

Waiting-wóman. *s.* Waitingmaid.
Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since possesses chambermaids and *waiting-women.*—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 1.

Waitress. *s.* Female waiter at table: (common of late in advertisements for servants).

Waits. *s. pl.* [see Watch.] Nocturnal itinerant musicians.
Let's have the *waits* of Southwark,
They 're as rare fellows as any are in England.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.
As the custom prevails at present, there is scarce a young man of fashion in a corporation, who does not make love with the town-musick: the *waits* often help him through his courtship. — *Tatler*, no. 222.

Waive. *s.* [L.Lat. *wayvio*; N.Fr. *guayver, guesver.*—see Waif.]

1. Abandon.
He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*
These, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserved the play.
Dryden.

2. Put aside for the present.
I have *waved* the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours.—*Dryden.*

Wake. *s.* [?] Track formed on the water by the course of a ship.

Wake. *v. n.* [A.S. *wacian.*]

1. Watch; not to sleep.
All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament.
Spenser.
Though wisdom *wake*, suspicion sleeps.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 686.

2. Be roused from sleep.
Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I *waked.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 309.

3. Cease to sleep.
Come, thou powerful god,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep and never *wake.*
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1, song.

4. Be quick; be alive.
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep. *Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.*

5. Be put in action; be excited.
Gentle airs, due at their hour,
To fan the earth now *waked.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 93.

Wake. *v. a.* [A.S. *wacian*]

1. Rouse from sleep.
They *waked* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.
Shock, who thought she slept too long,
Leap'd up, and *waked* his mistress with his tongue.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Excite; put in motion or action.
Prepare war; *wake* up the mighty men; let them come up.—*Joel*, iii. 9.
Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *waked* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town.
Prior, Epistles, To the Countess of Exeter.

3. Bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.
To second life,
Waked in the renovation of the just.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 64.

4. Watch or attend a corpse.
The foolish people began to *wake* the corpse, by lighting a fire on the floor.—*Bishop of Killala, Narrative*, p. 50.

Wake. *s.*

1. Feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigil.
Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parsley crown.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 414.
Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their *wake.*
King, Art of Cookery.

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs, deckt with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep?
Milton, Comus, 119.

3. Waking. *Rare.*
Twixt sleep and *wake.*
Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.

Wákeful. *adj.* Not sleeping; vigilant.
Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Wákefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wakeful.

1. Want of sleep.
Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, consumptions, and too much *wakefulness.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.
Broad open sight, eternal *wakefulness*,
Withouten labour, or consuming pain.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 14.

Wáken. *v. a.*

1. Rouse from sleep.
A man that is *waken'd* out of sleep.—*Zechariah*, iv. 1.

2. Excite to action.
Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms.
Lord Rosvonmon.

3. Produce; excite.
They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 368.

Wáken. *v. n.*

1. Watch; not to sleep.
The eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

2. Cease from, be roused from, sleep.
Early Turnus, *wakening* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 614.

Wákener. *s.* One who, that which, wakens, or awakens, anything.
The Egyptians held salt as the *wakener* of carnality.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 36.

Wakér. *s.*

1. One who watches.

2. One who rouses from sleep.
Late watchers are no early *wakers.*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Wáking. *verbal abs.*

1. Watch. *Obsolete.*
About the fourth *waking* of the night.—*Wicliffe, Translation of the Bible, Mark*, vi.

2. Period of continuing awake.
His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much the same, that he knows not how to distinguish them.—*Butler, Characters.*

Wale. *s.* [A.S. *wél* = web.] Rising part in the surface of cloth.
Thou art rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Wale. *v. a.* Weal.
Would the horse suffer his lazy rider to bestride his patient back, with his hands and whip to *wale* his flesh, and with his heels to dig into his hungry bowels?—*Feltham, Resolves.*

Walk. *v. n.* [A.S.]

1. Move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.
A man was seen *walking* before the door very composedly.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Used in the ceremonious language of invitation for *come*, or *go.*
Sir, *walk* in.—
I had rather *walk* here, I thank you.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.

3. Move for exercise or amusement.
What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk* forth?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.
These bowers as wide as we need *walk.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 246.

4. Move at the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble: (applied to a *horse*).

5. Appear as a spectre.
The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if such things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 3.
It then draws near the season,
Wherein the spirit held his wont to *walk.*
Id., Hamlet, i. 4.
Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night ...
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.
Milton, Comus, 432.

6. Act on any occasion; take a part, as in a procession, or mob.
Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia should take place of me?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

7. Be in motion: (applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue, and is still in low language retained).
As she went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4, 5.

8. Used simply for sleepwalking.
When was it she last *walk'd?*—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth

paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

9. Range; be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a wilder nature, than the business
That seeks dispatch by day.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

10. Move off; depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

11. Act in any particular manner; take one's place.

Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God.—*Micah*, vi. 8.
I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 562.

Walk. *v. a.*

1. Pace; pass through.

I do not without danger *walk* these streets.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.
No rich or noble knave
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

2. Conduct; lead: (i.e. cause to *walk*; the construction being truly active or transitive; as, 'he *walked* his horse in the meadow').

He hath *walked* us through the whole labyrinth of this life.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 69: 1587.
I'll *walk* ye out before me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

Walk. *s.* [see Wallow.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Nor *walk* by noon,
Or glittering starlight, without thee, is sweet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 655.
I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks*.—*Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien belie.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

3. Length of space, or circuit through which one walks.

They usually from hence to th' palace gate
Make it their *walk*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 3.

4. Avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private arbours and new-planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.
Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bowers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 305.

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

If that be your *walk*, you have not far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1007.
Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

6. Region; space.

Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination.—*Pope.*

7. Pace of a horse. See extract.

Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going, of a horse. In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down, which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting it down he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down just before his far fore foot.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Walk of life is nearly synonymous with *way*, or *station*.

Wálkable. *adj.* Capable of being walked on; fit for walking. *Rare.*

We were much disappointed that the spring and beginning of summer had not introduced the muses, and that your now *walkable* roads had not roused your spirit.—*Swift, Letter to Sheridan*, vol. ii. p. 12. (Ord MS.)

Wálker. *s.*

1. One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker* in this town.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

2. One who acts in any particular manner.

There is another sort of disorderly *walkers* who still keep amongst us.—*Bishop Compton, Episcopalia*, p. 66.

Wálker. *s.* [from A.S. *wealceare*; Dutch, *walcher*.] Fuller. *Obsolete.*

She curst the weaver, and the *walker*,
That clothe that had wrought,
And bade a vengeance on his crowne,
That hither hath it brought.
Old Ballad of the Boy and the Mantle.

This is the origin of the proper name *Walker*.

Wálking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who walks.

The Lord hath blessed thee; . . . he knoweth thy *walking* through this great wilderness.—*Deuteronomy*, ii. 7.

Wall. *s.* [A.S.; Lat. *vallum*.]

1. Series of brick, or stone, or other materials carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; side of a building.

His word is more than the miraculous harp.—
He hath raised the *wall*, and houses too.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.
Part rise in crystal *wall* or ridge direct.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 293.

2. Fortification; works built for defence: (commonly *plural*).

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these *walls*;
For stony limits cannot hold love out.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.
Where honour calls,
To rush undaunted to defend the *walls*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 456.

Take the wall. Take the upper place; not give place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.
When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove.
Prior, An English Ballad on the taking of Namur.

The weaker goes to the wall. The weaker yields.

Wall. *v. a.*

1. Inclose with walls; surround as with a wall.

As if this flesh, that *walls* about our life,
Were brass impregnable.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.
There bought a piece of ground, which (Birsa call'd,
From the bull's hide) they first enclosed and *wall'd*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 507.

2. Defend by walls.

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into roundels, their strongest ships *walling* in the rest.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Wállcreeper. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Native bird of the genus Certhia.

Wállet. *s.* [?]

1. Bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; knapsack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it.—*Addison.*

2. Anything protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh? *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 3.

Wálleye, and **Wálleyed.** See Whauleye and Whauleyed.

Wállflower. *s.*

1. In *Botany* and *Horticulture.* Native plant of the genus Cheiranthus (Cheiri).

These dingy resting-places, . . . bore much the same analogy to green churchyards as the pots of earth for mignonette and *wall-flower* in the windows overlooking them did to rustic gardens.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

2. Lady who keeps her seat at the side of a room, failing to find a partner for dancing. *Colloquial.*

Wállfruit. *s.* Fruit which to be ripened must be planted against a wall.

To *wallfruit* and garden-plants there cannot be a worse enemy than snails.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wállow. *v. n.* [A.S. *wealwian*; Provincial German, *walgen, walhen, walchen* = roll; Mœso-gothic, *valugan*; these give the *h* in the allied word *walk*.]

1. Move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 410.

2. Roll one's self in mire, or anything filthy.

He fell on the ground, and *wallowed* foaming.—*Mark*, ix. 20.
Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

3. Live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and, in this most loathsome condition, fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy.—*South, Sermons*

Wállow. *v. a.* Roll. *Rare.*

O daughter of my people, gird thee with sackcloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes.—*Jeremiah*, vi. 26

Wállow. *s.* Roll. *Rare.*

One taught the toss, and one the French new *wallow*;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd.
Dryden.

Wállower. *s.* One who wallows.

Lust's votaries, who live and die
Eternal *wallowers* in Circe's sty.
Neville, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 31.

Wállowish. *adj.* [Dutch, *walghen* = nauseate, loathe; *walghinge* = nausea, loathing.] Insipid. *Rare.*

The Assyrian citron is of a very good smell, but of a faint-sweet or *wallowish* taste.—*Colgrave*, in voce *Poncille.*
As unwelcome to any true conceit, as sluttish morsels, or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomach.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, G. 4. b.

Wállpepper. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Sedum (acre).

Wállplate. *s.* See extract.

Wallplate, in architecture, [is] a piece of timber lying on a wall, on which girders, joists, and other timbers rest.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wállrocket. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Sinapis (tenuifolia).

Wállrue. *s.* In *Botany.* Native fern of the genus Adiantum (ruta-muraria).

Wálnut. *s.* [A.S. *wealh, walh*, as in *Wales* = foreign; nothing to do with Wall. '*Wal-hnutu*, potius autem *walh-hnutu*, sc. *Wallicæ*, vel peregrinæ, nuces.' (Lye.) In German, the name is both *wallnuss* and *Welsche nuss*; in Danish, both *valnödd* and *velsk nödd*; in Icelandic, *Vallands nyt*; in Gaelic, it is *gall-chnu* (nux Gallica); in Welsh, *collen, cnau ffrengig*; in Esthonian it is the Saxon, i.e. German nut; and in the Eastern Slavonic dialects, the Greek.] Fruit of the well-known tree of the Juglans (Jovis glans = Jove's acorn) regia.

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searched a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.
Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir and *walnut*.—*Bacon.*

Used *adjectivally*; as in *walnut-tree*, &c.

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut-shell*;
A knack, a toy.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Wálrus. *s.* [Norwegian, *hvalros*; Swedish, *vallrus* = whale-horse; also, in Norwegian, *havhest*, from *hav* = sea + *hest* = horse; in French, Spanish, &c., the animal is a *cow*; Fr. *vache marine*; in German it is both *wallross, seepferd*, and *seekuh*; in English, *sea-cow* is occasionally used.] Large marine animal, akin to the seals, of the genus Trichechus (rosmarus); morse; sea-cow.

Some of the officers had fired at and wounded a *walrus*. As no other animal has so humanlike an expression in its countenance, so also is there none that seems to possess more of the passions of humanity. The wounded animal dived immediately and brought up a number of its companions; and they all joined in an attack upon the boat. They wrested an oar from one of the men; and it was with the utmost difficulty that the crew could prevent them from staving or upsetting her, till the Carcass's boat came up, and the *walrusses*, finding their enemies thus reinforced, dispersed.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. i.

Wáltz. *s.* [German.] Dance so called.

Some *waltz*; some draw; some fathom the abyss
Of metaphysics. *Byron, Don Juan*, xii. 52.
Bohemia is said to be the original home of the *waltz*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wáltzer. *s.* One who waltzes.
'Let us join the *waltzers*.'—'I am engaged.'—'I know it! Do you think I would dance with any woman who was not engaged?—there would be no triumph to one's vanity in that case.'—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxi.

Wámble. *v. n.* Roll with nausea and sickness: (used of the *stomach*).
When your cold salads without salt or vinegar
Be *wambling* in your stomachs.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Wámbling. *part. adj.* Rolling, rumbling, with sickness or hunger.
A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* stomach and an unsettled mind.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wan. *s.* [A.S., also *wana* = deficient, wanting; sum þing *wana* = something wanting, falling short.] Used in *Composition* in Wanhope; it is the root too of Want. See also Wanton.

Wan. *adj.* [A.S. *wanna*.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.
Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Sir J. Suckling.*
How changed from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan!* how dim!
How faded all thy glories!
Dryden, State of Innocence, i. 1.

Wand. *s.* [Icelandic, *vöndr* = shoot of a tree, rod.]
1. Small stick, or twig; long rod.
With a whip or *wand*, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth.—*Bacon.*
His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a *wand.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 292.
2. Any staff of authority, or use.
Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
3. Charming rod.
Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster.
Milton, Comus, 659.
Picus [bore] a buckler in his hand;
His other waved a long divining *wand.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 256.

Wánder. *v. n.* [A.S. *wandrian*.]
1. Rove; ramble here and there; go, without any certain course: (it has always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, viciousness, or misery).
Let them *wander* up and down for meat.—*Psalms*, lix. 15.
I have no will to *wander* forth of doors.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 3.
Then came *wandering* by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud.
Id., Richard III. i. 4.
A hundred years they *wander* on the shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 451.
2. Deviate; go astray.
O let me not *wander* from thy commandments.—*Psalms*, cxix. 10.

Wánder. *v. a.* Traverse as a wanderer.
The nether flood
Runs diverse, *wandering* many a famous realm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 233.
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And *wander* roads unstable, not their own.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 363.

Wánderer. *s.* One who wanders.
Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that still do roam;
But make my strengths, such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Jonson.*
He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement, gives his baneful cup.
Milton, Comus, 524.
Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Wándering. *verbal abs.*
1. Uncertain peregrination.
He asks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wanderings*, and his toils relieve?
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cadmus.
2. Aberration; mistaken way.
If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.
A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts would do great service to the studious.—*Locke.*

Wánderingly. *adv.* In a wandering, uncertain, unsteady, manner.
Were thy prayers made in fear and holiness, with passion and desire? Were they not made unwilling, weakly, and *wanderingly?*—*Bishop Taylor, Sermons*: 1653.

Wánderoo. *s.* [Cingalese or Tamul.] In *Zoology.* Native name of ape of the genus Macacus.
There are abundance ... of monkeys ... in the woods, as large as English spaniel dogs, of a darkish-gray colour, and black faces, with great white beards round from ear to ear, which make them show just like old men. They do little mischief, keeping in the woods, eating only leaves and buds of trees; but when they are catched they will eat anything. This sort they call, in their language, *wanderows.*—*Knox, History of Ceylon.*

Wane. *v. n.* [A.S. *wanian*.]
1. Grow less; decrease: (applied to the *moon*; opposed to *wax*).
2. Decline; sink.
I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him.
Dryden.

Wane. *v. a.* Cause to wane. *Rare.*
No lustful finger can profane him,
Nor any earth with black eclipses *wane* him.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Wane. *s.*
1. Decrease of the moon.
The sowing at the *wane* of the moon is thought to make the corn sound.—*Bacon.*
This is fair Diana's case;
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her *wane.* *Swift.*
2. Decline; diminution; declension.
You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane.*—*South, Sermons.*

Wánhope. *s.* Vain hope; delusion. *Rare.*
And here now I maie bringe in the foolish *wanhope* (imagine we) of some usurer, or man of warre, or corrupte judge, who castynge foorth one halfepeny of all his evil gotten goods, will straighte thinke that the whole hoord of his former mislyfe is at ones forgiven him.—*Chaloner, Translation of Moriæ Encomium*, ii. 3. b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Wáning. *part. adj.* Decreasing (as the moon); declining.
Waning moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep.
Addison.

Wáning. *verbal abs.* Act of that which wanes; process of decrease, decline, or diminution.
The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waning* of the moon.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Wánion. *s.* [?] With a *wanion* = with a vengeance.
Come away, or I'll fetch thee with a *wanion.*—*Shakespear, Pericles*, ii. 1.

Wánnish. *adj.* Somewhat wan.
The ancient foe to man and mortal seed
His *wannish* eyes upon them bent. *Fairfax.*
The leaves should all be black whereon I write,
And letters where my tears have wash'd a *wannish* white. *Milton, Odes, On the Passion*, 34.

Want. *s.* [A.S.] Mole (the animal).
A kind of hare, resembling a *want* in his feet, and a cat in his tail.—*Heylin.*

Want. *v. a.* [see Wan.]
1. Be without something fit or necessary.
A man to whom God hath given riches, wealth, and honour, so that he *wanteth* nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof.—*Ecclesiastes*, vi. 2.
2. Be defective in something.
Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst *want*,
Obedience to the law.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 395.
3. Fall short of; not contain.
Nor think, though men were none,
That heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 675.
4. Be without; not have.
By descending from the thrones above,
Those happy places thou hast deign'd awhile
To *want*, and honour these.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 363.
How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the use of sight.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iii. 1.
5. Need; have need of; lack.
The sylvans to their shades retire,
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dryden.*
6. Wish; long; desire.
Down I come, like glistering Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.
What *wants* my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.
Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Want. *v. n.*
1. Be wanted; be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.
Nor did there *want* cornice or frieze.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 715
Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it *wants*;
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 207.
2. Fail; be deficient.
Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 270.
Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice.—*Dryden.*
Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself.—*Swift.*
3. Missed; be not had.
Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew,
My brethren ... I alone survived.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Fate of Periclymenos.
Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Want. *s.*
1. Need.
It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 754.
Here learn the great unreal *wants* to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain. *Savage.*
2. Deficiency.
This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment.—*Dryden.*
One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants.—*Addison.*
3. State of not having.
You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world.—*Pope.*
4. Poverty; penury; indigence.
Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want.*—*Swift.*

Wántless. *adj.* Abundant; fruitful.
Fruitful banks, whose bounds are chiefly said, the *wantlesse* counties Essex, Kent, Surrey.—*Warner, Albion's England.*

Wánton. *adj.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]
1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.
Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*; more than well beseems
A man of thy profession.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.
Enticed to do him *wanton* rites.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 414.
[*Wanton*, properly uneducated, ill brought up, then unrestrained, indulging the natural appetites, from the negative participle *wan* and the participle *togen, getogen* (Old English, *towen, itowen*), of the Anglo-Saxon verb *teon*; German, *ziehen*, to draw or lead.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]
2. Licentious; dissolute.
My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 4.
3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.
Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
4. Loose; unrestrained.
How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise.
Addison, Cato.
5. Quick, and irregular of motion.
She as a veil down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets waved,
As the vine curls her tendrils.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 304.

6. Luxurious; superfluous.
Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dress.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 583.
7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.
The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For lack of tread, are undistinguishable.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Wánton. *s.*
1. Lascivious person; strumpet; whoremonger.
To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.
An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Trifler; insignificant flutterer.
Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken *wanton*, brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakespear, King John*, v. 1.
Pass with your best violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me.
Id., Hamlet, v. 2.
3. Word of slight endearment.
Peace, my *wantons*; he will do
More than you can aim unto. *B. Jonson.*

Wánton. *v. n.*
1. Play lasciviously.
He from his guards and midnight tent
Disguised o'er hills and vallies went,
To *wanton* with the sprightly dame,
And in his pleasure lost his fame.
Prior, Alma, i. 501.
2. Revel; play.
Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 294.
O ye muses! deign your bless'd retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your spring,
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*
3. Move nimbly, and irregularly.

Wánton. *v. a.* Make wanton.
If he does win, it *wantons* him with overplus, and enters him into new ways of expence.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 58.

Wántonize. *v. n.* Behave wantonly or dissolutely. *Rare; hybrid.*
Do not thyself betray
With *wantonizing* years. *Daniel.*
The mind of man would, if let alone, launch out and *wantonize* in a boundless enjoyment of all its appetites and inclinations.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 227.

Wántonly. *adv.* In a wanton manner; lasciviously; frolicsomely; gaily; sportively; carelessly; without adequate cause.
Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:
But do not *wantonly* my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Wántonness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wanton.
1. Lasciviousness; lechery.
The spirit of *wantonness* is scared out of him.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.
Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Sportiveness; frolic; humour.
When I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,
Only for *wantonness.*
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.
3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 795.

Wántwit. *s.* Fool; idiot.
Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Wánty. *s.* [?] Broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; surcingle.
A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Wanze. *v. n.* Fade; wane. *Rare.*
Men bewrayed themselves to be time-servers, and *wanzed* away to nothing, as fast as ever they seemed to come forwards.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian.* (Trench.)

Wápentake. *s.* [A.S. *wæpentace*; L.Lat. *wapentachium.*] Division of certain counties (Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, &c.), coinciding nearly with Hundred. The districts thus divided coincide with the parts occupied by the Danes.
Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their aldermen; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their aldermen, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs.—*Spenser.*
Let 'em get but ten mile out a town,
They outswagger all the *wapentake.*
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Wápiti. *s.* In *Zoology.* Native name of the North American Elk (Cervus Canadensis).
The *wapiti* ... does not extend its range farther to the north than the fifty-sixth or fifty-seventh parallel of latitude; nor is it found to the eastward of a line drawn from the south end of Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan, in the hundred and third degree of longitude, and from thence it strikes the Elk river in the hundred and eleventh degree. They are pretty numerous amongst the clumps of wood that skirt the plains of the Saskatchewan, where they live in small families of six or seven individuals.—*Richardson, Faunæ Borealis-Americanæ.*

Wáppened. *part. adj.* [?] Overworn. *Rare.*
This [gold] it is
That makes the *wappened* widow wed again.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Wápper. *v. n.* Connected by Nares with the preceding.
But still he stode his face to set awrye,
And *wappering* turned up his white of eye.
Mirrour for Magistrates. (Nares by H. and W.)

War. *s.* [Fr. *guerre.*]
1. Public, general, national contest, or struggle, with arms.
After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large.—*Bacon.*
2. Instruments of war: (in *poetical* language).
The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care:
His complement of stores, and total *war.* *Prior.*
3. Forces; army. *Rhetorical.*
On the embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 213.
4. Profession of arms.
Thine Almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xxviii. 15.
5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.
Duncan's horses ...
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 4.

War. *v. n.* Make war; be in a state of hostility.
He teacheth my hands to *war.*—2 *Samuel*, xxii. 35.
His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theseus.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 29.

War. *v. a.* Make war upon.
To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
That small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 575.

Wárble. *v. a.* [? N.Fr. *verbeler* = speak quick.]
1. Quaver any sound.
Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, *warbling* tune his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 195.
2. Cause to quaver.
Follow me as I sing,
And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton, Arcades*, 86.
3. Utter musically.
She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invoked with *warbled* song.
Milton, Comus, 854.

Wárble. *v. n.*
1. Be quavered; be uttered melodiously.
Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat.
Gay.
2. Sing.
Creatures that lived and moved, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things smiled.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 264.
She *warbled* in her throat,
And tuned her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 110.

Wárble. *s.* Warbling.
I give you thanks for your *warble*, and wish you could sing yourself to rest.—*Gray, Letter to West.*

Wárbler. *s.* Singer; songster.
Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling strains the feather'd *warblers* woo.
Tickell.

Wárcry. *s.* Cry made in charging an enemy.
The *warcry* of the Irishry had scarcely died away when the murmurs of the Englishry began to be heard.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Ward, Wards. *s.* [A.S. *weard*, gen. *weardes.*] In compounds it indicates direction; e.g. Towards.
Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking from her-*ward*, a man in shepherdish apparel.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Ward. *v. a.* [A.S. *weardian.*]
1. Guard; watch.
He marched forth towards that castle wall,
Whose gates he found fast shut, ne living wight
To *ward* the same, nor answer comer's call.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 8, 3.
2. Defend; protect.
Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers; bid him bury it.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.
3. Fence off; obstruct, or turn aside anything mischievous: (with *off*, according to Johnson, 'less elegantly').
No way to *ward* or shun her blows he tries.
Fairfax.
Toxeus amazed, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge or *ward* the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Received the steel bathed in his brother's blood.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

Ward. *v. n.*
1. Be vigilant; keep guard.
2. Act upon the defensive with a weapon.
She redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Ward. *s.*
1. Watch; act of guarding.
Still when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 3, 2.
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd;
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the *ward*:
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 748.
2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.
By reason of these two forts, though there be but small *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greatest stay of both those countries.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.
Thou know'st my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
Now by proof it shall appear,
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.
At this, I threw: for want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.
4. Fortress; strong hold.
She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly embattled against me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.
5. District of a town.
Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward.* *Dryden.*
The authority of Elizabeth rested solely on the support of her people.... There was not a *ward* in the city, there was not a hundred in any shire in England, which could not have overpowered the handful of armed men who composed her household.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Burleigh and his Times.*
6. Custody; confinement.
That wretched creature deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Stopt there was his too veh'ment speech with speed,
And he sent close to *ward* from where he stood.
Daniel.

7. Part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key-hole turns
The intricate *wards*, and every bolt and bar.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 876.

As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several inventions in the making and contriving their *wards* or guards.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?
Is it so guarded that you could not love her?
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before she was my *ward*.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

9. State of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in subjection.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the greatness and power of the peers, would say that he had brought the crown out of *ward*.—*Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Wárden. *s.* [?] Large pear so called.

Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,
Crustumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* baked, some cry.
King, Art of Cookery.

Wárden. *s.* Keeper; guardian; head officer.

The *warden* of apothecaries' hall. *Garth.*

The constable of Dover Castle was created *warden* of the Cinque Ports and guardian of the adjacent coast, by William the Conqueror: an office resembling that of the comes littoris Saxonici in the decline of the Roman empire. The lord *warden* had a peculiar maritime jurisdiction. His jurisdiction in civil suits has been recently abolished. The office is now little more than a sinecure, and valuable chiefly as giving a right to the use of Walmer Castle as a residence.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wárdenship. *s.* Office of a warden or guardian.

Had this castle actually existed as a strong western garrison under the *wardenship* of our hero Ella, &c.—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*, p. 64.

Wárder. *s.* One who wards; one who keeps ward.

1. Keeper; guard.

Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly slew
Those *warders* strange, and all that else he met.
Spenser.

The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*

2. Truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Then, then, when there was nothing could have staid
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Wárdmote. *s.* Court of a (municipal) ward.

The *wardmote* [of] each ward in the City of London . . . . . has power to present defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, &c.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wárdrobe. *s.* [Fr. *garderobe*; L. Lat. *garderoba.*] Room where clothes are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* custody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But clothes meet to keep keen cold away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 10, 39.

I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece,
Until I meet the king.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.

Behold!
What from his *wardrobe* her beloved allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unspotted spouse.
Dryden.

It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you should see togas and tunicas, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors.—*Addison.*

Wárdroom. *s.* In *Navigation*, Cabin, in large ships of war, set apart for the officers ranking as lieutenants.

Wárdship. *s.*

1. Guardianship.

By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for respect of homage be encreased, and the profits of *wardships* cannot but be much advanced.—*Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.

The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves from the *wardship* of tumults.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Ware. *adj.*

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.

The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh *not* for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 50.

2. Cautious; wary.

What man so wise, what earthly wit so *ware*,
As to descry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth mask in vizor fair?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Bid her well be *ware* and still erect.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 353.

Ware. *v. n.* Take heed of; beware.

A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

Ware. *s.* [Dutch, *waare* = goods.] Commonly something to be sold.

If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to sell, that we would not buy it.—*Nehemiah*, x. 31.

Has he any unbraided *wares*?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,
To take the weak, and make them stop;
Yet art thou falser than thy *wares*. *B. Jonson.*

He turns himself to other *wares* which he finds your markets take off.—*Locke.*

Wárefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wareful; cautiousness. *Rare.*

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulness*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Wárehouse. *s.* Storehouse of merchandise.

His understanding is only the *warehouse* of other men's lumber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings rather than a repository of truth for his own use.—*Locke.*

She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of merchandise in her *warehouses* than at present.—*Addison.*

Wáreless. *s.*

1. Uncautious; unwary.

Such force and vertue hath this dolefull plaint,
Set forth with sighes and teares of crocodile,
Who seemes in sight as simple as a saint,
Hath laid a bait the *warelesse* to beguile.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 464.

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spake so *warelesse* word,
To be her thrall, and service her afford.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 5, 17.

2. Suffered unawares, or contrary to expectation.

That when he waked out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himselfe unwist so ill bestad
That him he could not wag.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 1, 22.

Wárely. *adv.* Warely. *Rare.*

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep.
Spenser.

Wárfare. *s.* Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 157.

Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he knows.—*Dryden.*

Wárfare. *v. n.* Lead a militany life. *Rare.*

That was the only amulet in that credulous *warfaring* age to escape dangers in battles.—*Camden, Remains.*

Wárily. *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous sprite
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and *warily*, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids.—*South, Sermons.*

Wáriment. *s.* Warding off. *Rare.*

Full many strokes that mortally were ment,
The whiles, were interchaunged betwixt them two;
Yet they were all with so good *wariment*
Or warded, or avoided, and let goe
That still the life stood fearless of her woe.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 17.

Wáriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by being Wary; caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet *wariness*. *Donne.*

The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection, and silence.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Wark. *s.* Building.

Thou findest fault where any 's to be found,
And buildest strong *wark* upon a weak ground.
Spenser.

Wárlike. *adj.*

1. Fit for war; disposed to war.

She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great archangel from his *warlike* toil
Surceased. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 257

Wárlikeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Warlike; warlike disposition or character.

Braveness of mind, and *warlikeness*.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, V. i. b.

Wárling. *s.* Word probably coined to match with *darling*, meaning *wearling*, or person *worn out.*

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*.—*Camden, Remains.*

Wárlock. *s.* [A.S. *wærloga*, *verloga* = one who breaks faith, wicked one.] Wizard.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scotch commonly call such men who they say are iron free or lead free.—*Dryden.*

Wárly. *adj.* Warlike. *Rare.*

Now where thou doost thy manhood boast,
For *warly* feats achieved;
That beauty of thine forbids,
Thy words to be believed.
Sir T. Chaloner, in *Nugæ Antiquæ*, ii. 388.

Warm. *adj.* [A.S. *wearm.*]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a moderate degree.

He stretched himself upon the child; and the flesh of the child waxed *warm*.—2 *Kings*, iv. 34.

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so *warm* in any party's cause, as to deserve their money.—*Pope.*

3. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

4. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in love, now with'ring in my bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

5. Easy and safe in money matters; wealthy.

The keen *warm* man o'erlooks each idle tale
For 'Money's wanted,' and 'Estates on sale;'
While some with equal minds to all attend,
Pleased with each part, and grieved to find an end.
Crabbe, The Borough, The Newspaper.

He was much respected, and deemed a *warm* man.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. ix.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm-headed* man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively.—*Locke.*

Warm. *v. a.*

1. Free from cold; heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he will take thereof and *warm* himself.—*Isaiah*, xliv. 15.

2. Heat mentally; make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat.—*Dryden.*

Warm. *v. n.* Grow less cold; become warmer, or warmer.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it.—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 14.

Wármingpan. *s.*

1. Covered pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

The idle story of the Pretender's having been introduced in a *warming-pan* into the Queen's bed has been much more prejudicial to the cause of Jacobitism than all that Mr. Locke and others have written.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

2. Person put into a place or office merely, or mainly, for the sake of holding it till some other person becomes eligible; i.e. in colloquial language, 'to keep it *warm* for him').

Wármingstone. *s.* See extract.

To stones add the *warming-stone*, digged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids.—*Ray.*

Wármly. *adv.* In a warm manner.

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first *warmly* smote
The open field. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 244.

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives,
For whose possession no man strives;
One to Atrides I will send,
And t' other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave.
Prior, Alma, ii. 111.

Wármness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Warm; warmth.

The Creator is willing mankind should serve themselves of all his creature's various excellencies, in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, *warmness*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 99.

Warmth. *s.*

1. Gentle heat.

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments
To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? —*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when first I saw his book against myself.—*Pope.*

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both. —*Sir W. Temple.*

Warn. *v. a.* [A.S. *warnian.*]

1. Caution against any fault or danger; give previous notice of ill.

What, do'st thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
And scorn the devil that I *warn* thee from?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master: he had *warned* them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows.—*Dryden.*

2. Admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man and one that feareth God . . . was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee.—*Acts*, x. 22.

3. Inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scaped
His mortal snare. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 6.

4. Keep off; ward off.

Yet can they not *warne* death from wretched wight. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Wárning. *s.* [A.S. *warnung.*]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning*; my reins also chasten me in the night.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xvi. 8.

He, groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words exprest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 379.

2. Previous notice.

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I saw with some disdain more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written.—*Dryden.*

Warp. *s.* [A.S. *weurp.*] Threads in a thing woven which are crossed by the woof.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Warp. *v. n.* [A.S. *weorpan.*]

1. Change from the true situation by intestine motion; change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk-panel, and like green timber *warp*.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 3.

2. Lose its proper course or direction; swerve.

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp*.—*Dryden.*

3. In *Navigation.* Work itself forward.

The potent rod
Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day
Waved round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 338.

By the pilot's advice the men were sent to cut a passage and *warp* through the small openings to the westward.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. i.

Warp. *v. a.*

1. Shrivel; turn aside from the true direction.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 402.

Nor *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*

2. Used in the extract to express the effect of frost: (according to Johnson, by changing from the natural course; according to others by contraction into ice).

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7, song.

Wárping. *verbal abs.* Act of turning aside from the true direction.

The heart upright without any sinful *warpings*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 36.

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible.—*Norris.*

Wárrant. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *garantir.*]

1. Support or maintain; attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true.—*Locke.*

2. Give authority; justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general?—*South, Sermons.*

3. Secure.

If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Declare upon surety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The Moors' king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Wárrant. *s.*

1. Writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to despatch this deed?—
We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*
That we may be admitted where he is.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already issued out.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 132.

3. Secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Attestation.

The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence.—*South, Sermons.*

6. Right; legality. *Obsolete.*

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practicer
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

Wárrantable. *adj.* Justifiable; defensible.

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing.—*South, Sermons.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wárrantableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Warrantable; justifiableness.

By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The *warrantableness* of this practice may be inferred from a parity of reason.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 181.

Wárrantably. *adv.* In a warrantable manner; justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Wárrantize. *s.* Authority; security. *Rare.*

There's none protector of the realm but I;
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

Wárrantize. *v. a.* Guarantee; warrant. *Rare.*

The one doth *warrantize* unto us their faith, the other their love.—*Hooker, On Jude*, 540. (Ord MS.)

Wárranty. *s.*

1. In *Law.* See extract.

A *warranty* [is] a promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of anything agreed of between them.—*Cowell.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trump. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. —*Locke.*

Wárray. *v. a.* Make war upon: ('a word,' says Johnson, 'very elegant and expressive, though obsolete').

But Ebranc salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warrayd* on Brunchild.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 21.

The Christian lords *warraid* the eastern land.
Fairfax.

Warre. *adj.* [A.S. *wærra.*] Worse. *Obsolete.*

They say the world is *warre* than it wont.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Wárren. *s.* [N.Fr. *garene*; connected with *ward*, *ware*, *warrant*, suggestive of keeping or security.] Park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Men should set snares in their *warrens* to catch polecats and foxes.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Wárrener. *s.* Keeper of a warren.
He hath fought with a *warrener*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

Wárrior. *s.* Soldier; military man.
Fierce fiery *warriours* fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

Used *adjectivally*.
From the Volscians fair Camilla came,
And led her warlike troops, a *warrior* dame.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1094.

Wárrioress. *s.* Female warrior.
Eftsoones that *warriouresse* with haughty crest
Did forth issue, all ready for the fight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Wart. *s.* [A.S. *weart.*] Small horny excrescence or protuberance on the skin, from thickening of the cuticle or scarfskin; any similar protuberance.
If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
Singeing his pate against the burning sun,
Make Ossa like a *wart*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.
Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such *warts*, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, instil into the very pulp of such buds.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Wart-cress. *s.* In *Botany*. Native plant of the genus Coronopus, so called from the form of its seed-vessels.

Wart-hog. *s.* In *Zoology*. Animal of the swine kind of the genus Phascochœres.

Wart-weed. *s.* In *Botany*. Native plant of the genus Euphorbia (species, helioscopia), so called from its milky and acrid juice being supposed to be useful in removing warts.

Wárty. *adj.* Grown over with warts.
See him shake his *warty* fist.
Phillips, Satire against Hypocrites: 1655.

Wárwolf. *s.*
1. See Werewolf.
2. Military engine so called.
He [Edward I.] with an engine named the *warwolf*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures. — *Camden, Remains.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Wárworn. *adj.* Worn with war.
Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Wáry. *adj.* [A.S. *wær.*] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.
He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Others grow *wary* in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Was, Were, &c. In *meaning*, this word may be considered as the past tense of *be* or of *am*. *Etymologically*, it is a wholly different word; i.e. a regular formation from A.S. *wesan*, of which it is the ordinary preterit tense. The common habit of calling it an *Imperfect* is founded on a misconception of the character of its construction in such combinations as '*I was speaking* when he interrupted me.' Here the time to which *was* refers is simply *Past*, i.e. *Past* as measured from the time at which the above-given sentence is uttered. The time to which *speaking* refers is simply *Present*, i.e. *Present* as measured by the time when the interruption took place. To talk about *was* (*by itself*) being *Imperfect* is to mistake a combination for a tense. In the English, as now spoken, it is found in only four forms: 1. I, he, she, or it, *was*; 2. Thou *wast*; 3. We, ye, they *were*; also, *if* I, *if* he, she, or it *were*; *if* they *were*; 4. *If* thou *wert*. This means that it is found only in the past tense of two moods, the indicative and conjunctive.

To those who put faith in the current account of the dealings between Hengist and Vortigern, and the feast at which the Saxons murdered the Britons, the *imperative* form *waes* was then current, the origin of the name *wassail* being *waes* = be + *hael* = whole or sound; i.e. a term equivalent to 'Good health!' It was with these words that the *wassail* bowl or cup was offered to Vortigern at the banquet in question. If so, it is one of the first words recorded as having been spoken by the ancestors of the present English on English soil.

Wash. *v. a.* [A.S. *wæscan, wascan.*]
1. Cleanse by ablution.
How fain, like Pilate, would I *wash* my hands
Of this most grievous guilty murther done!
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.
2. Moisten; wet: (as, 'The rain *washes* the flowers;' 'The sea *washes* many islands').
3. Affect by ablution.
Be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins.—*Acts*, xxii. 16.
Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for as to crave pardon, and be *washed* off by repentance.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
4. Colour by washing.
Shall poesy, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications *wash* an Æthiop white?
Young, Love of Fame, i. 27.

Wash. *v. n.*
1. Perform the act of ablution.
I will go *wash*;
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.
2. Cleanse clothes.
She can *wash* and scour.—A special virtue; for then she need not be *washed* and scoured.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

Wash. *s.*
1. Alluvion; anything collected by water.
The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. Bog; marsh; fen; quagmire.
Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round
Neptune's salt *wash*, and Tellus' orbed ground.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.
3. Medical or cosmetic lotion.
They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complexions,
And daub their tempers o'er with *washes*,
As artificial as their faces.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 727.
4. Superficial stain or colour.
Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the *wash*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content.—*Collier.*
5. Feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes or washed grains.
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *wash*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 2.
6. Act of washing the clothes of a family; linen washed at once.

Wash a tile. Take trouble to no purpose; labour in vain. Latinism, *laterem lavare.*
We may go whistle; all the fat's i' the fire.—
We have,
As learned authors utter, *washed a tile*;
We have been fatuus, and laboured vainly.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Wash. *adj.* Washy; weak.
He looks lean;
'Tis a *wash* knave, he will not keep his flesh well.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

Wáshball. *s.* Ball made of soap.
I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a *washball*, always in decay.—*Swift.*

Wáshboard. *s.* In *Navigation*. Movable piece of board placed above the gunwale of a boat to prevent the water from washing over.

Wásher. *s.* One who washes.
1. As a laundress.
Quickly is his laundress, his *washer*, and his wringer.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 2.
2. In *Machinery*. Piece of leather, or pasteboard, placed so as to prevent injury when the screwing is tight, or so as to render the screw and other junctions airtight.

Wásherwoman. *s.* Laundress.
Every man his own *washerwoman*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Essay on Irish Bulls.* (Ord MS.)

Wáshhand-stand. *s.* Stand for basins, &c.
He locked . . . the door, piled a *washhand-stand*, chest of drawers, and table against it. — *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxvii.

Wáshing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, washes.
The *washing* of the sea had spoilt all their powder. —*Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.*
In their . . . *washings* and in other eastern customs they [the Jews] were like the Egyptians.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Wáshleather. *s.* Soft kind of leather so called.
The greengrocer put on a pair of *washleather* gloves to hand the plates with, and stationed himself behind Mr. Tuckle's chair.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers.*

Wáshpot. *s.* Vessel in which anything is washed.
Behold seven comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands seven golden *washpots* bear.
Cowley.

Wáshy. *adj.*
1. Watery; damp.
On the *washy* ooze deep channels wore,
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 303.
2. Weak; not solid.
A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Wasp. *s.* [A.S. *wæsp, wæps*; Lat. *vespa.*] Hymenopterous insect, akin to the hornets, of the genus Vespa (Hymenoptera).
More *wasps*, that buz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Wáspish. *adj.* Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.
I'll use you for my laughter,
When you are *waspish*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3,
Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head rhyming race.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Wáspishly. *adv.* In a waspish manner.
It behoves a woman of moderation to crave the assistance of the Graces in her behaviour towards her husband, thereby to render their society mutually harmonious to each other, and to preserve her from being *waspishly* proud, out of a conceit of her fidelity and virtue.—*Plutarch, Morals*, iii. 19.

Wáspishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Waspish; peevishness; irritability.
His scull is a mere nest of hornets, which sting into him their own *waspishness*.—*Cleaveland, Poems, Orations, &c.* p. 181.

Wássail. *s.* [see under Was.]
1. Liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale.
When Duncan is asleep
(Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey
Soundly invite him), his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and *wassel* so convince
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.
Amundeville is lord by day,
But the friar is lord by night;
And there's not a vassal, for wine or *wassail*,
Would question that friar's right.
Byron, Don Juan, song in canto xvi.
2. Drunken bout.
The king doth wake to-night, and take his rouse,
Keeps *wassail*, and the swagg'ring upspring reels.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.
3. Merry song.
This, I you tell, is our jolly *wassel*,
And for twelfth-night more meet too.
B. Jonson, Christmas Masque.

Wássail-bówl. *s.* [two words.] Bowl filled with wassail.
Some lusty sport,
Or spiced *wassel-bowl*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Wássail. *v. n.* Attend at wassails; revel in drink.

Pushed forward to gaming, jigging, *wassailing*.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Wássailer. *s.* Drunkard; reveller.

I'm loth to meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such late *wassailers*. *Milton, Comus*, 178.

Waste. *v. a.* [A.S. *awestan*.]

1. Diminish.

The fire that mounts the liquor till 't run o'er,
Seeming t' augment it, *wastes* it.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the *wasting* of yours, your friends would encourage your passion.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander.

The people's praying after the minister, they say, *wasteth* time.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Destroy; desolate.

He only their provisions *wastes* and burns.
Daniel.

First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to *waste*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1074.

4. Wear out.

Here condemn'd
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 694.

5. Spend; consume.

O were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none!
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 819.

Waste. *v. n.* Dwindle; be in a state of consumption.

Man dieth and *wasteth* away.—*Job*, xiv. 10.

Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *wasting* and destruction are in their paths.—*Isaiah*, lix. 7.

The latter watch of *wasting* night,
And setting stars to kindly sleep invite.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 11.

Waste. *adj.* [A.S. *weste*.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.

The Sophi leaves all *waste* . . .
In his retreat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 433.

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,
In my swoln bosom, with long war had strove . . .
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waste*,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 845.

2. Desolate; uncultivated.

He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 10.

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.

Quite surcharged with her own weight,
And strangled with her *waste* fertility.
Milton, Comus, 728.

4. Worthless; fit for none but vile uses; not of value enough to be preserved.

It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waste* paper in the shop.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.*

Waste. *s.*

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; act of squandering.

Licence they mean when they cry Liberty!
For who loves that must first be wise and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we see,
For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood.
Milton, Sonnets, xii. 11.

2. Consumption; loss.

Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well bestowing of time, account *waste*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Useless expense.

But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,
And unenjoy'd it spends itself to *waste*;
Few know the use of life before 'tis past. *Dryden.*

4. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man, who spacious regions gave
A *waste* for beasts, himself deny'd a grave.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waste*.—*Locke.*

5. Ground, place, or space, unoccupied.

Lifted aloft, he gan to mount up higher,
And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight,
Thro' all that great wide *waste*, yet wanting light.
Spenser.

These gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waste* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountered.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waste*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 354.

Lords of the world's great *waste*, the ocean, we
Whole forests send to reign upon the sea. *Waller.*

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waste*,
Such length of years, such various perils past.
Dryden.

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 571.

7. Mischief; destruction.

The spirit of wantonness is, sure, scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

8. Destruction of wood or other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and shall make no *waste*.—*Shadwell.*

Run to waste. Become lost for any useful purpose, as water run off uselessly.

You, like me, I suppose, reckon the lapse of time from the waste thereof, as boys let a cock *run to waste*; too idle to stop it, and rather amused to see it dribble.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Wástebasket. *s.* Basket for waste paper.

Public men have such odd, out-of-the-way letters, that their *waste-baskets* are never empty.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Wásteful. *adj.*

1. Destructive; ruinous.

The folly of man
Let in these *wasteful* furies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 619.

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.

To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a *wasteful* hand!
Addison, Letter from Italy.

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderness and *wasteful* desarts stray'd,
To seek her knight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 3, 3.

Outrageous as a sea, dark, *wasteful*, wild.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 212.

Wástefully. *adv.* In a wasteful manner; with vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour misspent, or the time *wastefully* consumed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Wástel. *s.* [L.Lat. *wastellus*.] Particular sort of bread; fine bread; cake: (construction often *adjectival*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*). *Obsolete.*

Wastel-bread was a better sort of bread.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § iii.

Wásteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Waste; desolation; solitude. *Rare.*

She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *wasteness* wide him daily sought. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 3, 3.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of *wasteness*.—*Zephaniah*, i. 15.

Wáster. *s.* One who, that which, wastes.

1. One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,
The profuse *wasters* of their patrimonies,
So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now
Run any desperate fortune.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and *wasters*.—*Locke.*

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles.—*Swift.*

2. Kind of cudgel.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wasters*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

With a good *waster* he so mortified this old Adam of his son-in-law squire, that he needed no other penance than this.—*Sir J. Harington, Brief View of the Church*, p. 22.

Wástethrift. *s.* Spendthrift. *Rare.*

Thou art a *wastethrift*, and art run away from thy master.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

Wástrel. *s.* Waste: (as common, or uncultivated, land). *Rare.*

Their works, both stream and load, lie in several or in *wastrell*, that is, in inclosed grounds or in commons.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Wat. *s.* [?] Name for the hare.

Annone as they commyth me behynde,
I loke alowe, and syt ful style and loue;
The furst mane that doth me fynde,
Anon he cryit—So howe! So hoowe!
Lo! he sayth, where syttyt an haare!
Aryse upe, *watte*, and go forthe blyve!
With sorroe and with mych care,
I schape away with my lyve.

. . . . . .

Go forthe, *wate*, with Crystus curse,
And, yf I leve, thou schalt be take,
I have an hare-pype in my purce,
Hit schal be set al for thi sauke.

. . . . . .

There is no best in the world, I wene,
Hert, hynd, buke ne dowe,
That sufferis half so myche tene
As doth the sylly *wat*, go where he go.
The Mourning of the Hare in early English Miscellanies, 15th century, pp. 44, 45. (Warton Club.)

The finder sendeth out to seek the nimble *wat*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Thus, once concluded, out the teazers run
All in full cry and speed till *wat's* undone.
R. Fletcher, Epigrams, p. 139. (Nares by H. and W.)

Watch. *s.* [A.S. *wæcce*.]

1. Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day stand round the tomb and weep.
Addison.

2. Attention; close observation.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised *watch*,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. Guard; vigilant keeping.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch* and ward.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 3, 9.

Hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful *watch*, chuse trusty sentinels.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept.—*Bacon.*

4. Watchmen; men set to guard: (used *collectively*).

Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches* ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 3.

The towers of heaven are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all access
Impregnable. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 129.

An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a *watch*.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Place where a guard is set.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

6. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

7. Period of the night.

Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' the night,
Is now transported with a gondelier
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 1.

All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between, till morning *watch*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 207.

The latter *watch* of wasting night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 11.

8. Pocket clock; small clock moved by a spring.

A *watch*, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the sun in the zodiack.—*Sir M. Hale.*

That Cloe may be served in state,
The hours must at her toilet wait;
Whilst all the reasoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go so slow. *Prior.*

Wound-up at twelve at noon his *watch* goes right;
Mine better goes wound-up at twelve at night.
Churchill.

In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there; I might possibly answer, that, for anything I knew to the contrary, it had lain there for ever; nor would it perhaps be very easy to shew the absurdity of this answer. But suppose I had found a *watch* upon the ground, and it should be enquired how the *watch* happened to be in that place, I should hardly think of the answer which I had before given, that, for anything I knew, the *watch*

might have always been there. Yet why should not this answer serve for the *watch* as well as for the stone?—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. i.

Watch. *v. n.* [A.S. *wacian.*]

1. Not to sleep; wake.
   I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.
   Sleep, listening to thee, will *watch*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 106.
2. Keep guard.
   I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good.—*Jeremiah*, xliv. 27.
3. Look with expectation.
   My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning.—*Psalms*, cxxx. 6.
4. Be attentive; be vigilant.
   Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions.—*2 Timothy*, iv. 5.
5. Be cautiously observant.
   Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
6. Be insidiously attentive.
   He somewhere nigh at hand
   Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
   His wish and best advantage us asunder,
   Hopeless to circumvent us join'd.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 256.

Watch. *v. a.*

1. Guard; have in keep.
   Flaming ministers to *watch* and tend their charge.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 156.
2. Observe in ambush.
   Saul also sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him.—*1 Samuel*, xix. 11.
   He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
3. Tend.
   Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida.—*Broome.*
4. Observe in order to detect or prevent.

Wátcher. *s.* One who, that which, watches.

1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep.
   Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
   And shew us to be *watchers*.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.
2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
   Love hath chased sleep from my enthralled eyes,
   And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's sorrow.
   Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Wátchet. *adj.* [A.S. *wæced.*] Blue; pale blue. *Obsolete.*
The mariners all appeared in *watchet* or sky-coloured cloth.—*Milton, Brief History of Moscovia*, ch. v.
Whom 'midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?
Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes?
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 210.

Wátchful. *adj.* Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant: (it has *of* before the thing to be regulated, and *against* before the thing to be avoided).
Call home our exiled friends,
That fled the snares of *watchful* tyranny.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.
Nodding a while, and *watchful of* his blow,
He fell; and falling, crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below.
Dryden, Translation from Theocritus, The Despairing Lover, 106.
Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth and should make them always *watchful against* whatever might conceal or misrepresent it.—*Locke.*

Wátchfully. *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.
If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered.—*Boyle.*

Wátchfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Watchful.

1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.
   Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid
   To stir abroad till *watchfulness* be laid.
   Prior, Henry and Emma, 232.
   By a solicitous *watchfulness* about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained.—*Locke.*
2. Inability to sleep.
   Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Wátchhouse. *s.* Place where the watch is set.
Where statues breathed, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouse* stands.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 489.

Wátching. *verbal abs.* Inability to sleep.
The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and *watchings*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Wátchlight. *s.* Candle with a rush wick to burn in the night.
Item, a dozen pound of *watchlights* for the servants.—*Addison, The Drummer.*

Wátchmaker. *s.* One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file, from the anchorsmith to the *watchmaker*; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes.—*Moxon.*

Wátchman. *s.* Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.
On the top of all do I espy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Turn him into London-streets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a justice.—*Bacon.*
Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.
The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight.—*Swift.*

Wátchtower. *s.* Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.
In the day-time she sitteth in a *watchtower*, and flieth most by night.—*Bacon.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise.
Milton, L'Allegro, 41.

Wátchword. *s.* Word given to the sentinels to know their friends.
All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.—That we have, sir John; our *watchword*, hem! boys.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Wáter. *s.* [A.S. *wæter.*]

1. Well-known fluid so called: (for its chemical composition see the last extract).
   Your *water* is a sore decayer of your whoreson dead body.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.
   Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of insipid *water*: therefore *water* seems to be proper drink for every animal.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliment.*
   Water, water, everywhere,
   The very boards did shrink;
   Water, water, everywhere,
   And not a drop to drink.
   Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.
   The old chemists considered *water* as an element, and supposed it convertible into earth, and into various organic products. This opinion was first questioned, and afterwards disproved by the experiments of Watt and of Cavendish, in the years 1786 and 1787. It has since been satisfactorily demonstrated that hydrogen and oxygen are the elements of *water*, and that they are contained in it in the relative proportions by weight of 1 and 8, or by volumes 2 and 1.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*
2. Sea.
   That it may please thee to preserve all that travel by land or by *water*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*
3. Lustre of a diamond.
   'Tis a good form,
   And rich: here is a *water*, look ye.
   Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.
4. Urine.
   If thou could'st, doctor, cast
   The *water* of my land, find her disease,
   And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
   I would applaud thee. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 3.
   Go to bed after you have made *water*.—*Swift.*

Hold water. Be sound; be tight.
A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Common with an *adjectival* construction; common, too, both as a prefix and as an affix in composition; as *waterwork, backwater*, &c. It often gives us a true *compound*, even when we might expect a pair of separate words. This is because it so frequently implies an opposition to *land*, e.g. *watercarriage* as opposed to *land carriage*. In most cases the combination conveys its own meaning.

Wáter. *v. a.*

1. Irrigate; supply with moisture, or water.
   A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden.—*Genesis*, ii. 10.
   Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
   Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
   The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
   That sacred stream, should never *water* weeds.
   Waller.
   You may *water* the lower land when you will.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. Supply with water for drink.
   Now gan the golden Phœbus for to steep
   His fiery face in billows of the west,
   And his faint steeds *water'd* in ocean deep.
   Whilst from their journal labours they did rest.
   Spenser.
   His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could, without danger, go to *water* his horse.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
   Water him, and drinking what he can,
   Encourage him to thirst again with bran.
   Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 200.
3. Fertilize or accommodate with streams.
   Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
4. See Watering, 3.

Wáter. *v. n.*

1. Shed moisture.
   Mine eyes,
   Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
   Began to *water*. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.
   The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will *water*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
   How troublesome is the least mote or dust falling into the eye, and how quickly does it weep and *water* upon the least grievance!—*South, Sermons.*
2. Get or take in water; be used in supplying water.
   Mahomet sent many small boats manned with harquebusiers and small ordnance into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Christians from *watering* there.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The mouth waters. The man longs; there is a vehement desire: (from dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get).
Cardinal Wolsey's *teeth watering* at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind; which Fox did take in so ill part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that although I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness.—*Camden.*
These reasons made his *mouth* to *water*
With amorous longings to be at her.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 379.

Water one's plants. Weep. *Obsolete.*
Neither *water thou plants*, in that thou departest from thy pig-nie, neither stand on in a mammering, whether it be best to depart or not.—*Euphues to Philautus*, m. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

Wáterbath. *s.* Large and deep vessel containing water kept at a certain temperature, in which smaller vessels may stand, for the purpose of either heat or evaporation.

Wáterbeans. *s.* In *Botany.* Plant of the genus Nelumbium.

Wáterbrash. *s.* In *Medicine.* Form of indigestion called pyrosis; black-water; heartburn.
Dr. West has stated . . . that the secretion of true *waterbrash* is composed of water, albumen, and a trace of sodaic salt, with an excess of soda.—*Dr. Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Wáterblinks. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Montia (fontana).

Wáterborne. *part. pref.* Conveyed by water-carriage.
The boats were employed in carrying out warps, to drag their ships through the soft mud, as soon as they should be *waterborne* by the flowing tide.—*Smollett, History of England*, vol. iii. b. iii. ch. viii. (Ord MS.)

Wátercarriage. *s.*

1. Conveyance by water.

2. Vessel for water-carriage.
The most brittle *water-carriage* was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthenware.—*Arbuthnot.*

Wátercart. *s.* Cart for conveying water.
A gentleman . . . watered sainfoin with a *water-cart.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wátercaster. *s.* [*water* in the sense of *urine*; *cast*, as in *cast* a nativity.] Water-doctor.
A face with rubies mixed like alabaster,
Wastes much in physicke and her *water-caster.*
Taylor (the Waterpoet). (Nares by H. and W.)

Wáterclock. *s.*
1. Hour-glass with water instead of sand.
2. Clock in which water is the moving principle.
A new kind of *water-clock* was invented in Italy about the middle of the seventeenth century. A cylinder, divided into several small cells, was suspended by a thread fixed to its axis, in a frame, in which the hours' distances, found by trial were marked out. As the water flowed from one cell to another, it changed very slowly the center of gravity of the cylinder, and put it in motion, like the quicksilver puppets invented by the Chinese.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Wátercloset. *s.* Privy in which the foul matter is carried off by water.
The *water-closet* in the palace of the Cæsars is adorned with marble Arabesques and mosaicks. . . . The pipe and basin of one still remains near the theatre at Pompeii, and is like ours.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Wátercolour. *s.* Pigment mixed with water: (as opposed to *oil*).
Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; those they call *watercolours*, and these they term oilcolours.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Wátercress. *s.* Native plant of the genus Nasturtium.
The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *watercresses.*—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Wátercure. *s.* Hydropathy.

Wáterdock. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Rumex hydrolapathum.

Wáterdoctor. *s.* One who forms his diagnosis by inspection of the urine; water-caster.

Wáterdog. *s.* Dog trained to take the water, akin (as a variety) to the Newfoundland and the retriever.
The *waterdog* must not be confounded with the *waterspaniel* from which it differs considerably in size and in proportions.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Wátered. *part. adj.*
1. Supplied with water.
2. In *Manufactures.* Pressed by the Watering process.
The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and *watered* silk does the like.—*Locke.*

Wáterer. *s.* One who waters.
This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Wáterfall. *s.* Cataract; cascade.
I have seen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than those of Ninus.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Wáterfowl. *s.* Fowl which live or get their food in water.
Waterfowl joy most in that air which is likest water.—*Bacon.*

Wátergall. *s.* [? *gall.*] Secondary rainbow.
Dyce remarks that this word, though not common in the older writers, is found more than once in Horace Walpole's writings.
False news are allways produced by true good, like the *watergall* by the rainbow.—*H. Walpole, Letters*, vol. i. p. 310. (Cunningham's edition.)
The word is a useful one, and might advantageously become current. *Weather gall* is an inaccurate form of it; the German being *Wassergalle.*

Wáterglass. *s.*
1. Water-clock: (in the extract it translates κλεψύδρα).
For at that earlier date there existed . . . no such habits of established deference to a Dikastery solemnly sworn, with full notice to defendants and full time of defence measured by the *water-glass.*—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxxii.
2. Solution used in Stereochrome; see extract.
Waterglass is a soluble alkaline silicate, a liquefied flint, made by boiling silica in an alkali: it is sold in a liquid state, and is applied mixed with twice its quantity of water, one quart of the mixture being required to fix twenty square feet of painting. There are two kinds of *waterglass*; the one made with soda, the other with potash; the latter is found to be preferable. A picture thus fixed has no gloss, and can be seen in all lights. This method has been already successfully applied in the Houses of Parliament.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wáterhen. *s.* Native bird (male or female) of the genus Rallus.

Wáteriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Watery; humidity; moisture.
The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares, weakness, *wateriness*, and turgidity of the eyes.—*Arbuthnot.*

Wátering. *verbal abs.*
1. Act of supplying with water for drink; place of such supply.
I chose rather to observe some kind of military advantages to await him at his foragings, at his *waterings.*—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*
2. Dropping with water, or fluid.
Their mouths were set *a-watering* with hope of five per cent.—*Locke.*
3. In *Manufactures.* See extract.
The *watering* of stuffs (moirage, French) . . . is a process to which silk and other textile fabrics are subjected, for causing them to exhibit a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light. It is produced by sprinkling water upon the goods, and then passing them through a calendar, either with hot or cold rollers, plain or variously indented.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Wáteringplace. *s.* Town, village, or other place, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons to it: (according to Todd, 'a modern cant term').
He had a right to employ those hours in so innocent and so elegant a relaxation, which other gentlemen usually squander away in the noisy sports of the field, the expensive pleasures of the metropolis in the winter, or in the loitering dissipation of our public *watering-places* in the summer season.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 55: 1788.

Wáterish. *adj.* Somewhat watery.
1. Resembling water.
Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy?—*Dryden.*
2. Moist; boggy.
Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Wáterishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Waterish; thinness; resemblance of water.
A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Wáterlily. *s.* Native plant so called; the white waterlily being the Nymphæa alba, the yellow, the Nuphar lutea.
Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the *water-weeds*, as *waterlilies* and bulrushes.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
Broad *waterlilies* lay tremulously,
And starry river-buds glimmered by,
And around them the soft stream did glide and dance,
With a motion of sweet sound and radiance.
Shelley, The Sensitive Plant.

Wáterline. *s.* Boundary of any section of the bottom of a ship, made by a plane parallel to the line of flotation, the uppermost one being called the *load waterline*, and the lowest the *light waterline.*

Wáterlogged. *adj.* Term applied to a ship, when by leaking she has received so much water in her hold as to become unmanageable.
The shattered, weather-beaten, leaky, *water-logged* vessel.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Wáterman. *s.* Ferryman; boatman.
Having blocked up the passage t Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently.—*Dryden.*
Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
The *waterman* forlorn, along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 361.

Wátermark. *s.*
1. Utmost limit of the rise of the flood.
Men and beasts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grow
On th' utmost margin of the *watermark.*
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.
2. In *Paper-making.* Private mark or monogram of the paper-maker.
The various sizes of paper have, in some instances, at least, derived their names from the *water-marks* used at the periods of their manufacture. Thus Pot, from the mark of the jug, manufactured in 1540—1560; Foolscap, a later device; Post, from a post-horse, about 1670.—*Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wátermelon. *s.*
1. See extract; the undetermined plant it applies to being different from the one to which the name is now assigned.
The *watermelon* hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*
2. Melon remarkable for its juice and flavour; Cucurbita citrullus: (this is the plant to which the name now refers).
Many, however, [of the Cucurbitaceæ, or plants of the Gourd family] are in use as potherbs . . . the *water-melon* so highly esteemed for the cool refreshing juice of its large fruit.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Wátermill. *s.* Mill turned by water: (contrast *windmill*).
Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* stood.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wátermint. *s.* Native plant of the genus Mentha (aquatica).
Those which perfume the air most delightfully . . . are burnet, wild-thyme, and *water-mint.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens.*

Wáternewt. *s.* See extract.
The Lacerta aquatica, or *water-newt*, when young hath four neat ramified fins, . . . which fall off when the legs are grown.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Wáterparting. *s.* See Watershed.

Wáterplate. *s.* Plate with a double bottom, filled with hot water to keep viands warm.
Then as to sentiment. It fares little better with that. This kind of dish above all, requires to be served up hot, or sent off in *water-plates*, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself. If it have time to cool, it is the most tasteless of all cold meats.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Distant Correspondence.*

Wáterproof. *adj.* Proof against water.
Caoutchouc . . . when treated with hot naphtha . . . and triturated . . . affords a homogeneous varnish, which . . . applied to wool or cloth, prepares it for forming the patent *waterproof* cloth of Mackintosh.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Wáterproofing. *s.* Process by which cloth, &c., is made waterproof.
Waterproofing . . . is most perfectly effected by means of caoutchouc, which is applied in various ways; but there are other substances, and among them some of the earthy soaps, . . . to which some gelatinous material is occasionally added.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wáterrail. *s.* [the *r* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Native bird of the genus Rallus (aquaticus).
A variety of the *water-rail* has been taken which was pure white.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Wáterrat. *s.* Native animal of the genus Arvicola.
There be land-rats and *water-rats.*—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.
The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog or *water-rat*, or mouse.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Wátersapphire. *s.* See extract.
Watersapphire is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental.—*Woodward.*

Wátershed. *s.* [German, *wasserscheide.*]
In *Geography.* Point, or district, by which the head waters of two (or more) streams are separated; as such, higher than the origin of either water-system, of both which it determines the slope. Of late the word *water-parting* has been preferred to it, and that on the high authority of the Geographical Society. The two words, however, are widely different; a true *water-parting* being the point where a river divides in its *lower* course, e.g. as at the head of a delta. Add to this that in *watershed* both the elements are English, which is not the case with Water-parting.

Wátershut. *s.* Well-cover.
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his style, or for some *water-shut.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

Wátersnake. *s.*
1. Snake, or snakelike animal, living in the water (often imaginary).
Beyond the shadow of the ship,
I watched the *water-snakes:*
They moved in tracks of shining white,
And when they reared, the elfish light
Fell off in hoary flakes.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.
2. For the watersnakes of Zoology see under Sea-serpent.

Wáterspaniel. *s.* Waterdog of the spaniel kind.
(For example see Waterdog.)

Wáterspout. *s.* Mass, column, of water suspended in the air.
The causes of the *waterspout* are very imperfectly known. By some it is supposed to be formed by a whirlwind of extreme intensity, while others ascribe it to an electric origin. They are probably occasioned by the whirling of air with such velocity as to cause a vacuum in the axis of rotation; the contact of the lower end of such a vertical axis with water would cause the elevation of a column of the latter to a height of about thirty feet.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wátersprite. *s.* Spirit frequenting, or living in, water.
A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist;
And still it near'd and near'd,
As if it dodged a *watersprite,*
And plunged, and tacked, and veered.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Wátertable. *s.*
1. In *Architecture.* Set-off in a wall, so placed as to throw off the water from the building.
2. In *Navigation.* Sills of the windows in the stern.

Wátertight. *adj.* Not admitting water.
Cottages not high built, yet wind-tight and *water-tight.*—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 46.

Wátervine. *s.* In *Botany.* Plant of the genus Phytocrene (Gr. φυτὸν = plant + κρήνη = fountain).
In the province of Martaban, Dr. Wallich found his *water-vine,* whose singular, soft, and porous wood discharges, when wounded, a very large quantity of pure and tasteless fluid, which is quite wholesome.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Wátervole. *s.* [Fr. *arvali,* from *arvicola,* the name of the genus.] Water-rat.
The *water-vole,* or, as he is more frequently called, the water-rat, is found in most parts of Europe.—*Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Wáterways. *s.* In *Navigation.* Pieces of wood at the junction of the deck with the sides, to keep out water, and to prevent the beams from slipping upwards.

Wáterweed. *s.*
1. Water-plant of recent introduction, but so rapidly spread as to be almost universal; Anacharis alsinastrum.
2. Term applied to freshwater aquatic plants generally.
(For example see Waterlily.)

Wáterwheel. *s.* Wheel turned by water.
By making the *waterwheels* larger, the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the stream.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Wáterwith. *s.* See extract.
The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Wáterwork. *s.* Play of fountains; artificial spout of water; any hydraulic performance.
Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Wáterwort. *s.* Name given to native plants of the genus Elatine (species, tripetala and hydropiper).

Wátery. *adj.*
1. Thin; liquid; like water.
The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oil and *watery* parts of the aliment together.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.
We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpion.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 3.
3. Wet; abounding with water.
When the big lip and *watery* eye
Tell me the rising storm is nigh;
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain.
Prior, The Lady's Looking-glass.
4. Relating to the water.
On the brims her sire, the *watery* god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*
5. Consisting of water.
The *watery* kingdom ... is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.
Those few escaped
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that *watery* desart.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 777.
Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *watery* desarts. *Dryden, Indian Emperor.*

Wáttle. *s.* [A.S. *watel.*]
1. Hurdle.
2. Barbs, or loose red flesh, that hangs below the cock's bill.
The cock's comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*
The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or *wattels,* at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Wáttle. *v. a.* Bind with twigs; form by plaiting twigs one within another.
A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* standing.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wave. *s.* [A.S. *wæg.*]
1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into undulating inequalities; undulation.
Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night;
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the silent shore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xcviii.
The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*
2. Unevenness; inequality.
Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless *waves,* or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Wave. *s.*
1. Play loosely; float.
I may find
Your warlike ensigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*
2. Be moved as a signal.
A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the Capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
3. Waver.
They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *waved* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus,* ii. 2.

Wave. *v. a.*
1. Raise into inequalities of surface.
He had a thousand noses
Horns welk'd and *waved* like the enridged sea.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
2. Move loosely.
They *waved* their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 304.
Æneas, hastening, *waved* his fatal sword
High o'er his head.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1289.
3. Waft; remove anything floating.
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
4. Beckon; direct by a waft or motion of any thing.
Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* i. 4.

Wáve-offering. *s.* Offering in the Jewish ceremonial law, which, when *waved* (held aloft), might be eaten by the worshippers; when *heaved,* by the priests.
Thou shalt put all in the hands of Aaron, and in the hands of his sons, and shalt wave them for a *wave-offering* before the Lord.—*Exodus,* xxix. 24.

Wáveless. *adj.* Smooth; wanting waves.
Smoother than this *waveless* spring,
And purer than the substance of the same.
Peele, David and Bethsabe: 1599.

Wáver. *v. n.*
1. Play to and fro; move loosely.
I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixed in the same posture, that the iris it projected on the floor might not *waver,* I cast on the same floor another iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro.—*Boyle.*
2. Be unsettled; be uncertain, or inconstant; fluctuate; not to be determined.
In which amazement, when the miscreant
Perceived him to *waver* weak and frail,
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,
And hellish anguish did his soul asssail.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9. 49.
What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *wavered* in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so?—*Bishop Atterbury.*
3. Totter; be in danger of falling.
Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion *wavers?* They foully mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own: 'tis not religion *wavers,* but their loyalty.—*Holiday.*

Wáver. *s.* Young slender tree. *Obsolete.*
It is a very ordinary copse that will not afford [per acre] three or four firsts, fourteen seconds, twelve thirds, eight *wavers.*—*Evelyn, Sylva,* b. iii. ch. i. § 3.

Wáverer. *s.* One who, that which, wavers.
Come, young *waverer,* come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Wáveringness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wavering; state or quality of being wavering.
The *waveringness* of our cupidities turneth the mind into a dizziness unawares to itself.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays,* pt. i. preface.

Wáving. *verbal abs.* Act of moving or playing loosely.
I am delighted with the *wavings* of thy forests.—*Addison, Spectator,* no. 585.

Wávy. *adj.*
1. Rising in waves.
In safe conduct of these
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes divide the *wavie* seas. *Chapman.*
For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. i.
2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.
Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

Wawes, or Waes. *s. pl.* Waves. *Obsolete.*
Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid *waes.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen,* ii. 7, 36.
Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *wawes.* *Ibid.* ii. 12, 4.

Wawl. *v. n.* Cry; howl.
The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawl* and cry. *Shakespear, King Lear,* iv. 6.
Where cats do *waule* by day, and dogs by night.
Return from Parnassus; 1606.

Wax. *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*; past part. *waxed*, *waxen*. *Wex* is another, but, though an archaic, not an older form. [A.S. *weaxan*.]

1. Grow; increase; become bigger, or more: (used of the *moon*, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less).

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

They *wax* and wane
'Twixt thrift and penury.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. Pass into any state; become; grow.

Where things have been instituted, which being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord.—*Genesis*, xix. 13.

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*

If I *wax* but cold in my desire,
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire.
Donne.

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Wax. *s.* [A.S. *weax*.] Vegetable product forming the varnish of buds and berries of certain plants; for its relation to the wax as secreted by the bee, see last extract.

Wax consists of an acid spirit, of a nauseous taste, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne.—*Arbuthnot.*

It was long supposed that bees merely collected the *wax* thus ready formed in plants; but Huber found that though excluded from all food except sugar, they still formed *wax*; and accordingly it has been found that the elementary composition of bees' *wax* and vegetable *wax* is slightly different. . . . According to Brodie, bees' *wax* contains three substances separable by boiling alcohol, viz. myricin, which is insoluble; cerin, which is deposited in crystals as the solution cools; and cerolein, which is retained in solution. Their relative proportions vary, but in ordinary bees' *wax* there appears to be about 73 per cent. of myricin, 22 of cerin, and 5 of cerolein.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Common in *composition*: (as, *wax-candle*, *bees'-wax*).

Wax. *v. a.* Smear; join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Syrinx.

Wáx-chándler. *s.* Maker of, dealer in, wax candles.

Wáxen. *adj.* Made of wax.

The female bee . . . builds her *waxen* cells,
With honey stored. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 490.

I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Wáxlight. *s.* Wax candle.

Peter de Brueys . . . is taunted as having deserted the church on account of the poverty of his benefice. He denied infant baptism, it is said, because the parents brought not the children with offerings: he annulled the sacrifice of the altar, because men came not with their hands and bosoms loaded with gifts and with *waxlights*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Wáxwing. *s.* In *Ornithology*. Bird of the genus Bombycilla (garrula), an occasional visitant of the British Isles; chatterer; Bohemian chatterer; waxen chatterer; Bohemian waxwing.

Although the bird is called the Bohemian *waxwing*, it is not more plentiful in Bohemia than in England.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Wáxwork. *s.* Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent.

I never saw so great an assembly of spectators as were met together at the opening of this great piece of *waxwork*.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 257.

Wáxy. *adj.* Resembling wax, especially in respect to its softness and readiness in yielding; abounding in, related to, wax.

He is servile in imitation, *waxy* to persuasion.—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 111.

That the softer *waxy* part of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 679.

Way. *s.* [A.S. *wæg*, *weg*.]

1. Road in which one travels: (this word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of *road* or *travel*, noting either progression or the mode of progression, local or intellectual).

You cannot see your *way*.—
I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

Flutt'ring the god and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his *way*.
Prior, Love Disarmed, 19.

2. Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the *way* to Dover?—
Both stile and gate, horse-way and foot-path.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

Attending long in vain, I took the *way*
Which through a path but scarcely printed lay.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 54.

3. Length of space.

An old man that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion; local tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

He stood in the gate, and asked of every one
Which *way* she took, and whither she was gone.
Dryden, Last Parting of Hector and Andromache.

To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its *way* to knowledge.—*Locke.*

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own industry.—*Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of thine shall give them instant *way*,
Where they shall rest for ever.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes way for those distempers.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Some make themselves *way*, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection.—*Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.

Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure profession of the gospel give *way* to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give *way* also to the time.—*Swift.*

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to seize my destined prey,
And let eternal justice take the *way*.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 137.

9. Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them.—*Duppa.*

10. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*, or points particularly at persecution.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

11. Access; means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my *way* with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

These inquisitions are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their *way*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

The general officers, and the publick ministers that fell in my *way*, were generally subject to the gout.—*Sir W. Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refused, make war.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

A child his mother so well instructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world.—*Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take open *way* against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best and every way ablest of that region.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the *way* of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others, in the *way* of slander.—*South, Sermons.*

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed.—*Bacon.*

If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' senate;
I had singed his furs by this time.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any *way* belong unto us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His *way* of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire.—*Addison.*

17. Method; manner of practice.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of terribleness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Matter of mirth . . .
She could devise, and thousand *ways* invent,
To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 6, 3.

Taught
To live the easiest *way*, not with perplexing thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 182.

18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.

To attain
The highth and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes short.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 412.

When a man sees the prodigious expence our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right *way*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

19. Process of things good or ill.

The affairs here began to settle in a prosperous *way*.—*Heylin.*

20. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them.—*Locke.*

21. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

By the way. Without any necessary connection with the main design; *en passant.*

Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is easier to procure than unity of species.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Will Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greatest fortunes about town.—*Spectator.*

Go, or *come one's way*, or *ways*. Come along, or depart. *Colloquial.*

Nay, *come your ways*;
This is his majesty, say your mind to him.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, Fortune came and waked him; Prithee get up, and *go thy ways*, thou'lt tumble in and be drown'd else.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Often used corruptly for *wise*.

But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity.—*Numbers*, xxx. 15.

Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, set sail for Athens.—*Swift.*

'Tis no *way* the interest even of priesthood.—*Pope.*

Waýbrede. *s.* [A.S. *wegbrede*.] Broad-leaved plantain: (spelt *waybread* in the extract).

Next *waybread* rose, propt by her seven nerves,
Who th' honour of a noble house preserves.
Cowley, Englished.

Waýfare. *v. a.* Travel as a wayfarer. *Rare.*

Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob *wayfared* from place to place upon the earth.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion.* (Ord MS.)

Waýfarer. *s.* Passenger; traveller.

Howsoever, many *wayfarers* make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forslow not to bain them.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Waýfaring. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so plained and smoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Waýfaring. *verbal abs.* Travel as of a wayfarer: (in the extract the older form would, probably, be *on-wayfaring, a-wayfaring*).

Once only, O blessed Jesus, whiles thou went *wayfaring* upon this globe of earth, didst thou put on glory, even upon Mount Tabor, in thy Heavenly Transfiguration.—*Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness.* (Ord MS.)

Waýfaringtree. *s.* Native tree of the genus Viburnum (lantana).

The viburnum or *wayfaringtree* makes pins for the yokes of oxen.—*Evelyn.*

Waýgoose. *s.* In Bailey, explained stubble-goose. Add to this that the old spelling is *wayz, wayts*, and the connection with the German *weizen* = wheat, is probable. At present the meaning is that given in the extracts; i.e. annual dinner of the *printers*, which *originally* was fixed for the season of the wheat stubbles.

July is the month in which the different offices of the metropolis generally have each their *way-goose*, or annual dinner, and Saturday is the day commonly chosen.—*Savage, Dictionary of the Art of Printing.*

It is also customary for all the journey-men to make every year new paper windows, whether the old will serve again or no; because that day they make them, the master printer gives them a *way-goose*; that is, he makes them a good feast, and not only entertains them at his own house, but besides, gives them money to spend at the ale-house or tavern at night; and to this feast they invite the correcter, founder, smith, joyner, and inck-maker, who all of them severally (except the correcter in his own civility) open their purse-strings and add their benevolence (which workmen account their duty, because they generally chuse these workmen) to the master printers: but from the correcter they expect nothing, because the master printer chusing him, the workmen can do him no kindness. These *way-gooses*, are always kept about Bartholomew-tide. And till the master-printer have given this *way-goose*, the journeymen do not use to work by candlelight.—*Moxon, Mechanick Exercises*: 1683.

Waýlay. *v. a.* Watch insidiously in the way; beset by ambush.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me, . . . thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing; and usury *waylays* both: it dulls and damps all industries.—*Bacon.*

How thou lurk'st
In valley or green meadow, to *waylay*
Some beauty rare.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 184.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land besets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccii.

Waýless. *adj.* Pathless; untracked.

When on upon my *wayless* walk
As my desires me draw,
I, like a madman, fell to talk
With everything I saw. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

Waýmaker. *s.* One who causes way to be made for another; precursor.

Laurentius Valla, both the earls of Mirandula, &c. and the rest of those famous *waymakers* to the succeeding restitution of the evangelical truth.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Waýmark. *s.* Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps.—*Jeremiah*, xxxi. 21.

Waymént. *v. a.* Lament, or grieve. *Obsolete.*

For what boots it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chanced, but doth the ill increase,
And the weak mind with double woe torment.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Waýward. *adj.* Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night the elder it was, the more *wayward* it shewed itself towards them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought.
Dryden.

Waýwardly. *adv.* In a wayward manner; frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely faulty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Waýwardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wayward; frowardness; perverseness.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon *waywardness*, but choice of worthiness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We. *pron.* Plural of the pronoun of the first person; i.e. term applied by the speaker to himself and others associated, or supposed to be associated, with him in the action conveyed by the verb.

Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to-night. *Ibid.* i. 6.

Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature in the greatest strength.—*Addison.*

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 220.

Following a *preposition*, i.e. other than a *nominative* case.

To poor *we*
Thine enmity 's most capital.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Weak. *adj.* [A.S. *wæc, wac.*]

1. Feeble; not strong.

Here only *weak*
Against the charm of beauty 's powerful glance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 532.

Wert thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,
That word had been thy last, or in this grove
This hand should force thee to renounce thy love.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 144.

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I stand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike.—*Ascham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.

As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the stream thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they were so *weak* to believe.—*Swift.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: (as, 'a *weak* tincture,' '*weak* beer').

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Harry be more *weak*, and I more strong.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

The *weak*, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiting themselves *weak*, are thereby rendered unactive and useless.—*South, Sermons.*

8. Not well supported by argument.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* side, where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son.
Addison, Cato.

Weak. *v. a.* Weaken. *Rare.*

We must toil to make our doctrine good,
Which will impair the flesh, and *weak* the knee.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul.

Weáken. *v. a.* Render weak; enfeeble; deprive of strength.

The first which *weakened* them was their security.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work, that it be not done.—*Nehemiah*, vi. 9.

Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side
By our divisions. *Addison, Cato.*

Solemn impressions, that seem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Weákener. *s.* One who, that which, weakens; that which lessens the effects.

Fastings and mortifications, no question, rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, and great *weakeners* of sin, and furtherances to a man in his Christian course.—*South, Sermons*, vol. vi. serm. xi.

Weákling. *s.* Feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

Ulysses; who I thought was maud
With great and goodly personage; and bore
A vertue answerable; and this shore
Should shake with weight of such a conqueror,
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Æsop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him please himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Weákly. *adj.* Not strong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Weákly. *adv.* In a weak manner.

1. Feebly; faintly; without strength; with want of efficacy.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and also within the earth.—*Bacon.*

2. Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence, could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman must reveal it.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 48.

Weákness. *s.* [A.S. *wacnysse.*] Attribute suggested by Weak.

1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Troy in our *weakness* stands, not in her strength.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Argument
Of human *weakness* rather than of strength.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 401.

2. Want of sprightliness.

New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without *weakness*, without glaring gay.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses* with good resolution, and so order our future conversation as may render us least exposed to falling.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness.

Persons in those posts derive a *weakness* of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Want of cogency.

She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

6. Want of judgement; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

A woman, and thence weak.—*Weakness* is thy excuse,
And I believe it; *weakness* to resist
Philistian gold: if *weakness* may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedness is *weakness*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 823.

7. Defect; failing; weak point: (hence common in the *plural*).

If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him.—*Bacon.*

Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Weal. *s.* [see Weel.]

1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Thine, and of all thy sons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is placed; beware!
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 637.

Ireland ought to be considered not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main that of this kingdom depends.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Republic; state; public interest.

Blood hath been shed
Ere human statute purged the general *weal*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

How shall the muse from such a monarch steal
An hour, and not defraud the public *weal*?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Weal. *v. a.* Mark with stripes or lashes.

Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *waled* with bloody stripes.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Weal. *s.* [A.S. *wæl.*] Mark of a stripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin.
Donne.

Weald, and **Weálden.** *s.* In *Geology.* See extract.

The *wealden* series in the typical *wealden* district of England consists of the deposits called Hastings sands, which repose on the Purbeck strata. The uppermost member is the *weald* clay. . . . The *wealden* series has always been regarded as the accumulations made at the mouth of a considerable river coming in from the west. The deposits extend, but are very poorly exhibited, across the Channel on the coast of France near Boulogne; and beds distinctly contemporaneous are found in Scotland, Westphalia, and Hanover. The latter are important from their magnitude and thickness. They consist of sandstones. . . . The *wealden* beds are interesting as containing the remains of gigantic herbivorous land reptiles, and also of the flying reptiles of the oolite. lias, and chalk.—*Ansted,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Weálsman. *s.* Sneering word for a politician.

Meeting two such *wealsmen* as you are, I cannot call you Lycurguses.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus,* ii. 1.

Wealth. *s.*

1. Prosperity; external happiness.

In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our *wealth,* in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*

2. Riches; money, or precious goods.

In desart hast thine habitance,
And these rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right usance.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 7.

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccii.

Weálthily. *adv.* In a wealthy manner; richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua,
If *wealthily,* then happily in Padua.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Weálthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wealthy.

I almost hate the idea of *wealthiness* as much as the word.—*Shenstone, Letter to Graves,* September 20, 1747.

Weálthy. *adj.* Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Wean. *v. a.* [A.S. *wenan.*]

1. Put from the breast; ablactate.

'Tis since the earthquake now eleven years;
And she was *wean'd.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.

2. Withdraw from any habit or desire.

Here the place whose pleasant sights
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*

The troubles of age were intended by the Author of our being to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it.—*Swift.*

Weánel, also **Wénnel.** *s.* Weanling. *Rare.*

Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfish sheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* wast,
With that to the wood would he speed haste.
Spenser.

Weánling. *s.*

1. Animal newly weaned: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

Or taint-worm to the *weanling* herds.
Milton, Lycidas, 46.

2. Child newly weaned.

Weápon. *s.* [A.S. *wæpen.*] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have slain the man that on the ground did lie. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*

With his full force he whirl'd it first around,
But the soft yielding air received the wound;
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before,
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 1005.

Weápon. *v. a.* Supply, arm, with weapons.

Weáponed. *part. adj.* Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Weáponless. *adj.* Having no weapon; unarmed.

I could have sent him,
With more ease, *weaponless* to you, and bound.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer.

Samson
Ran on embattled armies, clad in iron,
And, *weaponless* himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton, Samson Agonistes,* 128.

Weáponsalve. *s.* Salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the sympathetick powder and the *weaponsalve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe.—*Boyle.*

Weáponsmith. *s.* Forger of arms.

The first mechanics . . . the heroical *weaponsmiths,* on one hand, and the other poor professors of such rude arts as we cannot do without.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England,* b. ii. ch. vii.

Wear. *v. a.* pret. *wore,* past part. *worn.* [A.S. *weran.*]

1. Waste with use or time, or instruments; impair or lessen by gradual diminution.

The waters *wear* the stones.—*Job,* xiv. 19.

An hasty word, or an indiscreet action, does not dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still sound in heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers.—*South, Sermons.*

Kings' titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right.
Dryden.

With *out.*

Wisest and best men full oft beguiled,
With goodness principled, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear out* miserable days.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 759.

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear out* religion, and set any considerable number of men free from it.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life she was entering upon, and *wear out* of her mind groundless fears.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Consume tediously.

What masks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours!
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

3. Carry appendant to the body.

Why art thou angry?—
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear.*—*Dryden, Spanish Friar,* i. 2.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore,*
Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

4. Exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears,*
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

5. Affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us.—*Locke.*

A man who has any relish for true-writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Wear out.

a. Harass.

He shall *wear* out the saints.—*Daniel,* vii. 25.

b. Waste or destroy by degrees.

This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 76.

Wear. *v. n.*

1. Be wasted with use or time: (commonly with some particle, as, *out, away, off*).

Thou wilt surely *wear away.*—*Exodus,* xviii. 18.

In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear out.*—*Locke.*

2. Be tediously spent: (with *out*).

Thus *wore out* night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 279.

3. Pass away by degrees: (with *off*).

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off*; and inclination will easily learn to slight such scarecrows.—*Locke.*

Wear. *s.* Act of wearing; thing worn.

It was th' inchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1179.

Wear. *v. a.* In *Navigation.* Bring a ship round.

Wear. *s.* See Weir.

Weárable. *adj.* Capable of being worn.

A proposal for the universal use of Irish manufacture in clothes and furniture of houses, &c. utterly rejecting every *wearable* that comes from England.—*Swift.* (Ord MS.)

Weárer. *s.* One who, that which, wears.

1. One who has anything appendant to his person.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonius' beard,
I would not shave 't to-day.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Cowls, hoods and habits with their *wearers* tost,
And flutter'd into rags.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 490.

Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation.—*Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer.*—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the *wearer.*—*Law.*

Weáriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Weary; lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness,* spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it.—*South, Sermons.*

Weáring *verbal abs.* Clothing.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing,* and adieu.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 3.

Weárish. *adj.* See Weerish.

Weárisome. *adj.* Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul preferreth rest in ignorance, before *wearisome* labour to know.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome.*
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Weárisomely. *adv.* In a wearisome manner; tediously; so as to cause weariness.

As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed, without any direct proof or certainty.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Weárisomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wearisome.

A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangleness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness.*—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Weáry. *adj.* [A.S. *werig.*]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus gan decline in haste
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Let us not be *weary* in well-doing.—*Galatians,* vi. 9.

An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

2. Impatient of the continuance of anything painful or irksome.

The king was as *weary* of Scotland as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Desirous to discontinue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling,
And one sat waiting ever them before
To call in comers by that needy were and poor.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 10, 36.

The *weariest* and most loathed life
That age, ache, penury, imprisonment,

Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Weáry. *v. a.*

1. Tire; fatigue; harass; subdue by labour.
Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.
It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. —*Addison, Freeholder.*
2. Make impatient of continuance.
I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
Should the government be *wearied* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men?—*Addison.*
3. Subdue or harass by anything irksome.
Mustering all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; she surceased not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *wearied out.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 402.

Weásand. *s.* See Weasend.

Weásel. *s.* [A.S. *wesle.*] Native carnivorous animal of the genus Mustela (erminia). See extracts.
Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the *weasel.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.
The chief groups ... of the Mustelidæ are composed of the *weasels* and the polecats.—*Swainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 162.
The stoat is brown above, dirty white beneath: the tail always black at the tip, longer and more bushy than that of the *weasel*; and the former animal is twice as large as its elegant little congener. The *weasel*, on the other hand, is red above, pure white beneath, the tail red and uniform. Their habits also, though generally similar, are, in many of their details, considerably distinct; and we are fully borne out by observation, in saying that the accusations which are so current against the *weasel*, of the mischief which he is said to perpetrate in the farm-yard and the hen-roost, as well as amongst game of every description, on hares and rabbits no less than on the feathered tribes, are principally due to the stoat.—*Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Weásel-snout. *s.* Native plant of the genus Galeobdolon (luteum).

Weásend. *s.* [A.S. *wæsend.*] Windpipe; throat: (variously spelt, and often without a final *d*; the letter, however, is present in the oldest form).
Had his *weasand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and shidder.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.
Cut his *weazand* with thy knife.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 3.
Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass into the lungs, then into the asperia arteria, or *weasand*, and from thence be coughed up and spit out by the mouth.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Weáther. *s.* [A.S. *weðer, weder.*]

1. State of the air respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.
Who's there besides foul *weather?*—One minded like the *weather*, most unquietly.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 1.
2. Change of the state of the air.
It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time.—*Bacon.*
3. Tempest; storm.
What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 19.

Weáther. *v. a.*

1. Expose to the air.
He perch'd on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moist wings to dry.
Spenser.
2. Pass with difficulty.
He *weather'd* fell Charybdis; but ere long
The skies were darken'd, and the tempests strong.
Garth, Translation from Ovid, Voyage of Æneas.

Weather a point. Gain a point against the wind; accomplish against opposition.
We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and have almost *weather'd our point*; a stretch or two more will do the work.—*Addison.*

Weather out. Endure.
When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us.
Addison, Cato.

Weátherbeaten. *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.
They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ship arrived on happy shore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 2.
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and *weatherbeaten* back.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
The old *weatherbeaten* soldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle.—*Addison.*

Weátherboard, or **Weátherbow.** *s.* In *Navigation.* Side of a ship that is to the windward.

Weátherbound. *part. adj.* Detained by stress of weather, by unfavourable weather: (in extract, used *figuratively*).
The author that thinks himself *weatherbound* will find with a little help from hellebore, that he is only idle or exhausted.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton.*

Weáthercock. *s.*

1. Artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the point from which the wind blows.
But alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened; the rocks stand still, though thou change like a *weathercock.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Anything fickle and inconstant.
He break my promise and absolve my vow! ...
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of state.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. iii. 1.

Weátherdriven. *part. pref.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.
Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Weátherfend. *v. a.* Shelter. *Rare.*
In the lime-grove which *weather-fends* your cell.
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.

Weáthergage. *s.* Anything that shows the weather.
To veer and tack, and steer a cause
Against the *weathergage* of laws.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 777.
A ship to windward of another is said to have the *weather-gage* of her. (Brande.)

Weáthergall. *s.* See Watergall.

Weátherglass. *s.* Barometer; glass that shows the weight of the air.
John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the *weatherglass.*—*Arbuthnot.*
As in some *weatherglass* my love I hold,
Which fall or rises with the heat or cold;
I will be constant yet.
Dryden.

Weáthering. *verbal abs.* Action of the atmosphere on rocks, &c. exposed to it.
The rapidity with which the rock undergoes disintegration and destruction from *weathering* varies greatly in different localities.—*Ansted and Latham, Channel Islands*, p. 462.

Weatherólogy. *s.* Coined and hybrid word for the philosophy of the weather.
The London winter 's ended in July—
Sometimes a little later. I don't err
In this: whatever other blunders lie
Upon my shoulders, here I must aver
My Muse a glass of *weatherology*;
For parliament is our barometer:
Let radicals its other acts attack,
Its sessions form our only almanack.
Byron, Don Juan, canto xiii.

Weátherproof. *adj.* Proof against rough weather.
Our bark 's not *weatherproof.*—*Quarles, History of Jonah*, E. i. b.: 1620.

Weátherspy. *s.* One who is weatherwise. *Rare.*
And sooner may a gulling *weatherspy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

Weátherwise. *adj.* Skilful in foretelling the weather.
A man that is more *weatherwise*, though he find an abatement of the storm, yet will not stir from under the shelter whiles he sees it thick in the wind.—*Bishop Hall, Saul in David's Cave.*

Weátherwiser. *s.* Anything that foreshows the weather. *Rare.*
Several discourses about thermometers, hygroscopes, baroscopes, and other *weatherwisers.*—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 255.
Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm sunshiny weather, and again close them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser.*—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Weave. *v. a.* pret. *wove, weaved*, past part. *woven, weaved.* [A.S. *wefan.*]

1. Form by texture; form by inserting one part of the materials within another.
The women *wove* hangings for the grove.—2 *Kings*, xxiii. 7.
White seem'd her robes, yet *woven* so they were,
As snow and gold together had been wrought.
Dryden.
These purple vests were *weaved* by Dardan dames.
Id.
2. Unite by intermixture.
When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flourished under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of secular affairs; but in the three first centuries of Christianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next.—*Addison.*
3. Interpose; insert.
The duke be here-to-night! the better! best!
This *weaves* itself perforce into my business.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

Weave. *v. n.*

1. Work with a loom.
2. Become interwoven.
The amorous vine which in the elm still *weaves.*
W. Browne.

Weáver. *s.* One who, that which, weaves; makes threads into cloth.
My days are swifter than a *weaver's* shuttle, and are spent without hope.—*Job*, vii. 6.
Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, *weavers.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i.

Weáver. *s.* In *Ichthyology.* See Weever.

Weáving. *verbal abs.* Process by which textile articles are woven.

Weázen-faced. *adj.* Wizen-faced, i.e. withered.
The door ... was opened, and a little blear-eyed, *weazen-faced* ancient man came creeping out.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

Web. *s.* [A.S. *wæb, web.*]

1. Texture; anything woven.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devised a *web* her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did again unreave.
Spenser.
By day the *web* and loom,
And homely household task, shall be her doom.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 50.
2. Blade of a sword.
The sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approved by touch.
Fairfax.
3. Kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.
This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Wébbed. *adj.* Joined by a film.
Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size for swimming.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Wébfooted. *adj.* Palmipede; having films between the toes.
Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Wébster. *s.* [for the import of *-ster* see under Spinster.]
After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as Taylor, *Webster*, Wheeler.—*Camden.*

Wed. *v. a.* [A.S. *weddian* = marry, pledge; connected with Wage.]

1. Marry; take for husband or wife.
If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, *took* something good
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. Join in marriage.
In Syracusa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.
Then I shall be no more,
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 827.
3. Unite for ever.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.
4. Take for ever.
Though the principal men of the house of commons were again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themselves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause.—*Ibid.*
5. Unite by love or fondness.
Men are *wedded* to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*
6. Become as closely connected, or attached, to anything as man and wife: (commonly applied to a person's ideas, opinions, crotchets, &c., implying obstinacy).
They have *wedded* their delusions. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. ii.

Wéd. *v. n.* Contract matrimony.
When I shall *wed*,
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,
You were ordain'd. *Sir J. Suckling.*
Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led,
Or hasty choice, as many women *wed*;
But with deliberate care.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 464.

Wédded. *adj.* Belonging to matrimony.
Solomon among his gravest proverbs countenances a kind of ravishment and erring fondness in the entertainment of *wedded* leisures.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Wédding. *s.* [A.S. *weddung.*] Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony.
I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.
These three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Wedge. *s.* [A.S. *wæcg, wecg.*]
1. Body, which, having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.
A barbarous troop of clownish fone,
The honour of these noble bows down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan.
Spenser.
The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* used in the cleaving of wood.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
2. Mass of metal.
As sparkles from the anvil used to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are swaid.
Spenser.
When I saw among the spoils a goodly Babylonish garment . . . and a *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them.—*Joshua*, vii. 21.
3. Anything in the form of a wedge.
In warlike musters they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 308.

Wedge. *v. a.*
1. Cleave with a wedge.
My heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain,
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.
2. Drive as a wedge is driven.
Where have you been broiling?—
Among the crowd i' the Abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.
3. Force as a wedge forces.
Part
In common ranged in figure *wedge* their way,
Intelligent of seasons.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 425.
4. Fasten by wedges.
Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe.
A. Philips.
5. Fix as a wedge.
Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.
Sergesthus in the Centaur soon he pass'd,
Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 284.
What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entombed and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Wédlock. *s.*
1. Marriage; matrimony.
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate:
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him;
And if she did play false, the fault was hers.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.
Can *wedlock* know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*
May not a prison or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have?
Sir J. Denham.
One thought the sex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free:
Their pleasures, hours, and actions, all their own,
And uncontroll'd to give account to none.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 135.
A man determined about the fiftieth year of his age to enter upon *wedlock*.—*Addison.*
2. Wife.
Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus? thy Helen? thy Lucrece? that we may do her honour.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster*, iv. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Wédlock. *v. a.* Unite in wedlock. *Rare.*
Is it not likely that God . . . had more pity towards man thus *wedlocked*, than toward the woman that was created for another?—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.* (Ord MS.)

Wédnesday. *s.* Fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothic nations from *Woden* or *Odin.*
What is honour? A word. Who hath it? He that died on *Wednesday?*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 1.

Wee. *adj.* In Scotland and the north of England, it denotes small or little: (as, '*wee* ane,' a little one, or child; 'a *wee* bit,' a little bit).
Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with a little yellow beard.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

Weed. *s.* [A.S. *wæd.*] Garment; clothes; habit; dress: (now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow).
My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears.
Sir P. Sidney.
Livery is also called the upper *weed* which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*
The snake throws her enamelled skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.
Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants with one *weed*; nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to their own judgement.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Throngs of knights, and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies. *Milton, L'Allegro*, 119.
Used by Chapman for the upper garment.
The morning, in her throne of gold,
Surveid the vast world, by whose orient light
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*.
Chapman.

Weed. *s.* [A.S. *weod* = herb.]
1. Herb noxious or useless.
If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
2. Tobacco. *Slang.*
'Poor lad! he looks pale!' muttered the man; and he knocked the *weed* from his pipe.—*Lord Lytton, Night and Morning*, b. i. ch. vi.
3. Leggy loose-bodied horse.
The squire he mounted a highbred steed;
And the huntsman one that was broken-kneed;
And Father Phipps a *wiry weed*,
With a tally-high-o in the morning.
Irish Hunting Song.

Weed. *v. a.*
1. Rid of noxious plants; clear of, free from, weeds.
When you sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade.—*Bacon.*
2. Take away as noxious plants.
Oh Marcius,
Each word thou 'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy!
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.
3. Free from anything hurtful or offensive.
He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*
4. Root out vice.
Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any signs that ever they had been there.—*Locke.*

Weéder. *s.* One who, that which, weeds, or takes away anything noxious.
A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
Whilst I am worth [a shilling] to pay a *weeder*, thy path from the bowling-green shall never be grown up. — *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xxxiv.

Weédery. *s.* Weeds. *Rare.*
Hard by there was a place all cover'd o'er
With stinging-nettles, and such *weedery*.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, ii. 141.

Weédhook. *s.* Weeding-hook.
In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Weéding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who weeds; process by which weeds are cleared away.
Your seedlings having stood till June, bestow a *weeding* or a slight hoeing upon them.—*Mortimer.*

Weéding-hook. *s.* Hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.
The *weeding-hook* of reformation would, after two ages, pluck up his glorious poppy.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

Weédless. *adj.* Free from weeds; free from anything useless or noxious.
So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin.
Donne.
A crystal brook . . .
When troubled most it does the bottom show;
'Tis *weedless* all above, and rockless all below.
Dryden.

Weédy. *adj.*
1. Consisting of weeds.
There on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.
2. Abounding with weeds.
Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 185.
If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Week. *s.* [A.S. *weoc.*] Space of seven days.
Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also.—*Genesis*, xxix. 27.
The division of time by *weeks*, hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized, but likewise among the most barbarous nations.—*Bishop Witkins.*

Weékday. *s.* Any day not Sunday.
One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding solemnized the Lord's.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 345.

Weékly. *adj.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.
The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moses.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
So lived our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiplied with heirs their *weekly* bill.
Dryden, Epistle to his Kinsman John Dryden, 71.
Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny.—*Swift.*

Weékly. *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.
These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Weel, Weély. *s.* [?] Trap for fish.
Who would think your father should lay *weels*
To catch you thus? *Mayne, City Match.*
These fishes are taken generally by a little seinnet; especially the eels in *weelies*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Ween. *v. n.* [A.S. *wenan.*] Think; imagine; form a notion; fancy. *Obsolete, or rhetorical.*

Ah! lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ween you of better luck,
I mean, in perjured witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are, while here he lived
Upon this naughty earth.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

They *ween'd*
That self-same day, by fight or by surprise,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts proved fond and vain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 86.

Weep. *v. n.* pret. and past part. *wept, weeped.* [A.S. *wepan.*]

1. Show sorrow by tears.

Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it?—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Away, with women *weep,* and leave me here,
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear;
Or save, or slay us both.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 577.

2. Shed tears from any passion.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep,*
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4, song.

3. Lament; complain.

They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh, that we may eat.—*Numbers,* xi. 13.

Weep. *v. a.*

1. Lament with tears; bewail; bemoan.

If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to *weep* his obsequies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 647.

We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Shed moisture.

Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 246.

Weéper. *s.* One who, that which, weeps.

1. One who sheds tears; lamenter; bewailer; mourner.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers*; tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou should'st; but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies
What store of brine supplied the *weeper's* eyes.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 45.

2. White border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

Weéping. *part. adj.*

1. Dropping.

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Drooping: (applied to certain trees, e.g. *weeping* ash, *weeping* willow, &c.).

3. Abounding with wet.

Rye grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Weépingly. *adv.* In a weeping manner; with weeping; tears.

She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Such as these, *weepingly* inclined, should be as full of all outward expression of devotion, as if they were just then to be converted.—*Echard, Answer to Grounds and Reasons of Contempt of the Clergy,* p. 139.

Weérish. *adj.* [?]

1. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and washy: (here it seems to mean sour; surly). *Obsolete.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Also is *weerish* taste called unsavoury.—*Old Poem,* in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum,* p. 73.

Yielding her pleasure *weerish,* and her amours tasteless.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Essays,* p. 489: 1613.

2. Crabbed: (in *temper*).

Democritus was a little *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* preface.

A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill-disposed bodies.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Weet. *v. n.* See Wit.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'sy read,
To *weet* why on your shield, so goodly scored,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 2.

I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior, Alma,* ii. 289.

Weétless. *adj.* Unknowing.

And now all *weetlesse* of the wretched stormes
In which his love was lost, he slept full fast.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Weéver. *s.* [Fr. *vive.*] In *Ichthyology.* Native fish of the genus Trachinus.

The *weaver,* which although his prickles venom be,
(By fishers cut away, which buyers seldom see,
Yet for the fish he bears, is not accounted bad.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxv.

Weévil. *s.* [A.S. *wifel.*] Larva of insect of the genus Curculio, long known for the mischief it does by the destruction of grain.

A worm called a *weevil,* bred underground, feedeth upon roots; as parsnips and carrots.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and consume it.—*Bentley.*

Weft. *s.*

1. That of which the claim is generally waived; anything wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor.

His horse, it is the herald's *weft.*
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Used by Bacon for *waft,* a gentle blast.

The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off.—*Bacon.*

Weft. *s.* [A.S. *weft, wefta.*] Web.

Wéftage. *s.* Texture. *Rare.*

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed.—*Grew, Museum.*

Weigh. *v. a.* [A.S. *wegan.*]

1. Examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved, so as not to be wet nor wasted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height.—*Bacon.*

The Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 998.

2. Be equivalent to anything in weight.

They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

3. Offer by weight for the purpose of payment.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver.—*Zechariah,* xi. 12.

4. In *Navigation.* Raise; take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had sunk.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

They having freight
Their ships with spoile enough, *weigh* anchor streight. *Chapman.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd.*
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

5. Examine; balance in the mind; consider.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of rising higher, with the hazards of the fall.—*Dryden.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections who *weighs* the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Compare by the scales.

Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale,
Where in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs,*
And solid pudding against empty praise.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 52.

7. Regard; consider as worthy of notice.

I *weigh* not you.—You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost,* v. 2.

With *down.*

a. Overbalance.

Fear *weighs down* faith with shame.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

b. Overburden; oppress with weight; depress.

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy spirits *down.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 542.

My soul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and asks
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Weigh. *v. n.*

1. Have weight.

Exactly weighing and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Be considered as important; have weight in the intellectual balance.

A wise man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him, and is such as hath borne down all opposition.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Raise the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, *Weigh,* my boys, he cries.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 348.

4. Bear heavily; press hard.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart?
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

5. Sink by its own weight.

The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh* down.—*Bacon.*

Weigh. *s.* In *Navigation.* Act of leaving the moorings: (with *under*).

The wind has, at last, come about, so that we are all in high spirits, getting *under weigh.*—*Cumberland, Observer,* ix.

Weighed. *adj.* Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters.—*Bacon.*

Weigher. *s.*

1. One who, that which, weighs.

Where is the scribe? where is the receiver? [in the margin, *weigher*].—*Isaiah,* xxxiii. 18.

Where is the *weigher,* that is, the receiver of money?—*Hammond, Works,* vol. iii. p. 514.

2. Anything which weighs, or is considered important.

The worst [choice], most an end, was the *weigher.*—*Milton, History of England,* b. iii.

Weight. *s.*

1. Quantity measured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth *weight*; and after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.

Just balances, just *weights* shall ye have.—*Leviticus,* xix. 36.

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one.—*Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight,* if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them; otherwise where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth: as we see in horse races, men are curious to foresee that there be not the least *weight* upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights,* the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards, with so much the greater force.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up: our very virtues, when so leavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to sink us to the deeper ruin.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Then shun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindness and constancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vast a *weight* as that of love. *Prior, Odes.*

4. Gravity; tendency to the centre.

Heaviness or *weight* is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The shaft, that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increased,
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a *weight.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

We must those who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, disease, or want commiserate.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight.* *Swift.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

How to make ye suddenly an answer,
In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour,
In truth I know not.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

An author's arguments lose their *weight*, when we are persuaded that he only writes for argument's sake.—*Addison.*

Weightily. *adv.* In a weighty manner.

1. Heavily; ponderously.
2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously?—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Weightiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Weighty.

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the *weightiness* of any argument in it requires.—*Locke.*

2. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightiness* of the adventure, caused many to marvel.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Weightless. *adj.* Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanced in the *weightless* air
Canst thou the wisdom of his works declare?
It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,
Because the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*

Weighty. *adj.*

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already wearied Fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;
But sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so *weighty*, that it stops her wheel,
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 129.

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry *weighty* reasons.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
'Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair.'
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

3. Rigorous; severe.

If, after two days' shine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

Weir. *s.* [A.S. *wær.*] Dam across a stream, forming a small waterfall, or rapid.

Weird. *adj.* [A.S. *wyrd.*] Fatal. *Rhetorical, archaic.*

The *weird* sisters hand-in-hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Wélaway. *interj.* [A.S. *wa-la-wa*, i.e. *woe* + *lo*, the interjection + *woe.*] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried.
Spenser.

Wélcome. *adj.* Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome.*
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

He that knows how to make those he converses with easy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome* and valued every where.—*Locke.*

Used *interjectionally.*

Welcome, he said, . . .
O long expected, to my dear embrace!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 931.

Welcome now, great monarch, to your own.
Id., Astrea Redux.

With *bid.* Receive with professions of kindness.

Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to welcome us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their gesture when they *bid* any *welcome.*—*Bacon.*

Wélcome. *s.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true causes of *welcomes*, as I should find want of the effects thereof.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too.—*South, Sermons.*

Wélcome. *v. a.* Salute a new comer with kindness.

I know no cause
Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,
Save bidding farewell to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard. *Shakespear, Richard II.* ii. 2.

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 365.

Wélcomely. *adv.* In a welcome manner.

Juvenal, by a handsome and metricall expression, more *welcomely* engrafts it in our junior memories. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Ord MS.)

Wélcomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Welcome; gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so many ages; yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite distance from a period.—*Boyle.*

Wélcomer. *s.* One who welcomes; one who receives with welcome.

Farewell, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

Weld. *s.* See Woad.

Weld. *v. a.* [A.S. *wealdan.*] Beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or welding heat is used when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and so *weld* or work in the doubling into one another.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Some few metals are susceptible of being united by pressure or hammering, or of being *welded* together.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Weld. *v. a.* Wield. *Obsolete.*

Those that *weld* the awful crown.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Wélder. *s.* Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably.—*Swift.*

Wélfare. *s.* Happiness; success; prosperity.

If friends to a government forbear their assistance, they put it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the *welfare* of those who are superior to them in strength and interest.—*Addison.*

Welk. *v. a.* [Dutch, *welchen.*] Wither; fade; decline. *Obsolete.*

Now sad Winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes hask. *Spenser.*

As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide,
When ruddy Phœbus gins to *welk* in west,
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Id.*

Wélked. *part. adj.* Faded; declining. *Obsolete.*

The *welked* Phœbus gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenser.*

Wélked. *adj.* [?] Set with protuberances.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons: he had a thousand noses,
Horns *welk'd* and waved like the enridged sea.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Wélkin. *s.* [A.S. *wolcen*; German, *wölken* = clouds. In Danish the ordinary word for *cloud* is *sky.*] Visible regions of the air.

He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine.
Spenser.

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Id.*

Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood:
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken staves.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

With feats of arms
From **either** end of heaven the *welkin* burns.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 337.

Now **my** task is smoothly done,
I can fly, or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* slow doth bend.
Id., Comus, 1012.

Wélkin. *adj.* See Whaule.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin* eye, sweet villain.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Well. *s.* [A.S. *weall, wyll, wyl.*]

1. Spring; fountain; source.

Begin, then, sisters of the sacred *well*,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring.
Milton, Lycidas, 15.

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and stream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The stream and branch the same corruption take.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well.*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 82.

3. Enclosed place near the mainmast containing the pumps.
4. Cavity in which stairs are placed.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

The muscles are so many *well-buckets*: when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey.—*Dryden.*

Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square hollow newel: suppose the *well-hole* to be eleven foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the hollow newel.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Well. *v. n.* [A.S. *weallan* = boil, bubble] Spring; issue as from a spring.

Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain *welled* forth alway.
Spenser.

A dreary corse, whose life away did pass,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welled* fresh, alas!
Id., Faerie Queen, i. 9, 36.

Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1183.

Well. *v. a.* Pour anything forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenser.*

Well. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Not sick; being in health.

Lady, I am not *well*, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

While thou art *well*, thou may'st do much good; but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do; it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Neither pills nor laxatives I like;
They only serve to make the *well* man sick.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 400.

2. Happy.

Mark, we use
To say the dead are *well.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as *well* was the landlord who could get one to be his tenant.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

3. Convenient; advantageous.

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince.—*Addison.*

4. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the fourth.—*Dryden.*

5. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will soon be *well.*
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 1

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be *well.*—*Collier.*

Well. *adv.*

1. Not ill, amiss, unsuccessfully, defectively, or unhappily; in a laudable manner.

The merchant adventurers being a strong company, and *well* underset with rich men, held out bravely.—*Bacon.*

Beware, and govern *well* thy appetite.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 544

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and *well.*—*Dryden.*

What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as *well* as he?
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Conveniently; suitably; adequately.

Know
In measure what the mind may *well* contain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 127.

3. To a sufficient degree: (a kind of slight sense).

We are *well* able to overcome it.—*Numbers*, xiii. 30.

A private caution I know not *well* how to sort, unless I should call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

4. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let 's away, and say how much is done.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 3.

Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover.—*Swift.*

Like the French *bien*, a term of concession.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

As well as. Together with; not less than.

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Well is him or me. *Bene est* = he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and that hath not slipped with his tongue.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxv. 8.

Well met. Term of salutation.

Once more to-day *well met*, distemper'd lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Well nigh. Nearly; almost.

I freed *well nigh* half the angelick name.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 142.

Well enough. In a moderate degree; tolerably.

Common as the *first element* in a *combination*; in which, however, the pronunciation generally gives us *two words* rather than a true *compound*. This is probably always the case when it means *adequately, sufficiently*, as, '*Well stricken in years*.' Otherwise, or in its ordinary sense, signifying something done that is praiseworthy, it combines, as a prefix, with the *participles* and *verbal abstracts*, as *wéllbred, wéllmeaning, wéllwisher*. Even here it often gives two words. The test, which is only certain so far as it goes, is the extent to which the combination has a similar one compounded of *ill*, or some equivalent opposite prefix to contrast it with. Here the opposition fixes the accent on the first syllable.

Wélladay. *interj.* Welaway.

O *welladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Ah, *welladay!* I'm shent with baneful smart.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, 33.

Wéllbeing. *s.* Happiness; prosperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompense of being; and from the latter obedience and subjection, in recompense of protection and *wellbeing.—South, Sermons.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives none of those advantages which are the perfecting of his nature, and necessary to his *wellbeing.—Spectator.*

Wéllborn. *adj.* [contrast *low-born.*] Not meanly descended.

One whose extraction from an antient line,
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may shine.
Waller.

Heav'n, that *wellborn* souls inspires,
Prompts me through lifted swords, and rising fires,
To run where clashing arms and clamour calls,
And rush undaunted to defend the walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æncid, ii. 453.

Wéllbred. *adj.* [contrast *ill-bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, besides their learning, were *wellbred.*
Lord Roscommon.

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natured.—*Dryden.*

Wellbred spaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Welldóne. *construction interjectional.* Word of praise.

Welldone, thou good and faithful servant.—*Matthew*, xxv. 21.

Wéllfavoured. *adj.* [contrast *ill-favoured.*] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

His wife seems to be *wellfavoured.* I will use her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Wéllhead. *s.* Source; fountain; wellspring.

From dame nature's fruitful pap
Their *wellheads* spring. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Holding it a point of discretion to draw water as near as I could to the *well-head.—Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 11.

Wéllmannered. *adj.* [contrast *ill-mannered.*] Polite; civil; complaisant; mannerly.

By which *well-mannered* and charitable expressions I was certain of his sect before I knew him.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.*

Wéllmeaner. *s.* One who means well.

Wellmeaners think no harm; but for the rest
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 205.

Wéllmeaning. *adj.* Having a good intention.

Only may I be allowed to be a plain and *well-meaning* monitor.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 320.

Wéllnatured. *adj.* [contrast *ill-natured.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *well-natured*, temperate, and wise:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind
Not any easy part in life can find.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

Wéllnigh. *adv.* Almost.

The same so sore annoyed has the knight,
That, *well-nigh* choaked with the deadly stink,
His forces fail. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 1, 22.

Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture.—*Bentley.*

Wéllspent. *adj.* Passed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to support them in their age, but the conscience of a *well-spent* youth.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon a *wellspent* life!—*Calamy, Sermons.*

The constant tenour of their *wellspent* days
No less deserved a just return of praise. *Pope.*

Wéllspring. *s.* Fountain; source.

The fountain and *wellspring* of impiety is a resolved purpose of mind to reap in this world what sensual profit or sensual pleasure soever the world yieldeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life.—*Proverbs*, xvi. 22.

Wéllwiller. *s.* One who means kindly.

Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might shew himself a *wellwiller* of mine.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There are fit occasions ministered for men to purchase to themselves *wellwillers*, by the colour under which they oftentimes prosecute quarrels of envy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Wellwish. *s.* Wish of happiness. *Rare.*

Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *wellwish* for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it.—*Addison.*

Wéllwisher. *s.* One who wishes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the secret *wellwisher* of the cause is so before the tribunal of conscience.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

No man is more your sincere *wellwisher* than myself, or more the sincere *wellwisher* of your family.—*Pope.*

Wéllspoken. *adj.* [compare *freespoken.*] Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly.

A knight *well-spoken*, neat, and fine.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

Welsh. *adj.* Relating to the people or country of Wales. This gives a proper, rather than a common, name. The origin of the word, however, is the A.S. *wealh* = foreign, a common term. In some shape or other this element is found as a word in use wherever a German population comes in contact with one other than German; the word being German, the population to which it applies *non*-German. Thus, Italy is, to a German, *Welschland*; the *Walloons*, a French-speaking population, on the German frontier; *Wallachia*, probably a name similarly given by the Germans of Transylvania to the Roumanians of the Danube; the *Vulais*, a like name in Switzerland. *Wallnut* is the *foreign* nut, nux *Gallica.*

Heavens defend me from that *Welsh* fairy!—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Welt. *s.* [Welsh, *gwald.*] Border; hem.

His coat was green,
With *welts* of white seamed between. *R. Greene.*

Little low edges made round like *welts*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well.—*Bacon, Essays. Of Gardens.*

Certain scioli, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and outsides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to recommend them. They may have some edging or trimming of a scholar, a *welt*, or so; but no more.—*B. Jonson.*

Welt. *v. a.* Sew anything with a border.

The bodies and sleeves of green velvet, *welted* with white satin.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. iii. ch. xiii.

Wélter. *v. n.* [German, *wälzen.*]

1. Roll in water or mire.

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, nor *welter* to the parching winds.
Milton, Lycidas, 12.

He sung Darius, great and good,
By too severe a fate,
Fallen from his high estate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, 75.

2. Roll voluntarily; wallow.

By this bedde is understande the fylthy voluptuousness of the body, wherein the synner *waltereth* and wrappeth hymselfe, lyke as a sowe waloweth in the stynkynge gore pytte, or in the puddell.—*Bishop Fisher, Psalms*, p. 18.

If a man inglut himself with vanity, or *welter* in filthiness like a swine, all learning, all goodness, is soon forgotten.—*Ascham.*

Such hopes and such principles of earth, as these wherein she *welters* from a young one, are the immediate generation both of a slavish and tyrannous life to follow.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Wélter. *s.* Mess; state of confusion.

Danton ... was heard to ejaculate, ... 'I leave the whole business in a frightful *welter* (gâchis epouvantable); not one of them understands anything of government.'—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. vi. ch. iii.

Welter stakes, Welter cup, or *Welter race*, is the term usually applied to the heaviest weighted race in a meeting: (in the *old* Racing Lists the word is *Swelter*).

Wem. *v. a.* [A.S. *wemman.*] Corrupt; vitiate; spot. *Obsolete.*

The verie crounes and sceptres of best monarks and princes had been rustie, *wembde*, and warpde with oblivion.—*Drant, Translation of Horace*, sign. * iij.: 1567.

Wem. *s.* [A.S.] Spot; scar. *Obsolete.*

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or scar still remaineth.—*Brerewood, On Languages.*

Wen. *s.* [A.S. *wenn.*] Fleshy or callous excrescence, or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and such other excrescences.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A promontory *wen*, with griesly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 153.

Wench. *s.* [?]

1. Young woman.

What do I, silly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Now ... how dost thou look now? Oh, ill-starr'd *wench!*
Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

Thou wouldst perswade her to a worse offence
Than that, whereof thou didst accuse her *wench.*
Donne.

2. Bold, forward girl. *Contemptuous.*

But the rude *wench* her answer'd nought at all.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 3, 11.

Men have these ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

3. Strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenches.—Spectator.*

Wench. *v. n.* Frequent the company of loose women.

They asked the knight whether he was not ashamed to go a *wenching* at his years.—*Addison.*

Wéncher. *s.* Fornicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no gamester, *wencher*, or *fop*.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Wénching. *verbal abs.* Habit of frequenting the company of loose women.

The youth who trains to ride, or run a race,
Must bear privations with unruffled face;
Be called to labour when he thinks to dine,
And, harder still, leave *wenching* and his wine.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Wend. *v. n.* [A.S. *wendan* = turn; this being the original meaning of the word; the preterit is *went*, now laxly called the preterit of *go*: except in combination with *way* (*wend your way*), all the other forms are obsolete, or archaic.]

1. Go; pass to or from.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*
With league, whose date till death shall never end.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento,
Great feats shall he achieve! *Arbuthnot.*

2. Turn round.

A ship of six hundred tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship of twelve hundred tons; and though the greater have double the number, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the greater can *wend* once.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Wénnel. *s.* Animal newly weaned from the dam; Weanel.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Wénnish. *adj.* Having the nature of a wen.

The incision of a *wennish* tumour.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 434.

Wénny. *adj.* Having the character of a wen; having a wen. *Rare.*

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them to be *wenny*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Went. *s.* Way; course; path. *Rare.*

By wondrous skill and many hidden wayes
To the three fatal sisters' house she went,
Farre under ground from tract of living *went*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
But here my wearie teeme nigh over-spent
Shall breathe itselfe a while after so long a *went*.
Ibid.
He knew the diverse *went* of mortal wayes. *Ibid.*

Were. *s.* See Weir.

Were. See Was.

Véregild. *s.* [A.S. *were* = man + *gild* = payment, fine.] In the old German laws, fine for homicide, its amount being regulated by the rank of the person killed.

The Roman 'conviva Regis'... was estimated in his *weregild* at half the price of the barbarian Antrustion, the highest known class at the Merovingian court, and above the common alodial proprietor.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, note to ch. ii.

Wérewolf. *s.* [A.S. *were* = man + wolf.] One under the delusion of lycanthropy; 'William and the *Werewolf*' is the title of one of the old alliterative poems of the fifteenth century.

Wert. See Was. *Rare.*

Wésil. *s.* Weason.

The *wesil*, or windpipe, we call Aspera arteria.—*Bacon.*

West. *s.* [A.S.] Region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day.
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 3.
All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope.*

West. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

The Lord turned a mighty strong *west* wind, which took away the locusts.—*Exodus*, x. 19.
The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*.—*Bacon.*

West. *adv.* To the west of any place; more westward.

West of this forest...
In goodly form comes on the enemy.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

West. *v. n.* Pass to the west; set, as the sun.

And twice hath risen, where he now doth *west*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Wéstering. *adj.* Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had slop'd his *westering* wheel. *Milton, Lycidas*, 30.

Wésterly. *adj.* Tending or being towards the west.

These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Wéstern. *adj.* Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus gan decline in haste
His weary waggon to the *western* vale. *Spenser.*

Wéstward. *adv.* Towards the west.

The grove of sycamore,
That *westward* rooteth from the city side.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.
When *westward* like the sun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day.
Dryden, Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond, 43.
The storm that flies
From *westward*, when the show'ry Kids arise.
Addison.
At home then stay,
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

Wéstwardly. *adv.* With tendency to the west.

If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline,
To me thou falsely thine,
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*

Wet. *adj.* [A.S. *wæt*.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adhering: (opposed to *dry*).

They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains.—*Job*, xxiv. 8.

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 514.

Wet. *s.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*.—*Bacon.*
Your master's riding coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*.—*Swift, Directions to Servants.*

Wet. *v. a.*

1. Make wet.

Better learn of him, that learned he,
And han been watered at the muses well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell.
Spenser.
A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wetteth* not.—*Bacon.*
Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 190.

2. Moisten with drink.

Let 's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Wéther. *s.* [A.S. *weðer*.] Ram castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meetest for death.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
When Blowzelind expired, the *wether's* bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 99.
It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if half that species were fairly knocked on the head.—*Swift.*

Wétness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wet; being wet; moisture; humidity.

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wétshod. *adj.* Wet over the shoes.

The valley all did swimme with streames of bloud,
So great that time a slaughter was there made:
It stainde the mightie mouthes of Nilus floud,
And on the shores you might bloud *wetshod* wade.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 182.

Wex. *v. a.* Wax.

She first taught men a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrender'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 20.

Whale. *s.* [A.S. *hwæl, hwal*.] Large aquatic mammalian of the order Cetacea.

God created great *whales*.—*Genesis*, i. 21.
The greatest *whale* that swims the sea
Does instantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*
The terms with which we are here most concerned are names of classes of natural objects; and when we say that the principle and the limit of such names are their use in expressing propositions concerning the classes, it is clear that much will depend on the kind of propositions which we mainly have to express: and that the same name may have different limits, according to the purpose we have in view. For example, is the *whale* properly included in the general term Fish? When men are concerned in catching marine animals, the main features of the process are the same however the animals may differ; hence *whales* are classed with fishes, and we speak of the whale-fishery. But if we look at the analogies of organization, we find that, according to these, the *whale* is clearly not a fish, but a beast, (confining this term, for the sake of distinctness, to suckling beasts or mammals). In natural history, therefore, the *whale* is not included among fish.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 102: 1858.

Whálebone. *s.*

1. Horny plates attached to the upper jaw of certain whales, serving as teeth (no true bone).

Barr'd up with ribs of *whalebone*, she did leese
None of the whale's length, for it reach'd her knees.
Bishop Corbet.

2. Ivory (from a confusion between the walrus and elephant). *Obsolete.*

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To show his teeth as white as *whales-bone*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2

Whály, and **Whálly.** *adj.* See Whaule.

Whame. *s.* [?] See extract.

The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Wharf. *s.* [A.S. *hwearf*.] Perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; quay.

Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,
That rots itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*,
Would'st thou not stir in this.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Wharf. *v. a.* Hold up water, or earth, by a construction like a wharf.

Two elms... set on the very brink of a ditch... *wharfed* with a wall of a brick and a half in thickness... are since grown to goodly and equally spreading trees.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. i. ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Whárfing. *verbal abs.* Wharflike construction to hold up water or earth.

A strong stone wall, which was a kind of *wharfing* against rivers running into it.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. i. ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Whárfinger. *s.* One who attends a wharf.

Boat-takers and *wharfingers* ought to be diligent to provide for the transport of the provisions where ordered.—*Maydman, Naval Speculations*, p. 121: 1691.

What. *pron.* [the true neuter of *who*, as *it* (*hit*) of *he*, and *that* of the root of *the*, *them*, &c. See under Who. In some of its senses superseded by *which*, which is no true neuter, but a compound of *who* and *like*.]

1. Interrogatively.

What art thou, man, if man thou art at all,
That here in desart hast thine habitance?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 7.
What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 80.
What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in?—*Locke.*

2. Interjection by way of surprise or question.

What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour?
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers!—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

3. That which.

What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to speak,
I am content to hear.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

4. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

5. Which of several.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect.—*Bacon.*
Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. To how great a degree: (used either *interrogatively* or *indefinitely*).

Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate!
Dryden.

7. Sometimes used for *whatever*.

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazzling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature.—*Bacon.*

Used *adverbially* for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled.—*Swift.*

What ho! Interjection of calling.

What ho! thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Liest thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs.
Dryden, King Arthur, iii. 3.

What though. What imports it though? notwithstanding: (an *elliptical* mode of speech).

What though a child may be able to read? There is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifices: did this make sacrifice of no effect?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What though none live my innocence to tell?
I know it; truth may own a generous pride;
I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*

What time, What day. At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her, more lovely than Pandora.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 712.

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd,
What time, with hunger pined, my absent mates
Roam'd the wild isle in search of rural cates.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 496.

Used *substantivally*.

If thee lust to holden chat
With seely shepheard's swayne,
Come down, and learne the little *what*,
That Thomalin can sayne.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Such homely *what* as serves the simple clown.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Whatéver, Whátso, Whátsoever. See under Who.

Whátness. *s.* Attribute suggested by What. *Rare, but sometimes needed to translate the scholastic (logical) term* Quiddity.

Whaúle. *adj.* This is, probably, the best spelling, inasmuch as it represents the sound, and, at the same time, disconnects the word with *wall*. Its ordinary application is to horses having the white of the eye inordinately large. Generally used as the first element in composition with *eye*. See extract from Wedgwood.

A pair of *wall-eyes* in a face forced.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

[This word is written not *wall* but *whall*, in our old language: '*whally* eies, the signe of gelosy.' (Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 24.) '*Whaule-eyed*, glauciolus.' (Huloet.) As the term *wall-eye* denotes an eye, of which the *white* is very large, and to one side, it may have been formed, as the editor of the Craven Glossary suggests, from the Welsh *gwawl*, light; *gwawl-een*, light eyes.—*Todd.*]

Welkin is, perhaps, the same word, though the common explanation is sky-coloured.

Wheal. *s.* See Weal.

Wheat. *s.* [A.S. *hwæte.*] Well-known plant of the genus Triticum.

He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acescent.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Wheáten. *adj.* Made of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them.—*Exodus*, xxix 2.

There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats.—*Swift.*

Wheátear. *s.* [corruption, probably *pudicitiæ causâ*, for *white tail*; *tail* = Fr. *cul.*] Bird of the genus Saxicola (œnanthe).

What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds?—*Swift.*

Wheédle. *v. a.* Entice by soft words; flatter; persuade by kind words.

His business was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themselves give answers,
For which they pay the necromancers.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 335.

A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He that first brought the word sham, or *wheedle*, in use, put together, as he thought fit, ideas to make it stand for.—*Locke.*

The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuses.—*Pope.*

Johnny *wheedled*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

Wheédle. *s.* Enticement by soft words; flattery; cajolery.

Seduced by the caresses and *wheedles* of the Romish priests.—*Dorrington, Journey through Germany*, preface: 1699.

Wheédling. *part. adj.* Enticing.

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Wheel. *s.* [A.S. *hweol, hweowol.*]

1. Circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Where never yet did pry
The busy morning's curious eye;
The *wheels* of thy bold coach pass quick and free,
And all's an open road to thee. *Cowley.*

[Fortune] sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her *wheel*.
Dryden, Epistles, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde.

Some watches are made with four *wheels*.—*Locke.*

2. Circular body.

Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

3. Instrument on which criminals are tortured.

Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horses' heels.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*

His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*.—*Addison.*

4. Instrument of spinning.

Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard.*

5. Rotation; revolution.

Look not too long upon these turning *wheels* of vicissitude, lest we become giddy.—*Bacon.*

According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

6. Compass about; tract approaching to circularity.

He throws his flight in many an aery *wheel*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 741.

Wheel. *v. n.*

1. Move on wheels; turn on an axis.

The moon carried about the earth always shews the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center.—*Bentley.*

2. Revolve; have a rotatory motion.

The course of justice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

3. Fetch a compass.

Spies...
Held me in chase, that I was forced to *wheel*
Three or four miles about.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

You, my myrmidons,
Mark what I say, attend me where I *wheel*.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 7.

Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Half these draw off, and coast the south
With strictest watch; these other *wheel* the north:
Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the shield, half to the spear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 782.

4. Roll forward.

Thunder...
[Must] *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 82.

Wheel. *v. a.*

1. Put into a rotatory motion; make to whirl round.

Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheels* their course.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 499.

2. Provide with wheels.

Wheélbarrow. *s.* Carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave some air.—*Bacon.*

Wheéled. *part. adj.* Provided with wheels.

A string of mules or a *wheeled* carriage might pass.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Wheéler. *s.*

1. Maker of wheels.

After local names, the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brasier, *Wheeler*, Wright.—*Camden.*

2. Horse next the wheels of the carriage.

The very postilions of inns have heard of Mirabeau: when an impatient traveller complains that the team is insufficient, his postilion answers, 'Yes, Monsieur, the *wheelers* are weak, but my Mirabeau (main horse) you see, is a right one.'—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vi. ch. ii.

Wheéling. *part. adj.* Moving on wheels.

Who sees a clock moving in every part,
A sailing pinnace, and a *wheeling* cart,
But thinks, that reason, ere it came to pass,
The first impulsive cause and mover was?
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra.

Wheélwright. *s.* Maker of wheels, or wheel carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwrights*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wheély. *adj.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Rare.*

Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

Wheeze. *v. n.* [A.S. *hweosan.*] Breathe with noise.

It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jest.—*Dryden.*

Wheézing. *verbal abs.* Breathing as one who wheezes.

The constriction of the trachæa streightens the passage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the asthma.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Whelk. *s.* [A.S. *weoloc.*] Univalve mollusc (shellfish) of the genus Buccinum.

Whelm. *v. a.* Overwhelm *commoner.*

1. Cover with something not to be thrown off; bury.

Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain.
Spenser.

This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

On those cursed engines' triple row
They saw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 650.

So the sad offence deserves,
Plunged in the deep for ever let me lie,
Whelm'd under seas.
Addison, Milton's Style imitated.

Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which, the poets say, the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed*.—*Pope.*

2. Throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

Whelm some things over them, and keep them there.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Whelp. *s.* [A.S. *hwelp.*]

1. Young of a dog; puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs;
Now, like to *whelps*, we crying run away.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see, as generally believed; but, as we have else declared, it is rare that their eyelids open un. twelfth day.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Young of any beast of prey.
The lion's *whelp* shall be to himself unknown.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.
Those unlickt bear *whelps*. *Donne.*

3. Son; young man. *Contemptuous.*
The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.
Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot.
Let me but find you again with such a face:
You *whelp*. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*
That awkward *whelp*, with his money-bags, would have made his entrance.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Whelp. *v. n.* Bring young: (applied to *beasts*, generally *beasts of prey*).
A lioness hath *whelped* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *whelp'd*
And stabled. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 750.

When. *adv.* [see under Who.]

1. At what time?
When was it she last walk'd?—Since his majesty went into the field.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.
If there's a power above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
But *when?* or where? *Addison, Cato*, v. 1.

2. At the time that.
Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should succeed, *when* indeed Theodosius did.—*Camden.*

3. Which time.
I was adopted heir by his consent,
Since *when*, his oath is broke.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Used *substantivally* (with *since*). See under Why.
I sent thee late a rosy wreath,
Not so much honouring thee,
As giving it a hope that there
It should not withered be;
And thou thereon didst only breathe,
And send'st it back to me;
Since when it blows and smells, I swear,
Not of itself, but thee. *B. Jonson.*

When as. At the time when; what time. *Obsolete.*
This *when as* Guyon saw, he gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 48.
When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden, on the humid flowers, that breathed
Their morning incense, came the human pair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 192.

Whence. *adv.* [see Thence.] From what origin, or starting-point, immediate or remote, in the way of place, time, cause (physical or logical), or person.
Whence, and what art thou, execrable shape?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 681.
Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point.—*Dryden.*
Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas it has.—*Locke.*

From whence. A vicious mode of speech. (Johnson.)
From whence he views with his black-lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains.
Spenser.
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.
O how unlike the place *from whence* they fell!
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 75.

Of whence. Another barbarism. (Johnson.) *It is less common than the first.*
He asked his airy guide,
What and *of whence* was he who press'd the hero's side?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1192.

Whéncesoever. *adv.* [the sound of the *ce*, being that of *s*, is doubled in sound as well as in spelling. Contrast *whensoever*.] From what place or cause soever.
Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has.—*Locke.*

Whénever, Whénsoever. *adv.* See Who.

Where. *adv.* [see Who and There.]

1. At what place?
Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas?
Milton, Lycidas, 50.

2. At which place or places.
She visited that place, *where* first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places *where* his name should be called on amongst his people.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
In every land we have a larger space
Than what is known to you of mortal race,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bowers.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 498.

3. At the place in which.
Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolved to take a wife.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Any where. At any place.
Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Where, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: (as, *whereof* = of which).

Used *substantivally.*
He shall find no *where* safe to hide himself,
Spenser.
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest here, a better *where* to find.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
Though the number of evil angels be probably very great, yet it is but finite, and every one of them hath a limited power, and though they be very active, yet they can be but one *where* at once.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. vii. p. 108. (Ord MS.)

(See also under Why.)

Whéreabout, Whéreabouts. *adv.*

1. Near what place; (as, '*Whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?')

2. Concerning which.
The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Used *substantivally.*
Thou sure and firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Whereás. *adv.*

1. When on the contrary.
Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different sorts of substances.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing being so that: (always referred to *something different*).
Whereas we read so many of them so much commended, some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter.—*Bacon.*
Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a lucrative war.—*Id.*

3. But on the contrary.
One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth; another fancies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land; *whereas* by this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies.—*Woodward.*

4. At which place. *Obsolete.*
They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

Whereát. *adv.*

1. At which.
This he thought would be the fittest resting-place, till we might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no less angry and ashamed than desirous to obey Zelmane.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first stage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Whereat I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 309.

2. At what? (as, '*Whereat* are you offended?').

Whereby. *adv.*

1. By which.
But even that, you must confess, you have received of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any further, till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
This is the most rational and most profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account to God of our youth spent herein.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*
This delight they take in doing of mischief, *whereby* I mean the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposition.—*Locke.*

2. By what? (as, '*Whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?')

Whérefore. *adv.*

1. For which reason.
The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they unto themselves any end *wherefore.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us.—*Ibid.*
Shall I tell you why?—Ay, sir; and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore.*—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

2. For what reason?
Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.
O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 23.

Wherein. *adv.*

1. In which.
Whenever yet was your appeal denied,
Wherein you have been galled by the king?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better.—*Bacon.*
Heaven
Is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 66.
To soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compast, *wherein* we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound.
Id., Paradise Regained, i. 57.
Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit.—*Swift.*

2. In what?
Yet we say, *wherein* have we wearied him?—*Malachi*, ii. 17.

Whereínto. *adv.* Into which.
Where's the palace, *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.
Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whéreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Where; ubiety.
A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Whereóf. *adv.*

1. Of which.
A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever sithence the first beginning, reaped singular commodity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets.—*Dryden.*

2. Of what: (used *indefinitely*).
How this world, when and *whereof* created.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 64.

3. Of what? (used *interrogatively*; as, '*Whereof* was the house built?').

Whereón. *adv.*

1. On which.

As for those things *whereon*, or else wherewith, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

So looks the strand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

He lick'd the ground *whereon* she trod.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 526.

2. On what? (as, '*Whereon* did he sit?')

Whéreso. *adv.* [see Who.] Wheresoever. *Obsolete.*

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Whereso he be, and soon upon him light. *Spenser.*

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, *whereso* met.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 721.

Wheresoéver. *adv.* [see Who.]

1. In what place soever.

Poor naked wretches, *wheresoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seasons such as these?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

2. To what place soever.

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

Wherethroúgh. *adv.* Through which.

Wherethrough all the people went.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xix. 8.

Whereto, Whereunto. *adv.*

1. That which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereto* she is wanting in that which is needful.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason: after these, the voice of the church succeedeth.—*Ibid.*

I hold an old accustom'd feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

Whereto the Almighty answer'd, not displeased.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 398.

2. To what? to what end? (as, '*Whereto* is this expense?')

Whereupón. *adv.* Upon which.

The towsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Wherever. *adv.* [see Who.] At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 8, 11.

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Wherewith, Wherewithal. *adv.*

1. With which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted they are.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken mad.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 52.

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 1.

Builders of Babel still, with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 467.

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him.—*Wycherley.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted.—*Swift.*

2. With what? *Interrogatively.*

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? Even by ruling himself after Thy word.—*Psalms*, cxix. 9.

If the salt have lost its savour, *wherewith* shall it be salted?—*Matthew*, v. 13.

Whern. *s.* [*quern* = handmill.] In the following example it means, perhaps, a spinning-wheel.

Like the thrifty huswife in the Proverbs, her hands are on the *wherne*, and her fingers on the distaff.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermon*, p. 472: 1637.

Whérret. *v. a.* [see Worrit.]

Whérry. *s.* [*? ferry.*] Light boat used on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As safe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Let the vessel split on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madness makes me merry. *Swift.*

Whérryman. *s.* One who rows a wherry.

He that is an excellent *wherryman* looketh towards the bridge, when he pulleth towards Westminster.—*Bacon.*

Whet. *v. a.* [A.S. *hwettan.*]

1. Sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'st* a knife to kill thyself.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

This visitation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 4.

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and listening.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil.—*Swift.*

2. Edge; make angry or acrimonious: (used with *on* and *forward*, but improperly).

Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not *on* these too too furious peers;
For blessed are the peacemakers.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

He favoured the Christian merchants; and, the more to *whet* him *forwards*, the bassa had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe.—*Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Careless despair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to scorn. *Donne.*

'Tis sad that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curiosity.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 181.

Whet. *s.* Act of sharpening by, or as by, a whetstone; anything that gives an appetite, or makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 209.

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*.—*Spectator.*

Prepare for meals as jockeys take a sweat,
Oh, nauseous! an emetic for a *whet*.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

Whéther. *pron.* [A.S. *hwæðer.*] Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them should be the lord of lords.
Spenser.

Whether of them twain did the will of his father?—*Matthew*, xxi. 31.

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair is to write after a copy.—*Bentley.*

Whéther. *adv.* [A.S. *hwæðre.*] Particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: (answered by *or*).

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had *or* no.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Resolve *whether* you will *or* no.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, *or* continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with.—*Bacon.*

Whether by health or sickness, life *or* death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God.—*South, Sermons.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will *or* no.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, *or* for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this seat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Whétstone. *s.* [A.S. *hwetstan.*]

1. Stone on which anything is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Stone for hones.

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that must apply the one to the other.—*South, Sermons.*

Whétter. *s.*

1. One who whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals.—*Dr. H More.*

No more! I have too much on't,
Too much by you, ye *whetters* of my follies,
Ye angel formers of my sins, but devils!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Love, like other sweet things, is no *whetter* of the stomach.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

2. Tippler; one who frequently takes a whet.

The *whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the snuff-taker with a powder.—*Tatler*, no. 141.

Whew. *interj.* Often a whistle rather than an articulate combination of vocal sounds, suggestive of surprise, not unmixed with incredulity.

Lepel suppressed a *whew*.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Whey. *s.* [A.S. *hwæg.*] Thin or serous part of milk, from which the fatty elements are separated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whey* in the glandules of the breast.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Wheyey. *adj.* Partaking of the nature of, resembling, whey. *Rare.*

Those medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the veins.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Wheyish. *adj.* Somewhat wheyey. *Rare.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

Whiblen. *s.* [*? wifeling*; German, *weiblin.*] In the first extract, probably, eunuch: in the others of doubtful meaning. *Obsolete.*

God's my life, he's a very mandrake, or else (God bless us) one of those *whiblins*; and that's worse.—*Dekker, Honest Whore.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Come, sir! let go your *whiblin*.—*R. Brome, Lovesick Court*, v. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Planting the Isle of Dogs with *whiblins*, corwichets, mushrooms, and tobacco.—*Taylor* (*the Waterpoet*). (Nares by H. and W.)

Which. *pron.* [A.S. *hwilc*; Scotch, *whilk* = who + *like*, i.e. *what-like.*]

1. So called neuter of Who.

The apostle terms it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handsel or earnest of that *which* is to come.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view.—*South, Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,
And snatches from their mouths th' untasted meat,
Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes she rears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 820.

2. With *the* before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by *the which* ye are called?—*James*, ii. 7.

3. Who, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those eager affections.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Do you hear, sir, of a battle?—Every one hears that,
Which can distinguish sound.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. i. 1

4. With *whose* as a genitive.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 1.

5. As a demonstrative: (as, 'Take *which* you will').

What is the night?—
Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

6. As an interrogative: (as, '*Which* is the man?').

Which of you convinceth me of sin?—*John*, viii. 46.

For *which* of these works do ye stone me?—*John*, x. 32.

Two fair twins,
The puzzled stranger *which* is *which* enquire.
Tickell.

Whichéver, Whichsoéver. *pron.* [see Who.] Whether one or the other.

Whichsoever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out.—*Locke.*

Whiff. *s.* [from the same origin as Waft and Wave.]

1. Blast; puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword,
Th' unnerved father falls.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Frank carves very ill, yet will palm all the meats;
He eats more than six, and drinks more than he eats;
Four pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes:
Yet sighing he says we must certainly break,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak,
For of late I invite him but four times a week.
Prior, Epigrams.

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Transient scent.

That *whiff* of Russia leather, and all those rows on rows of volumes, neatly arranged within; what happiness did they suggest?—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

Whiff. *v. a.*

1. Consume in whiffs; emit with whiffs, as in smoking.

The gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and *whiffs* himself in Nicotian incense to the idol of his vain intemperance.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

They are bound by their law of good fellowship to be pouring in at their mouths, or *whiffing* out at their noses!—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 269: 1689.

2. Puff.

It was scornfully *whiffed* aside.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ii.

Whiffle. *v. n.* Move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Whiffle. *v. a.*

1. Disperse as by a puff; blow away; scatter.

This is a plain and obvious sense—against such as would *whiffle* away all these truths by resolving them into a mere moral allegory.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, ch. ix.

2. Chat.

The main things of religion are so plainly revealed, and lie so obvious to every ordinary capacity, that every man may discern them; and when he hath once entertained them, ought to be stedfast and unmoveable in them, and not suffer himself to be *whiffled* out of them by an insignificant noise about the infallibility of a visible church.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. v. p. 117. (Ord MS.)

Whiffle. *s.* Anciently, a fife or small flute.

Whiffler. *s.*

1. Harbinger, probably one with a horn or trumpet: (see extract from Douce).

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. chorus.

A new company of counterfeit vizards, *whifflers*, maskers, mummers.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

The *whifflers* had long staves, white and red.—*Old Meg of Herefordshire*: 1609.

Now he is at the pageants among the *whifflers*.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, § 4.

Whifflers were originally those who preceded armies or processions, as fifers or pipers.—*Douce, Illustrations of Shakespear*, i. 507.

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff; trifler.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whifflers*, and commonly call shoeing-horns.—*Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution.—*Swift.*

Whiffling. *part. adj.* Moving inconstantly; shifting; puffing.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Was our reason given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of ev'ry *whiffling* blast that blows?
Rowe.

Whig. *s.* Whey; kind of sour or thin milk: (in some parts of the north of England, it means the watery part or whey of a baked custard).

With leeks and onions, *whig* and whey,
I must content me as I may.
Breton, Works of a Young Wit: 1577.

Sweet growte, or *whig*, his bottle had.
Warner, Albion's England.

Whig. *s.* See Tory.

Wit and fool are consequents to *whig* and tory; and every man is a knave or an ass to the contrary side.—*Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel*, preface.

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter.—*Swift.*

Whiggarchy. *s.* [Gr. ἀρχή = government.] Government by whigs. *A coined and hybrid word.*

Let them come roundly to the business, and in plain terms give us to understand that they will not recognise any other government in Great Britain, but *whiggarchy* only.—*Swift, Conduct of the Allies*, appendix.

Whiggish. *adj.* Relating to the whigs.

She 'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

Whiggism. *s.* Notions of a whig. *Hybrid.*

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism.—*Swift.*

While. *s.* [A.S. *hwil.*] Time; space of time.

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w' accused the consul.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mused.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 744.

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of sense.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell.—*Locke.*

While. *adv.*

1. During the time that.

Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 32.

2. As long as.

Use your memory, you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it.—*Watts.*

3. At the same time that.

Like Cato, give his little senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause,
While wits and Templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

While. *v. n.* Loiter.

Men guilty this way never have observed that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most aukwardly passed away of any.—*Spectator.*

While. *v. a.* Draw out; consume in a tedious way.

To learn new modes and dresses, or to *while* away the time that lies useless upon their hands.—*Bragge, On the Parables*, vol. i. p. 17: 1724.

The word 'while' has been the father of a verb, which gives me an opportunity of lamenting, that I should have caused you to *while* away so much time in perusing this disquisition.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 229.

Whilere. *adv.* A little while ago; erewhile. *Obsolete.*

That cursed wight, from whom I 'scaped *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despair.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9, 28.

Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere?*
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

He who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease.
Milton, Odes, Upon the Circumcision, 10.

Whiles. *adv.* Obsolete form of While.

What we have, we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lackt and lost,
Why, then we rack the value.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Whiles by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God, for your professed subjection unto the gospel.—2 *Corinthians*, ix. 13.

Whilst. *adv.* While.

Can he imagine that God sends forth an irresistible strength against some sins, *whilst* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Whilom. *adv.* [A.S. *hwilom, hwilon*, the dative plural of *hwil* = time, with an adverbial construction.] Formerly; once; of old. *Obsolete.*

In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 1, 897.

Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate.
Milton, Odes, On the Death of a Fair Infant, 23.

Whim. *s.* [?] Freak; odd fancy; caprice; irregular motion of desire.

All the superfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gamester's pate.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

He learnt his *whims*, and high-flown notions too,
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harte.*

Whim. *v. a.* Influence by an odd fancy; lead capriciously. *Rare.*

He complained that he had for a long season been in as good a way as he could almost wish, but he knew not how he came to be *whimmed* off from it, as his expression was.—*Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More.*

Whimper. *v. n.* Cry without any loud noise.

The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Whimpering. *verbal abs.* Act of uttering a small cry; squeak.

The noise of little birds, the *whimpering* of mice, every small stirrage, waketh them.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 320: 1621.

He will not be put off with solemn *whimperings*, hypocritical confessions, rueful faces.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 509: 1660.

Whimpled. *adj.* Distorted with crying. *Rare.*

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iii. 1.

Whimsey. *s.* Freak; caprice; odd fancy; whim.

I can feel
A *whimsey* in my blood. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsey* may be palliated.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolators, if so be they are consistent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheists' notion were true.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

Whimsey. *v. a.* Fill with whimseys.

To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.*

Whimsical. *adj.* Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumstance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimsical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests.—*Addison.*

Whimsicálity. *s.* Whimsical character of anything. *Rare; hybrid.*

For three generations at least this tenet in favour of long noses had gradually been taking root in our family. Tradition was all along on its side, and interest was every half year stepping in to strengthen it; so that the *whimsicality* of my father's brain was far from having the whole honour of this, as it had of almost all his other strange notions.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xxxiii.

Whimsically. *adv.* In a whimsical manner; oddly fanciful.

Your situation and mine are *whimsically* odd in relation to the present dispute about articles and subscriptions.—*Dean Tucker, Letter to Dr. Kippis*, p. 67.

Whímsicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Whimsical; state of being whimsical.

Every one values Mr. Pope, but every one for a different reason; one for his grave behaviour, another for his *whimsicalness.*—*Pope, Letter to Miss Blount.*

Whímwam. *s.* Plaything; toy; odd device; strange fancy; freak.

A *whim-wham,*
Knit with a trim-tram. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 125.

They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whim-whams,*
Your garters, and your gloves.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

I have told thee this as a parallel to those monstrous figments of Egypt; such as that of King Gancam's being carried in a pavilion on the shoulders of spirits, his magical tables, and the rest of his glorious *whimwhams.*—*Turkish Spy,* vol. v. b. ii. letter 11.

Whin. *s.* [Welsh, *chwyn* = weeds.] Furze; gorse.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Whínchat. *s.* Small bird of the genus Saxicola (rubetra).

Whine. *v. n.* [Danish, *hvine*; German, *weinen* = wail, lament.] Lament in low murmurs; make a plaintive noise; moan meanly and effeminately.

He *whined* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

Whip him,
Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

He made a viler noise than swine
In windy weather, when they *whine.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 625.

Some, under sheep's cloathing, had the properties of wolves, that is, they could *whine* and howl, as well as bite and devour.—*South, Sermons.*

Whine. *s.* Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines,* set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces.—*South, Sermons.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Whíner. *s.* One who whines.

One pitiful *whiner,* Melpomene.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 242.

Whínny. *adj.* Abounding with whins. *Rare.*

Gateskale being a *whinny* place.—*Nicolson and Burn, Westmoreland and Cumberland,* ii. 319.

Whínny. *v. n.* [Lat. *hinnio.*] Make a noise like a horse or colt.

The horse . . . while he is *whinneying.*—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul,* i. 1, 13.

Whínstone. *s.* In *Geology.* Variety of basalt so called; general name for greenstone, and the harder trap rocks.

Whínyard. *s.* [?] Sword. *Contemptuous.*

His pistol next he cock'd anew,
And out his nut-brown *whinyard* drew.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 479.

Whip. *v. a.* [A.S. *hweopan.*]

1. Strike with anything tough and flexible.

He took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook,
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on;
And, as he *whips,* upbraids 'em with his son.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

2. Sew slightly: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

In half *whipt* muslin needles useless lie.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 339.

3. Drive with lashes.

The king . . . is well prepared
To *whip* this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and *whipt* top,
I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor,* v. 1.

If ordered every day to *whip* his top, so long as to make him weary, he will wish for his book, if you promise it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top lustily quite out.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

4. Correct with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you'll find good cause to *whip* them all.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was *whipt* at school
But t'other day, and breaking grammar-rule.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 134.

5. Lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till I was as crest-fallen as a dried pear.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 5.

6. Enwrap.

Its string is firmly *whipt* about with small gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowler.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

7. Take anything nimbly: (always with a particle, ascertaining the sense; as, *out, on, up, away*). *Ludicrous.*

He *whips* his rapier *out,* and cries, a rat!
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 1.

She in a hurry *whips up* her darling under her arm.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Brisk Susan *whips* her linen *from* the rope,
Whilst the first drizzling show'r is born aslope.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

Whip. *v. n.* Move nimbly. *Ludicrous.*

The simple 'squire made a sudden start to follow; but the justice of the quorum *whipped* between.—*Tatler.*

Whip. *s.* [A.S. *hweop.*] Instrument of correction, tough and pliant.

My father chastised you with *whips,* but I will chastise you with scorpions.—1 *Kings,* xii. 11.

Put in ev'ry honest hand a *whip,*
To lash the rascal naked through the world.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 2.

O'er the guilty ghost the Fury shakes
Her sounding *whip,* and brandishes her snakes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 771.

Whip and spur. With the utmost haste.

Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician, still expelling Locke,
Came *whip and spur,* and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Pope, Dunciad,* iv. 105.

Whípcord. *s.* Cord of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often repeated, which look like so many *whipcords.*—*Dryden.*

Whíphand. *s.* Advantage.

The archangel, when discord was restive, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and drags her out with many stripes.—*Dryden.*

Whíplash. *s.* Lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whiplash* wel knotted and cartrope inough.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Whípper. *s.* One who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too.—*Shakespear, As you like it,* iii. 2.

Whípper-in. *s.* In *Hunting.* One who, in conjunction with the huntsman, has the management of a pack of hounds in the field, his business being to bring each hound home after the hunt is over. In *Politics* the term is applied to those members of a party whose business it is to keep the members of it together, especially for the purpose of voting at divisions.

The House was in no mood to think of facts and figures. Early in the evening . . . the Speaker's sonorous voice sounded 'Strangers must withdraw.' The *whipper-in* was whispering to Audley.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. x. ch. xiv.

Whípper-snápper. *s.* Diminutive, irritable and irritating, insignificant person.

Whípping. *verbal abs.* Correction with a whip or rod.

Let it be with us, as with some good-natured children, whom I have seen even after their *whippings* unquiet, till with their continued tears and importunities they have made their peace with their offended parent.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 108.

Whipping [is] Virtue's governess;
Tutress of arts and sciences,
That mends the gross mistakes of Nature.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 811.

Whíppingpost. *s.* Pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron gin.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 965.

Whípsaw. *s.* See extract.

The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Whípstaff. *s.* Piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

Whípster. *s.* Nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

Give that *whipster* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant.
Prior, An English Padlock.

Whípstock. *s.* Handle of a whip; whip itself.

By his rusty outside he appears
To have practised more the *whipstock* than the lance. *Shakespear, Pericles,* ii. 2.

Phebus when
He broke his *whipstock,* and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd to
The loudness of his fury.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Whir. *v. n.* Turn round rapidly, with noise: (a bird that flies with a quick motion, accompanied with noise, is still said to *whir* away).

Gather dust with *whirring* fiercely round.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. xiv.

Spelt *whirry.*

Through pools and ponds
I *whirry.* *Old Ballad of Robin Goodfellow.*

Whir. *v. a.* Hurry.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends.
Shakespear, Pericles, iv. 1.

Whir. *s.* Whirring sound.

The cry . . . ends in the wide simultaneous *whirr* of shouldered muskets.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution,* pt. ii. b. ii. ch. iii.

Whirl. *v. a.* Turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:
I know not where I am, nor what I do.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,
And hews through adverse foes an ample way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 715.

They have ever been taught by their senses, that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this little globe.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Whirl. *v. n.*

1. Run round rapidly.

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

As young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admired with clamours of the beardless rout.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 528.

2. Move hastily.

She what he swears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away, to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 635

Whírl. *s.*

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

What flaws and *whirls* of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days!
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With such a *whirl,* the poets of your age
Are tired, and cannot score them on the stage.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, prologue.

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating.—*Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling sand ascends,
And in the noble dust the chariot's lost. *Smith.*

2. Anything moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison, Spectator.*

Whírlbat. *s.* Anything moved rapidly round to give a blow: (frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus).

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain by Pollux.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they begin to run.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserved for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 30.

Whirlbone. *s.* [A.S. *hweorban, hwyrfban.*] Kneecap.

Whirligig. *s.*

1. Toy which children spin round.
He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. Applied ludicrously to the terrestrial globe.
The sceptics think 'twas long ago
Since gods came down incognito. . . .
That since they gave things their beginning,
And set this *whirligig* a spinning,
Supine they in their heaven remain.
Prior, The Ladle.

Whirlpit. *s.* Whirlpool.
In the fathomless profound
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

Whirlpool. *s.*

1. Place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; vortex: (Whirlwind of water).
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.
There might arise some vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools*, and there constipate one another into great solid bodies.—*Bentley.*

2. Whale. *Obsolete.*
The ork, whale, *whirlpool*, or huffing physeter.—*Sylvester, Translation of Dubartas, First Day of First Week.*
Whales and *whirlpools* called Balænæ.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, p. 235.

Both the above extracts are from Archbishop Trench's work, Deficiencies in English Dictionaries.

Whirlwind. *s.* Stormy wind moving circularly: (Whirlpool of air).
In the very torrent, tempest, and (as I may say) *whirlwind* of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.
With *whirlwinds* from beneath she toss'd the ship,
And bare exposed the bosom of the deep.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 64.

Whirrit. *s.* Box on the ear.
Then there's your souse, your *whirrit*, and your dowse,
Tugs on the hair, your bob o' the lips—a whelp on't!
I ne'er could find much difference.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour, iii. 1.

Whisk. *s.*

1. Small besom, or brush.
If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantel-tree, gather up the fragments.—*Swift.*

2. Quick violent motion; hence perhaps a sudden gale.
One showre of haile with sudden *whiske*
Makes all not worth a pin.
Turbervile, Translation of Mantuan: 1567.
This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

3. Part of a woman's dress; narrow and long light veil, capable of being thrown back and round the neck; called also neck-whisk, falling whisk, and gorget.
An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venice.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Whisk. *v. a.*

1. Sweep with a small besom.
For I suppose that he is
Of Jeremy the *whisking* rod;
The flayle, the scourge,
Of Almighty God. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 174.

2. Move nimbly, as when one sweeps.
He *whisk'd* his party-coloured wings.
And down to earth he comes. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Whisk. *v. n.* Move with velocity.
Cardan believed great states depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That as she *whisk'd* it t'wards the sun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 895.

Whisker. *s.* Hair growing on the upper lip or cheek unshaven; mustachio.
A sacrifice to fall of state,
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters
Did twist together with its *whiskers.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 274.
Behold four kings in majesty revered,
With hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.
A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Whiskered. *adj.* Formed into whiskers.
Preferring sense from chin that's bare,
To nonsense throned in *whisker'd* hair.
Green, The Spleen.

Whiskery. *adj.* Having, or with a tendency to have, whiskers.
The old lady is as ugly as any woman in the parish, and as tall and *whiskery* as a grenadier.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxiv.

Whisky. *s.* [Gaelic, *uisge* = water; whence *usquebaugh* = water of life; *featha.*] Distilled liquor so called in Ireland and Scotland; Usquebaugh is the same, flavoured with licorice.
At the village of Gretna the young pair may be united by a fisherman, a joiner, or a blacksmith, who marry from two guineas a job to a dram of *whisky.—Pennant.*
The Highlanders regale themselves with *whisky*, a malt spirit as strong as geneva.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Whisper. *v. n.* [A.S. *hwisprian.*] Speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; speak with suspicion or timorous caution.
All that hate me *whisper* together against me.—*Psalms*, xli. 7.
The king . . . Acestis calls; . . .
Then softly *whisper'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Whisper. *v. a.*

1. Address in a low voice.
When they talk of him, they shake their heads,
And *whisper* one another in the ear.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.
He first *whispers* the man in the ear, that such a man should think such a card.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The steward *whispered* the young Templar, That's true to my knowledge.—*Tatler.*

2. Utter in a low voice.
Sit and eat your bread,
Nor *whisper* more a word; or get ye gone,
And weepe without doors.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apostles, noise it about the city.—*Bentley.*

3. Prompt secretly.
Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Whisper. *s.* Low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.
The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone.—*Bacon.*
Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and vigilant.—*South, Sermons.*
He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulged the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryden.*

Whisperer. *s.* One who, that which, whispers.

1. One who speaks low.
St. Gregory had no meaner *whisperer*, under the shape of a pigeon, sitting quietly upon his head.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 47.

2. Private talker; teller of secrets; conveyer of intelligence.
Kings' trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers*, than good magistrates.—*Bacon.*

Whisperhood. *s.* Initial condition of a rumour; time when it is whispered as a secret. *Probably coined by the writer of the extract.*
I know a lie, that now disturbed half the kingdom with its noise, which although too proud and great at present to own its parents, I can remember its *whisperhood.—Swift, Examiner*, no. 15. (Ord MS.)

Whispering. *verbal abs.* Act of speaking in a low voice; cautious speech.
The court and city were full of *whisperings* and expectation of some sudden change.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
In speech of man, the *whisperings* or susurrus, whether louder or softer, is an interiour sound.—*Bacon.*
God comes, not only within the ken of our necessities, but within the hearing of the softest *whisperings* of our prayers.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 95.
Birds will bear thy *whisperings* on their wings.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ecclesiastes.

Whisperingly. *adv.* In a whispering manner; in a low voice.
The one is uttered vocally, the other *whisperingly.—Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 107.

Whist. *interj.* [*hush.*] Be still; be silent.
Whist, wanton, still ye.—*Lodge, Euphues's Golden Legacie.*
Be *whist*, be still, be silent censors now
R. Greene, Poems, Melicertus' Eclogue.

Whist. *v. a.* Silence; still.
So was the Titaness put downe and *whist.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The gyre is cleere, and southerne windes are *whist.*
Marlow and Nash, Dido: 1594.
The wild waves *whist*, (i.e. being stilled).
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2, song.

Whist. *v. n.* Become silent.
They *whisted* all.
Lord Surrey and Phaer, Translation of the Æneid.
This is the rendering of '*Conticuere omnes*,' the first two words of b. ii.

Whist. *adj.* Silent.
In dead of night, when all was *whist* and still.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses.
The winds with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean.
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 64.

Whist. *s.* Game at cards, requiring close attention and silence.
But what was this? a game at *whist*
Unto our Plowden canonist.
Second Part of Hudibras (spurious), 1663.
The clergyman used to play at *whist* and swobbers.—*Swift.*

Whistle. *v. n.* [A.S. *hwistlan*; Lat. *fistulo.*]

1. Form a kind of musical sound, by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.
I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle.*
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.
Let one *whistle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can scarce endure it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
He trudged along, unknowing what he sought,
And *whistled* as he went for want of thought.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 84.

2. Make a sound with a small wind-instrument.
They skip from stem to stern; the boatswain *whistles*,
The master calls, and trebles their confusion.
Shakespear, Pericles, iv. 1.

3. Sound shrill.
His big manly voice
Changing again toward childish treble, pipes
And *whistles* in his sound.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Whistle. *v. a.* Call by a whistle.
Let him *whistle* them backwards and forwards, till he is weary.—*South, Sermons.*
He chanced to miss his dog: we stood still till he had *whistled* him up.—*Addison.*

Whistle. *s.* [A.S. *hwistle.*]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.
'My sire in caves constrains the winds;
Can with a breath their clamorous rage appease;
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas.
Dryden.

2. Sound made by a small wind-instrument.
Behold,
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give
To sounds confused.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

3. Small wind-instrument.
Small *whistles*, or shepherds' oaten pipes, give a sound, because of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Her infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew,
The bells she jingled, and the *whistle* blew.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

4. Noise of winds.

5. Call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.
Madam, here comes my lord.—
I have been worth the *whistle*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.
The knight, perusing this epistle,
Believed he'd brought her to his *whistle*.
Butler, Hudibras, Heroical Epistle to his Lady, 337.

Wet your whistle. Take a draught.
Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Whistler. *s.* One who whistles.
The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune without laughing.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Whistling. *part. adj.* Sounding shrill.
When winged deaths in *whistling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay?
Prior, Henry and Emma, 333.

Whistling. *s.* [A.S. *hwistling.*] Act of one who, that which, whistles: (as, 'the *whistling* of the wind').

Whistly. *adv.* Silently.
I, upon a little rising hill,
Stood *wistly* watching for the herd's approach.
Arden of Feversham: 1599.

Whit. *s.* [A.S. *wiht.*] Point; jot.
The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but carrieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Nature's full blessings would be well dispensed
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,
And she no *whit* encumber'd with her store.
Milton, Comus, 772.
In accounts of ancient times it ought to satisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

White. *adj.* [A.S. *hwit.*]
1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy.
When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest; but when it was equally, or almost equally, distant from all the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
2. Having the colour of fear; pale.
My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.
3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.
Let this auspicious morning be exprest
With a *white* stone distinguish'd from the rest;
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, ii. 1.
4. Grey with age.
I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.
5. Pure; unblemished; unclouded.
Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays:
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*
Welcome, pure-eyed faith, *white-handed* hope:
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity.
Milton, Comus, 213.
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And *white-robed* innocence from heaven descend.
Pope, Messiah, 19.

White. *s.*
1. Whiteness; anything white; white colour.
My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.
A friend coming to visit me, I stopped him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance viewed them well, he answered that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein their colours differed.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
2. Mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white.
If a mark be set for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white.*—*Dryden.*
3. Albuminous part of eggs.
I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to 's bleeding face.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.
What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a chick?—*Boyle.*
4. White part of the eye.
Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with 's hands,
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his discourse.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up as a hillock above its convexity.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

White. *v. a.* Whiten.
His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them.—*Mark*, ix. 3.
Thou . . . dost never
Wear thy own face, but putt'st on his, and gather'st
Baits for his ears: liv'st wholly at his beck; . . .
Whit'st over all his vices.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Whitebait. *s.* Until the publication of Yarrell's History of British Fishes, the fry of the shad (Clupea alosa); then, a fish of the species Clupea alba; thirdly, the fry of the pilchard. The exact zoology of this well-known fish has yet to be generally recognized.

Whitecaps. *s.* Mushroom so called; Agaricus arvensis; horse mushroom.

Whitelead. *s.* [two words, or a compound, according to its opposition to *red lead.*] See extract.
White lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops, the one called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the other is called *white lead.*—*Quincy.*

Whitelimed. *adj.* Covered with white plaster.
Ye *white-limed* walls.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Whitelivered. *adj.* Envious; malicious; cowardly.
Whitelivered runagate, what doth he there?
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.
Whitelivered wretches, without one word to ask a reason why!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.*

Whitely. *adj.* Nearly white; pale in colour.
A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iii. 1.
Now, governor, I see I must blush
Quite through this vail of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free,
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern, Oroonoko.*

Whitemeat. *s.* Food made of milk.
Much saltness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Whiten. *v. a.* Make white.
The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore.
Prior, Epistle presented to the King in 1696.

Whiten. *v. n.* Grow white.

Whitener. *s.* One who makes anything white.

Whiteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by White.
1. State of being white; freedom from colour.
This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where whiteness doth for ever sit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
2. Paleness.
Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.
3. Purity; cleanness.
The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean.—*Dryden.*

Whitepot. *s.* Dish so called; custard; furmety.
Cornwall squab-pie, and Devon *whitepot* brings.
King, Art of Cookery.
Whitepot thick is my Buxoma's fare.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 92

Whites. *s.* In *Medicine.* White discharge from the vagina; leucorrhœa.

Whitester. *s.* Whitster.

Whitethorn. *s.* Hawthorn; may.
As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former.—*Boyle.*

Whitethroat. *s.* Songbird of the genus Curruca.

Whitewash. *s.*
1. Wash to make the skin seem fair.
The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash.*—*Addison.*
2. Liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.
Four rooms, above, below, this mansion graced,
With *white-wash* deckt, and river-sand o'ercast.
Harte.

Whitewash. *v. a.*
1. Cover with whitewash.
2. Acquit a person of any dishonourable charge, so as to give a new and good character, or throw a thin cover over his old one.
Whitewash him, *whitewash* him; Party, they say,
Can wash the foulest stains away.
Purity, probity, oh, oh, oh!
Whitewash him, *whitewash* him, white as snow.
Praed.

Whitewine. *s.* Species of wine produced from the white grapes.
The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *whitewine.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Whither. *adv.*
1. To what place? *Interrogatively.*
Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?—
No farther than the Tower.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.
Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.
2. To what place? *Absolutely.*
I stray'd I knew not *whither*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 283.
3. To which place? *Relatively.*
Whither, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords.
Spenser.
At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*
4. To what degree. *Obsolete.*
Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
5. Whithersoever.
Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 14.

Whithersoever. *adv.* To whatsoever place.
For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Whitflaw. *s.* Whitlow. *Rare.*
Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Whiting, or **Whiténing.** *s.* Chalk prepared by washing and levigation for whitewash.
That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleansed, and made up into balls.—*Boyle.*
When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks.—*Swift.*

Whiting. *s.* British sea-fish (akin to the cods and haddocks); Gadus merlangus; Merlangus vulgaris.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Whiting-pout. *s.* [two words.] Morrhua lusca; bib; kleg; smeltie; blens; blinds.

Whitish. *adj.* Somewhat white.

The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish.—*Boyle.*

Whitishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Whitish; quality of being somewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtile powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness.—Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Whitleather. *s.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

Whole bridle and saddle, *whitlether* and nal,
With collars and harneis.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather.*
Sir J. Suckling.

Whitlow. *s.* [A.S. *hwithlaw.*] Abscess between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow; eminently painful from the pressure of the nail, which prevents the skin yielding; Whitflaw.

Whitster. *s.* Whitener; bleacher of linen.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 3.

Whitsul. *s.* [?] See extract.

Their meat was *whitsul,* as they call it, namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Whitsun. *adj.* Pertaining to, observed at, Whitsuntide.

Busied with a *Whitsun* morrice-dance.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

This is a tale,
Would befit our *Whitsun* ale.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

Whitsun ale is the common name, in the midland counties, for the rural sports and feastings at Whitsuntide.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* vol. iii. p. 129.

Whitsuntide. *s.* Feast of Pentecost.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitsontide* to bear.
Sir P. Sidney.

This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitsuntide.—Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Whittawer. *s.* [the sound of the *t* double.] Worker in white leather.

Whittle. *s.* [A.S. *hwitel.*] White dress for a woman.

Whittle. *s.* [for *thwittle*; A.S. *þwitan* = cut.] Knife.

There 's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

The knot a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder.—*—Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy,* p. 36.

Whittle. *v. a.* Cut with a knife; cut to an edge.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled,* then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Whitybrown. *adj.* Of a colour between white and brown: (as, '*whitybrown* paper,' '*whitybrown* bread').

Whiz. *v. n.* Make a loud humming noise.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give so much light, that I may read by them.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow chose:
Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 664.

Whiz. *s.* Loud humming noise.

[redacted] never once ducked at the *whiz* of a cannon-[redacted]*dian,* no. 92.

Who. *pron.* [In Anglo-Saxon this pronoun was more decidedly declined than at present; the sign of the neuter being *t*; of the genitive masculine *s*; of the dative masculine *m*; of the dative feminine *re*; of the accusative masculine *n*; of the instrumental *i*; of the genitive plural *ra*: (*hwá, hwæt, hwæs, hwæm, hvære, hwæne, hwí, hwæra*). Of these, each has undergone some change. *What,* which is the true neuter (compare *tha-t* and *i-t*) is to a great extent superseded by *which,* a compound of *hwa+lic* (*what-like*), the elements whereof are more clearly seen in the Scotch *whilk*; *hwæs* has its genitival character disguised by the transposition of its last two letters (*whose* for *whoes*); *hwæm* is treated as an accusative rather than a dative; *hvære* has become an adverb of *place* (compare the Latin *qua*); the form in *n, hwæne, hvænne,* &c., is an adverb of *time* (Latin *quum*); *hwi* is limited to the expression of 'for what reason;' *hwæra* is lost altogether.

1. Pronoun interrogative, applied to persons.

Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?—*Job,* xxxviii. 2.

In the grave *who* shall give thee thanks?—*Psalms,* vi. 5.

Who first seduced them to that dire revolt?
The infernal serpent. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 33.

Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?
The man of Ross, each lisping babe replies.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 261.

2. Relative.

Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Were the graced person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness,
Than pity for mischance. *Id., Macbeth,* iii. 4.

3. Which of many.

A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied, *who* is the person *who* has a right to exercise it.—*Locke.*

We are still as much at a loss, *who* civil power belongs to.—*Id.*

4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan.
Daniel.

Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours some partake,
And *who* is jilted. *Dryden.*

As who should say. Elliptically for *as one who should say.*

Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: *as who should say,* You are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you.—*Collier, Essays, Against Despair.*

Whose is sometimes used instead of '*of which.*'

The question *whose* solution I require,
Is what the sex of women most desire.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 96.

In the combinations with *ever,* and *soever,* whatever may be the spelling, there are in reality two or three separate words; i.e. the pronoun, as shown by its inflection, always stands by itself; the analysis being *who-ever, who-so, who-so-ever, what-ever,* &c.; *whose-ever, whose-so-ever* (in which the *s* is doubled in sound as well as sense), *whom-ever,* &c.; *where-ever,* &c.; *when-ever,* &c.; the same applying to Which and Whence. Of these combinations, that with *whom* is the rarest.

They freely pursue the truth wherever they can trace her, *whomever* she may oppose, *whomever* she may countenance.—*Harris, On Lord Kames.*

Whole. *adj.* [A.S. *hœl.*]

1. All; total; containing all.

Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* duty of man.—*Ecclesiastes,* xii. 13.

All the *whole* army stood agazed at him.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my *whole* delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 726.

Wouldst thou be soon dispatch'd, and perish *whole,*
Trust Maurus with the life, and Milbourne with the soul. *Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden,* 86.

2. Complete; not defective.

The elder did *whole* regiments afford,
The younger brought his fortune and his sword.
Waller.

3. Uninjured; unimpaired.

Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me.—2 *Samuel,* i. 9.

For while unhurt, divine Jordain,
Thy works and Seneca's remain;
Thou keep'st his body, they his soul,
He lives and breathes, restored and *whole.*
Prior, On a Picture of Seneca.

4. Well of any hurt or sickness.

When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in their places in the camp till they were *whole.—Joshua,* v. 8.

Whole. *s.*

1. Totality; no part omitted; complex of all the parts.

It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the ancients; and made philosophy more agreeable.—*Broome.*

There is a metaphysical *whole,* when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i.e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. System; regular combination.

Still follow sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole.*
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 65.

Whólesale. *s.*

1. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

2. Whole mass.

Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale.—Watts.*

Whólesale. *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.

These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Whólesome. *adj.*

1. Sound; orthodox.

So the doctrine contained be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Contributing to health.

Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool and mild; but with black air
Accompanied, with damps and dreadful gloom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 847.

Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen-garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery.—*Addison.*

3. Preserving; salutary. *Obsolete.*

The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms,* xx. 6.

4. Healthy.

It is not to be expected that a diseased father should beget *wholesome* children; like will come from like, whether the principle be good or evil.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons,* serm. iii. (Ord MS.)

5. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue.

They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus,* i. 1.

6. Kindly; pleasing.

To wail friends lost,
Is not by much so *wholesome,* profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Used *equivocally.*

I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 2.

Whólesomely. *adv.* In a wholesome manner; salubriously; salutiferously.

He caused him to be more *wholesomely* kept, concerning his diet, than he was before.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, T. Bilney.*

Whólesomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wholesome.

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.

His palate was so tractable and subdued to the dictates of an higher choice, that he really thought

no meat pleasant, but in proportion to its *wholesomeness*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

And now concerning the *wholesomeness* of discoursing.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Whólly. *adv.*

1. Completely; perfectly.

This story was written before Boccace: but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original.—*Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

Nor *wholly* lost we so deserved a prey;
For storms repenting part of it restored.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxxi.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestick life; and, provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth.—*Addison.*

Whom, Whomêver, Whomsoéver. See under Who.

Whop. *v. a.* Beat; thrash.

If I can just *whop* that infernal intruder, he may offer, himself, to enter into partnership.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel.*

Whoóbub. *s.* Hubbub.

In this time of lethargy, I picked and cut most of their festival purses: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and scared my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Whoop. *s.* Shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe awhile, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 165.

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and halloos.—*Addison.*

Whoop. *v. n.* Shout.

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose:
Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.

One cries and shouts; another sings, *whoops*, and hallooes.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 284.

Whoop. *v. a.* Insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I should be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

Whoóping-cough. *s.* In *Medicine.* Disease (Pertussis) characterised by the whooping-character of the cough: (often spelt *hooping-cough.*)

Whoot. *v. n.* Shout.

Satyrs . . . run *whooting* to the hills. *Drayton.*

Whoot. *v. a.* Insult with shouts.

The man, who shews his heart,
Is *whooted* for his nudities.
Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Whore. *s.* [A.S. *hure.*]

1. Prostitute; woman who receives men for money.

Orontes . . .
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores.*
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 110.

We wearied should lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more,
If you thought fame but empty breath,
I, Phyllis but a perjured *whore.*
Prior, Epistles, To the Hon. C. Montague.

2. Woman who converses unlawfully with men; fornicatress; adultress; strumpet.

To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me woo,
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too.
B. Jonson.

Whore. *v. a.* Corrupt with regard to chastity.

Thou kept'st me brave at court, and *whored* me;
Then married me to a young noble gentleman,
And *whored* me still.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Have I *whored* your wife?—*Congreve.*

Whore. *v. n.* Converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert;
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 93.

Whóredom. *s.* Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day, as for their life.—*Bishop Hall.*

Whóremaster. *s.* One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster* man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings: but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house?—*Addison, Guardian.*

Whóremonger. *s.* Whoremaster.

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices?—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Whóreson. *s.* Bastard: (generally used in a *ludicrous dislike*).

Thou *whoreson* Zed! thou unnecessary letter.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Whórish. *adj.* Unchaste; incontinent.

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread.—*Proverbs*, vi. 26.

You, like a letcher, out of *whorish* loins
Breed your inheritors.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

Whórishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Whorish; character of a whore.

I would fayne know how they could be chaste, brought up in *whoryshnesse.—Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 67. b.

Censure *whorishness* with the emblem of labour, the cart.—*Bishop Rainbow, Sermon*, p. 28: 1634.

Whorl. *s.*

1. In *Botany.* Arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around the stem in the same plane.

2. In *Conchology.* Turn of the spire of a univalve shell.

Whórtleberry. *s.* [A.S. *heort-berg.*] Native plant, akin to the bilberries, cranberries, of the genus Vaccinium (myrtillus).

Whose, Whóso, Whosoéver. See under Who.

Whurt. *s.* Whortleberry; bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Why. *adv.* [A.S. *hvi*; instrumental case of Who.]

1. For what reason? *Interrogatively.*

They both deal justly with you; *why?* not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit.—*Swift.*

2. For which reason.

No ground of enmity between us known,
Why he should mean me ill.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1151.

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reason, *why* they live.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 23.

3. For what reason.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*, for I will tell you now.
Milton, Comus, 42.

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyramus.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

You have not been a-bed then?—
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted.
Id., Othello, iii. 1.

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Used *substantivally.*

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

But, in parting with these, I was puzzled again,
With the how, and the *why*, and the *where*, and the *when.* *Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.*

To state the explanation, the *why* of the empirical law, would be to state the laws from which it is derived.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. xvi. § 1.

Why. *s.* [Danish, *qvæg* = cattle.] Young heifer: (a *why* calf is a *cow* calf).

Whýnot. *s.* Cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And snapp'd their canons with a *whynot.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 529.

Wich-elm. *s.* [two words, generally spelt *wych*, and even *witch*; the prefix, however, is probably a corruption of *quick.*] •In *Botany.* Native species of elm; Ulmus montana).

What doubts may be entertained in regard to the origin, or first introduction of the Ulmus campestris and its allied kinds, there can be none as to the indigenous growth of the *wych-elm*, which is allowed by all to be a native of the British isles.—*Selby, History of British Foreign Trees.*

Wich-hazel. *s.* [see Wich-elm.] *Witch-hazels* (so spelt in Lindley) is the English rendering of the Hamamelidaceæ, the name of the order in the same alliance as the Dogwoods and Ivies.

Wick. *s.* [German, *wicke* = lint; Dutch, *wieche.*] Substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So when he had resign'd his regiment,
His daughter gan despise his drooping day.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 30.

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signifieth a moist and pluvious air about them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Wicked. *adj.* [connected with *weak.*]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought.—*Job*, viii. 22.

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 812.

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away. *Spenser.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both! *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Wickedly. *adv.* In a wicked manner; criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see,
Clear as the light, his heart shine; where no man
Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid,
But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt wickedness,
And grasp'd it. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 230.

Wickedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wicked; corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks, you know, have discretion, as they say, and know the world.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness*; wherein shall dwell his race
Who slew his brother.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 607.

Wicker. *adj.* [?] Made of small sticks, twigs, or osiers.

Then quick did dress
His halfe milke up for cheese, and in a presse
Of *wicker* prest it.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had,
Made of fine twigs entrailed curiously,
In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenser.*

Wickerwork. *s.* Basketwork; work composed of osier or wicker.

Ceylon . . . had often been reached from Africa by the sailors of the Red Sea, in *wickerwork* boats, made of papyrus.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Wicket. *s.* [[N.Fr. *guichet.*]

1. Small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page,
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 3, 13.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time.—*Swift.*

2. At *Cricket.* Set of three straight pieces of wood, supporting the bails.

Full fast the Kentish *wickets* fell.
Duncombe, Ballad.

Wide. *adj.* [A.S. *wid, wyd.*]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat pasture, and the la[illegible] and quiet.—1 *Chronicles*, iv. 40.

2. Broad to a certain degree: (as, three inches *wide*).

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of Scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin, there is not at all any predestination of God.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Used *adverbially.*

a. At a distance.

A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edify'd,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and eventide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 34.

The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does.—*Sir W. Temple.*

b. With great extent.

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her power; the gates *wide* open stood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 883.

Yet wide was spread their fame in ages past,
And poets once had promised they should last.
Pope, Temple of Fame, 33.

Wíde-awake. *s.* Kind of hat so called.

Wíde-awake. *adj.* Thoroughly on the watch for, alive to, anything.

Wídely. *adv.* In a wide manner.

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* disseminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture.—*Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out.—*Locke.*

Wíden. *v. a.* Make wide; extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 4.

These accidents, when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themselves into a numerous train of mischievous consequences.—*South, Sermons.*

Wíden. *v. n.* Grow wide; extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance.—*Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
And ampler vistas open'd to my view;
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Wídeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wide.

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay,
Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease;
The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the centre of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Wídow. *s.* [A.S. *wuduwe*; Lat. *vidua.*] Woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 1.

He warns the *widow* and her household gods
To seek a refuge in remote abodes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 491.

Used *adjectivally.*

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child?—*Locke.*

Wídow. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of a husband.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. Endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

3. Strip of anything good.

Frosty blasts deface
The blithesome year, trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 71.

Widower. *s.* [A.S. *wuduwa.*] One who has lost his wife.

The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The main consents are had, and here we'll stay
To see our *widower*'s second marriage-day.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

They that marry, as that they shall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers.*—2 *Esdras*, xvi. 44.

Widowhood. *s.*

1. State of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Artesia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wisdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's self.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treason: so farewell.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 958.

2. Estate settled on a widow. *Obsolete.*

For that dowry, I 'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Widowhunter. *s.* One who courts widows for a jointure.

The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion.—*Addison.*

Widowmaker. *s.* One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakespear, King John*, v 2.

Width. *s.* Breadth; wideness.

For the *width* of the mortess gage this side, then for the tennant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tennant shall be made.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Let the vines in intervals be set ...
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 386.

Wield. *v. a.* [A.S. *wealdan.*]

1. Use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature framed to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a sceptre, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.

The least of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 221.

If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you?
Waller, Panegyric to my Lord Protector.

2. Handle: (an *ironical* sense).

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield?*
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

Wíéldless. *adj.* Unmanageable.

That with the weight of his own *weeldlesse* might
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarse recovereth flight. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Wiery. *adj.* Wiry.

Wíery. *adj.* [A.S. *wær* = place for catching or keeping fish.] Wet; moist. *Obsolete.*

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

Wife. *s.* pl. *wives.* [A.S. *wif.*]

1. Woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife.*
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

2. Used for a woman of low employment.

Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones.—*Bacon.*

Wífehood. *s.* State and character of a wife.

She hath neither manners, honesty, behaviour, *Wifehood*, nor womanhood.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Tamer tamed.

Wífeless. *adj.* Without a wife; unmarried.

Wífely. *adj.* Becoming a wife.

I met you
With all the tenderness of *wife!y* love.
Dryden, Amphitryon.

Wíferidden. *s.* [catachrestic after the analogy of Bedridden.] Unduly influenced, commanded, tyrannized over, by a wife.

Listen not to those sages who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her requests pronounce you *wife-ridden.*—*Mrs. Piozzi.*

Wig. *s.* [corruption of the *-uke* in *peruke, periwig.*]

1. False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing Tories and desponding Whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their *wigs.*
Swift.

2. Sort of cake; bun or muffin. *Provincial.*

Home to the only lenten supper I have had of *wiggs* and ale.—*Pepy's Diary*, under 1664, p. 291.

Wígeon. *s.* [Fr. *vingeon.*] Bird akin to the ducks, of the genus Anas (penelope).

Among the first sort we reckon creysers, curlews, and *widgeons.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Wígging. *s.* [A.S. *wig* = war.] Scolding; rating; objurgation. *Colloquial.*

I apologized to the young lady, and promised to return immediately if she would wait for me; but she replied if that was my captain, it was her idea that I should have a confounded *wigging* and be sent on board.—*Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. iv.

Wight. *s.* [A.S. *wiht.*] Person; being.

Beshrew the witch! with venomous *wights* she stays
Tedious as hell; but flies the grasps of love
With wings more momentary swift than thought.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

A *wight* he was whose very sight would
Entitle him mirror of knighthood.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 15.

His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as himself.—*Addison, Guardian.*

In Fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wakes next day a most inglorious *wight*;
The tulip 's dead. *Young, Love of Fame*, ii. 31.

Wight. *adj.* [A.S. *wigena* = warrior.] Swift; brave.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Wíghtly. *adv.* In a wight manner; swiftly; nimbly. *Obsolete.*

Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a most wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at last the night doth hast. *Spenser.*

Wígwam. *s.* Native name for the hut of the North American Indians.

The roof is formed of boughs like a *wigwam.*—*Pennant.*

Poor Murphy was mangled in passing through the different *whigwhams* or villages of the Miamis.—*Smollett.*

Wild. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Not tame; not domestic.

All beasts of the earth since *wild.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 341.

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.

Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Desert; uninhabited.

The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 457.

4. Savage; uncivilized: (used of *persons* or *practices*).

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

When they might not converse with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner?—*Sir J. Davies; Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

His passions and his virtues lie confused,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigured in him.
Addison, Cato.

6. Licentious; ungoverned.

The barbarous dissonance
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 34.

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

Search then the ruling passion; there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 174.

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

Besides, thou art a beau; what's that, my child?
A fop well drest, extravagant, and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her calling more of common sense.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 42.

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, which makes
Wild work in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 607.

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied; I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution.—*Swift*.

Wild. *s.* Desert; tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy *wilds* of spiceful Barbary.
Drayton.

We sometimes,
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 330.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

You raised these hallow'd walls: the desert smiled,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Wilder. *v. a.* Lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract; (Bewilder *commoner*).

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

Wilderness. *s.*

1. Desert; tract of solitude and savageness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. *Spenser.*

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

All those animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. State of being wild or disorderly. *Rare.*

The paths and bowers, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 244.

Wildfire. *s.* Composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou had'st been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, ... though they burn cruelly, and are hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gunpowder doth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 315.

Wildgoose. *s.* Domestic goose, or its near congener, in a wild state; grey goose; grey lag; Anser ferus.

Wildgoosechase. *s.* Race on the principle of Follow-my-leader; pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take.

If our wits run the *wildgoosechase*, I have done; for thou hast more of the *wildgoose* in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgoosechase* has cost him, and then say, what have I gotten to answer all this expence, but giddy frolick?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wilding *s.* Wild sour apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 107.

The red streak of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the palate.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The *wilding's* fibres are contrived
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 288.

Wildly. *adv.* In a wild manner.

1. Without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly* from my affair.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear opprest,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast.
Dryden.

3. Without attention; without judgement; heedlessly.

As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

4. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun shall rise in the east?—*Bishop Wilkins.*

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

Wildness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wild.

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens.*

Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 419.

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.

This same starved justice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street; and every third word a lie.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

3. Savageness; brutality.

He came in like a wild man; but such a *wildness* as shewed his eye-sight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which though they fell not, still threatened falling.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 73.

5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.

A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness.—*Watts.*

6. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Wile. *s.* [A.S.] Deceit; fraud; trick; stratagem; artful, sly, and insidious practice.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state.
Daniel.

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 51.

The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches.—*Addison.*

Wile. *v. a.* Deceive; impose upon; beguile. *Rare.*

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Malbecco's halfed eye did *wile*,
His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous well.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 4.

Wilful. *adj.*

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.

A child left to himself will be *wilful*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxx. 8.

2. Done or suffered by design.

Sthenobœa ... herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 50.

Thou to me
Art all things under heaven, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 617.

The silent stranger stood amazed to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 714.

Wilfully. *adv.* In a wilful manner.

1. Obstinately; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, lest I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could devise.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. By design; on purpose.

If you do not *wilfully* pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Wilfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wilful; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

So full of *wilfulness* and self-liking is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which, being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thy causeless ruth repress: ...
He that his sorrow sought through *wilfulness*,
And his foe fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 5, 24.

Never hydra-headed *wilfulness*
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 1.

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much firmness and resolution, as *wilfulness*. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or *wilfulness*, which is the natural product of their age. —*Locke.*

Wilily. *adv.* In a wily manner; by stratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors.—*Joshua*, ix. 4.

Willness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wily; cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wiliness* that they have imagined.—*Book of Common Prayer. Psalms*, x. 2.

Will. *s.* [A.S. *willa*.]

1. Power by which we desire, and purpose; velleity; volition; choice; determination.

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Discretion.

Religion was observed in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongst them; I mean any other than the meer *wills* of their princes and governors.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his *will* the south wind bloweth.—*Ecclesiastes*, xliii. 16.

Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God; they should have nothing in them but what is wise, and holy, and heavenly.—*Law.*

4. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.—You're welcome; what's your *will*?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

He said, and with so good a *will* to die,
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

5. Power; government; desire: (with *have*).

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies.—*Psalms*, xxvii. 12.

He had his *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained?—*Locke.*

6. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue still
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 79.

Good will.

a. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he, to marry with Nan Page.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

b. The *good will* of a business is inclination on the part of the person who parts with it to put his successor in the same position, as far as possible, in respect to custom.

c. Right intention.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of *good-will*.—*Philippians*, i. 15.

Ill-will. Malice; malignity.
Thereby he may gather
The ground of your *ill-will*, and so remove it.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Will. *v. a.* [A.S. *willan*; Lat. *velle, volo.*]
1. Desire that anything should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.
To *will* is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Let Richard be restored to his blood;
As *will* the rest, so *willeth* Winchester.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.
Whosoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whosoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it.—*South, Sermons.*
A man that sits still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it.—*Locke.*
2. Be inclined or resolved to have.
She 's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
3. Command; direct.
St. Paul did will them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was *will'd* to love his enemies!
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 112.
4. It has a loose and slight signification.
Let the circumstances of life be what or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement.—*Watts.*

Will. *v. n.* Dispose of effects by will.
The which *willed* in his testament.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities,* vol. ii. p. 214.

For Will, the auxiliar verb, see under Shall and Would.

Will with a wisp. *s.* Jack with a lantern.
Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 57.

Willer. *s.* One who wills. *Rare.*
Cast a glance on two considerations; first, What the will is, to which, secondly, who the *willer* is, to whom we must submit.—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol. iii. serm. iv.

Willing. *adj.*
1. Inclined to anything; consenting; not disposed to refuse.
Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iii. 211.
Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him?—*Bentley.*
2. Pleased; desirous.
He, *willing* to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion.—*Wisdom of Solomon,* xiv. 19.
He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 73.
3. Favourable; well disposed to anything: (as the *first element* in a *compound*).
As many as were *willing-hearted* brought bracelets and ear-rings.—*Exodus,* xxxv. 22.
4. Ready; complying.
Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willinger* to obey.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
5. Chosen.
They 're held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity.
Milton, Odes, At a Vacation Exercise, 51.
6. Spontaneous.
Forbear, if thou hast pity;
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant;
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree.
Dryden, King Arthur, iv. 1.
7. Consenting.
How can hearts not free be tried whether they serve
Willing or no? *Milton, Paradise Lost,* v. 552.

Willing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who wills; volition. *Rare.*
What have we then to thinke of him whose *willings* are powers, and whose thoughts are deedes? who is an infinite mynd, in comparison of the brightnesse whereof our mynds are but a shadowe.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion,* 22. (Ord MS.)

Willingly. *adv.* In a willing manner.
1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.
That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. By one's own desire.
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it.—*Addison.*

Willingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Willing; consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.
We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness* than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other.—*B. Jonson.*
Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness.*
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Willow. *s.* [A.S. *welig.*] Tree, and shrub, of the genus Salix.
There is a *willow* grows ascant the brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.
Used *adjectivally.*
Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I'll wear the *willow* garland for his sake.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.
I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing,* ii. 1.

Willow. *v. a.* Supply with willows.

Willowed. *adj.* Abounding with willows.
Gentle river, gentle river,
Lo, thy streams are stain'd with gore,
Many a brave and noble captain
Floats along thy *willow'd* shore.
Bishop Percy, Translation of Spanish Song.

Willowherb. *s.* Native plant of the genus Epilobium.

Willowish. *adj.* Resembling the colour of willow.
Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Willowweed. *s.* Native plant of the genus Polygonum.

Willowy. *adj.* Abounding with willows.
Ye brown o'er-arching groves,
That contemplation loves,
Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight!
Gray, Installation Ode.
Where the lazy old Cam rolls his *willowy* flood.
Anstey.

Wilt. *v. n.* [?] Begin to wither; shrink.
To *wilt*, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word.—*Ray.*

Wily. *adj.* Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.
In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 91.
Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains.—*South, Sermons.*

Wimble. *adj.* [?] Active; nimble; shifting to and fro.
He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Wimble. *s.* [?] Instrument with which holes are bored; auger; gimlet.
At harvest-home . . . trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
He essays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 64.
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble* some huge beam to bore;
Urged on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 458.
The trepan is like a *wimble*, used by joiners.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Wimble. *v. a.* Bore.
The soldier . . . *wimbled* a hole into the coffin that was largest, probably fancying there was something well worthy his adventure.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoir of King Charles I.* p. 142.

Wimple. *s.* [A.S. *wimpul*; N.Fr. *guimpe; guimple.*] Hood.
So fair and fresh, as freshest flower in May,
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* thrown away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 22.
The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping-pins.—*Isaiah,* ii. 22.
The veil and the *wimple* were two different articles in the dress of a nun.—*T. Warton, Observations on Spenser.*

Wimple. *v. a.* Draw down as a hood or veil.
The same did hide,
Under a veil that *wimpled* was full low.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Win. *v. a.* pret. *wan* (archaic), and *won*; past part. *won.* [A.S. *winnan.*]
1. Gain by conquest.
The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won.*—*Knolles History of the Turks.*
2. Gain the victory in a conquest.
Loyalty is still the same
Whether it *win* or lose the game:
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shined upon.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 173.
I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The questorship, and then our love began.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, induction.
Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 315.
3. Gain something withheld, or something valuable.
When you see my son, tell him that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well,* iii. 2.
Resolved to *win*, he meditates the way,
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.
4. Obtain; allure to kindness or compliance.
Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me.
Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
5. Gain by play.
He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money.—*Addison.*
6. Gain by persuasion.
They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 502.
7. Gain by courtship.
She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.
That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame.
Gay.

Win. *v. n.* [A.S.]
1. Gain the victory.
Nor is it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 121.
2. Gain influence or favour.
You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only.—*Bacon.*
Thy words like musick every breast controul;
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*
3. Gain ground.
The rabble will in time *win* upon power.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.
4. Be conqueror or gainer at play.
Charles, I will play no more to-night;
My mind's not on 't, you are too hard for me.—
Sir, I did never *win* of you before.—
But little, Charles;
Nor shall not when my fancy 's on my play.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Wince. *v. n.* [*wink.*] Kick as a horse impatient of a rider, or of pain.
I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.
Room, room, for my horse will *wince*,
If he came within so many yards of a prince.
B. Jonson.
The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament;
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h' had been beside his sense.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 845.

Wincer. *s.* One who winces.
A slovenly *wincer* of a confutation.—*Milton Apology for Smectymnuus,* preface.

Winch. *s.* [A.S. *wince.*] Windlass; some-

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

Besides, thou art a beau; what's that, my child?
A fop well drest, extravagant, and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her calling more of common sense.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 42.

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, which makes
Wild work in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 697.

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied; I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution.—*Swift*.

Wild. *s.* Desert; tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy *wilds* of spiceful Barbary.
Drayton.

We sometimes,
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 330.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

You raised these hallow'd walls: the desert smiled,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Wilder. *v. a.* Lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract; (Bewilder *commoner*).

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

Wilderness. *s.*

1. Desert; tract of solitude and savageness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. *Spenser.*

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

All those animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. State of being wild or disorderly. *Rare.*

The paths and bowers, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 244.

Wildfire. *s.* Composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou had'st been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, ... though they burn cruelly, and are hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gunpowder doth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 315.

Wildgoose. *s.* Domestic goose, or its near congener, in a wild state; grey goose; grey lag; Anser ferus.

Wildgoosechase. *s.* Race on the principle of Follow-my-leader; pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take.

If our wits run the *wildgoosechase*, I have done; for thou hast more of the *wildgoose* in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgoosechase* has cost him, and then say, what have I gotten to answer all this expence, but giddy frolick?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wilding *s.* Wild sour apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 107.

The red streak of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the palate.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The *wilding's* fibres are contrived
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 288.

Wildly. *adv.* In a wild manner.

1. Without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly* from my affair.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear opprest,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast.
Dryden.

3. Without attention; without judgement; heedlessly.

As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

4. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun shall rise in the east?—*Bishop Wilkins.*

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

Wildness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wild.

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens.*

Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 419.

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.

This same starved justice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street; and every third word a lie.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

3. Savageness; brutality.

He came in like a wild man; but such a *wildness* as shewed his eye-sight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which though they fell not, still threatened falling.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 73.

5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.

A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness.—*Watts.*

6. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Wile. *s.* [A.S.] Deceit; fraud; trick; stratagem; artful, sly, and insidious practice.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state.
Daniel.

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 51.

The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches.—*Addison.*

Wile. *v. a.* Deceive; impose upon; beguile. *Rare.*

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Malbecco's halfed eye did *wile*,
His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous well.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 4.

Wilful. *adj.*

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.

A child left to himself will be *wilful*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxx. 8.

2. Done or suffered by design.

Sthenoboea ... herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 50.

Thou to me
Art all things under heaven, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 617.

The silent stranger stood amazed to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 714.

Wilfully. *adv.* In a wilful manner.

1. Obstinately; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, lest I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could devise.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. By design; on purpose.

If you do not *wilfully* pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Wilfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wilful; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

So full of *wilfulness* and self-liking is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which, being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thy causeless ruth repress: ...
He that his sorrow sought through *wilfulness*,
And his foe fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 5, 24.

Never hydra-headed *wilfulness*
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 1.

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much firmness and resolution, as *wilfulness*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or *wilfulness*, which is the natural product of their age.—*Locke.*

Wilily. *adv.* In a wily manner; by stratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors.—*Joshua*, ix. 4.

Willness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wily; cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *williness* that they have imagined.—*Book of Common Prayer. Psalms*, x. 2.

Will. *s.* [A.S. *willa*.]

1. Power by which we desire, and purpose; velleity; volition; choice; determination.

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Discretion.

Religion was observed in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongst them; I mean any other than the meer *wills* of their princes and governors.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his *will* the south wind bloweth.—*Ecclesiastes*, xliii. 16.

Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God; they should have nothing in them but what is wise, and holy, and heavenly.—*Law.*

4. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.—You're welcome; what's your *will*?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

He said, and with so good a *will* to die,
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

5. Power; government; desire: (with *have*).

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies.—*Psalms*, xxvii. 12.

He had his *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained?—*Locke.*

6. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue still
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 79.

Good will.

a. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he, to marry with Nan Page.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

b. The *good will* of a business is inclination on the part of the person who parts with it to put his successor in the same position, as far as possible, in respect to custom.

c. Right intention.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of *good-will*.—*Philippians*, i. 15.

Ill-will. Malice; malignity.

Thereby he may gather
The ground of your *ill-will*, and so remove it.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Will. *v. a.* [A.S. *willan*; Lat. *velle, volo.*]

1. Desire that anything should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To *will* is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let Richard be restored to his blood;
As *will* the rest, so *willeth* Winchester.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Whosoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whosoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it.—*South, Sermons.*

A man that sits still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it.—*Locke.*

2. Be inclined or resolved to have.

She 's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

3. Command; direct.

St. Paul did will them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was *will'd* to love his enemies!
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 112.

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of life be what or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement.—*Watts.*

Will. *v. n.* Dispose of effects by will.

The which *willed* in his testament.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 214.

For Will, the auxiliar verb, see under Shall and Would.

Will with a wisp. *s.* Jack with a lantern.

Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 57.

Willer. *s.* One who wills. *Rare.*

Cast a glance on two considerations; first, What the will is, to which, secondly, who the *willer* is, to whom we must submit.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. iv.

Willing. *adj.*

1. Inclined to anything; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 211.

Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him?—*Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

He, *willing* to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiv. 19.

He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 73.

3. Favourable; well disposed to anything: (as the *first element* in a *compound*).

As many as were *willing-hearted* brought bracelets and ear-rings.—*Exodus*, xxxv. 22.

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willinger* to obey.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Chosen.

They 're held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity.
Milton, Odes, At a Vacation Exercise, 51.

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity;
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant;
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree.
Dryden, King Arthur, iv. 1.

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not free be tried whether they serve
Willing or no? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 552.

Willing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who wills; volition. *Rare.*

What have we then to thinke of him whose *willings* are powers, and whose thoughts are deedes? who is an infinite mynd, in comparison of the brightnesse whereof our mynds are but a shadowe.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion*, 22. (Ord MS.)

Willingly. *adv.* In a willing manner.

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it.—*Addison.*

Willingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Willing; consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness* than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other.—*B. Jonson.*

Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Willow. *s.* [A.S. *welig.*] Tree, and shrub, of the genus Salix.

There is a *willow* grows ascant the brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Used *adjectively.*

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I'll wear the *willow* garland for his sake.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Willow. *v. a.* Supply with willows.

Willowed. *adj.* Abounding with willows.

Gentle river, gentle river,
Lo, thy streams are stain'd with gore,
Many a brave and noble captain
Floats along thy *willow'd* shore.
Bishop Percy, Translation of Spanish Song.

Willowherb. *s.* Native plant of the genus Epilobium.

Willowish. *adj.* Resembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Willowweed. *s.* Native plant of the genus Polygonum.

Willowy. *adj.* Abounding with willows.

Ye brown o'er-arching groves,
That contemplation loves,
Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight!
Gray, Installation Ode.

Where the lazy old Cam rolls his *willowy* flood.
Anstey.

Wilt. *v. n.* [?] Begin to wither; shrink.

To *wilt*, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word.—*Ray.*

Wily. *adj.* Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 91.

Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains.—*South, Sermons.*

Wimble. *adj.* [?] Active; nimble; shifting to and fro.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Wimble. *s.* [?] Instrument with which holes are bored; auger; gimlet.

At harvest-home . . . trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
He essays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 64.

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble* some huge beam to bore;
Urged on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 458.

The trepan is like a *wimble*, used by joiners.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Wimble. *v. a.* Bore.

The soldier . . . *wimbled* a hole into the coffin that was largest, probably fancying there was something well worthy his adventure.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoir of King Charles I.* p. 142.

Wimple. *s.* [A.S. *wimpul*; N.Fr. *guimpe; guimple.*] Hood.

So fair and fresh, as freshest flower in May,
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* thrown away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 22.

The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping-pins.—*Isaiah*, ii. 22.

The veil and the *wimple* were two different articles in the dress of a nun.—*T. Warton, Observations on Spenser.*

Wimple. *v. a.* Draw down as a hood or veil.

The same did hide,
Under a veil that *wimpled* was full low.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Win. *v. a.* pret. *wan* (archaic), and *won*; past part. *won.* [A.S. *winnan.*]

1. Gain by conquest.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won*.—*Knolles History of the Turks.*

2. Gain the victory in a conquest.

Loyalty is still the same
Whether it *win* or lose the game:
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shined upon.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 173.

I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The questorship, and then our love began.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, induction.

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 315.

3. Gain something withheld, or something valuable.

When you see my son, tell him that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii. 2.

Resolved to *win*, he meditates the way,
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

4. Obtain; allure to kindness or compliance.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me.
Dost thou love me? Keep me then *still* worthy to be beloved.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

5. Gain by play.

He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money.—*Addison.*

6. Gain by persuasion.

They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 502.

7. Gain by courtship.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame.
Gay.

Win. *v. n.* [A.S.]

1. Gain the victory.

Nor is it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 121.

2. Gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only.—*Bacon.*

Thy words like musick every breast controul;
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. Gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win* upon power.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

4. Be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night;
My mind's not on 't, you are too hard for me.—
Sir, I did never *win* of you before.—
But little, Charles;
Nor shall not when my fancy 's on my play.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Wince. *v. n.* [*wink.*] Kick as a horse impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.

Room, room, for my horse will *wince*,
If he came within so many yards of a prince.
B. Jonson.

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament;
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h' had been beside his sense.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 845.

Wincer. *s.* One who winces.

A slovenly *wincer* of a confutation.—*Milton Apology for Smectymnuus*, preface.

Winch. *s.* [A.S. *wince.*] Windlass; some-

thing held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Winch. *v. n.* [*wink*; compare *drink* and *drench.*] Wince.

We who have free souls
It touches not; let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Our withers are unwrung.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever *winch*, or grudge it.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 205.

This last allusion gall'd the panther more;
Yet seem'd she not to *winch*, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, iii. 131.

Their consciences are galled, and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had some mettle.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Winch. *s.* Kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain.

The mule, frighted by that terrible blow, ran away as fast as it could about the fields, and within two or three *winches* overthrew him to the ground. —*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. ii. ch. i.

Wincopipe. *s.* [?] See extract: (the flower is, probably, the Anagallis, or Shepherd's Weatherglass). *Rare.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow.—*Bacon.*

Wind. *s.* (the *i* short). [A.S.]

1. Air set in motion, with a certain amount of force.

Thou shalt be free as mountain *winds*.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction more in one place than another, by the sunbeams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. —*Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point; as eastward, westward.

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malphi, in the realm of Naples, found out the compass, or 'pixis nautica,' consisting of eight *winds* only, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that excellent invention, adding twenty-four other subordinate *winds* or points.—*Heylin.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

His *wind* he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth, but justly observed the rule of drinking with *one* breath.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure shortness of *wind* in pursy old men, seems to agree most with the orange.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Air caused by any action.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose *wind* did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

In an organ from one blast of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 708.

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 356.

Used *adjectivally*.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound; as in pipes and *wind* instruments. —*Bacon.*

6. Air impregnated with scent.

A hare had long escaped pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till, finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could not safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness.

It turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 129.

8. Anything insignificant or light as wind.

Nor think thou with *wind*
Of aery threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou canst not. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 282.

Down the wind. Decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Take or have the wind. Gain or have the upperhand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much, for else counsellors will but *take the wind* of him, instead of giving free counsel.—*Bacon.*

Between wind and water. Exactly in the right line, as along the waveline of a ship.

But, though in general we prefer Mr. Southey's poetry to his prose, we must make one exception. The Life of Nelson is, beyond all doubt, the most perfect and the most delightful of his works.... It would not be easy to find, in all literary history, an instance of a more exact hit *between wind and water.*—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

Take the wind out of one's sails. Circumvent, as one between the wind and another; bring down.

Wind. *v. a.* (the *i* long), pret. *wound*; sometimes, though rarely, *winded*; past part. *wound.* [A.S. *windan.*]

1. Blow; sound by inflation.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the castle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ye vig'rous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Turn round; twist; twine.

Nero could touch and time the harp well: but in government sometimes he used to *wind* the pins too high, and sometimes let them down too low.—*Bacon.*

Wind the woodbine round this arbour.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 215.

3. Regulate in motion; turn to this or that direction.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

4. Nose; follow by scent.

If you hurt these bear-whelps, then beware;
The dam will wake, and if she *wind* you once...
Will she do what she list.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

5. Ventilate.

6. Turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion 's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1449.

7. Introduce by insinuation.

You have contrived to take
From Rome all season'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

Edmund, seek him out, *wind* me into him ... frame the business after your own wisdom.—*Id., King Lear*, i. 2.

8. Change.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy.—*Addison.*

9. Entwist; enfold; encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Wind out. Extricate.

When he found himself dangerously embarked, he bethought himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to *wind* himself *out* of the labyrinth he was in.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Wind up.

a. Bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread.

Without solemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain.—*Locke.*

b. Convolve the spring.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with some rich jewel.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

c. Put into a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seem'd to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years,
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more;
Till, like a c k worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.
Dryden.

Will not the Author of the universe, having made an automaton which can *wind up* itself, see whether it hath stood still, or gone true?—*Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding up*?
Young, Love of Fame, i. 281.

d. Raise by degrees.

These he did so *wind up* to his purpose, that they withdrew from the court.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

e. Straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; put in tune.

Hylas! why sit we mute,
Now that each bird saluteth the spring?
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
Never canst thou want matter to sing. *Waller.*

Your lute may *wind* its strings but little higher,
To tune their notes to that immortal quire.
Prior, Epistles, To the Countess of Exeter, 31.

f. Put in order for regular action: (as applied to a *watch*).

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
Th' untuned and jarring senses O *wind up*
Of this child-changed father.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Peace! the charm's *wound up*. *Id., Macbeth*, i. 3.

These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily *wound up*, and so certainly levelled as the other.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Applied, in commerce, to the final settlement of any interest, estate, or company.

Wind. *v. n.* (the *i* long).

1. Turn; change.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. Turn; be convolved.

Some plants can support themselves, and some others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot support themselves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as the several folds of fans spread about their center; but these, because they sometimes *wind*, and sometimes fly off from that winding, take more room up in the staircase.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Move round.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But *wind* about till thou hast topp'd the hill.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

4. Proceed in flexures.

It shall not *wind* with such a deep indent,
As rob me of so rich a bottom here.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

He *winds* with ease
Through the pure marble air his oblique way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 563.

You that can search those many-corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds*.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 1.

5. Be extricated; be disentangled: (with *out*).

Long labouring underneath, ere they could *wind Out* of such prison. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 659.

Wind. *s.* [the *i* long.] Winding.

Windage. *s.* Difference in guns between the diameter of the bore and that of the shot.

Windbag. *s.* Bag swollen with wind, but containing nothing substantial; bag of moonshine: (term applied to empty nonsense).

Windbound. *adj.* Confined by contrary winds.

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Trojan War.

When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when I sit still, his affairs forsooth are *windbound!*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the terror of the ocean, should be *windbound!* —*Ibid.*

Windegg. *s.* Egg not impregnated; egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim, as do also those termed hypanemia, or *windeggs.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Winder. *s.* [the *i* long.] One who, that which, winds.

1. Instrument or person by which anything is turned, or wound round.

The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.
Drayton.

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* sticking on the jack to fall on their heads.—*Swift.*

2. Plant that winds itself round others.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Winding step in a staircase.

Windfall. *s.*

1. Fruit blown down from the tree.

Their boughs were too great for their stem, they became a *windfall* upon the sudden.—*Bacon, Essays, Of the true Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.*

Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your *windfalls.*—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

2. Unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage.

He had a mighty *windfall* out of doubt.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Windfallen. *part. pref.* Blown down by the wind.

To gather *windfall'n* sticks, his greatest care.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Windgall. *s.* In *Farriery.* See extract.

His horse infected with the fashions, full of *windgalls,* and sped with spavins.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Windgun. *s.* Airgun: (this *latter* being now the *commoner* term).

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was admitted.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Forced from *windguns,* lead itself can fly,
And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

Windiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Windy.

1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.

A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after dinner, and in the morning.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Senna loseth somewhat of its *windiness* by decocting; and, generally, subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Tumour; puffiness.

From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *windiness* of much knowledge, issued this.—*Brerewood, On Languages.*

Winding. *verbal abs.* [the *i* long.] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it naturally led us.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Windingsheet. *s.* Sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *windingsheet;*
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre;
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

The chaste Penelope, having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at sea, employed her time in preparing a *windingsheet* for Laertes, the father of her husband.—*Spectator.*

Windlass. *s.*

1. Handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

[The] *windlass* ... used in many vessels instead of a capstan, for raising the anchor or lifting other heavy weights, usually consists of a horizontal polygonal beam of timber, supported at a short distance above the deck by strong uprights called windlass bitts, and in the older forms of the machine it is rotated by means of short poles called hand-spokes, which are introduced into mortices in the body of the *windlass,* and by which it is turned round, winding up the chain-cable as it revolves. To prevent the *windlass* from turning back when the strain of the chain comes upon it, a strong ratchet-wheel is fixed on its centre into the teeth of which a number of palls, hinged on an upright timber called the pallbit, fall as the wheel revolves. Modern *windlasses* are rotated either by wheel-work or by a ratchet or friction contrivance, moved by handles like those of a pump, which catch a wheel on the *windlass* and turn it round through a certain distance at each stroke.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Handle by which anything is turned.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses,* and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Which by slie drifts, and *windlaces* aloofe,
They brought about.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 336.

Windlass. *v. n.* Act indirectly; go warily to work. *Rare.*

She is not so much at leasure as to *windlace,* or use craft, to satisfy them.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 566.

A skilful woodsman, by *windlassing,* presently gets a shoot, which without taking a compass, and thereby a commodious stand, he could never have obtained.—*Ibid.* iv. 615.

Windle. *v. n.* Dwindle. *Rare.*

Tender plants and new-planted have need to be watered; they are in danger else to *windle* and wither away.—*Gataker, David's Instructor.* (Ord MS.)

Windless. *adj.* Wanting wind; out of breath.

The weary hounds at last retire,
Windless, displeased, from the fruitless chase.
Fairfax.

He flutters up and down, *windless,* without recovery.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters,* sign. G. 4.

Windlestraw. *s.* [A.S. *windel-streow.*] Straw for winding or platting.

Tall spires of *windlestraw*
Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope.
Shelley, Alastor.

Windmill. *s.* Mill turned by the wind.

Such a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a *windmill.*—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill,* and he's now engaging it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Window. *s.* [Norse, *vindauga, vindue* = wind-eye.]

1. Aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many strange things happened me to see.
Spenser.

2. Frame of glass or any other material that covers the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still!
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

3. Lines crossing each other like those of a window.

The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humorsome, and makes great clutter,
Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

Window. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with windows.

Between these half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

With pert flat eyes she *window'd* well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 43.

2. Place at a window.

Would'st thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To penetrative shame?
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Windowed. *part. adj.* Having apertures, or holes, opening what is intended for shelter to the weather.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Windowy. *adj.* Like a window; having little crossings.

Or treacherously poor fish beset
With strangling snare, or *windowy* net.
Donne, Poems, p. 38.

Windpipe. *s.* Passage for the breath; trachea.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* suffocate.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 6.

The quacks of government, who sate
At the unregarded helm of state ...,
Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And save their *windpipes* from the law.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 333.

The *windpipe* divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Windrow. *s.* Hay or grass raked in rows to be cocked.

Windsail. *s.* Funnel of canvas, conveying a stream of fresh air to the lower parts of a ship.

Windshock. *s.* Crack or damage in the body of a tree, supposed to be occasioned by high winds.

The *windshock* is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible.—*Evelyn.*

Windtight. *adj.* Fenced against winds.

Cottages in a valley, though not high-built, yet *wind-tight* and water-tight.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 46.

Windward. *adv.* Towards the wind.

Windward. *adj.* Lying towards the wind: (The *Windward* Isles, as opposed to the *Leeward*).

Windward. *s.* Point towards the wind.

I observed to the *windward* of me a black cloud falling to the earth in long trails of rain, which made me betake myself for shelter to a house.—*Tatler,* no. 218.

Windy. *adj.*

1. Consisting of wind.

See what showers arise,
Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

Subtile or *windy* spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation.—*Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool, it keeps on the *windy* side of care.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing,* ii. 1.

3. Empty; airy.

Why should calamity be full of words? ...
Windy attornies to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miseries.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

What *windy* joy this day had I conceived,
Hopeful of his delivery, which now proves
Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost!
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1574.

Look, here's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 440.

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it *windy* and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Wine. *s.* [A.S. *win.*] Fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Wine. *v. a.* Supply with wine. *Rare.*

One of the prime sort of white wines is that of Beaume, and of clarets that of Orleans, though it be interdicted to *wine* the king's cellar with it, in respect of the corrosiveness it carries with it.—*Howell, Letters,* b. ii. letter 55. (Ord MS.)

Wine-coloured. *adj.* Approaching the colour of red wine.

In the East, Christ is ... of delicate complexion, dark ... (it is sometimes called *wine-coloured*) beard.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xiv. ch. x.

Winebibber. *s.* Intemperate drinker of wine; drunkard.

Be not among *winebibbers.*—*Proverbs,* xxiii. 20.

Behold a man gluttonous and a *winebibber.*—*Matthew,* vi. 19.

Wineglass. *s.* Small glass from which wine is drunk.

Wineless. *adj.* Not having, not using, wine.

You will be able to pass the rest of your *wineless* life in ease and plenty.—*Swift to Gay, Pope's Works,* p. 6. (Ord MS.)

Winemeasure. *s.* Liquid measure by which wines and spirits are sold.

Winepress. *s.* Press in which the juice is squeezed from grapes.

There was a certain householder which planted a vineyard, and hedged it round about, and digged a *winepress* in it.—*Matthew*, xxi. 33.

Winesour. *s.* Kind of plum.

As a choice selection for a small garden Nicol recommends the following varieties ... red magnum bonum, white ditto, ... mussel damson, *winesour*, &c.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Winestone. *s.* Tartar deposited by wine.

Wing. *s.* [German, *winge*; Danish, *vinge*.]

1. Anterior extremity or limb of a bird, by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Fan to winnow.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

I have pursued her, as love hath pursued me, on the *wing* of all occasions.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

You are too young your power to understand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the least command.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

4. Motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to full delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and heralds for a king.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

5. Side bodies of an army.

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The left *wing* put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborne, he rushes on the right.
Dryden.

6. Any side piece.

The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthboard, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

7. *Figuratively.* Protection: (*generally*, but not always, in the *plural*).

Under the shadow of thy *wings* will I rejoice.—*Psalms*, lxiii. 8.

8. In *Architecture.* Structure on the side of the main building, bearing the same relation to it that a wing does to the body.

9. In *Botany.* Side leaves of a papilionaceous flower (i.e. a plant akin to the peas and beans).

On the wing. Flying; speeding to its object.

When I had seen this hot love *on the wing*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Wing. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with wings; enable to fly.

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes *wing'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 90.

Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 157.

2. Supply with side bodies.

We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

3. Transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that 's never to be found again,
Lament till I am lost.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

4. Exert the power of flying.

Warm'd with more particles of heavenly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name.
Dryden.

5. Wound a bird in the wing: (a term amongst sportsmen, extended to wounds given between man and man, when not fatal, i.e. affecting the extremities rather than the trunk).

What are the odds now, that he does'nt *wing* me? These greenhorns generally hit everything but the man they aim at.—Do they? Zounds! then the odds are that he'll *wing* me. I'll be principal, if you please.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, v. 3.

Wingcase. *s.* In *Entomology.* Outer pair of wings when hardened (as in the beetles) sufficiently to form a case, or, in the language of entomology, an *elytron* (pl. *elytra*) to the under ones; wingshell.

Winged. *adj.*

1. Furnished with wings; flying.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy *winged* messengers,
To visit all thy creatures?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 228.

2. Swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. chorus.

3. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.

The earth cumber'd, and the *wing'd* air dark'd with plumes. *Milton, Comus*, 730.

Wingfooted. *adj.* Swift; nimble; fleet.

Wingfooted coursers him did bear so fast away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Wingfooted time them farther off doth bear.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song x.

Wingless. *adj.* Not having wings; not able to ascend.

Wingless flies, which suck a living out of the corrupt blood of uncleanness.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 330: 1639.

Wingshell. *s.* Wingcase.

The long-shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wingshells* of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides.—*Grew.*

Wingy. *adj.* Having wings; resembling wings.

They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

Wink. *v. n.* [?]

1. Shut the eyes.

Let 's see thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:
In my opinion, yet thou seest not well.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin, merely because he *winks* hard, and rushes violently like a horse into the battle.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The Scripture represents wicked men as without understanding; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty: they are not blind, but they *wink*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If any about them should make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds.—*Locke.*

2. Hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids.

You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate.—*Swift.*

3. Close and exclude the light.

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward, and afraid.
Prior, Alma, ii. 139.

4. Connive; seem not to see; tolerate: (with *at*).

They be better content with one that will *wink at* their faults, than with him that will reprove them.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye *wink at* the hand!
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 4.

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked at* the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which, came almost wholly to this man's hands.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Obstinacy cannot be *winked at*, but must be subdued.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink at* human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt.
Addison, Cato.

7. Be dim; flicker.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 288.

Wink. *s.*

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.

It raged so all night, that I could not sleep a *wink*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Not write? but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a *wink*.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. 1.

2. Hint given by motion of the eye.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids.
Sir P. Sidney.

The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink*;
'Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink.' *Swift.*

Winker. *s.*

1. One who winks.

A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others' offspring of wit in their birth.—*Pope.*

2. Leathern contrivance for the eyes of a horse, to prevent his starting aside.

He weareth a pair of *winkers* over his eyes, like a millhorse, being ashamed to shew either his face or name.—*Dr. Fulke, Confutation of the Papists*, p. 32: 1583.

Winkingly. *adv.* In a winking manner; with the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those that are purblind; but if anything that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Winner. *s.* One who wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-gamester somewhat to maintain his play; which he setting unto *him* again, shortly winneth all from the *winner*.—*Spenser.*

Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loser will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the dice.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Winning. *part. adj.* Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,
Less *winning* soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth wat'ry image.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 478.

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
While *winning* mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues.
Addison, Cato.

Winning. *s.* Sum won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his *winnings* upon every cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Winnow. *v. n.* [A.S. *windwian.*]

1. Separate by means of the wind; part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be *winnow'd* with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 399.

2. Fan; beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 269.

3. Sift; examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind.
Dryden.

4. Separate; part.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Winnow. *v. n.* Part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way.—*Ecclesiasticus*, v. 9.

Winsome. *adj.* [A.S. *win* = gladness.] Merry; cheerful. *Obsolete, or Provincial.*

Winter. *s.* [A.S.] Cold season of the year.

Though he were already stept into the *winter* of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more excusable.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

After summer evermore succeeds
The barren *winter* with his nipping cold.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless *winter* and perpetual rain.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

To define *winter*, I consider first wherein it agrees with summer, spring, autumn, and I find they are all seasons of the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I observe wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year wherein the days are shortest.—*Watts, Logick.*

Winter. *v. n.* Pass the winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them.—*Isaiah*, xviii. 6.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart thence.—*Acts*, xxvii. 12.

Winter. *v. a.* Feed or manage in the winter.

The cattle generally sold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at handmeat.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Winterbeaten. *adj.* Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winter-beaten* flocke.—*Spenser.*

Wintergreen. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Pyrola.

Wintering. *verbal abs.* Keeping and management during winter.

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next summer.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Winterly. *adj.* Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If 't be summer news,
Smile to 't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
But keep thy count'nance still.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Winter's-bark. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

Winter's bark [is] the bark of the Drimys Winteri, or Wintera aromatica, a large forest tree growing in Chili, Peru, and New Granada, and which was first brought to England by Captain Winter, who accompanied Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, to the straits of Magalhaens, where he obtained his specimens. It is found in the market in large quills or rolled pieces of a dull yellowish grey colour, and has an aromatic odour and warm pungent flavour.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wintertide. *s.* Winter season.

Pledge of fruits
Which in *wintertide* shall star
The black earth with brilliance rare.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

Wintry. *adj.* Brumal; hiemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispersed, distress'd
By stormy winds, and *wintry* heaven oppress'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 182.

Winy. *adj.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers among musk melons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better tasted.—*Bacon.*

Wipe. *s.* Green plover; also *pie-wipe*: (this latter word being supposed to be a corruption of *peewit*; but more probably, a corruption of *epops* or *upupa*).

Wipe. *v. a.*

1. Cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio *wipe* his beard with.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wiped* them with her hair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 130.

Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries. *Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.*

2. Take away by tersion.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulliage behind.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wiped* them soon. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 645.

A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow-Christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and *wiped* off the tears and sweat.—*Addison.*

4. Clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wiped the black scruples.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

5. Cheat; defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly incroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Wipe out. Efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be *wiped out* in the next parliament.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

Take one in whom decrepit old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived.—*Locke.*

Wipe. *s.*

1. Act of cleansing.
2. Blow; stroke; jeer; gibe; sarcasm.

The dignities and liberties of this kingdom shall receive no *wipe* of abatement during my reign.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, Rr. i. b.: 1666.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;
But when in capitals exprest,
The dullest reader smokes the jest.
Swift, On Poetry.

Wiper. *s.* Instrument or person by which anything is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the *wipers* for their noses. *B. Jonson.*

Wire. *s.* Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tane was the damsel; and without remorse
The king condemn'd her, guiltless, to the fire:
Her vail and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire*.
Fairfax.

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*.
Milton, Odes, At a solemn Musick, 12.

Wiredraw. *v. a.*

1. Draw out into wire.
2. Draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy.—*Dryden.*

Wiredrawer. *s.* One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill.—*Locke.*

Wireworm. *s.* See extract.

The *wireworm* is the grub of a coleopterous insect, the Elater obscurus of Marsham. . . . It lives in the larva (or feeding) state upwards of five years; during all which time it commits its ravages on the roots of grass and grain, particularly that growing on newly broken up land. The true *wireworm* has been confounded with the larvæ and pupa of crane flies, hence the contradictory accounts of this insect to be found in different agricultural works.—*Loudon, Cyclopædia of Gardening*, 1629.

Wiry. *adj.* Consisting of, abounding in, resembling, wire; as applied to a thin, but tough and elastic-looking horse. See under Weed, *s.* 3.

Spelt *wiery*. Nares prefers *wiry*. Dr. Johnson has chosen *wiery*, after the example, I suppose, of *fiery*. Yet we write *miry* and *spiry*. (Todd). *Fiery*, however, is only justified by usage.

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow.
Donne.

Wis. *v. n.* See Wit, and Ywis under Yclad.

Wisdom. *s.*

1. Sapience; power of judging rightly; knowledge of divine and human things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As from senses reason's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding gain,
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge, *wisdom* we obtain.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and direction.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct.

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind
He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Wise. *adj.* [A.S. *wis.*]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge.

Heaven is for thee too high; be lowly *wise*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 173.

All the writings of the ancient Goths were composed in verse, which were called runes, or vitses, and from thence the term of *wise* came.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The *wisest* and best men in all ages have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality.—*Addison.*

2. Judicious; prudent; practically knowing.

Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins . . . five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish.—*Matthew*, xxv. 1.

3. Skilful; dexterous.

Do we count him a *wise* man, who is *wise* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wise* for every body but himself?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Skilled in hidden arts: (a sense somewhat *ironical*).

There was an old fat woman even now with me.—Pray was 't not the *wise* woman of Brentford?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

5. Grave; becoming a wise man.

One rising eminent in *wise* deport
Spake much. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 666.

It must be a *wise* Being that is the cause of those *wise* effects.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Wise. *s.* Manner; way of being or acting.

This song she sings in most commanding *wise*;
Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itself to my least look a slave.
Sir P. Sidney.

Ere we farther pass, I will devise
A passport for us both, in fittest *wise*. *Spenser.*

On this *wise* ye shall bless Israel.—*Numbers*, vi. 23.

The lovers standing in this doleful *wise*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,
Thou say'st and dost in such outrageous *wise*,
That mad Orestes, if he saw the show,
Would swear thou wert the madder of the two.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 235.

Wiseacre. *s.* [German, *weissager.*]

1. Wise, or sententious man. *Obsolete.*

Pythagoras lerned muche, . . . becomming a myghtye *wyseacre.—Leland.*

2. Ironical and contemptuous for fool, dunce, simpleton.

Why, says a *wiseacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen.—*Addison.*

Wiseling. *s.* One pretending to be wise. *Contemptuous.*

This may well put to the blush these *wiselings*, that shew themselves fools in so speaking.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 214.

Wisely. *adv.* In a wise manner; judiciously; prudently.

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounced, doubt not but God
Hath *wiselier* arm'd his vengeful ire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1020

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wisely on me lay all the blame:
We must confess his case was nice,
But he would never take advice.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Wiseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wise; wisdom; sapience. *Obsolete.*

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wiseness.—Spenser.*

Wish. *v. n.* [A.S. *wiscan*; German, *wünschen*; Danish, *önske.*]

1. Have strong desire; long.

The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wished* in himself to die.—*Jonah*, iv. 8.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they *wish'd* for come.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

Eve
With lowliness majestick from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to *wish* her stay,
Rose, and went forth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 41.

2. Be disposed or inclined.
Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character. —*Addison.*

3. It has a slight signification of hope, or fear.
I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wish. *v. a.*

1. Desire; long for.
He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Recommend by wishing.
Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

3. Imprecate.
If heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

4. Ask.
Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Wish. *s.*

1. Longing desire.
To his *wish*,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 423.
A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Thing desired.
What next I bring shall please thee; be assured,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 449.

3. Desire expressed.
Shame fall on Romeo!—Blister'd be thy tongue
For such a *wish*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.
I admire your whig principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wish* for them.—*Pope.*

Wishedly. *adv.* According to desire. *Obsolete.*
What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still?—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Wisher. *s.* One who wishes.
Wishers and woulders are never good householders.—*Old Proverb.*
With half that wish the *wisher's* eyes be press'd.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

Wishful. *adj.*

1. Longing; showing desire.
From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

2. Desirable; exciting wishes.
Nor could I see a soile where'er I came,
More sweet and *wishfull*. *Chapman.*

Wishfully. *adv.* In a wishful manner; with longing.
I was weary of this day, and began to think *wishfully* of being again in motion.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides,* p. 98.

Wishly. *adv.* With longing; wishfully. *Rare.*
Devereux, that undaunted knight,
Who stood astern his ship, and *wishly* eyed
How deep the skirmish drew on either side.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 863.

Wisp. *s.* [A.S.] Small bundle, as of hay or straw.
A *wisp* of straw were worth ten thousand crowns,
To make this shameless callet know herself.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.
A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smelled on: and amongst those, some esculent herb of strong scent, as onions.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Banish'd Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 23.

Wistful. *adj.*

1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.
Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so *wistful* seem?
There's sorrow in thy look.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 1.

2. It is used by Swift, as it seems, for *wishful*; though it may mean earnest, eager.
Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful* melancholy look towards the sea.—*Swift.*

Wistfully. *adv.* In a wistful manner; attentively; earnestly.
With that he fell again to pry
Through perspective more *wistfully*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 463.

Wistly. *adv.* Attentively; earnestly.
Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;
As who shall say,—I would thou wert the man.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 4.

Wit. *v. n.* [A.S. *witan.*] Know.
Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;
As *witting* I no other comfort have.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

The A.S. form was *witan* = know: (whence *wit, wise,* &c).

The vowel was long, hence the spelling *weet.*

(For example see under Weet.)

This gives Weetless as a derivative.

The old preterite was in *s, wis* or *wiss*; of which the second person *wist* came to be used for both the other persons.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he stept
Of them poor souls; and, cutting reason's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wist*.
Sir P. Sidney.
When as Mammon saw his purpose mist,
Him to entrap, unwares, another way he *wist*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 24.

Another preterite was *wot*; also *wote* as if from *weet*; which was also used as a present.

The things that grievous were to do or bear,
Them to renew, I *wote*, breeds no delight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

For the confusion with *wis*, see under Yclad.

When the construction is, as in the extract, passive, it arises out of the gerundial combination, *to witanne*; which means *to be known*, as *to blame* means *to be blamed*, in 'You are *to blame*.'

There is an officer, *to wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is to walk up and down his bailiwick. —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Wit. *s.*

1. Powers of the mind; mental faculties; intellects.
Who would set his *wit* to so foolish a bird?—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream,* iii. 1.
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth;
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still;
And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth,
All other virtue's daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor,
Which doth for common good in council sit;
And when *wit* is resolved will lends her pow'r
To execute what is advised by *wit*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.
They never meet but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.—Alas! in our last conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man governed by one.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing,* i. 1.
Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. Judgement, on the contrary, lies in separating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude.—*Locke.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius; effect of wit.
I am not only witty in myself, but the cause of that *wit* is in other men.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.
His works become the frippery of *wit. B. Jonson.*
The definition of *wit* is only this; that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject.—*Dryden.*
Let a lord once but own the happy lines,
How the *wit* brightens, and the style refines!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 420.

4. Man of fancy or genius (real or supposed).
Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe; and make themselves the common enemies of mankind.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author.—*Dryden.*
How vain that second life in others' breath,
Th' estate which *wits* inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign;
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!
The great man's curse without the gain endure;
Be envied, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

5. Sense; judgement.
Strong was their plot,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not;
Their states far off, and they of wary *wit*. *Daniel.*
Come, leave the loathed stage,
And this more loathsome age;
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Usurp the chair of *wit*. *B. Jonson.*
Though his youthful blood be fired with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

6. Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind.
Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth early, and his *wits* are with him; but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unsatiable man.—*Ecclesiasticus,* xxxi. 20.
I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life:
The grief hath crazed my *wits*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.
No man in his *wits* can make any doubt, whether there be such things as motion, and sensation, and continuity of bodies.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

7. Faculty of the mind: (generally *plural*).
If our *wits* run the wildgoose chase, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet,* ii. 4.

Be at one's wits' end. Have exhausted the last contrivance, plan, or stratagem.
How can it chuse but bring the simple to their *wits' end?* how can it chuse but vex and amaze them?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The neighbourhood were *at their wits' end*, to consider what would be the issue.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Live by one's wits. Live after the fashion of one who with more versatility than solidity (mental or material) lives on expedients.
Within a few hours of the time at which this dedication was written, Addison sent to beg Gay, who was then *living by his wits* about town, to come to Holland House.—*Macaulay, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

Witch. *s.* [A.S. *wic.*] Winding sinuous bank.
Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see,
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding *witch*.
Spenser.

Witch. *s.* [A.S. *wicce, wicca.*] Woman given to unlawful arts.
Wise judges have prescribed, that men may not rashly believe the confession of *witches*, nor the evidence against them. For the *witches* themselves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 664.
When I consider whether there are such persons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular instance of it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Witch. *v. a.* Bewitch. *Rare.*
Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's suit, my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,
With which weak men thou *witchest*, to attend.
Spenser.
I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

Witchcraft. *s.*

1. Practices of witches.
People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Power more than natural.
Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow
Sir P. Sidney.

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Anything on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Witchelm. *s.* See Wich-elm; the extract suggests an explanation of the spelling; i.e. that which connects it with Witch.

There's a good deal of virtue in that wand; I fancy 'tis made out of *witch-elm.—Addison, Drummer.*

Witchery. *s.* Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep-skill'd in all his mother's *witcheries.*
Milton, Comus, 512.

Witching. *part. adj.* Favourable to enchantment.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Witchmeal. *s.* Powdery sporules of the Lycopodium, used from their inflammatory nature to represent lightning in theatres.

The next experiment I made was with semen lycopodii, commonly called *witch-meal*, a substance which possesses very extraordinary properties.—*Count Rumford.*

Witcraft *s.* Contrivance; invention. *Obsolete.*

He was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly.—*Camden, Remains.*

Witcracker. *s.* Joker; one who breaks a jest.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour: dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram?—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 4.

Wite. *v. a.* [A.S. *witan.*] Reproach. *Obsolete.*

The yron rusteth, thou wilt not *wyte* it upon the smith; the wine sowreth, thou wilt not *wyte* it upon the vintener; the things that are created doe corrupt; as little also oughtest thou to *wyte* it upon the Creator.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion.* (Ord MS.)

The palmer gan most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more scornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her justly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 16.

Wite. *s.* Blame; reproach. *Obsolete.*

His own thought he knew most clear from *wite.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Witeless. *adj.* Blameless. *Obsolete.*

Ne can Willie wite the *witeless* herdgroom.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

With. *prep.* [A.S. *wið*; Danish, *ved*; the root denotes not only association, but opposition, as in Withstand.]

1. By: (noting the *cause*).

Truth, tired *with* iteration,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and study.—*Dryden.*

3. Noting the instrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted skies. *Rowe.*

4. On the side of; for: (noting confederacy, or favour).

Fear not, for I am *with* thee.—*Genesis*, xxvi. 24.

5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.

I do contest
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever against thy valour.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

He shall lie *with* any friar in Spain.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

6. Noting comparison.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare?
Sandys.

7. In society; noting connection.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou 'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow:
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee.
Tatler.

8. In company of.

At the instant that your messenger came, in loving visitation was *with* me a young doctor from Rome.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1, letter.

9. In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance.

Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and *with* it to their obedience.—*Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

11. Noting confidence: (as, 'I trust you *with* all my secrets;' or, 'I trust all my secrets *with* you').

12. In partnership.

Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne, and share his heaven *with* thee.
Pope.

13. Noting connection.

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate.
Dryden.

14. Immediately after.

With that she told me, that though she spake of her father Chremes, she would hide no truth from me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In falling, both an equal fortune tried;
Would fortune for my fall so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd
His hands and all his habit smear'd with blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 466.

15. Amongst.

Jasper duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ *with* the first in his wars, was then sick.—*Bacon.*

Immortal powers the term of conscience know,
But interest is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*

16. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers who became Christians.—*Addison.*

17. In consent: (noting parity of state).

See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie:
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

With in composition (except in the word *withal*) signifies opposition, or privation.

A present natural good may be *parted with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

With *change*: (generally with *for*; in extract with *with*).

Changing a good word *with* a worse.—*Ascham.*

Withal. *adv.*

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How well supply'd with noble counsellors!
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution!
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

The one of them contains my picture, prince;
If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal.*
Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son, and *withal* to enable him to recover some part of Ulster.
Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.

God, when he gave me strength, to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 58.

'Tis necessary men should be out of their nonage before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and *withal* that they should be ready to exercise their faculties.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument, to persuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not.—*South, Sermons.*

2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Withdráw. *v. a.*

1. Take back; bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obedience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Call away; make to retire.

Nausicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses.—*Broome.*

3. Liberate; take away from.

From her husband's hand her hand
Soft she *withdrew.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 385.

Withdráw. *v. n.* Retire; retreat.

At this excess of courage all amazed,
The foremost of his foes awhile *withdraw*:
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gazed,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Duumvir has passed the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that stage of our being.—*Tatler.*

Withdráwal. *s.* Act of one who withdraws; state of being withdrawn.

The *withdrawal* of the allowance . . . seriously interfered with my plans.—*Fielding, Tom Jones.*

The *withdrawal* of his hand offended me.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Withdráwer. *s.* One who, that which, withdraws.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn, but a seller.—*Outred, Translation of Cope on Proverbs*, fol. 192. b.: 1583.

Withdráwingroom. *s.* Room behind another room for retirement; drawing-room.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniences, is sufficient.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Withdráwment. *s.* Withdrawal. *Rare.*

Notwithstanding the *withdrawment* of those papers deemed most obnoxious, it appeared that the king had consented to put the whole power of the government into the hands of the Presbyterians.—*Belsham, History of England.*

Withe. *s.* See Withy.

Wither. *v. n.*

1. Fade; grow sapless; dry up.

That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither.* *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

The soul may sooner leave off to subsist, than to love: and like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Waste, or pine away.

Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time?
Sir W. Temple.

3. Lose, or want animal moisture.

Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave!
Dryden.

Wither. *v. a.* [A.S. *wiðerian.*]

1. Make to fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth.—*James*, i. 11.

2. Make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Who are these,
So *wither'd*, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on 't? *Id., Macbeth*, i. 3.

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 539.

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and *wither'd* from their infancy:
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

Witherband. *s.* See extract.

A *witherband* [is] a piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Witheredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Withered; state of being withered; marcidity.

The dead *witheredness* of good affections.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their *witheredness.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Withers. *s.* [?] In *Farriery.* Joining of the shoulderbones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.

Let the gall'd beast winch;
Our *withers* are unwrung.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Rather than let your master take long journies, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers*.—*Swift.*

Witherwrung. In *Farriery.* See extract.

The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebre of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Withhóld. *v. a.* [the *h* here is doubled in spelling, yet not in sound, inasmuch as the *h* in *with* is no second sound, but a mere element in the spelling, of the sound of the A.S. þ, ð, the Greek θ, &c.] Restrain; keep from action; hold back; withdraw.

Soon as Titan gan his head exault,
And soon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Spenser.*

What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our assent till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action.—*Locke.*

Withhólder. *s.* One who, that which, withholds.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights; and that which is there threatened, happened to this *withholder*.—*Stephens, Additions to Spelman on Sacrilege*, p. 138.

Within. *prep.*

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 2.

2. In the compass of; not beyond.

Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land.—*Bacon.*

Bounding desires *within* the line which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Not longer ago than.

Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleased.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 8.

4. In the reach of.

I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought *within* my power
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Be informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep *within* it.—*Swift.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Sedentary and *within-door* arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Within. *adv.* In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear;
More dread of sad event yet undescried. *Daniel.*

Yet sure, though the skin
Be closed without, the wound festers *within*.
Carew.

Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave: all dismal, yet to sense
More terrible at the entrance, than *within*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 466.

Withinside. *adv.* In the interior parts.

The forceps for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Withóut. *prep.*

1. In a state of absence from.

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee.
Tatler.

2. In the state of not having.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue from those that feed in the vallies.—*Bacon.*

If the idea be not innate, there was a time when the mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original.—*Locke.*

3. On the outside of; beyond; not within the compass of; beyond the compass of.

Excess of diet in costly meats and drinks, fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools.—*Bacon.*

Without the gate ...
Some drive the cars, and some the coursers rein.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 217.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the State of Ireland.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* desire, pass by, and be content without.—*Locke.*

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction.—*Addison.*

Withoút. *adv.*

1. Not on the inside, exterior, or external, to anything.

Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is done by moulding them within, and cutting them *without*.—*Bacon.*

These were from *without* the growing miseries.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 715.

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very prompt from *without* and from within.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 216.

Withoút. *conj.* Unless; if not; except: (not in use, according to Johnson, except in conversation).

I find my love shall be proved to love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should be engraved.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness.—*Id.*

Withoúten. *prep.* Without. *Archaic.*

Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew.
Spenser.

Withstánd. *v. a.* Stand against; oppose; resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withal, being like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withstanding*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withstood* the received orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every Christian man, fearing God, stand bound to join with you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*;
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 230.

When Elymas *withstood* Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* there was without speaking?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Withstánder. *s.* One who, that which, withstands, opposes, or resists; opponent; resisting power.

War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against *withstanders*; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Withstánding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who withstands.

(For example, see last extract under Withstand.)

Withy. *s.* [A.S. *wiðig.*] Willow, or osier, twig.

The *withy* is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten feet about.—*Evelyn.*

Used *adjectivally.*

I learnt to fold my net,
And *withy* labyrinths in straits to set.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. 5.

Also *withe*, and *with.*

An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels.—*Bacon.*

There let him lie
Till I, of cut-up osiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathome long, with which his feete
I made together, in a sure league meete. *Chapman.*

These cords and *withes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Birch is of use for ox-yoaks, hoops, screws; *wythes* for faggots.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Witless. *adj.* Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

Why then should *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen?
Spenser

I have ever loved the life removed;
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* bravery keeps.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 4.

So 't pleased my destiny,
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

With none to watch her and caress,
No arm to clasp, no voice to bless,
The *witless* child grew up alone,
And made all Nature's book her own.
Praed, Lilian.

Witlessly. *adv.* In a witless manner; inconsiderately; without understanding.

I have transgress'd all goodness, *witlessly*
Raised mine own curses from posterity;
I'll follow, to redress in what I may.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Witlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Witless; want of consideration.

Where wilful *witlessness* doth not bar against it.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, R. 2. b.

Witling. *s.* Pretender to wit; man of petty smartness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Those half-learn'd *witlings*, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinished things.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 40.

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng;
One died in metaphor, and one in song.
Id., Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Ye newspaper *witlings*, ye pert scribbling folks,
Who copied his squibs, and re-echoed his jokes.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

Witness. *s.*

1. Testimony; attestation: (often with *with*).

Many bare false *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not.—*Mark*, xiv. 56.

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true.—*John*, v. 31.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Nor was long his *witness* unconfirm'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 29.

Ye moon and stars, bear *witness* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 574.

Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each other's report, concerning the existence of sensible things.—*Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.

God is *witness* betwixt me and thee.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 50.

The king's attorney
Urged on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers *witnesses*. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 1.

Thy trial choose
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue tried.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 316.

Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

With a witness. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind; with a vengeance: (condemned by Johnson as 'A *low* phrase').

Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witness*.—*Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witness*;
And love is all delight and sweetness.
Prior, Alma, i. 445.

Witness. *v. a.* Attest; tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witness'd* the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Though by the father he were hired to this,
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss. *Donne.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Witness. *v. n.* Bear testimony.

The sea strave with the winds which should be louder, and the shrouds of the ship with a ghastly

noise to them that were in it, *witnessed* that their ruin was the wager of the others' contention.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Another beareth witness of me, and I know that the witness which he *witnesseth* of me is true.—*John*, v. 32.

Witness, you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands, and heart
To wronged Othello's service.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in their continent, as Acosta *witnesseth*, and Laet in the histories of them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Lord Falkland *witnesses* for me, that in a book there were many subjects that I had thought on for the stage.—*Dryden.*

Construction *interjectional*, the verb being either in the imperative mood, or else with *be* understood, in which case it is no verb, but a substantive.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peals.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 905.

Witnesser. *s.* One who gives testimony.

He was now so well become a constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ, that, by crucifying the desires of his flesh, he gave an example of an heavenly conversation unto all his subjects.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, sign. Z. iii.

Witsnápper. *s.* One who affects repartee.

Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
That is done, sir; they have all stomachs.—
What a *witsnapper* are you!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

Witticaster. *s.* Poor wit; pretender to wit.

The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *witticaster*.—*Milton.* (Ord MS.)

Witticism *s.* Mean attempt at wit: (this word, according to Johnson, Dryden innovated; but a correction of the statement is given in the first extract).

'Tis no wonder that such a three-lettered man as you [Fur, a Thief] should make such a *witticism* on three letters.—*Milton, Defence of the English People*, c. ii. (Trench.)

A mighty *witticism*, pardon a new word.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, preface.

We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with a *witticism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and conscience.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verse.—*Addison.*

Wittily. *adv.* In a witty manner.

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives?
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, 132.

2. With a flight of imagination.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly gamesome.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittily* said to a niece of king Gorboduck, That that is, is.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

Obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as, presuming on their natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance.—*B. Jonson.*

Wittiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Witty; quality of being witty.

No less deserveth his *wittiness* in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral wiseness.—*Spenser.*

Wittingly. *adv.* In a witting manner; knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Whatsoever we work as men, the same we do *wittingly* work and freely: neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way so tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infringed my vow.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* pass over.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furnished out the means of his own detection.—*West, On the Resurrection.*

Wittol. *s.* [A.S.] Man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; tame cuckold.

The Theban *wittol*, when he once descries
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

Used *adjectivally.*

O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax,
To let that *wittold* beast consume in flames
Thy Venus' child? *Sir P. Sidney.*

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well: yet they are the names of fiends: but cuckold, *witlol* cuckold, the devil himself hath not such a name.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Wittolly. *adv.* Cuckoldy.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Witty. *adj.*

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words.—*Judith*, xi. 23.

The deep revolving, *witty* Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

2. Full of imagination.

Histories make men wise, poets *witty*, the mathematick subtile.—*Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance.—*South, Sermons.*

In gentle verse the *witty* told their flame,
And graced their choicest songs with Emma's name.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 82.

3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Witworm. *s.* One who feeds on wit; canker of wit.

Thus to come forth so suddenly a *witworm*.
B. Jonson.

Wive. *v. n.* Marry; take a wife.

Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Design or chance makes others *wive*,
But nature did this chance contrive. *Waller.*

Wive. *v. a.*

1. Match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wived*,
To give it her. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 4.

She won so much upon his fancy, though already *wived*, as [to cause him] to demand her in marriage.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

2. Take for a wife.

If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Her whom the first man did *wive*.
Donne, Poems, p. 296.

Wivehood. *s.* Wifehood.

That girdle gave the virtue of chaste love,
And *wivehood* true to all that did it bear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 5, 3.

No less than counsel on your *wivehood*, wife.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

Wiveless. *adj.* Wifeless.

The gift of *wiveless* life.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, H. vi. b.: 1546.

They in their *wiveless* state run into open abominations.—*Book of Homilies, Of Matrimony.*

Wiver. *s.* Old form of Wivern.

The erle of Kent beareth a *wiver* for his creste and supporters.—*Thynne, Animadversions on Chaucer.*

Wivern. *s.* In *Heraldry.* Winged dragon.

A *wivern* [is] a chimerical animal, the upper part resembling a dragon.—*Manual of Heraldry.*

Wiving. *verbal abs.* Taking a wife.

The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of *wiving*, fairness, which strikes the eye.—*Id., Cymbeline*, v. 5.

Wizard. *s.*

1. Wise person; learned person.

The antique *wisards*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Light . . . whose nature yet so much is marvelled
Of mortal wights, that it doth much amaze
The greatest *wisards* which thereon do gaze.
Id., Hymn on Heavenly Beauty.

Upon the eastern road
The star-led *wisards* haste with odours sweet.
Milton, Odes, On the Morning of the Nativity, 23.

2. Conjuror; magician; enchanter.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G
His issue disinherited should be.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

The wily *wizard* must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd he nothing tells for nought.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Georgics, iv. 571.

Used *adjectivally.*

Where Deva spreads her *wisard* stream.
Milton, Lycidas, 55.

Wizardry. *s.* Practice of magic, conjuring, or enchantment.

William of Plasian produced his charges, charges of the most monstrous heresy, infidelity, and, what was perhaps worse, *wizardry* and dealing with evil spirits.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

Wizen. *v. n.* [A.S. *wisnian.*] Wither.

Woad. *s.* [A.S. *wad*; sometimes so written and spoken at present.] Plant used in dyeing, of the genus Isatis (tinctoria); the *weld* is Reseda tinctoria, a plant akin to the mignonettes.

In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When dress was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

Woe. *s.*

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And *woes*, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Her rash hand, in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, she eat:
Earth felt the wound; and Nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of *woe*
That all was lost. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 780.

Methinks we wandering go
Through dreary wastes, and weep each other's *wo*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. It is often used in denunciations, *woe be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *woe is*; anciently *woe worth*: (see under Worth, *v.*).

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I now, *wo is* me, do try what love can do.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves.—*Ezekiel*, xxxiv. 2.

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous.—*Jeremiah*, x. 19.

Wo is my heart!
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rags shamed gilded arms, whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-justice.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* v. 3.

Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.
Id., Henry V. iv. 7.

He took and laid it by, and wept for *wo*.
Chapman.

If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Woe to the vanquish'd, *woe!*
Dryden, Albion and Albanius.

3. Denunciation of calamity; curse.

Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice; of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one confusion?—*South, Sermons.*

Woe. *adj.* See extract from Todd.

He wexed wondrous *woe*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Woe are we, sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Wo seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the preceding lines of Shakespear, which, Dr. Johnson says, seem improper and ungrammatical. This is a mistake: as an adjective, *woe* is pure Saxon, wa, mœstus. And our old authors so use it.—*Todd.*

Woébegone. *adj.* Lost in woe; distracted in woe; overwhelmed with sorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Who so *woebegone*
For Ochy, as the isle of ancient Avalon? *Drayton.*

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Woéful. *adj.*

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The *woful* Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herself into the solitary places those desarts were full of.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace!
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
In a tower, and never to be loosed,
The *woful* captive kinsmen are inclosed.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 166.

2. Calamitous; afflictive.
Wilful extravagance ends in *woful* want.—*Old Proverb.*
O *woeful* day! O day of woe! *A. Philips.*

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.
What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starved hackney-sonneteer, or me!
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 418.

Woéfully. *adv.* In a woeful manner; wretchedly: (in a sense of *contempt*).
He who would pass such a judgement upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself *wofully* deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures.—*South, Sermons.*

Woéfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Woeful; misery; calamity.
I would you to be void of care and *wofulness*.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, Y. ii. b.

Wold. *s.* [A.S. *weald, wald* = forest.] Plain open country.
St. Withold footed thrice the *wold*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4, song.
Who sees not a great difference betwixt the *wolds* in Lincolnshire and the fens?—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 257.
The wind that beats the mountain, blows
More softly round the open *wold*,
And gently comes the world to those
That are cast in gentle mould. *Tennyson.*

Wolf. *s.* [A.S. *wulf.*]
1. Kind of wild dog that devours sheep; thence anything ravenous or destructive.
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Necessity's sharp pinch.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

2. In *Medicine.* Malignant ulcer so called; lupus (which is wolf translated); *Noli-me-tangere* (touch-me-not).
How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions, and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Wólf-fish. *s.* [the *f* doubled in sound as well as spelling.] In *Ichthyology.* Fish of the genus Anarrichas.
The dental system of the *wolf-fish* is adapted for feeding on hard crustacea and testacea. But, in order to secure the capture of the shell-fish, the teeth of the *wolf-fish* are not all crushers; some present the laniary type, with the apices more or less recurved and blunted by use, and consist of strong cones spread abroad, like grappling-hooks, at the anterior part of the mouth.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 376.

Wólfdog. *s.* Dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.
The luckless prey how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntless *wolfdogs* shake the lion's mane.
Tickell.
Of this magnificent breed, it is probable that there now remain no pure, unmixed samples, even in the country where it was once so much prized. It was used in hunting the wolf, when that animal still infested the forests of Ireland, and was carefully preserved, even to a late period, by a few persons in that part of the United Kingdom, by whom it was prized rather on account of its fine stature and noble bearing, than as being of any considerable utility. The figures of this dog usually indicate a considerable approach to the greyhound in form; but in that given in the third volume of the Linnean Transactions, by my respected friend, Mr. A. B. Lambert, the venerable vice-president of the Linnean Society, this resemblance is very slight. It appears that the breed was originally produced from the great Danish dog, crossed by the greyhound; at least its points in general warrant this supposition; and the ancient Scottish *wolfdog* was doubtless derived from a similar origin. Almost the last person who kept this breed in Ireland was Lord Altamont, who, in the year 1780, had eight of them, from one of which Mr. Lambert's drawing was taken.—*Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Wólfish. *adj.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires
Are *wolfish*, bloody, starved, and ravenous.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
I have another daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flay thy *wolfish* visage. *Id., King Lear*, i. 4.
My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another so in that *wolfish* belluine manner else.—*Howell.*
Nothing more common than those *wolfish* backfriends in all our pretensions.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wólfram. *s.* [?] Native tungstate of protoxide of iron.
Wolfram . . . occurs in primitive formations along with the ores of tin, antimony, and lead, in the Bohemian Erzegebirge, in Cornwall, Switzerland, North America, &c.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Wólfsbane. *s.*
1. Monkshood; Aconitum napellus.
Wolfsbane is an early flower.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Confounded with the Mithridate muslana, and so called Mithridate, improperly.

Wolfsfoot. *s.* In *Botany.* Clubmoss: (of this it translates the Latin and Greek name Λυκοπόδιον, Lycopodium, from λύκος = wolf + πούς, ποδὸς = foot).

Wolveríne. *s.* Animal of the genus Gulo.

Wólvish. *adj.* Wolfish.
There is a base *wolvish* principle within, that is gratified with another's misery.—*South, Sermons.*

Wóman. *s.* [A.S. *wemman*; the Anglo-Saxon and the Frisian are the two languages in which the word is current; in the other German forms of speech it is rare.]
1. Female of the human race.
That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. Female attendant on a person of rank.
I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I sent your message. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 1.

Wóman. *v. a.* Make pliant like a woman. *Rare.*
I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto't.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Wómaned. *part. adj.* Accompanied or united with a woman. *Rare.*
I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Wómanhater *s.* One who has an aversion to the female sex; misogynist.
How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me, of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire,
And brand me for a *womanhater?*
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Wómanhead, Wómanhood. *s.* Character and collective qualities of a woman.
Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Spenser.*
When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

Wómanish. *adj.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike.—*Ascham.*
She then to him these *womanish* words gan say,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenser.*
Our fathers' minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers' spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.
During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles.—*Bacon.*
In a sad look or *womanish* complaint.
Sir J. Denham.
The godlike hero in his breast
Disdain'd, or was ashamed to show
So weak, so *womanish* a woe.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 276.

Wómanishly. *adv.* In a womanish manner.
His hair curled, and *womanishly* dishevelled.—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 18: 1665.

Wómanishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Womanish; state or quality of being womanish.
The *womanishness* of the church of Rome in this period is perstringed.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, p. 78.

Wómanize. *v. a.* Emasculate; effeminate; soften: (proper, but not used, says Johnson; the word, however, is *hybrid*).
This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Wómankind. *s.* [like *mánkind*, two words rather than a compound.] Female sex; race of women.
Musidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
So easy 'tis t' appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*.
Spenser.
Because thou doat'dst on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 175.
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy.
Addison, Cato.
She advanced, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Wómanly. *adj.*
1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine, not masculine.
I 'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.
All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*
Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep.
Dryden.
Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Not childish; not girlish.
Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Wómanly. *adv.* In the manner of a woman; effeminately.
Sing lullabies as women do,
With which they charm their babes to rest:
And lullaby can I sing too,
As *womanly* as can the best.
Gascoigne, Poems: 1579.

Womb. *s.* [A.S. *wamb.*]
1. Place of the fœtus in the mother.
When yet he was but tender-bodied, and the only son of my *womb*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.
New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the *womb*.—*Locke.*
Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.
Addison.

2. Stomach; belly: (an old meaning, and still used in the north).
Nesh not your *womb* by drinking immoderately.
Old Poem, in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 113.

3. Place whence anything is produced.
The earth was form'd, but, in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involved,
Appeared not. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 276.
The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives.
Dryden.

4. Any cavity.
An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb*.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Womb. *v. a.* Enclose; breed in secret. *Rare.*
Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair beloved.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Wómbat. *s.* Native name of an Australian marsupial, of the genus Phascolomys (wombat).
The *wombat* possesses fifteen pairs of ribs, whereas in other marsupials they never exceed twelve or thirteen pairs. Length of head and body measured in a straight line three feet; length of head, from top of nose to ear, seven inches; length of ear one and three-quarter inches; fore-foot (without the

claws) two and three-quarter inches; of hind foot (without including the claws) three and a half inches. The *wombat* is found in New South Wales, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land, as well as in some of the islands in Bass's Straits. It is a burrowing animal, not very active in its movements, and feeds chiefly upon roots and grass. Its flesh is said to resemble pork in its fatness and flavour, though not in colour, being red and coarse. When provoked, it will emit a hissing sound, which can be heard at a considerable distance.—*Waterhouse, in Naturalists' Library, Marsupialia, Phascolomys Wombat.*

The free or thoracic ribs consist of bony pleurapophyses and gristly hæmapophyses, acquiring bone-earth only in aged marsupials: in the *wombat* the six anterior pairs articulate directly with the sternum; in the nine following, the hæmapophyses are attached to one another. The pressure which the trunk of the *wombat* must occasionally have to resist in its burrowing work may be the condition of the unusual number of bony arches of the trunk.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 330.

Wómby. *adj.* Capacious. *Obsolete.*

He 'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

Won. *v. n.* [A.S. *wonian, wunian.*] Dwell; live; have abode. *Rare.*

Him fortuned (hard fortune, ye may ghesse),
To come where vile Acrasia does *won*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 51.

Out of the ground uprose
As from his lair, the wild beast where he was *wons*
In forest wild. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 456.

A people near the northern pole that *won*:
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore.
Fairfax.

Won. *s.* Dwelling; habitation.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye?
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold
Thou canst preserve from wrong and robbery?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 20.

The solitary *won*
Of dreaded beasts, the Libyan lion's moan.
Beaumont, Psyche.

Wónder. *v. n.*

1. Be struck with admiration; be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished: (with *at*).

The want of these magazines of victuals I have complained of in England, and *wondered at* in other countries.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange actions now to *wonder at* any thing: wonder is from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience.—*South, Sermons.*

King Turnus *wonder'd at* the fight renew'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid. x. 372.

Who can *wonder* that the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted little the more knowing?—*Locke.*

I could not sufficiently *wonder at* the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who dust venture to mount and walk upon my body.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, pt. i. ch. i.

With *after*. *Rare.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered after* the beast.—*Revelations*, xiii. 3.

2. Doubt: (as, 'I *wonder* whether he will be here in time'). *Colloquial.*

Wónder. *s.*

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body; for in *wonder* the spirits fly not as in fear, but only settle.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Cause of wonder; strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*.—*Bacon.*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? *Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 208.

It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this disease, which so easily adheres to the glands, and augments and distends them to an unnatural dimension, should at length stop in the lungs.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

No wonder. Elliptic for 'it is no wonder.'

No wonder Sleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himself in Sacharissa's eyes. *Waller.*

3. Anything mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 280.

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live.—*Watts.*

Wónderful. *adj.* Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not; things too *wonderful* for me, which I knew not.—*Job*, xliii. 3.

Strange
Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 861.

Used *adverbially*.

The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great.—2 *Chronicles*, ii. 9.

Wónderfully. *adv.* In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

The pope, knowing himself to be unprofitable to the Christian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were such echoes of him sounding in remote parts.—*Bacon.*

Wónderfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wonderful; state or quality of being wonderful or amazing.

There stood between them a young maid, whose *wonderfulness* took away all beauty from her.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Wónderment. *s.*

1. Astonishment; amazement. *Obsolete.*

When my pen would write her titles true,
It ravish'd is with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenser.*

Those things which I here set down, do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty *wonderments*.—*Bacon.*

The patterns of perfection, and the *wonderment* of women.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and asked him what he meant.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Wonderful appearance; wonderful relation. *Obsolete.*

But Britomart would not thereto assent,
Ne her owne Amoret forgoe so light
For that strange dame, whose beautie's *wonderment*
She lesse esteem'd than th' other's vertuous government. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 5, 20.

Some strangers of the wiser sort
Made all these idle *wonderments* their sport.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 497.

Wónderstruck. *adj.* Amazed.

Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 394.

Wónder-wórker. *s.* One who works wonders.

Statesmen are often considered by speculative men in their closets to be mightier *wonder-workers* than they prove to be.—*I Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, An English Academy of Literature.*

Wónder-wórking. *part. pref.* Doing surprising things.

The *wonder-working* dill he gets.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

He commends the mathematicks, as the only *wonder-working* knowledge, and therefore requiring the best spirits.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxxii.

Wóndrous. *adj.*

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.

The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cause of such effects.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 649.

In such charities she pass'd the day,
'Twas *wondrous* how she found an hour to pray.
Dryden.

Researches into the springs of natural bodies and their motions should awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature.—*Watts.*

2. Used *adverbially*: (condemned by Johnson as *barbarous*).

From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked, did they steal those *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

There is a place deep, *wondrous* deep, below
Which genuine night and horrours do o'erflow.
Cowley.

To shun the allurement is not hard
To minds resolved, forewarn'd, and well prepared;
But *wond'rous* difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wond'rous* fond of place.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Wóndrously. *adv.* In a wondrous manner.

1. To a strange degree.

My lord led *wondrously* to discontent.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

This made Proserpina take heed
And made to them the greater speed,
For fear that they too much should bleed,
Which *wondrously* her troubled.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Such doctrines in the pigeon-house were taught:
You need not ask how *wondrously* they wrought.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1035.

Of injured fame, and mighty wrongs received,
Cloe complains, and *wondrously* 's aggrieved.
Granville.

2. In a strange manner.

Then medicines *wond'rously* composed, the skilfull leech applyed. *Chapman.*

Wont. *v. n.* Be accustomed; use; be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make,
The day that first doth lead the year around.
Spenser.

Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work, that none the same espies. *Id.*

Jason the Thessalian was *wont* to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly.—*Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd,
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 31.

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the shaft that made him die
Espied a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high.
Waller, To a Lady singing a Song of his composing.

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or birds, but then they must keep them well.—*Locke.*

Another sort of sophism is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems.—*Watts, Logick.*

Wont. *s.* Custom; habit; use.

Passing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget not their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman *wont*.—*Milton.*

Wónted. *part. adj.* Accustomed; used; usual: (used both of *persons* and *things*).

Her champion stout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd soon and *wonted* calm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 209.

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but she was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

[Who have no house,] sit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclvi.

Wóntedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wonted; state of being accustomed to. *Rare.*

Did I see anything more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment-biassed with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Wóntless. *adj.* Unaccustomed; unusual. *Obsolete.*

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*

Woo. *v. a.* [A.S. *wogan* = marry.]

1. Court; sue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We should be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Some lay in dead men's skulls: and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That *woo'd* to the slimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.
Id., Richard III. i. 4.

Fancies and notions he pursues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artist *woos*
The image he himself has wrought.
Prior, Epistles, To the Hon. C. Montague.

Oh, stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore,
Till conquest cease, and slav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their sable loves.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Court solicitously; invite with importunity.

Yet can she love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r she hears to be:
If she be *woo'd* but by ambassador,
Or but his letters or his pictures see:

So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thousand ways
By these great pow'rs, which on the earth bear sway,
The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 61.

Woo. *v. n.* Court; make love.
With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

Wood. *adj.* [A.S. *wod.*] Mad; furious; raging.
Winds do rage as winds were *wood*,
And cause spring tides to raise great flood.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
Coal-black steeds yborn of hellish brood,
That on their rusty bits did champ as they were *wood.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 5, 20.
Sure these wanton swains are *wode.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Wood. *s.* [A.S. *wod, wuda, wude.*]
1. Large and thick collection of trees.
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.
Amongst his well-grown *woods*, the shag-hair'd satyrs stand. *Drayton.*
Hecate, when she gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 760.

2. Substance of trees; timber.
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet *wood* to make the lodging sweet.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, scene 1.
Of long growth there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 88.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*
The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and *wood-ashes*, well incorporated.—*Boyle.*
Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly kindled *wood-coals*, we let it down into the glass.—*Id.*

Woódbine. *s.* Honeysuckle.
Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roses.—*Peacham.*

Woódcock. *s.* Native bird, akin to the snipes, of the genus Scolopax (rusticola).
He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a *woodcock* too?—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1.
Soon as the grey-eyed Morning streaks the skies
And in the doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty housewife bears.
Gay, Trivia, i. 233.

Woódcut. *s.* Engraving on wood.
I illustrated them by figures delineated with all the fidelity and animation I was able to impart to mere *woodcuts* without colour.—*Bewick, History of British Birds*, preface to sixth edition.

Woóddrink. (the *d* double in sound as well as in spelling.) *s.* [translation of the *Decoctio lignorum* of the old Pharmacopœias.] In *Medicine.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.
The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* is very useful.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Woóded. *part. adj.* Supplied with wood.
Wooded so
It makes a spring of all kindes that grow.
Chapman.
The lord Strutts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well-conditioned, *wooded*, and watered.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Woóden. *adj.*
1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.
They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horses in their houses and abroad.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Press'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath;
And on his shoulders bears the *wooden* death.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cæneas.
The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Clumsy; awkward.
I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tush, that's a *wooden* thing.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it.—*Collier, On Confidence.*

As the *first element* of a *compound*: (as, *wooden-headed, wooden-legged*).

Woódfall. *s.* Fall, cutting, of timber.
And because it is apparent that the *woodfalls* this year do not amount to half that sum of twenty-five thousand pounds, your majesty is to give charge that consideration be had how the same shall be supplied by some other extraordinary for the present year.—*Bacon, Works*, vol. v. p. 485. (Ord MS.)

Woódgod. *s.* Sylvan deity.
The wyld *woodgods* arrived in the place.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Woódhole. *s.* Place where wood is laid up.
What should I do? or whither turn? amazed,
Confounded, to the dark recess I fly
Of *woodhole.* *J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

Woódiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Woody; state of containing much wood.
The vine, which was grown to that bulk and *woodiness*, as to make a statue of Jupiter and columns in Juno's temple.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iii. ch. iii. § 4.

Woódish. *adj.* Sylvan. *Rare.*
She pleasantly reports
The many mirthful jests, and wanton *woodish* sports
In Maxfield they have had.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xi. (Ord MS.)

Woódland. *s.* District, tract, or ground covered with woods.
He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how the parts lie: here a morass, and there a river, *woodland* in one part, and savanas in another.—*Locke.*
Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again.
Pope, Windsor Forest.
Used *adjectivally.*
This household beast that used the *woodland* grounds
Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 678.
By her awaked, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common God prepares. *Fenton.*

Woódlark. *s.* Species of lark (Alauda arborea).
Where, smit with undissembled pain,
The *woodlark* mourns her absent love. *Shenstone.*

Woódlouse. *s.* Millepede.
There is an insect they call a *woodlouse*,
That folds up itself in itself, for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*
The millepes or *woodlouse* is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Woódman. *s.* Sportsman; hunter.
Their cry being composed of so well-sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skilful *woodmen* did find a musick.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.
This is some one, like us, night-foundered here,
Or else some neighbour *woodman.*
Milton, Comus, 483.
A skilful *woodsman*, by windlassing, presently gets a shoot.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. iv. p. 615.
So when the *woodman's* toil her cave surrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds.
With grief and rage the mother-lion stung,
Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

Woódmonger. *s.* Woodseller.
A carman of one Smith, a *woodmonger* in Westminster, found a paper.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 547.

Woódness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wood, *adj.*; anger; rage; madness.
When that he sholde stryke upon his harpe, the *woodnesse* of the wycked spyryte sholde be mytygate and swaged.—*Bishop Fisher, Psalms.*
With fell *woodnesse* he efflerced was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras,
Did beat and bounse his head and breast full sore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Woódnote. *s.* Wild music.
Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild.
Milton, L'Allegro, 131.

Woódnymph. *s.* Fabled goddess of the woods.
Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 386.
By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.
Id., Comus, 119.

Woódpeck. *s.* Woodpecker. *Rare.*
Nor *woodpeeks*, nor the swallow, harbour near.
Addison, Translation of the fourth Georgic.

Woódpecker. *s.*
1. Native bird of the genus Picus.
The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. As a *cant* term; see extract.
In the former scene of sharping they derived their cant terms from a rabbit-warren, but in the present, their allusions partly relate to an aviary, and truly the proverb suited them, of 'birds of a feather.' Those who first propose to sit down to play are called the Leaders; the ruined gamesters are the Forlorn-hope; the great winner is the Eagle; a stander-by, who encourages, by little ventures himself, the freshly imported gallant, who is called the Gull, is the *Woodpecker*; and a monstrous bird of prey, who is always hovering round the table, is the Gull-groper.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Usurers of the Seventeenth Century.*

Woódpigeon. *s.* Stockdove.
If Semiramis be a *wood-pigeon* in Greece, it may perchance have been a house-pigeon in the country of Ashur.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 236.

Woódroof. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Asperula (odorata).

Woódsare. *s.* [?] Matter like saliva found on herbs; in reality, a kind of cocoon or investment of the larvæ of the froghoppers. *Rare, though wanted; no term for the secretion, which is common, being current.*
The froth called *woodsare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage.—*Bacon.*

Woódsere. *s.* [?] Time when there is no sap in the tree. *Obsolete.*
From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodsere*, whatever thou croppest shall die.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Woódsorrel. *s.* Native plant of the genus Oxalis (acetosella and corniculata). The true *sorrels* belong to the genus Rumex (acetosa and acetosella); both genera, however, yield oxalic acid. The *woodsorrels* with the trefoils divide the claim to the name of Shamrock.

Woódward. *s.* Forester; warden of woods.
A chase or park hath only keepers and *woodwards.*—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 16.
He used to ride to the woods, and visit all the coppices, and ask the *woodward* several questions.—*Dr. Pope, Life of Bishop Ward*, p. 75.

Woódy. *adj.*
1. Abounding with wood.
Oft in glimmering bowers and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 27.
Diana's *woody* realms he next invades
And crosses through the consecrated shades.
Addison.

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.
In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick.—*Grew.*
Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock.—*Locke.*

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.
All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 6, 18.

Wooer. *s.* [A.S. *wogere.*] One who woos a woman.
The *wooers* most are touched on this ostent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting-woman.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*
Usurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring sword,
And willing nations knew their native lord.
Creech.

Woof. *s.* [from root of *weave, weft*, &c.]
1. Set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2 Texture; cloth.

A rest of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the *woof*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 243.

I must put off
These my sky-robes, spun out of Iris' *woof*.
Id., Comus, 82.

Wooingly. *adv.* In a wooing manner; pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his loved mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 6.

Wool. *s.* [A.S. *wul, wull.*]

1. Fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Marlowe.*

Thou owest the sheep no *wool*, the cat no perfume.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give orders that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Any short thick hair.

Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Woólcomber. *s.* One whose business is to comb wool.

Of 'The Fleece,' which never became popular, and is now universally neglected, I can say little that is likely to recall it to attention. The *woolcomber* and the poet appear to me such discordant natures, that an attempt to bring them together is to 'couple the serpent with the fowl.'—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Dyer.*

Woólfel. *s.* [*fel* = skin.] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Woólgathering. *s.* An old expression coupled with *wits*, applied to an inattentive or careless person.

This gentle friar, whose wit was not gone of *woolgathering*, came to the church.—*Florio, World of Wonders*, p. 349: 1608.

His wits were a *woolgathering* as they say, and his head busied about other matters.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. i. § 2.

Woóllen. *adj.* Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for anything coarse: (used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen*).

Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely.—*Bacon.*

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
Spite of his *woollen* nightcap.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Woóllen. *s.* Cloth made of wool.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face; I had rather lie in *woollen*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the siege of Bullen.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 309.

Odious! in *woollen!* 'twould a saint provoke!...
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 246.

Woóllen-dráper. *s.* Dealer in woollen cloth.

He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen-draper*.—*Swift.*

Woólliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Woolly.

The *woolliness* of cotton gives a kind of nap to the cloths made of it, which renders them soft to the touch, but apt to contract dust.—*Aiken, Arts of Life*, letter 10. (Ord MS.)

Woólly. *adj.*

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders,
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching slow,
To distant fate by easy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down as ev'ning sheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling wool.

What signifies
[illegible] *woolly* hair, that now uncurls?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Nothing profits more
Than frequent snows: O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious! *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 184.

Woólpack. *s.* Bag of wool; bundle of wool.

As *woolpacks* quash the leaden ball.
Shenstone, Progress of Taste.

Used *adjectivally.* Heavy as a woolpack.

Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

Woólsack. *s.*

1. Sack or bag of wool.

2. Seat of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolsack*, fop at council-table.
Dryden, Essay upon Satire.

Woólward. *adv.* In the direction of wool. *Rare.*

Some of them never eat any flesh; others go *woolward*, and in hair.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 315: 1587.

They go *woolward*, whip themselves, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 675.

I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Woorára. *s.* See Wurali.

Woósy. *adj.* [A.S. *wosig.*] Oozy.

What is she else but a foul *woosy* marsh.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxv. (Ord MS.)

Wootz. *s.* Indian steel.

Wootz [is] a very hard steel made in India, and containing small portions of silicon, manganese, nickel, and tungsten. It ... exhibits very beautiful patterns when etched with acids.—*Watts, Dictionary of Chemistry.*

Wootz [is] a species of steel of excellent quality imported from India, and of which it is believed that the celebrated Damascus sword blades were made. It is made by melting small pieces of wrought iron mixed with some twigs from a tree and covered by a green leaf in small crucibles luted close with clay; these crucibles are then built up in a pyramidal form in a furnace and exposed to a strong heat. The pieces of *wootz* are taken out after the crucibles have cooled, and are of the size of about half a hen's egg. To form a Damascus sword blade, each piece of *wootz* was drawn out under the hammer into a thin riband, and a bundle of these was then welded together. *Wootz* has been known from a remote antiquity. It contains traces of silicium and aluminium.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Word. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Single part of speech.

If you speak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*.—*Bacon.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are *words* or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with.—*South, Sermons.*

Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon.—*Locke.*

2. Short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two?—Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee.—*South, Sermons.*

In a *word*, the Gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of *words*?—
Let them have scope, though what they do impart
Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such *words* as were proper to the occasion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If you dislike the play,
Pray make no *words* on 't till the second day
Or third be past; for we would have you know it,
The loss will fall on us, not on the poet.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, prologue.

If I appear a little *word-bound* in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long disuse of speech.—*Spectator.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a case,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

5. Language; oral expression; living speech.

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

Why should she write to Edmund? Might not you
Transport her purposes by *word*?
Id., King Lear, iv. 5.

An easy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me.—*Boyle.*

6. Promise.

Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear not.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

I take your princely *word* for these redresses.—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

All of them stout and hard people, false of their *words*, treacherous in their practices, and merciless in their revenges.—*Heylin.*

The duke shall wield his conqu'ring sword,
The chancellor make a speech,
The king shall pass his honest *word*,
The pawn'd revenue sums afford,
And then, Come kiss my breech.
Dryden, On the Young Statesmen.

7. Signal; token; order.

Every soldier, kill his prisoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 6.

8. Account; tidings; message.

Bring me *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may spur on my journey.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 10.

Two optick nerves she ties,
Like spectacles across the eyes;
By which the spirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd.
Prior, Alma, i. 34.

9. Declaration; purpose expressed.

Old as I am I take thee at thy *word*,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.

10. Affirmation.

I desire not the reader should take my *word*, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge.—*Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.

They say this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministered.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

12. In *Theology.* Second person of the Trinity.

Thou my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee
This I perform. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 163.

13. Motto; short sentence; proverb.

Round about the wreath this *word* was writ,
'Burnt I do burne.' *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The *word* under her silver shield.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

The old *word* is, 'What the eye views not, the heart rues not.'—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Word. *v. n.* Dispute.

He that descends not to *word* it with a shrew, does worse than beat her.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Word. *v. a.*

1. Express in proper words.

Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge against approaching trial.—*South, Sermons.*

The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince.—*Addison.*

2. Affect by many words; overpower by words.

If one were to be *worded* to death, Italian is the fittest language.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 42.

The laws will not be *worded* out of their course.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 304.

Wórdcatcher. *s.* One who cavils at words.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *wordcatcher* that lives on syllables.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Wórder. *s.* One who uses words; speaker.

We could not say as much of our high *worders*.—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 359: 1654.

Wórdiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wordy; quality of abounding with words.

Wórdish. *adj.* Respecting words.

Both [poetry and oratory] have such an affinity in the *wordish* considerations.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry.*

What I have hitherto said in these *wordish* testimonies.—*Hammond, Works*, ii. 167.

Wórdishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wordish,

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies, prefatory verses.

Wórdless. *adj.* Silent; without words.

Her joy with heaved-up hands she doth express,
And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Wordless quakers shall go down the wind.
Bishop Stillingfleet, Verses on Gataker, Sermons, p. 78: 1655.

Wórdy. *adj.* Verbose; full of words.

Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit.—*Spectator.*

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight.
A. Philips, Briton.

Work. *v. n.* [A.S. *wyrcan.*]

1. Labour; travail; toil.

Go and *work*; for no straw shall be given you.—*Exodus*, v. 18.

Good Kent, how shall I live and *work*
To match thy goodness? life will be too short.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Be in action; be in motion.

In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

3. Act; carry on operations.

Our better part remains
To *work* in close design.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 645.

4. Operate as a manufacturer.

They that *work* in fine flax.—*Isaiah*, xix. 9.

5. Ferment.

Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame less.—*Bacon.*

If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

6. Operate; have effect.

All things *work* together for good to them that love God.—*Romans*, viii. 28.

With some other business put the king
From these sad thoughts, that *work* too much upon him. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 2.

Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth.—*Bacon.*

Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it *works* diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire.—*Id.*

These positive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 901.

Objects of pity, when the cause is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd.
Dryden.

When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next consider his temper of mind.—*Locke.*

Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner sort than with the nobility.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet *worketh* the slowest.—*Grew.*

7. Obtain by diligence.

Without the king's assent
You *wrought* to be a legate.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

8. Act internally; operate as a purge, or other physic.

Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best, that is, cause the blood so to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

9. Act as on a subject.

Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to *work* upon.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions.—*Addison.*

The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination.—*Swift.*

10. Make way.

Till body up to spirit *work.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 478.

Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first?
Dryden.

11. Be tossed or agitated.

The sea *wrought*, and was tempestuous.—*Jonah*, i. 11.

Vex'd by wint'ry storms, Benacus raves,
Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves.
Addison.

Work. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *worked* or *wrought.*

1. Labour; manufacture; form by labour.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains.—*Addison.*

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the seals, that they died for her.—*Tatler.*

The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture.—*Swift.*

2. Bring by action into any state.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirrour shines.
Addison, Cato.

3. Influence by successive impulses.

If you would *work* any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him.—*Bacon.*

4. Make by gradual labour, and continued violence.

Sidelong he *works* his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 512.

Through winds, and waves, and storms he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle: one day more
Will see the victor thundering at our gates.
Addison, Cato.

5. Produce by labour; effect.

Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory.—2 *Corinthians*, iv. 18.

We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature.—*Bacon.*

Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well *work* such wonders.—*Drummond.*

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion *wrought*;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues' confusion was to ruin brought.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Of the tree,
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou diest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 542.

6. Manage in a state of motion; put into motion.

Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships.—*Arbuthnot.*

7. Put to labour; exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul.
Addison, Cato.

8. Embroider with a needle: (as, 'She *worked* an apron').

I *worked* a violet leaf.—*Spectator.*

Work out.

a. Effect by toil.

Not only every society, but every single person, has enough to do to *work out* his own salvation.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the rest by the strength of her own faculties.—*Addison.*

b. Erase; efface.

Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 274.

Work up.

a. Raise.

That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story.—*Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea, when *worked up* by storms.—*Addison.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, till they have *worked up* our souls into filial awe and love of him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

b. Expend in any work, as materials.

With *wrought* (the *o* and *r* transposed), as a preterite and past participle.

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the *woman*? for she hath *wrought* a good work upon me.—*Matthew*, xxvi. 10.

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falsehood of these miracles had they never been *wrought.*—*Stephens, Sermons.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the stone is mine,
I'd not have showed it.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 901.

Do I not know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be just or kind?
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3. Produced; caused.

All his good proved ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 48.

They *wrought* by their faithfulness the publick safety.—*Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who everywhere speak with astonishment of these truths they met with in this new magazine of learning, which was opened.—*Addison.*

His too eager love
Has made him busy to his own destruction;
His threats have *wrought* the change of mind in Pyrrhus. *A. Philips, Distressed Mother.*

4. Worked; laboured.

Moses and Eleazer the priest took the gold of them, even all *wrought* jewels.—*Numbers*, xxxi. 5.

They that *wrought* in silver, and were so careful, and whose works are unsearchable . . . are gone down to the grave.—*Baruch*, iii. 18.

Celestial panopoly, divinely *wrought.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 760.

What might be *wrought*
Fusile, or graven in metal. *Ibid.* xi. 572

5. Gained; attained.

We ventured on such dang'rous seas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worse than hell; so much the fear
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,
Wrought still within them.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 292.

7. Used in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 3.

8. Worked; driven.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulsed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a disease.—*Bacon.*

9. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;
Believed me his, before I spoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

10. Manufactured.

It had been no less a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace to take a town of his in Guiana and burn it.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

11. Formed.

He that hath *wrought* us for the selfsame thing is God.—2 *Corinthians*, v. 5.

12. Excited by degrees; produced by degrees.

The spirit is *wrought*,
To dare things high, set up an end my thought.
Chapman.

The two friends had *wrought* themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real passion of a father.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so many successes had *wrought* the nation up to.—*Swift.*

Whatever littleness and vanity is to be observed in the minds of women, it is like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is *wrought* into them by that life which they are taught and accustomed to lead.—*Law.*

13. Guided; managed.

A ship by skilful steersman *wrought.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 513.

14. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure.—
Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Work. *s.* [A.S. *weorc.*]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiii. 24.

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

2. State of labour.

All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship pursued, and virtues admired.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleasant to see what wor[redacted]

make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.
Round her *work* she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*
That handkerchief you gave me: I must take out the *work*: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some minx's token, and I must take out the *work*. There, give it your hobbyhorse: wheresoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on't.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

5. Any fabric or compages of art.
Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

6. Action; feat; deed.
Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 234.
Not in the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Anything made.
Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her best *work*, to her work cannot draw.
Donne.
O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 896.

8. Operation.
As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth.—*Sir K. Digby.*

9. Effect; consequence of agency.
Fancy, misjoining shapes,
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 110.

10. Management; treatment.
Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

Set on work. Employ; engage.
It *setteth* those wits *on work* in better things, which would be else employed in worse.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Wórkable. *adj.* Capable of being worked. *Rare.*
The potter most cunningly doth cast his pottes when his claye is soft and *workable.—Ascham.* (Ord MS.)
I am of opinion that the sums necessary for erecting machines, should, in the first instance, be expended by the landlord, and the tenant bound to leave them in a *workable* condition at his departure.—*Hunter, Georgical Essays*, vol. ii. p. 378. (Ord MS.)

Wórker. *s.* One who, that which, works.
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts.
Spenser.
His father was a *worker* in brass.—1 *Kings*, vii. 14.
Words are but slow *workers.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coxcomb.
You spoke me fair; but betrayed me: depart from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity.—*South, Sermons.*

Wórkfellow. *s.* One engaged with the same work as another.
Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you.—*Romans*, xvi. 21.

Wórkfolk. *s.* Persons employed in working.
Thou shalt . . . oversee my *work-folks*,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Wórkhouse. *s.*
1. Place in which any manufacture is carried on.
Protogenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finishing those pieces he begun.—*Dryden.*
2. Place where paupers are lodged.
Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses.—Bishop Atterbury.*

Wórking. *s.*
1. Motion; operation.
Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 1.
We see the *workings* of gratitude in the Israelites.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Fermentation.
Staying the *working* of beer.—*Bacon.*

Wórkingday. *s.* Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: (it therefore is taken for coarse and common).
Will you have me, lady?—No, my lord, unless I might have another for *workingdays*; your grace is too costly to wear every day.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.
Used *adjectivally.*
How full of briars is this *workingday* world!—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 3.

Wórkinghouse. *s.* Workshop; factory.
The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. chorus.

Wórkman. *s.* Artificer; maker of anything.
When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.
If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman?—Wisdom of Solomon*, viii. 6.
There was no other cause preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other consideration than his own infinite goodness.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for the *workman.—Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Wórkmanlike. *adj.* Skilful; well performed.
The gardener . . .
Their selected plants doth, *workmanlike*, bestow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xviii.

Wórkmanly. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.
In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take saffron enough for a lord and a knight.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
We will fetch thee straight . . .
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

Wórkmanship. *s.*
1. Manufacture; something made by anyone.
Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* emboss'd,
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*
What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
2. Skill of a worker; degree of skill discovered in any manufacture.
The wand'ring streams, in whose entrancing gyres
Wise nature oft herself her *workmanship* admires.
Drayton.
3. Art of working.
If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Wórkmaster. *s.* Performer of any work.
What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had placed
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*
Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth night and day.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 27.
Desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 694.

Wórkshop. *s.* Place where the workman carries on his work.
Jornandes, the Goth, has called the north of Europe the magazine or *workshop* of human kind.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*
Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *workshops.—Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Wórkwoman. *s.*
1. Woman skilled in needlework.
The most fine-finger'd *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*
2. Woman that works for hire.

Wórkyday. *s.* Workingday: (used *adjectivally*).
Tell her but a *workyday* fortune.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.
Sunday, the other days, and thou
Make up one man, whose face thou art;
The *workydays* are the back part. *G. Herbert.*
Holydays, if haply she were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish would soon be done.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 67.

World. *s.* [A.S. *weruld, weorold.*]
1. Universe.
World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever.—*Locke.*
2. System of beings.
Begotten of his Father before all *worlds.—Nicene Creed.*
God . . . hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, by whom he made the *worlds.—Hebrews*, i. 2.
Know how this *world*
Of heaven and earth conspicuous first began.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 62.
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.
He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 269.
Ferdinand Magellanus was the first that compassed the whole *world.—Heylin.*
4. Present state of existence.
I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.
Christian fortitude consists in suffering, for the love of God, whatever hardships can befall in the *world.—Dryden.*
5. Secular life.
Happy is she that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires;
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,
While she is lovely does to heav'n make love:
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind.
Waller.
By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt to comply.—*Rogers, Sermons.*
6. Public life; the public.
Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world?*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 3.
7. Great multitude.
You a *world* of curses undergo,
Being the agents, or base second means.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.
Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my respect are all the world.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2
I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by kings.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*
In double fiftie sable barks: with him a *world* of men
Most strong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*
What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the contrary practice!—*Bishop Sanderson.*
Just so romances are, for what else
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O' th' first of these we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 5.
It brought into this world a *world* of woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 11.
There were a *world* of paintings, and among the rest the picture of a lion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Marriage draws a *world* of business on our hands, subjects us to law-suits, and loads us with domestick cares.—*Dryden.*
Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart to such a *world* of charms?
Addison, Cato.
8. Mankind: (an hyperbolical expression for many; *all the world* is a favourite phrase in French, for *many*).
This hath bred high terms of separation between such and the rest of the *world*, whereby the one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-servers, pleasers of men more than of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.
Thus the *world* may see what 'tis to innovate!
Drayton.
He was willing to declare to *all the world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion established in the church of England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable reasons.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
We turn them over to the study of beauty and dress, and the whole *world* conspires to make them think of nothing else.—*Law.*
9. Course of life.
Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

10. Univêrsal empire.
Rome was to sway the *world*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 406.
Antonius fled from Actium's coast . . .
To save the fair, he gave the *world*.
Prior, Alma, i. 487.

11. Manners of men; practice of life.
Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have discretion, as they say, and know the *world*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.
What start at this! when sixty years have spread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head!
Is this the all observing age could gain?
Or hast thou known the *world* so long in vain?
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 26.
If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison, Cato.*
The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better:
To know the *world!* a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

12. Every thing that the world contains.
Had I now a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more, that I might present to God one year of such devotion and good works as I never before so much as intended.—*Law.*

13. Large tract of country; wide compass of things.
'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I
That must new *worlds* in it descry. *Cowley.*

14. Collection of wonders; wonder. *Obsolete.*
The bassa having recommended Barbarussa, it was a *world* to see, how the court was changed upon him. —*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

15. Time: (a sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World without end*).

As the *first element* in a *compound*.
Hence banished is banished from the world;
And *world-exile* is death.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.
Here I set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars
From the *world-wearied* flesh. *Ibid.* v. 3.

In the world. In possibility.
All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother.—*Addison.*

For all the world; all the world over. Exactly: ('A ludicrous sense; now little used,' says Johnson).
He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* so placed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

World. *v. a.* Introduce into the world. *Rare.*
Opinion guides all our passions and affections, or at least begets them. It makes us love and hate, and hope and fear, and vary; for every thing we light upon is as we apprehend it. Like lightning, it can strike the child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis *worlded*, when the mother shall remain unhurt. It can cast a man into speedy diseases, and can as soon recure him. I have known some but conceiting they have taken a potion, have found the operation, as if they had taken it indeed.—*Feltham, Resolves*, lix. 1. (Ord MS.)

Wôrldliness. *s.* Attachment to, predominant passion for, wealth and temporal enjoyments.

Wôrldling. *s.* Person set upon profit; worldly-minded person.
Baseminded wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for respect of gain to let so much time pass.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other *worldlings*, timeservers, and pleasers of men more than pleasers of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
God of the world and *worldlings*, I me call,
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 8.
For his weeping in the needless stream;
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.
That other on his friends his thoughts bestows:
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*
If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument.—*Rogers.*

Wôrldly. *adj.*

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come.
He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exercise.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.
Hast thou not *worldly* pleasure at command?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
The fortitude of a Christian consists in patience, not in enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* honour.—*Dryden.*
Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than it results from *worldly* advantages.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
As to *worldly* affairs, which my friends thought so heavy upon me, they are most of them of our own making, and fall away as soon as we know ourselves. —*Law.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.
They'll practise how to live secure,
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 802.

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.
Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly* mean, but that one only hand which erected it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly* actions.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Wôrldly. *adv.* In a worldly manner; with relation to the present life.
It is a token of a *worldly* wise man not to contend in vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 568.
This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuously disposed.—*South, Sermons.*
Since I see your mind is *worldly* bent,
I'll do my best to further your content.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 493.

Wôrldly-minded. *part. pref.* Attentive to the interests of this world rather than the world to come.

Wôrldly-mindedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Worldly-minded.
We are full of *worldly-mindedness*.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 148: 1681.

Worm. *s.* [A.S. *worm, wyrm*; Norse, *orm.*]

1. Snake: (this is the ordinary meaning in Norse, and for snake or serpent the ordinary term).
'Tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Outvenoms all the *worms* of Nile.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

2. Animal of the Annelid order; i.e. class containing the common earthworm, and its congeners.
Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect or *worm*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 475.
Physicians observe these *worms* engendered within the body of man.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

3. Silkworm.
Thou owest the *worm* no silk, the sheep no wool.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

4. Grub that gnaws wood and furniture; (generally as the *first element* in a *compound*: as, *worm-eaten*).
'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm-holes* of long-vanish'd days,
Nor from the dust of old oblivion raked.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

5. Something tormenting.
The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul!
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
Chains of darkness, and the undying *worm*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 739.

6. In *Machinery*. Anything vermiculated, or turned round; anything spiral.
The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the spindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the spindle, viz. the depth between the outside of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

7. Cylindrical fibrous body under the tongue of dogs, representing the bone which in birds and reptiles supports the tongue.
When you see a mad dog step aside out of his walk only to bite somebody, and then return to it again, you had best ask him the reason why he did so? Why, the reason is that he is mad, and *his worm* will not let him be quiet, without doing mischief when he has opportunity.—*South, Sermons*, x. 162
In dogs . . . the *worm* may help by its elasticity, and that of its sheath, in the act of lapping.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 197.

Worm. *v. n.* Work slowly, secretly, and gradually.
When debates and fretting jealousy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *G. Herbert.*

Worm. *v. a.*

1. Drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw.
They find themselves *wormed* out of all power by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels.—*Swift.*

2. Deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad. (Johnson).
Every one that keepeth a dog should have him *wormed*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wôrm-meat. *s.* [the *m* double in sound as well as spelling.] Food for worms, i.e. dead flesh.

Wôrmeat, Wôrmeaten. *adj.*

1. Gnawed by worms.
For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 4.

2. Old; worthless.
His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from antient times derived;
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls,
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 57.
Wormeat stories of old times,
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 4.
Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Thine's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;
Or grave that's dust without, and stink within.
Donne.

Wormeâtenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wormeaten; state of being wormeaten; rottenness. *Rare.*
By the ceasing of the teeth we must understand all those infirmities that are incident to them by reason of age, whether looseness, hollowness, rottenness, *wormeatenness*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 85.

Wôrming. *verbal abs.* Freeing from worms. *Rare.*
The gardener challenges as his right the binding and unbinding of every flower, the clipping of every bush, the weeding and *worming* of every bed.—*Milton.* (Ord MS.)

Wôrmling. *s.* Diminutive of worm; small miserable worm; being as mean as a worm.
He his own life doth give, his blood doth shed,
For *wormlings* base such worthiness to see.
Drummond, Flowers of Sion, xiii. (Ord MS.)

Wôrmseed. *s.* See extract.
Wormseed [is] the flower-buds of Artemisia Vahliana, A Sieberi, and A. inculta. . . . The first is indigenous in Persia and Asia Minor, and yields Levant *wormseed*; the second grows in Barbary, Persia, and Arabia, and yields Barbary or African *wormseed*: the third is said to yield the East Indian *wormseed*, which, however, according to some authorities, is merely the African variety mixed with turmeric or fustic. *Wormseed* contains santonin, a volatile oil, a brown bitter resin, a green soft resin, and a waxy substance, together with the ordinary plant-constituents. It is used, especially the Levant variety, as a remedy for ascarides, being given either as an electuary or an infusion. It is not known which of the constituents of *wormseed* is the active principle.—*Watts, Dictionary of Chemistry.*

Wôrmwood. *s.* Native plant of the genus Artemisia (absinthium).
She was wean'd: I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.
I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a different perception, when he actually tastes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that savour.—*Locke.*

Wôrmy. *adj.*

1. Full of worms.
Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed.
Milton, Odes, On the Death of a Fair Infant, 29.

2. Earthy; grovelling.

By greatness of mind we are brought to a just contempt of sordid and *wormy* affections.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxxvii.

Worn. *adj.* Quite consumed; used up: (with *out*).

His is a maiden shield,
Guiltless in fight; mine batter'd, hewn, and bored,
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord.
Dryden.

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly age, *worn out* with study, and oppressed by fortune.—*Id.*

The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour, whose lives are *worn out* only in the provisions for living.—*Locke.*

Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
A *worn-out* trick; would'st thou be thought in earnest,
Clothe thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury.
Addison, Cato.

Wórnil. *s.* [?] See extract.

In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Wórrier. *s.* One who, that which, worries.

More material and coarser sort of dæmons, conceived the *worriers* of souls.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 229: 1665.

Wórrit. *v. a.* Hurry; trouble; tease: (condemned by Johnson as 'a low colloquial word').

Don't keep *wherreting* me with your nonsense.—*Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.*

Wórry. *v. a.*

1. Tear or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried*. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 2.

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the sheep, to be delivered up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should *worry* the wolves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up Christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 905.

It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation.—*South, Sermons.*

All his care
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*

I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever.—*Addison.*

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

Madam, I beg you, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out till he gives his consent.
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

Wórry. *s.* Harass; irritation.

Martin felt, from pure fatigue, and heat, and *worry*, as if he could have fallen on the ground and willingly remained there, if they would but have had the mercy to leave him alone.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxii.

Worse. *adj.* [A.S. *wyrse.*] More bad.

Why should he see your faces *worse* liking than the children of your sort?—*Daniel*, i. 10.

In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable.—*Locke.*

Worse. *s.*

1. Loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests atchieved,
But sometimes had the *worse*, and lost by war.
Spenser.

Judah was put to the *worse* before Israel; and they fled to their tents.—2 *Kings*, xiv. 12.

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks the *worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Worse. *v. a.* Put to disadvantage: ('this word,' Johnson remarks, 'though analogical enough, is not now used').

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 438.

Wórsen. *v. a.* Cause to grow, or to become worse, to deteriorate, or to fall off. *Rare.*

It *worsens* and slugs the most learned.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Wórser. *adj.* Worse. *Obsolete.*

Gods! take my breath from me:
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

A dreadful quiet felt, and *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 3.

Wórship. *s.* [A.S. *weordscipe.*]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Elfin born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worship*.—*Psalms*, viii. 5.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the most exact regard support
The *worship* of their names.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

2. Character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and affect
In honour, honesty.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

3. Title of honour.

Dinner is on table, my father desires your *worship's* company.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

The old Romans freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship* with a blow.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 235.

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 356.

4. Term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship*, when had Sherlock writ?
Or Page pour'd forth the torrent of his wit?
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, diak. ii.

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 198.

Under the name of church, I understand a body, or collection of human persons professing faith in Christ, gathered together in several places of the world, for the *worship* of the same God, and united into the same corporation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

He waved a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a servile train.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 794.

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*: hence religion is described as seeking God.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under Osiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worship* of Isis.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him.—*Luke*, xiv. 10.

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which, among mankind, is called civil *worship*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Wórship. *v. a.*

1. Adore; honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God.—*Exodus*, xxxiv. 14.

On the smooth rind the passenger shall see
Thy name engraved, and *worship* Helen's tree.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus, 74.

2. Respect; honour; treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

3. Honour with amorous respect.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her,
Yet she consumes her own idolater. *Carew.*

Wórship. *v. n.* Perform acts of adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the [golden calf.]—1 *Kings*, xii. 30.

Wórshipful. *adj.*

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and what accites your most *worshipful* thought to think so?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Wórshipfully. *adv.* In a worshipful manner; respectfully.

Hastings will lose his head, ere give consent
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

Wórshipper. *s.* One who worships.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs than do thy *worshippers?*
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height.—*South, Sermons.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo.—*Addison.*

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had laboured six, they avowed themselves *worshippers* of that only God, who created heaven and earth.—*Nelson.*

Wórshipping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, worships.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels.—*Colossians*, ii. 18.

Worst. *adj.* [A.S. *wyrse.*] Most bad.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry out.—*Locke.*

Worst. *s.* Most calamitous or wicked state; utmost height or degree of anything ill.

Who is't can say I 'm at the *worst?*
I 'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own:
He who secure within can say,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have lived to-day.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate, before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Worst. *v. a.* Defeat; overthrow.

The case will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him again without further hurt.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 877.

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army.—*South, Sermons.*

Wórsted. *s.* [from the village in Norfolk so called.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.

There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worsted* still look'd black and blue.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 149.

Wort. *s.* [A.S. *weort, wyrt.*]

1. Plant of the cabbage kind.

Mending of broken ways, carrying of water,
Planting of *worts* and onions.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

2. New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Worth.[e] *v. a.* [A.S. *weorðan, wurthan, wyrðan,* '*Wæ weorðe, wo wurthe, væ sit.*' (Lye.)] Become; betide: (formerly common in conjunction with *woe*; as, *woe worth thee*, i.e. *woe be to thee*, or *woe betide thee*).

Wo *worth* the man
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite
In his own flesh, and make way to the living spirit.
Spenser.

My royal mistress' favour towards me,
Woe *worth* ye, sir, you have poison'd, blasted!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Worth. *s.* [A.S. *weorð, wyrð.*]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple and mean labours.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What is *worth* in any thing,
But so much money as 't will bring?
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 465.

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be?
Sir P. Sidney.

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom Elihu hath said, 'memento moriuntur'?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Having from these suck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*,
That would be woo'd,
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 502.

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well.
Waller.

Detected *worth*, like beauty disarray'd,
To covert flies, of praise itself afraid.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 7.

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things whereupon time was then well spent, have sithence lost their dignity and *worth*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished.—*South, Sermons.*

Worth. *adj.* [A.S *weorð, wyrð.*]

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that she is a woman,
More *worth* than any man: men that she is
The rarest of all women.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a professed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of Europe have deserted as a mere maze of words.—*Glanville.*

It is *worth* while to consider how admirably he has turned the course of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle.—*Addison.*

2. Deserving of: (either in a *good* or *bad* sense).

Your son and daughter found this trespass *worth*
The shame which here it suffers.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

The castle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made secure against a good army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Here we may reign secure, and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 261.

Haste hither, Eve, and, *worth* thy sight, behold
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes hither moving. *Ibid.*, v. 308.

Whatsoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now.
Addison, Cato.

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could think *worth* sending fifteen hundred miles.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letter to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks,
And, in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered the best endowed and most beautiful virgin of their island.—*Sandys.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thousand crowns.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Wórthily. *adv.* In a worthy manner.

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is base.—*Ray.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 522.

You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues.—*Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light of all men, so great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I gainsay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falsehood!
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

A Christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and of all, the deceiver deserves it most.—*South, Sermons.*

Wórthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Worthy.

1. Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted: ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him, whom she thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all *worthinesses* were harboured.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you, whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than slack it where there is such abundance.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*,
And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and curiosity of the subject in itself.—*Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling of her own *worthiness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wórthless. *adj.*

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,
Keep off aloof, with *worthless* emulation.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 4.

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthless* crowd away.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ:
Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy.
Prior, Epistles, To the Hon. C. Montague.

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand? and for a *worthless* woman?
Addison, Cato.

Wórthlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Worthless; want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it, not enlivened by deeds.—*South, Sermons.*

Wórthy. *adj.*

1. Deserving; such as merits: (with *of* before the thing deserved).

She determined never to marry any but him whom she thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in whom all worthinesses were harboured.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Further I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I see in you
That should merit hate.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it will follow, that seeing man is the *worthiest* creature on earth, and every society of men more *worthy* than any man, and of society that most excellent which we call the church.—*Hooker Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No *worthier* than the dust!
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other Gentiles in point of religion and honour: though hope of success might invite some other choice.—*Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean.
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace:
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her dishonour with thy passion base.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her;
Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

The matter I handle is the most important within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ himself about.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

We see, though order'd for the best,
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,
Th' unworthy raised, the *worthy* cast below.
Dryden.

4. Not good. *Ironical.*

My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd, and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 702.

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 241.

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 631.

My suff'rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you.
Id., Aurengzebe.

6. Suitable to anything bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

7. Deserving of ill.

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall cause him to be beaten.—*Deuteronomy*, xxv. 2.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Wórthy. *s.* Man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are constellated unto knowledge come short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not sit down under the degree of *worthies*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity, to repeat in this quarrel what has been alleged by the *worthies* of our church.—*Holiday.*

What do these *worthies*
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations?
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 74.

No *worthies* form'd by any muse but thine
Could purchase robes, to make themselves so fine.
Waller.

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou, Arthur, hast acquired a future fame,
And of three Christian *worthies* art the first.
Dryden, King Arthur.

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians.—*Tatler.*

Wórthy. *v. a.* Render worthy; aggrandise; exalt. *Rare.*

He conjunct, tripp'd me behind;
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praises of the king,
For him attempting, who was self-subdued.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Wot. See Wit, *v. n.*

Would. Although a past tense of Will, this word is entered separately in the previous editions, and is left to stand so in the present. See Should.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not so order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which would justle private men out of their rights, and unhinge states.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. I was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You *would* be satisfied?—

Would? nay, and will. *Shakespear, Othello,* iii. 3.

They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belonging to each sense: nor indeed is it possible if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to most of the senses than we have names for.—*Locke.*

3. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have.*

What *wouldst* thou with us?

Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

I mean, Master Slender, what *would* you with me? —Truly for mine own part I *would* little or nothing with you.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 4.

4. Should wish.

Celia, if you apprehend
The muse of your incensed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the same:
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

5. It is used in old authors for *should.*

The excess of diet *would* be avoided.—*Bacon.*

As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into new beer, and stirred with it.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

6. It has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray.* This, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would, might God will, might God decree.* From this phrase, ill understood, came *would to God*; thence, *I would to God*: and thence *I would*, or elliptically *would*, came to signify *I wish*: and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

I *would* my father look'd but with my eyes!

Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Wise men will do it without a law; I *would* there might be a law to restrain fools.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

List! I *would* I could hear mo.—*B. Jonson.*

Would thou hadst hearkened to my words.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1134.

Would God we might prevent the need of such unkindly expedients.—*Dr. H. More.*

And *would* to Heav'n the storm you felt would bring
On Carthaginian coasts your wandering king.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 806.

I would do it. My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou wouldst do it. Such must be the consequence to thee; that such should be thy act.

He would or *it would.* This must be the consequence to *him* or *it*; that such should be *his* act, or *its* effect.

This, like the notice under Should, stands in the words of Johnson.

As an auxiliary verb, *will* differs from *shall* in being a *present* tense; *shall* (see the word) being a *perfect.* It also differs in the extent to which its original meaning is modified. What this was in *shall* is by no means certain; different doctrines concerning it being current. The relation of *will*, the auxiliar, to *will*, denoting an act of volition, is beyond doubt. The bearing of this upon the construction of the two words, according to the person of the pronoun (*I, thou, he, we,* &c.), with which they combine, has been noticed under Shall.

Its use as a present *tense* of what may be called an Optative or Subjunctive *Mood* (in which *should* and *were* agree with it), is by no means evident.

It may be noticed, however—

a. First; that the wish which *would* denotes is an unsatisfied one; one that implies want of power, opportunity, or the like. When opportunity is wanting, is so often lost by allowing the time for it to pass by, that the use of a past tense serves to denote the wish, the wish in regret is more or less mingled.

b. Be this as it may, a comparison between certain constructions of the Greek optatives and conjunctives, with certain constructions of the imperfects and preterits of the subjunctive in Latin (λέγοιμι λέγω, and *dicerem, dicam*), show how easily, in certain cases, a tense may pass for a mood, and a mood for a tense.

Woúlder. *s.* Wisher, i.e. one given to use the word *would* optatively. *Rare.*

Wishers and *woulders* are never good housekeepers.—*Old Proverb.* (Ord MS.)

Woúlding. *s.* Motion of desire; disposition to anything; propension; inclination; incipient purpose. *Rare.*

It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit.—*Hammond.*

Wound. *s.* [A.S. *wund.*] Hurt given by violence.

I am faint; my gashes cry for help.—
So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They smack of honour both.

Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

Now shew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some scar of it. *Id., As you like it,* iii. 5.

He, stooping, opened my left side, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But suddenly with flesh fill'd up and heal'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 466.

Not poison but a *wound* the soldier slew.

Rowe.

The aliment of such as have fresh *wounds* should be mild, without stimulating or saline substances.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

They feel the smart and see the scar of their former *wounds*; and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least attempt towards a change.—*Swift.*

Wound. *v. a.* [A.S. *wundian.*] Hurt by violence.

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal.—*Deuteronomy,* xxxii. 39.

The battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was sore *wounded.*—1 *Samuel,* xxxi. 3.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions, he was bruised for iniquities.—*Isaiah,* liii. 5.

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ.—1 *Corinthians,* viii. 12.

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, supposed with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded.*

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 460.

Heroes of old, when *wounded* shelter sought.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxii.

The savages *wounded* Atkins, and slew his followers.—*Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

Woúnder. *s.* One who, that which, wounds.

The watchmen themselves, who were appointed for the safeguarding of the church, prove in this kind to be the smiters and *wounders* of her.—*Archbishop Usher, Substance of his Sermon,* p. 5: 1621.

Woúndless. *adj.* Exempt from wounds.

Turn thee to those that weld the awefull crowne;
To doubted knights, whose *woundless* armour rusts,
And helms unbruised wexen daily brown.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Haply slander ... may miss our name,
And hit the *woundless* air.

Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 1.

Woúndy. *adj.* Excessive. *Vulgar.*

We have such a world of holidays, that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

These stockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on.—*Gay.*

Wrack. *s.*

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now with full sails into the port I move,
And safely can unlade my breast of love,
Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,
To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack? Dryden.*

2. Destruction.

With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others' *wrack* the effect of their power.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A world devote to universal *wrack.*

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 821.

3. Ruin.

But bear this ring, his own of old,
And tell him—what thou dost behold!
The wither'd frame, the ruin'd mind,
The *wrack* by passion left behind,
A shrivelled scroll, a scatter'd leaf,
Sear'd by the autumn blast of grief!

Byron, The Giaour

Wráckful. *adj.* Ruinous; destructive.

The dent ... of *wrackfull* warre.

Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 213.

Ships ... with *wrackfull* tempests rent.

Drayton, Polyolbion, song i.

Wrácking. *part. adj.* Destructive; ruinous.

The sport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 181.

Wraith. *s.* [? connected with *weird.*] Spectre.

The *wraith*, or spectral appearance of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scottish superstition. Nor is it unknown to our sister kingdom. See the story of the beautiful Lady Diana Rich, in Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 89.—*Scott, Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,* p. cxxxvi.

He felt a sort of awe, as if he had beheld the *wraith* of himself.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. xi. ch. x.

Wrángle. *v. n.* [Norse, *rangla.*] Dispute peevishly; quarrel perversely; altercate; squabble.

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases,
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object.

Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

While the Convocation was *wrangling* on one side of Old Palace Yard, the Parliament was *wrangling* even more fiercely on the other. The Houses, which had separated on the twentieth of August, had met again on the nineteenth of October.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xv.

Wrángle. *v. a.* Involve in quarrel or dispute.

When we have *wrangled* ourselves as long as our wits and strengths will serve us, the honest, downright, sober English Protestant will be found, in the end, the man in the safest way, and by the surest line.—*Bishop Sanderson,* in *D'Oyly's Life of Sancroft,* vol. ii. p. 442.

Wrángle. *s.* Quarrel; perverse dispute.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce lawsuits and *wrangles.*—*Swift.*

None can hate
So much as I do any kind of *wrangle.*

Byron, Don Juan, xv. 91.

Wrángler. *s.* One who wrangles.

1. Perverse, peevish, disputative man.

Tell him he hath made a match with such a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will disturb'd
With chases. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 2.

Lord, the house and family are thine,
Though some of them repine;
Turn out these *wranglers* which defile thy seat,
For where thou dwellest all is neat. *G. Herbert.*

You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers.*—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

The captious turn of an habitual *wrangler* deadens the understanding, sours the temper, and hardens the heart.—*Beattie.*

2. One in the first class of mathematical honours at Cambridge, the first on the list being styled the Senior Wrangler.

Wrángling. *verbal abs.* Act of disputing peevishly; altercation.

If private *wranglings* were brought before him, he seldom granted to those parties his warrant to proceed.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams,* p. 36.

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wrangling.*—*Locke.*

Wrap. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *wrapped* or *wrapt.* [North Frisian, *wrappe.*]

1. Roll together; complicate.

Peter ... seeth the napkin that was about his head not lying with the linen clothes, but *wrapped* together in a place by itself.—*John,* xx. 7.

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap. Fairfax.*

2. Involve; cover with something rolled or thrown round.

Nilus opens wide
His arms and ample bosom to the tide,
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast,
In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying host.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 945.

Wise poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,
Knew her themselves through all her veils.
Carew.

Their vigilance to elude, I *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapour glide obscure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 158.

3. Comprise; contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter.—*Addison.*

With *up*. Involve totally.

Some dear cause
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* a while;
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

King John fled to Lascus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obscurity. —*Locke.*

Wrap candles *up* in paper.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

4. Snatch up miraculously: (for *rapt*).

Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.—*Locke.*

5. Transport; put in ecstasy: (for *rapt*).

Much more the reverent sire prepared to say,
Wrapp'd with his joy, how the two armies lay.
Cowley.

Wrapp'd in amaze the matrons wildly stare.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 840.

With *up*.

Wrapt up in silent fear he lies. *Waller.*

Wrápper. *s.*

1. One who, that which, wraps.

2. That in which anything is wrapped.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Wrápping. *verbal abs.* That in which anything is wrapped.

The sheep, that is near at hand, gives us shelter enough from the cold: why should we hunt after more costly furs and *wrappings?*—*Bishop Rainbow, Sermon,* p. 15: 1635.

Wráprascal. *s.* Kind of coarse upper coat.

Wrasse. *s.* [Welsh, *gwrach* = tench.] In *Ichthyology.* British fish of the genus Labrus.

The examples are extremely few, and peculiar to the class Pisces, of calcified teeth which consist of a single tissue, and this is always a modification of dentine. The large pharyngeal teeth of the *wrasse* consist of a very hard kind of unvascular dentine.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates,* vol. iii. p. 363.

Wrath. *s.* [A.S. *wraðð.*] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou dost the prayers of the righteous seed
Present before the majesty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline.
Spenser.

I fear, lest there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, strifes.—2 *Corinthians,* xii. 20.

With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

He hoped not to escape, but shun
The present, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might suddenly inflict.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 340.

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heav'nly goddess, sing.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 1.

Wráthful. *adj.* Angry; furious; raging.

He cried, as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat.
Spenser.

The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* passions.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermon.*

Wráthfully. *adv.* In a wrathful manner furiously; passionately.

Gentle friends,
Let 's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Wráthless. *adj.* Free from anger.

Before his feet so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play.
Waller.

Wrawl. *v. n.* Cry as a cat.

Some were of dogs that barked day and night,
And some of cats that *wrawling* still did cry.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 12, 27.

To quiet and make still his *wrauling* cries.
Anderson, Exposition of Benedict, fol. 30: 1573.

Wreak. *v. n.* For Reck; heed; care.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 4.

Wreak. *v. a.* old pret. and past part. *wroke* and *wroken*; now *wreaked.* [A.S. *wrecan.*]

1. Revenge.

Him all that while Occasion did provoke
Against Pyrocles, and new matter framed
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenser, Faerie Queen,* ii. 5, 22.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress;
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain.
Fairfax.

You could pursue
The son of Perops then, and did the goddess stir
That villany to *wreak* the tyrant did to her.
Drayton.

2. Execute any violent design.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 241.

He left the dame,
Resolved to spare her life, and save her shame,
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 585.

Her husband scour'd away,
To *wreak* his hunger on the destined prey.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, x. 131.

Wreak. *s.*

1. Revenge; vengeance. *Obsolete.*

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themselves do now allay.
Spenser.

Some ill 's behind, rude swaine, for thee to beare;
That fear'd not to devoure thy guests, and breake
All lawes of humanes: Jove sends therefore *wreake.*
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Passion; furious fit. *Obsolete.*

What and if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks,*
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

Wreákful. *adj.* Revengeful; angry. *Obsolete.*

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreakful* heaven.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

She in Olympus' top
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreakful* son.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Wreákless. *adj.* For Reckless.

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf;
So first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

Wreáth. *v. a.* Writhe.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his shining body round:
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 235.

Wreath. *s.* [A.S. *wræð.*]

1. Anything curled or twisted.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to these three first titles of the two houses, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 56.

Let altars smoke,
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heaven.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

2. Garland; chaplet.

Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths,*
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Lord Roscommon.*

The boughs of lotos, form'd into a *wreath,*
This monument thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A second *wreath* shall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name.
Prior, Reply to Love and Friendship.

Wreathe. *v. a.* preterit *wreathed*; past part. *wreathed, wreathen.*

1. Curl; twist; convolve.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreathed* itself,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented glides did slip away.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other.—*Bacon.*

2. Interweave; entwine one in another.

As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots; so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreathed* and twisted together.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Encircle as a garland.

In the flow'rs that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiss, and pois'nous serpents rowl.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 140.

4. Encircle as with a garland; dress in a garland.

For thee she feeds her hair, she leads the dance,
And with thy winding ivy *wreaths* her lance.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 548.

The soldier, from successful camps returning,
With laurel *wreathed*, and rich with hostile spoil,
Severs the bull to Mars.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

Wreathe. *v. n.* Be interwoven; be intertwined.

Wreáthen. *part. adj.* Interwoven; wreathed.

Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work shalt thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches.—*Exodus,* xxviii. 14.

Wreáthing. *part. adj.* Intertwining: (as in a wreath).

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 84.

Wreáthy. *adj.*

1. Spiral; curled; twisted.

That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the description of an unicorn's horn in Ælian.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Covered with a wreath.

Less mild the Bacchanalian dames appear,
When from afar their mighty god they hear,
And howl about the hills, and shake their *wreathy* spear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Wreck. *s.*

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.

Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
'Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods.
Spenser.

Like those that see their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
To their uncertain task, but work to meet their end.
Daniel.

Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

2. Dissolution by violence.

Not only Paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Of heaven, perhaps, or all the elements,
At least, had gone to *wreck.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 991.

The soul . . . shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The *wreck* of matter, and the crush of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

3. Ruin; destruction.

Whether he was
Combined with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck,* I know not.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

4. It is misprinted here for *wreak.*

He cried as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat.
Spenser.

5. The thing wrecked: (as, the ship was considered as a *wreck*).

That most ungrateful boy there by your side
From the rude sea's enraged and foamy mouth
Did I redeem; a *wreck* past hope he was.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

6. Dead, undigested stems of grasses and weeds in a ploughed land.

Wreck. *v. a.*

1. Destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.

Have there been any more such tempests, wherein she hath wretchedly been *wrecked?*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

2. Ruin.
Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire.
Daniel.

3. In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreak*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute*.
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.
I faint! I die! the goddess cried:
O cruel, could'st thou find none other
To *wreck* thy spleen on? Parricide!
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother.
Prior, Cupid Mistaken.

Wreck. *v. n.* Suffer wreck.
With manlier objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more shew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have oftest *wreck'd*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 225.

Wrécker. *s.* One who seeks plunder from wrecked ships.

Wréckful. *adj.* Causing wreck.
Thereto they used one most accursed order,
To eate the flesh of men whom they mote fynde,
And strangers to devoure, which on their border
Were brought by error, or by *wreckfull* wynde.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Wren. *s.* [A.S. *wrenna.*] Native bird of the genus Trochilus; the so-called golden-crested wren belongs to the widely different genus (Regulus).
The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Wrench. *v. a.* [A.S. *wringan.*]
1. Pull by violence; wrest; force.
Wrench his sword from him.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.
Oh form!
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming!
Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
Cæsar's army, wanting something, demanded a mission or discharge, with no intention it should be granted: but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other desires.—*Bacon.*
Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that fastened my arm to the ground.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, pt. i. ch. i.
2. Sprain; distort.
O most small fault!
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.
You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay.—*Swift.*

Wrench. *s.* [A.S. *wrenc* = turn.]
1. Violent pull or twist.
And their right hand with *wrench* and will
For bribes doth pluck and pull.
Old Metrical Versions of Psalm xxvi.
2. Sprain.
Some small part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loses its strength.—*Locke.*
3. Contrivance; means.
He resolved to make his profit of this business of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Wrest. *v. a.*
1. Twist by violence; extort by writhing or force.
To wring this sentence, to *wrest* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason.—*Ascham.*
To what wretched state reserved,
Better end here unborn! Why is life given,
To be thus *wrested* from us?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 501.
Where you charged in person, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered strength, and *wrested* that victory from others that they had lost to you.—*Dryden.*
Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now *wrests* 'em from our hand,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,
Unprofitably shed. *Addison, Cato.*
[redacted]writhe; force.
[redacted]tend their speeches, is to *wrest* them [redacted] meaning.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*
My father's purposes have been mistook,
And some about him have too-lavishly
Wrested his meaning and authority.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.
Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
3. Wind; screw: (applied to the tuning of instruments). *Obsolete.*
The claricord hath a tunely kynde,
As the wyre is *wrested* high and lowe.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

Wrest. *s.*
1. Distortion; violence.
Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premises, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: what needed this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Acting or moving power.
Adown he kest it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a groneful sound.
Spenser.
3. Key or hammer used in tuning a stringed instrument.
The minstrel tempered a string or two with his *wrest*.—*Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth*: 1575.
Antenor is such a *wrest* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must slacken,
Wanting his manage.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Wréster. *s.* One who wrests; one who uses a wrest.
Any instrument mistunyd shall hurt a true song,
Yet blame not the claricord the *wrester* doth wrong.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

Wréstle. *v. n.* [A.S. *wrestlian.*]
1. Contend who shall throw the other down.
If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wrestle* for prize more.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.
To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better.—*Sir W. Temple.*
2. Struggle; contend: (followed by *with*).
I persuaded them, if they loved Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle with* affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
James knew not how to *wrestle with* desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be entangled in such.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Wréstler. *s.*
1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art.
When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to see his naked arm.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world subdued had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller.*
2. One who contends in wrestling.
So earnest with thy God, can no new care,
No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The sacred *wrestler*, till a blessing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n.
Waller.

Wréstling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who wrestles.
Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternon.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Wretch. *s.* [A.S. *wrecca.*]
1. Miserable mortal.
She weeps, and says her Henry is deposed;
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;
That she, poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.
Illustrious *wretch!* repine not, nor reply:
View not what heav'n ordains with reason's eye;
For bright the object is, the distance is too high.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 835.
2. Worthless sorry creature.
Base-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts so deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain some paultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate?—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He now
Has these poor men in question: never saw I
Wretches so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,
Forswear themselves as often as they speak.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.
Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
When they are gone, a company of starved hungry *wretches* shall take their places.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
3. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.
When soon away the wasp doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frighted so:
He thought his wings were much too slow,
O'erjoy'd they so were parted.
Drayton, Nymphidia.
Then, if the spider find him fast beset,
She issues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxi.
4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness: (as we now say *poor thing*).
Chasten'd but thus, and thus his lesson taught,
The happy *wretch* she put into her breast.
Sir P. Sidney.
Excellent *wretch!* Perdition catch my soul
But I do love thee; and when I love thee not
Chaos is come again. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

Wrétched. *adj.*
1. Miserable; unhappy.
These we should judge to be most miserable, but that a *wretcheder* sort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath bestowed ripe capacity, their evil disposition seriously goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
O cruel death! to those you are more kind,
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*
Why dost thou drive me
To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends.
Dryden.
2. Calamitous; afflictive.
3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.
When God was served with legal sacrifices, such was the miserable and *wretched* condition of some men's minds, that the best of every thing they had, being culled out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor, starved, or diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring.
Lord Roscommon.
Forgive the many failings of those who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess.—*Dryden.*
4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible.
An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unused examples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of *wretched* ungratefulness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wrétchedly. *adv.* In a wretched manner.
1. Miserably; unhappily.
From these two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
2. Meanly; despicably.
When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* must that man sneak, who finds himself guilty and baffled too?—*South, Sermons.*

Wrétchedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wretched.
1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.
My misery cannot be greater than it is; fear not the danger of my blind steps, I cannot fall worse than I am, and do not obstinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He gan inquire
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,
And made that caitiff's thrall the thrall of *wretchedness*. *Spenser.*
Clarion did at last decline
To lowest *wretchedness*; and is there then
Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men. *Id.*
When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedness*, then they creep a little, and sue for grace, till they have recovered their strength again.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*
I love not to see *wretchedness* o'ercharged,
And duty in his service perishing.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
We have with the feeling lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our fathers endured by those wars, of all others the most cruel.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Wrétchless. *adj.* For Reckless.
For any man to put off his present repentance, on contemplation of a possibility that his latter repentance may serve the turn, is the most *wretchless* presumption, and hath no promise of mercy annexed to it.—*Hammond.*
If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus overtaken, what security can there be for our *wretchless* oscitancy?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Wrétchlessly. *adv.* In a wretchless (i.e. reckless) manner.
By which tearmes hee doth upbraid him with sottishness and folly, which would so *wretchlesly* and

sinfully depart with that whereupon hee bestowed his strength, and which hee compassed not without great paines and travell.—*Cleaver, Proverbs*, p. 87. (Ord MS.)

Wrétchlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wretchless.

The devil drives them into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of unclean living.—*Articles of Religion*, art. xxxvi.

Wrig. *v. a.* [A.S. *wrigan.*] Rub to and fro. *Rare.*

The bore his taile *wrygges*
Against the hye bench. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 128.

Worms in sturdy pride
Do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorced by knife.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, ii. 2, 37.

Wríggle. *v. n.* Move to and fro, or from side to side, with short motions.

Restless he toss'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 344.

And both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats as long as the cushion lasted. —*Swift.*

Wríggle. *v. a.* Put in a quick reciprocating motion; introduce by shifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 643.

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-roost.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'Power,' says some one, 'is a snake that when it once finds a hole into which it can introduce its head, soon manages to *wriggle* in the rest of its body.'—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxiv.

Wríggle. *adj.* Pliant; flexible; moving to and fro. *Rare.*

My ragged rents all shiver and shake;
They wont in the wind wagg their *wriggle* tails,
Peark as a peacoke, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

Wríggling. *verbal abs.* Act of that which wriggles.

If sheep or thy lamb fall a *wrigling* with tail,
Go by and by search it, whiles help may prevail.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The busy importunities of these extensional phantasms I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up and down of pismires.—*Dr. H. More.*

Wright. *s.* [A.S. *wyrhta, wryhta*; connected with *wyrcan*, preterit *wrohte* = work, wrought. See Work.] Workman: (chiefly current, now, either as a proper name, or as the second element in a compound; e.g. *wheelwright, cartwright*; suggestive of a worker in *wood*, or as a *carpenter*, rather than in *metal* as a *smith*).

Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights
In brave vermilion prow deckt ships; nor *wrights*
Usefull and skilfull. *Chapman.*

The verb To write has the same sound with *wright*, a workman, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but spelled very differently.—*Watts, Logick.*

Wring. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *wringed* and *wrung.* [A.S. *wringan.*]

1. Twist; turn round with violence.

The priest shall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar.—*Leviticus*, i. 15.

2. Force by contortion: (with *out*).

He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of it, a bowl full of water.—*Judges*, vi. 38.

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compress *wrung out.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. Squeeze; press.

In sleep I heard him say, Sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

4. Writhe.

The silly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

5. Pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and fester the affections of his people.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneasy and streight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of business.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

6. Force by violence; extort.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Thirty spies,
Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them, my secret.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1197.

7. Harass; distress; torture.

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison, Cato.*

8. Distort; turn to a wrong purpose.

To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

6. Persecute with extortion.

The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Wring. *v. n.* Writhe with anguish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral when he shall endure
The like himself.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Wring. *s.* Action of anguish.

The sighs, and tears, and *wrings* of a disconsolate mourner.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Wringer. *s.* One who wrings.

1. Extortioner.

Be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler, for the extortioner (in the margin, the *wringer*) is at an end.—*Isaiah*, xvi. 4.

2. One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 2.

Wringing-wet. So wet as to need wringing.

'Tis death for me to be ignorant of the unsearchable mystery of the Son of God; of which mystery notwithstanding I should have been ignorant, but that a poor fisherman, unknown, unlearned, new come from his boat, with his cloaths *wringing-wet*, hath opened his mouth and taught me, 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'—*Hooker, Upon Jude, Works*, p. 538. (Ord MS.)

Wrínkle. *s.* [A.S. *wrincle.*]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face; sign of age, or of care, acting like age upon the countenance.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet? Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds?
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind.
Swift, On Stella's Birthday.

2. Rumple of cloth.

3. Any roughness.

Our British heaven was all serene;
No threat'ning cloud was nigh,
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 9.

4. New piece of knowledge or information: (as, 'There's a *wrinkle* for you,' 'I got a *wrinkle* from my conversation with him'). *Colloquial.*

Wrínkle. *v. a.*

1. Corrugate; contract into furrows.

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the nose, and stretch the nostrils also, at the same time drawing up the upper lip.—*Bacon.*

2. Make rough or uneven.

A keen north-wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge as decay'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 842.

Wrínkled. *part. adj.* Having, showing, marked with, wrinkles.

It is still fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Here steams ascend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* nose offend.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 247.

Here stood Ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Wrínkling. *part. adj.* Causing wrinkles.

To thee, whose young and polished l row
The *wrinkling* hand of sorrow spares.
Mason, To a Friend.

Wrist. *s.* [A.S. *wyrst.*] Joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts; the one running along the radius, and passing by the *wrist*, or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided into three branches.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side; then shew the *wrist-bone* thereof.—*Peacham.*

Wrístband. *s.* Fastening of the shirt at the hand.

You'll . . . dip your *wristbands*
(For cuffs y' have none) as comely in the sauce
As any courtier.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother

Writ. *s.*

1. Anything written; Scripture.

The church, as a witness, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the sacred Scripture; that a second kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Divine Eliza, sacred empress,
Live she for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praises of divinest wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs.*
Spenser.

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy *writ.* *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

Bagdat rises out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, so much spoken of in holy *writ.*—*Knolles History of the Turks.*

His story, filled with so many surprising incidents, bears so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. Judicial process by which anyone is summoned as an offender.

Hold up your head, hold up your hand:
Would it were not my lot to shew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you stand
Indicted by the name of Chloe. *Prior, The Dove*

3. Legal instrument.

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subscribed it, gave the impression, placed it safely,
The changeling never known.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands comprised therein be held.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The general proposition, in which the whole country had an interest, might have been reduced to a particular fact, in which Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Luttrell would alone have been concerned. The house of lords might interpose; the king might dissolve the parliament; or, if every other resource failed, there still lay a grand constitutional *writ* of error, in behalf of the people, from the decision of one court, to the wisdom of the whole legislature.—*Letters of Junius*, lv.

About the latter end of John's reign, some only of the most eminent tenants in chief were summoned by particular *writs*; the rest by one general summons through the sheriffs of their several counties. This is declared in the Great Charter of that Prince, wherein he promises that, whenever an aid or scutage shall be required, faciemus summoneri archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates, comites et majores barones regni sigillatim per literas nostras. . . . And this is likely to have proceeded from the pride with which the ancient and wealthy barons of the realm would regard those newly created by grants of escheated honours, or those decayed in estate, who yet were by their tenures on an equality with themselves. They procured therefore two innovations in their condition; first, that these inferior barons should be summoned generally by the sheriff, instead of receiving their particular *writs*, which made an honorary distinction; and next, that they should pay relief, not, as for an entire barony, one hundred marks; but at the rate of five pounds for each knight's fee which they held of the crown. This changed their tenure to one by mere knight-service, and their denomination to tenants in chief.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

The elections went on rapidly and smoothly. There were scarcely any contests. For the nation had, during more than a year, been kept in constant expectation of a parliament. *Writs*, indeed, had been issued and recalled. Some constituent bod[illegible] had, under those *writs*, actually [illegible] choice of representatives.—*Mac[illegible] England*, ch. x.

Writative. *adj.* Giving to writing: of Pope's coining, not to be imitated. (Johnson.)

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Write. *v. a.* pret. *writ* or *wrote*; past part. *written, writ.* [A.S. *writan.*]

1. Express by means of letters.

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues
We *write* in water. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iv. 2.

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ.*
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 92.

2. Engrave.

Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, Every one that findeth me shall slay me; so plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind.—*Locke.*

3. Produce as an author.

When more indulgent to the writer's ease,
You are so good, to be so hard to please;
No such convulsive pangs it will require
To *write*—the pretty things that you admire.
Granville.

4. Tell by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I loved. *Prior, Solomon,* ii. 809.

Write. *v. n.*

1. Perform the act of writing.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon 't.—*Shakespear, Macbeth,* v. 1.

2. Play the author.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, *write,* sing, number
His love to Antony.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has *written* himself down.—*Addison.*

3. Tell in books.

I past the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

4. Send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom.—*1 Esdras,* iv. 49.

5. Call one's self; be entitled; use the stile of.

About it, and *write* happy when thou'st done.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Let it not your wonder move,
Less your laughter, that I love;
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had and have my peers. *B. Jonson.*

He *writes* himself 'divina providentia,' whereas other bishops only use 'divina permissione.'—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

6. Compose; form compositions.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of the authors.—*Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.*

Writer. *s.* One who writes; author.

All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents; and all three famous *writers.*—*Bacon.*

When we look back upon human records, how the eye settles upon *writers* as the main land-marks of the past! We talk of the age of Augustus, of Elizabeth, of Louis XIV., of Anne, as the notable eras of the world. Why? Because it is their *writers* who have made them so. Intervals between one age of authors and another lie unnoticed, as the flats and common lands of uncultured history.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. ix. ch. xv.

Writhe. *v. a.* [A.S. *wriðan.*]

1. Distort; deform with distortion.

With hatefullest disrelish *writhed* their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 569.

2. Twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writhed* him to and fro convolved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 327.

The monster hiss'd aloud, and raged in vain,
And *writhed* his body to and fro with pain.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cadmus.

3. Wrest; force by violence; torture; distort.

The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Writhe. *v. n.* Be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison, Cato.

Writhing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, writhes.

Then on the white edge of the bursting surge,
Where they had sank together, would the snake
Relax his suffocating grasp, and scourge
The wind with his wild *writhings.*
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.

Writhle. *v. a.* Wrinkle; corrugate. *Rare.*

The skin that was white and smooth is turned tawnie and *writhel'd,*—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

But see! this whitenesse is obscure,
Cynthia spotted, she impure;
Her body *writhel'd,* and her eyes
Departing lights at obsequies.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 151.

Writing. *s.*

1. Written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. Literary composition; book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world should be studied, insomuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respect unto human *writings,* to his motion they condescended.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers who became Christians, as we find in most of their *writings.*—*Addison.*

3. Legal instrument: (as, the *writings,* i.e. title-deeds, &c., of an estate).

Writingmaster. *s.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a *writing-master* than a painter.—*Dryden.*

Written. *part. adj.* Reduced to writing.

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible.—*Holder.*

Wrizzle. *v. a.* Wrinkle. *Rare.*

Wrizzled. *part. adj.* Wrinkled. *Rare.*

Her *wrizled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loathed all womankind. *Spenser, Faerie Queen,* I, 8, 47.

Youthful fires
Gild his dim eyes, and paint with ruddy hue
His *wrizzled* visage, ghastly wan before.
Gay, Wine, 7.

Wrong. *adj.* [A.S. *wrang.*]

1. Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they give *wrong,* ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Not physically right.

Of Glo'ster's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Acting improperly.

Who want, while through black life they dream along,
Sense to be right, and passion to be *wrong.* *Young.*

Wrong. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; wrongly.

If he go *wrong,* she will give him over to his own ruin.—*Ecclesiasticus,* iv. 19.

A thousand odd capricios men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong.*—*Locke.*

Ten censure *wrong,* for one that writes amiss.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 6.

Wrong. *s.*

1. Injury; designed or known detriment; not right; not justice.

It is a harm and no *wrong,* which he hath received.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong,* and yet praying for the *wrongdoer.*—*Id.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified.—*Spenser.*

They ever do pretend
To have received a *wrong,* who *wrong* intend.
Daniel.

One spake much of right and *wrong.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 666.

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator to show himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead.—*Dryden.*

2. Error; not right; not truth.

The multitude is always in the *wrong.*
Lord Roscommon.

Here was *wrong* on both sides; and what would follow but confusion?—*Leslie.*

When people once are in the *wrong,*
Each line they add is much too long:
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,
Is only farthest from his way.
Prior, Alma, iii. 190.

Wrong. *v. a.* Injure; use unjustly, either by doing injury or imputing evil without justice.

For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong,*
Be strew'd with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*

Once more farewell!
And know thou *wrong'st* me, if thou think'st
Ever was love or ever grief like mine.
Addison, Cato.

Wrongdóer. *s.* Injurious person.

If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the *wrongdoer.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

(See, also, under Wrong.)

Wrónger. *s.* One who, that which, wrongs.

That cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger.*
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his treasure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Wróngful. *adj.* Injurious; unjust.

I am so far from granting thy request,
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* sentence, and award a new.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 580.

Wróngfully. *adv.* In a wrongful manner; unjustly.

Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully,* since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopsa to so great a disparagement as to her father's servant.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature: what, would you accuse him *wrongfully?*—*Dryden, Spanish Friar,* iv. 1.

Wrónghead. *adj.* Wrongheaded.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, *wronghead,* rhyming race.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Wrongheáded. *adj.* Having a perverse, perverted, crotchety, or impracticable turn of mind.

Whether we can propose to thrive, so long as we entertain a *wrongheaded* distrust of England?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist,* § 436.

Wrongheádedly. *adv.* In a wrongheaded manner.

He [Johnson] rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, according to his account, 'was very severe, and *wrongheadedly* severe.'—*Boswell, Life of Johnson,* i. 40. (Ord MS.)

Wrongheádedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wrongheaded.

We shall seldom find, in a statesman so trained, integrity, constancy, any of the virtues of the noble family of Truth. . . . There is nothing in the state which he could not, without a scruple or a blush, join in defending or in destroying. Fidelity to opinions and to friends seems to him mere dulness and *wrongheadedness.*—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. ii.

Wróngly. *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

What thou wouldst highly
That wouldst thou holily; would not play false,
And yet wouldst *wrongly* win.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly,* err, as men do that argue right from wrong principles.—*Locke.*

Wróngness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wrong; wrong disposition.

The best have great *wrongnesses* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of natural and revealed Religion.*

Wróngous. *adj.* Constituting a wrong. *Rare.*

Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and *wrongous* ground, whereupon it proceeds.—*King James to Lord Bacon,* July 25, 1617. (Ord MS.)

They supported with all their might a bill sent up

from the commons explaining and amending an act of the Scottish parliament for preventing *wrongous* imprisonment.—*Smollett, History of England*, vol. ii. p. 2. (Ord MS.)

Wroth. *adj.* [A.S. *wræð.*] Angry; enraged.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth?*—*Genesis*, iv. 6.

Shall it not be scorn to me to harp on such a moulder'd string?
I am shamed thro' all my nature to have loved so slight a thing.
Weakness to be *wroth* with weakness!
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Wrought. *part. adj.* [A.S. *wroht.*] Worked: (chiefly applied to iron, the *wrought* metals, as opposed to the *cast*, having been worked into a tough state by welding and hammering).

In the conversion of cast iron to *wrought* iron, by a very slight difference in the manipulations, a species of steel may be produced, called natural steel.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Wry. *adj.* [A.S. *wriðan* = twist.]

1. Oblique; deviating from the right direction laterally.

Sometimes to her, news of myself to tell,
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words and stammering; or else doltish dumb;
Say, then, can this but of enchantment come.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Distorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee.—*Arbuthnot.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practised, but when the disorder is a contraction of the mastoideus muscle.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested.

He mangles and puts a *wry* sense upon protestant writers.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Wry. *v. n.* Be contorted and writhed; deviate from the right direction.

If each of you would take his course, how many
Must murder wives much better than themselves
For *wrying* but a little.
Shakespear Cymbeline, v. 1.

These *wry* too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have.—*Sandys.*

Wry. *v. a.* Make to deviate; distort.

They have wrested and *wry'd* his doctrine.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*: 1551.

To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to these crooked shifts?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wry-mouthed. *adj.* Having the mouth awry.

A shaggy tapestry...
Instructive work! whose *wry-mouth'd* portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 143.

Wryed. *part. adj.* Distorted.

Using his *wry'd* looks
(In nature of a vice) to wrest and turn
The good aspect of those that shall sit near him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Wrýneck. *s.* Native bird of the genus Iunx (torquilla).

They learn to look down to the ground, to counterfeit *wrynecks.*—*World of Wonders*, p. 300: 1608.

As the *wryneck* makes its appearance here about the same time as the cuckoo, it has, for some supposed connection with that bird, acquired the names of Cuckoo's mate and Cuckoo's maid.... This bird is called a *wryneck* from the habit it exhibits of moving its head and neck in various directions; sometimes describing parts of circles, at others from side to side, with an undulating motion not unlike the actions of a snake, and in some of the counties of England this bird is called the snakebird from this circumstance.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Wrýness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wry; state of being wry; deviation from the right way.

Exploring the rectitude or *wryness* of their behaviours.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 143: 1648.

Wuráli. *s.* [Guarani of Guiana.] Poison used by the Indians of Guiana for their arrows; also called Woorara, Urali, and Curali.

Strychnos toxifera is said to furnish the active ingredient of the celebrated *wurali* poison in Guiana. Strychnos cogens is likewise used to poison arrows in Central America. Strychnos Tieuté (the bark of the root) yields the Java poison called Upas Tieuté.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic.*

Wye. *s.* Last letter but one in the alphabet.

Wype. *s.* See Wipe (bird).

Wývern. *s.* See Wivern.

X.

XANT

X. The statement of Johnson is that no English word begins with X. Todd gives Xebec, Xenodochy, and Xerophagy; also X, 'the numeral letter for ten.' This last is no word. The first of these three words is introduced from the Spanish, the other two from the Greek; the few additions made of late being all from that language. Indeed it is mainly, perhaps only, as the equivalent of the Greek Ξ ξ, that the letter, as an initial, has any use.

Xánthic. *adj.* [Gr. ξανθὸς = flaxen (in the way of colour), yellow.] In *Medicine.* The *xanthic* oxide calculus is the name of a variety of stone in the bladder, characterised by the presence of *xanthic* acid.

XEBE

Uric oxide or *xanthic* oxide [is] a rare constituent of urinary calculi; first discovered by Marcet.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 802: 1847.

Xánthous. *adj.* In *Ethnology.* Term introduced by Dr. Prichard to denote the fair races, or divisions of mankind.

The chestnut horse, which has the mane and tail of a light yellowish brown colour, is precisely analogous to the *xanthous* complexion in mankind.—*Prichard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, b. ii. ch. vii. sect. i.

Xébec. *s.* [Spanish, *xebecque.*] Small three-masted, lateen-sailed vessel used in the Mediterranean.

[The] *xebec* ... is distinguished from all other European vessels by the great projection of the prow and stern beyond the cutwater and sternpost respectively.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

XIPH

Xenódochy. *s.* [Gr. ξενοδοχία, from ξένος = stranger, guest + the root of δέχομαι = I receive.] Reception of strangers, or guests.

Xeróphagy. *s.* [Gr. ξηροφαγία, from ξηρὸς = dry + φάγω = I eat.] Limitation in the way of food to dry aliments.

Xylógraphy. *s.* [Gr. ξύλον = wood + γράφω = I write.] Wood-engraving, the two words translating one another: (entered by Todd as a word 'of a very recent usage.')

Xíphoid. *adj.* [Gr. ξίφος = sword; ξιφοειδὴς = swordlike.] In *Anatomy.* Cartilage so called.

The lower limit [of the heart] is a line across the sternum at the junction of the *xiphoid* cartilage.—*G. V. Ellis, Demonstrations of Anatomy*, p. 351: 1856.

Y.

YACH

Y. See for its power as a *syllable* (the pronunciation being not *i* but *ye*) rather than a single *letter*, under Yclad.

Yacht. *s.* [Dutch, *jagt*; German, *jagd* = chase.] Small vessel so called; etymologically on account of its swiftness. In the previous editions it is explained as 'a small ship for carrying passengers.' At present it is chiefly used for voyages of pleasure.

The evening before, we met, off the sound, Lord Sandwich in the Augusta *yacht.*—*Cook, Voyages.*

Yachts belonging to clubs recognised by the Admiralty have many of the privileges of the royal navy. This is an excellent arrangement, as they are an admirable nursery for daring seamen.... There are about thirteen hundred *yachts* in the several clubs of the United Kingdom, the average being about thirty tons.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

YAM

Yáffle. *s.* See extract.

Yaffle, or *Yaffel.*—The green woodpecker is so called in Surrey and Sussex. This name has reference to the repeated notes of the bird, which have been compared to the sound of a laugh. White of Selbourne says, 'The woodpecker laughs;' and in the popular poem of 'The Peacock at Home,' the following couplet occurs—

'The sky-lark in ecstasy sang from a cloud,
And chanticleer crowed, and the *yaffil* laughed loud.'

—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Yam. *s.* [?] Fleshy edible root of several plants of the genus Dioscorea, especially D. sativa.

The principal part of the species belonging to the genus Dioscorea, produce what are called *yams*, large, fleshy, farinaceous tubers, which form as important an article of food in tropical countries as the potato in Europe.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

YAPP

Yánkee. *s.* [Indian corruption of *English.*] Term applied in England to the Americans of the United States generally; in America, to those of the New England States.

I tell you what, Mr. Lieutenant, your vessel there will be another Hermione if you presses true-blooded *Yankees.*—*Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. xliii.

Yankee doodle. Ludicrous appellation given to Americans.

You know, my dear Freddy, how oft if we would,
By the laws of Session we might have done good;
We might have told Ireland we pitied her lot:
Might have soothed her with hope, but you know we did not;
We might have withheld our political noodles
From knocking their heads against hot *Yankee doodles.* *T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.*

Yap. *v. n.* Bark.

Yápping. *verbal abs.* Barking; snapping.

A voice not unlike the *yapping* of a cur.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo*, p. 243.

Yárage. *s.* Manageable character of a vessel: neither this nor Yare are found in Falconer's Dictionary. *Obsolete.*

To the end that he might, with his light ships well manned with watermen, turn and environ the gallies of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bigness, as also for the lack of watermen to row them.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 941: 1603. (Nares by H. and W.)

Yard. *s.* [A.S. *gyrd, geard.*]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of special grace.—*Bacon.*

3. In *Navigation.* Spar supporting the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow;
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their *yards* a-trip. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.*

Yárdarm. *s.* In *Navigation.* Extremity of the yard; *yardarm to yardarm* meaning a close engagement between two ships.

Yárdband. *s.* Measure of a yard made of tape: (often used for Yardwand).

Yárdland. *s.* See extract.

Yardland [is] a quantity of land, various, according to the place; as, at Wimbledon in Surrey it is but fifteen acres; in other counties, twenty; in some, twenty-four; in some thirty; and in others, forty acres.—*Cowell.*

Yárdwand. *s.* Measure of a yard made of wood.

What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a *yardwand.—Collier.*

For I trust if an enemy's fleet, came yonder round by the hill,
And the rushing battle-bolt sang, from the three-decker out of the foam,
That the smoothfaced snubnosed rogue would leap from his counter and till,
And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating *yardwand* home. *Tennyson, Maud*, i. 13.

Yare. *adj.* [A.S. *gearow*; German, *ganz und gar* = wholly, thoroughly.] Ready; dexterous; nimble; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iras, quick:—methinks I hear Antony call.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare.—Id., Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave or take, and is *yare*: whereas the greater is slow.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Yárely. *adv.* In a yare manner; dexterously; skilfully.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands,
That *yarely* frame the office.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Yarn. *s.* [A.S. *gearn.*] Threads of fibre for the coarser kinds of weaving; especially of hemp for rope-making.

You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn.—Bishop Wilkins.*

Spin a yarn. Nautical slang, or colloquial phrase for tell a tale or story

'Frank,' said Mustapha, 'the pacha has sent for you, that he may hear an account of all the wonderful things which you have seen. You must tell lies, and you will have gold.'—'Tell lies! that is, *spin a yarn*; well, I can do that.'—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Story of the English Sailor.*

Yárrum. *s.* [?] Liquor: (connected with Jorum). *Slang.*

Here's pannum and lap and good poplars of *yarrum. Jovial Crew.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Yárrow. *s.* [A.S. *gearwe.*] Native plant of the genus Achillea (millefolia).

The *yarrow*, wherewithal he stops the wound-made gore. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Yaw. *s.* [?] Irregular and temporary deviation of a ship from its direct course.

O, the *yaws* that she will make!
Look to your stern, dear mistress, and steer right;
Here's that will work high as the Bay of Portugal.
Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.

Yawd. *s.* [?] Jade: (applied to a *horse*).

O prythee stay.—Nay, marry, I dare not. Your *yawds* may take cold, and never be good after it.—*Jovial Crew.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Yawl. *s.* [?] Decked boat carrying two masts.

There were about twenty thousand barges or *yauls* of different kinds upon the water.—*Drummond, Travels (Letter*, 1744,) p. 87.

Yáwl. *v. n.* Cry out.

There hideous Scyllas *yawling* round about,
Their serpents hiss. *Fairfax.*
The pilot mainly calls,
Calls Jonah, Jonah: and yet louder *yawls*
Quarles, History of Jonah: 1620.

Yawn. *v. n.* [A.S. *geonan.*]

1. Gape; oscitate; have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear so well.—*Bacon.*

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame,
And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent she came?
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

2. Open wide.

The gashes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 6.

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

3. Express desire by yawning.

The chiefest thing at which lay reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Yawn. *s.*

1. Oscitation.

Thee too, my Paridel, she mark'd thee, there
Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;
And heard thy everlasting *yawn* confess
The pains and penalties of idleness.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 341.

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,
That mingles with the baleful streams below;
And sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead,
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,
And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison*

Yáwning. *part. adj.* Sleepy; slumbering.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Yaws. *s.* In *Medicine.* West Indian name for Frambesia, a skin disease in which the eruption resembles a raspberry (Fr. *framboise.*]

Yclád. [The reason for this letter being found as an archaism in certain words varies with the part of speech: *a.* Combined with a past participle, it represents the Anglo-Saxon *ge-*, in the same relation as *luflan*, to love, *gelufod* = loved; *sprecan* = speak, *gesprecen* = spoken. *b.* Combined with an adverb, it also represents *ge-*, but, in this case, its use in A.S. is less constant.] Clad; clothed.

Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty.
Spenser.

Ycléped. Named: (from A.S. *clepan.*)

Ydrád. Dreaded.

Ypight. Pitched.

Yfere. [A.S.] Together. *Obsolete.*

Ywiss. [A.S. *gewiss* = certainly.] This word seems to have been misunderstood as early as the fifteenth century, and to have been treated as *I wiss* = I know.

Ye. *pron.* Plural of You.

Yea. *adj.* [A.S. *gea.*]

1. Yes: (a particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or is it so?)

Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden?—*Genesis*, iii. 1.

Let your conversation be *yea, yea*; nay, nay.—*Matthew*, v. 37.

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day,
Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay?
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

2. Particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: (not only so, but more than so).

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tired.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.

They durst abide
Jehovah thundering out of Sion, throned
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often placed
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 385.

Yead, Yede. See Yode.

Yean. *v. n.* [A.S. *eanian*] Bring young: (used of *sheep*).

This I scarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 19.

Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger. —*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Yeáned. *part. adj.* Brought forth as a lamb: (in extract *second element* of a *compound*).

I love thee better than the careful ewe
The *new-yean'd* lamb.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Yeánling. *s.* Young of sheep.

All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Year. *s.* [A.S. *gear.*]

1. Period of three hundred and sixty-five days.

How many days will finish up the *year*;
How many *years* a mortal man may live.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

With the *year*
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 40.

2. Used plurally, without a plural termination.

Good God! that nobles should such stomachs bear;
I myself fight not once in forty *year*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

3. In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,
That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when she's disposed,
Told our intents.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV., being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 420.

Yeáred. *adj.* Containing years; numbering years.

Both were of best feature, of high race,
Year'd but to thirty. *B. Jonson, Fall of Sejanus.*

Yeárbook. *s.* See extract from Blackstone.

The students of common law, by reading their *yearbooks*, recover the experience by former ages.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 86.

The reports from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive, to that of Henry the eighth, were taken by prothonotaries or chief scribes of the court, at the expence of the crown, and published annually; whence they are known under the denomination of the *yearbooks.—Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Yeárlily. *adv.* Annually: (Yearly *commoner*, though not more correct).

The great quaking-grass sowen *yearlily* in many of the London gardens.—*Johnson, Herball.*

Yeárling. *adj.* Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke;
Untamed, unconscious of the galling yoke.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 490.

Yeárly. *adj.* Annual; happening every year; lasting every year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holiday.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Why the changing oak should shed
The *yearly* honour of his stately head;
Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,
Unchanged his branch, and permanent his green.
Prior, Solomon, i. 61.

Yéarly. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, To-morrow is Saint Crispian.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
For freedom still maintained alive;
For these, and more, accept our pious praise.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 197.

Not numerous are our joys, when life is new,
And *yearly* some are falling of the few. *Young.*

Yearn. *v. n.* [A.S. *gyrnan, geornian.*] Feel great internal uneasiness.

He despised to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
And to be eased of that base burden still did *yearn*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 46.

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep, and he entered into his chamber.—*Genesis*, xliii. 30.

Falstaff, he is dead.
And we must *yearn* therefore.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 3.

When the fair Leucothoë he spied,
To check his steeds, impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*.
Though all the world was in his course concern'd.
Waller.

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn*.—*South, Sermons.*

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you.
Addison.

Yearn. *v. a.* Grieve; vex.

She laments for it, that it would *yearn* your heart to see it.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

I am not covetous of gold;
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear.
Id., Henry V. iv. 3.

Yeárnful. *adj.* Expressive of yearning. *Obsolete.*

Oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes thy merry notes I did borrow,
So now lend me thy *yernfull* tunes to utter my sorrow. *Damon and Pithias*, sign. D. i.

Yeárning. *part. adj.* Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness.

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they 'll prove so nice and coy,
To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy.
Butler, Hudibras.

Yeárning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who yearns.

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy.—*Calamy.*

Yeast. *s.* [A.S. *gist.*] Ferment formed by the deposit or lees of a clear solution of malt.

To prepare a ferment . . . the precipitate separated during the fermentation of a clear infusion of malt, commonly called *yeast*, or barm, is made use of . . . The property possessed by *yeast* of determining the fermentation of a properly diluted solution of sugar is very fleeting, and is lost by trifling alterations. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Yeást-bitten. *part. pref.* In *Brewing.* See extract.

When the process of attenuation becomes so slack as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent to cleanse, otherwise the top barm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become *yeast-bitten*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Yeást-plant. *s.* See extract.

What is called the *yeast-plant* consists of a particular form of the vegetable structure (Mycelium) of a fungus. It is composed of simple cells, which will go on multiplying by budding for an indefinite time if placed in a liquid containing a mixture of saccharine or dextrinous substances, together with albuminous matters, at a moderately warm temperature. —*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic*, § 813.

Yelk. *s.* See Yolk.

Yell. *v. n.* [A.S. *gyllan*; Lat. *ululo.*] Utter a cry, as that of the jackall and wolf.

Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Yell. *v. a.* Utter with a yell.

Yell'd out
Like syllables of dolour.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Yell. *s.* Cry of horror.

With like timorous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spied in populous cities. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

Yéllow. *adj.* [A.S. *gealew.*]

1. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* sheaf.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 435.

2. Indicating jealousy.

How! Francisco?
He that, at every stage, keeps livery mistresses;
The stallion of the state. They 're things above us,
And in no way concern us. If I were ever
The Duke (I freely must confess my weakness)
I should wear *yellow* breeches.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iv. 2.

Yéllow. *s.* Yellow colour.

A long motley coat, guarded with *yellow*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. prologue.

After a lively orange, followed an intense bright and copious *yellow*, which was also the best of all the *yellows*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Yéllow. *v. a.* Render yellow.

So should my papers, *yellow'd* with their age,
Be scorn'd. *Shakespear, Sonnets*, xvii.

Yéllow. *v. n.* Grow yellow.

Yéllow-root. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

The root of Hydrastes Canadensis has a strong and somewhat narcotic smell, and is exceedingly bitter. It is used in North America as a tonic, under the name of *yellow-root*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Yéllow-wood. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

Oxleya xanthoxyla, a large tree, is the *yellow-wood* of New South Wales.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Yéllow-wort. *s.* In *Botany.* Native plant of the genus Chlora (species, perfoliata).

Yéllowberry. *s.* Berry of Rhamnus infectorius (a species of buckthorn), used in dyeing.

Yellow-berries are imported in large quantities from the south of Europe, and the Levant.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Yéllowboy. *s.* Gold coin. *A very low word.*

John did not starve the cause; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee counsel.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Yéllowhammer. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Yellow bunting; Emberiza miliaria: (the remark of Yarrell in the extract given below is good as far as the German form goes; nevertheless the derivation is the A.S. *hama* = skin, clothing, covering. See under Hammercloth).

I have ventured to restore to this bird what I believe to have been its first English name, *yellow-ammer*; though it appears to have been printed *yellow-ham* and *yellow-hammer*, from the days of Dr. William Turner and Merrett to the present time. The word 'Ammer' is a well-known German term for bunting in very common use; thus Bechstein employs the names schnee-*ammer*, grau-*ammer*, rohr-*ammer*, garten-*ammer*, and gold-*ammer*, for our snow bunting, corn bunting, reed bunting, ortolan or garden bunting, and yellow bunting. Our mode of prefixing the letter *h* to the word appears to be unnecessary, and even erroneous.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Yéllowing. *part. adj.* Becoming yellow.

The opening valleys, and the *yellowing* plains.
Dyer, The Fleece.

Yéllowish. *adj.* Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowish* colour, yet there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Yéllowishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Yellowish; quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate solution, exchanged its *yellowishness* for a redness.—*Boyle.*

Yéllowness. *s.*

1. Quality suggested by yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as appeared in the *yellowness* and sweetness. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Jealousy.

Ford I will possess with *yellowness*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

Yéllows. *s.* Jaundice, for which it is the English name; and, as applied to horses, the current one.

His horse sped with spavins, and raied with the *yellows*.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

But for his *yellows*,
Let me but lye with you, and let him know it,
His jealousy is gone.
Brome, Antipodes. (Nares by H. and W.)

Yelp. *v. n.* [A.S. *gyllan.*] Bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

They like impudent dogges *yolpe* and barke against us.—*Fulke, Retentive to stay good Christians*, p. 51: 1580.

To *yaulpe* and bark like a dog and a fox.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Mazed with a *yelping* kennel of French curs.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.

Yeóman. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Man of a small freehold estate in land; statesman (in Cumberland).

Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers and substantial *yeomen* do theirs.—*Locke.*

He that has a spaniel by his side is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to kill an hare.—*Addison.*

[*Yeoman* [is] rightly explained by Spelman from Gothic *gavi*; Old High German, *gewi*, *gouwi*, German, *gau*, *gai*, *ge*; Frisian, *gao*, *gae*, district, country place, village, whence Old High German, *goulih*, *gawisc*, rural, rustic. The primary meaning of the word would thus be countryman. Frisian, *gaeman*, *gaemon*, villager, village inhabitants; *gaekerche*, village church; *gaelioed*, *gaefole*, parishioners, village people. (Rechthofen.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

This is the word *gau*, so common in Germany and Switzerland (*Aargau*, &c.), though comparatively rare in A.S.

2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers; whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* seemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready still for fight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9. 26.

You, good *yeomen*,
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture.
Shakspear, Henry V. iii. 1.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence . . .
Spring crestless *yeomen* from so deep a root?
Id., Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Th' appointment for the ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepared
Two brawny *yeomen* of his trusty guard.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 260.

The waiters stand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

3. It seems to have had likewise a more general application denoting a higher kind of service.

A jolly *yeoman*, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was Appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 28.

Yeómanly. *adj.* Of or belonging to a yeoman.

It would make him melancholy to see his *yeomanly* father cut his neighbours' throats, to make his son a gentleman!—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

His [Selden's] father was a *yeomanly* man.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 530.

Yeómanry. *s.* Collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers.—*Bacon.*

Yerk. *v. a.* [*jerk.*]

1. Throw out or move with a spring.

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 7.

A leaping horse is said to *yerk* or strike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their full extent.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. Lash; strike; beat.

But that same fool, who most increased her pains,
Was Scorne; who having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith *yirks*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

How the freshman will skip to hear one of those lines well laughed at, that they have been so often *yerked* for!—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 43.

Yerk. *v. n.* Move as with jerks.

How she [the ship] kicks and *yerks!*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea-Voyage.

Yert-point. *s.* [*? yerk-point.*] Game so called.

Yert-point, nine-pins, job-nut, or span-counter.—*Lady Alimony.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Yes. *adv.* [A.S. *gese*, *gea* + *se*, as *nese* = no is *ne* + *se.*]

1. Term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*.

Pray, madam, are you married?—*Yes.*—*More, Fables.*

2. Even so; not only so, but more.

This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war.—*Bacon.*

Yes, you despise the man to books confined
Who from his study rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he speaks.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 1.

Yéster. *adj.* [A.S. *gestern, gestran.*] Being next before the present day: (not often used except in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*).

Love might as well be sow'd upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Must'ring her charms. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Yésterday. *s.* Day last past; day next before to-day.

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow.—*Job*, viii. 9.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.
Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Used *adverbially.* On the day last past.

Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words.—*Bacon.*

Yésternight. *adv.* Night before this night. Used *adverbially.* On the night last past.

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by Catesby was it sent me.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 6.
This distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yesternight*.—*Bacon.*

Yet. *conj.* [A.S. *gyt.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more.
Daniel.
Let virtuoso's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 149.

Yet. *adv.*

1. Beside; over and above.

This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason, why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Still; state still remaining the same.

They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings.—*Addison.*

3. Once again.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 1.

4. At this time; so soon; hitherto: (with a *negative* before it).

Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men, *not yet*; old men, not at all.—*Bacon.*

5. At least; at all: (noting *uncertainty* or *indetermination*).

A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion.—*Baker.*

6. Denoting continuance and extension, greater or smaller.

Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

7. Still; in a new degree.

He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and justice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Even; after all: (used as an emphatical addition to a negative).

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them; for the witches themselves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft.—*Bacon.*

9. Hitherto: (sometimes with *as* before it).

Hope beginneth here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Yew. *s.* [A.S. *iw.*] Native conifer (i.e. tree akin to the firs, pines, larches, juniper, arbor-vitæ, &c.), of the genus Taxus. Specifically the common *yew* is distinguished by having its leaves two-ranked, naked, linear, and flat; the receptacle of the barren or male flowers globular.—*Selby, History of British Forest Trees.*

Yews are separated from conifers by their fruits not being collected in cones, each ovule growing singly, not protected by hardened scales.—*Lindley.*

Yéwen. *adj.* Made of the wood of yew.

His stiff arms to stretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs still passing to and fro.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Yex. *v. n.* Hiccup.

Yex. *s.* Hiccup.

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barkings, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps and groans.—*Character of a Fanatic, Harleian Miscellany*, vol. vii. p. 637. (Nares by H. and W.)
They do stay the excessive *ye.* or hocket.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. xxvii. ch. v.
But the two earles I trust are friends now, both being since departed this world (though neither as I could have wished them), the one dying of a *yex*, the other of an axe.—*Nugæ Antiquæ.*

Yéxing. *verbal abs.* Hiccuping.

Singultus—the hickot or *yexing*.—*Abraham Fleming, Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)
The juice of the root [of skirrets] helpeth the hicket or *yexing*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1027: 1630. (Nares, by H. and W.)

Yfére. *adv.* See under Yclad.

Yield. *v. a.* [A.S. *-gildan* = pay.]

1. Give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength.—*Genesis*, iv. 12.
Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans per diem to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight hundred and seven pounds, five shillings and tenpence.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Produce in general.

He makes milch kine *yield* blood.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.
The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them.—*Job*, xxiv. 5.
All the substances of an animal, fed even with acescent substances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline salts.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Afford; exhibit.

Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without so mighty a lour as that face could *yield*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The mind of man desireth evermore to know the truth, according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Give as claimed of right.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1021.

5. Allow; concede.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 526.
I that have not only *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the proposition, can make no question of its corollaries.—*Hammond.*

6. Permit; grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

7. Emit; expire.

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghost.—*Genesis*, xlix. 33.
Often did I strive
To *yield* the ghost; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast, and wand'ring air.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

8. Resign; give up; surrender: (with *up* or *over*).

He not *yielding over* to old age his country delights, especially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin, brought to see this injury offered unto us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield up* the city, and sometimes threatened them as fast.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Yield. *v. n.*

1. Give up the contest; submit.

He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*
There he saw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursued by fierce Achilles.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 653.

2. Comply with any person, or motive power.

With her much fair speech she caused him to *yield*.—*Proverbs*, vii. 21.

3. Comply with things required or enforced.

There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians.—*Bacon.*

4. Concede; admit; allow; not deny.

If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

5. Give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*?
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

Yield. *s.* Produce.

Yéildable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being yielded. *Rare.*

2. Complying. *Rare.*

Yéildableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Yieldable; disposition to concede or comply with. *Rare.*

The fourth disposition for peace [is] a *yieldableness* upon sight of clearer truths.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, vol. iii. p. 553.

Yéildance. *s.*

1. Act of producing. *Rare.*

How should the corn, wine, oil, be had without the *yieldance* of the earth.—*Bishop Hall, Seasonable Sermons*, p. 28.

2. Act of complying with; concession. *Rare.*

I might draw him to a willing *yieldance* of that parcel of my due maintenance.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*
It must not be by any considerable *yieldance* or change on both sides, but by a reformation on theirs.—*Trapp, Popery truly stated*, pt. iii.

Yéilder. *s.* One who, that which, yields.

Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Yéilding. *part. adj.* Complying.

They shew the world that they are not of a *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled.—*Kettlewell.*

Yéilding. *verbal abs.* Act of giving up; submission.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forced; that never was inclined
To accessary *yieldings*.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.
I see a *yielding* in the looks of France;
Mark how they whisper. *Id., King John*, ii. 2.

Yéildingly. *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

Maids that know themselves beloved, and *yieldingly* resist. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Yéildingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Yielding.

1. Disposition to give up any point.

That *yieldingness*, whatever foundations it might lay to the disadvantage of posterity, was a specific to preserve us in peace for his own time.—*Lord Halifax.*

2. Quality of yielding.

The shallowness of the socket at the shoulder, and the *yieldingness* of the cartilaginous substance with which its edge is set round, are excellently adapted for the allowance of a free motion and a wide range.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

Yode. Archaic form from the A.S. *geod*, the preterite of *gangan, gan*, i.e. *go*; saving the difference of the spelling, and the change from *g* to *y*, it is neither more nor less than *goed*. From the extracts spelt with *e* and *ed*, it seems as if Spenser, at least, had imagined a present and infinitive form like *speak*; giving *yede* (or *yeade*), *yode*, like *speak, spoke*.

That same mighty man of God,
That bloud red billows like a walled front,
On either side disparted with his rod,
Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod*.
Spenser.
Yet for she *yode* thereat half aghast. *Id.*

With *e* and *ea*.

They wander at their will, and stay at pleasure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leisure.
Spenser.
Then bade the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to a hill herself withdraw aside. *Id.*

Yoke. *s.* [A.S. *geoc.*]

1. Bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came *yoke*.—*Numbers*, xix. 2.

2. Mark of servitude; slavery.
Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

3. Chain; link; bond.
This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iii. 1.

4. Couple; pair: (used in the *plural* with the *singular* termination).
Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his discarded men.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.
His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter.—*Broome.*

5. In *Navigation*. See extract.
Yoke is a piece of wood or light frame of two arms, placed over the head of a boat's rudder, instead of a tiller, and having two lines (*yoke-lines*), by pulling on which a boat is steered. It is the most convenient arrangement for a narrow boat.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Yoke. *v. a.*

1. Bind by a yoke to a carriage.
Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were *yoked* to draw his car of burnish'd gold.
Dryden.

2. Join or couple with another.
My name
Be *yoked* with his that did betray the best.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

3. Enslave; subdue.
These are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

4. Restrain; confine.
Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life, than to be *yoked* in marriage.—*Bacon.*
Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Came to the sea. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 307.
The words and promises, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke.
Butler, Hudibras.

Yókefellow. *s.*

1. Companion in labour.
Yokefellows in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 3.

2. Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage.
You cannot think me fit
To be the *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of so mean deserts
To be the partner of your parts.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 671.
Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often chose one of the most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Yokeline. *s.* See Yoke, 5.

Yókemate. *s.* Yokefellow.
Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*

Yolk, Yelk. *s.* Yellow part of an egg.
The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same; for if a chicken be opened when it is new-hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* remaining.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Yon, Yond, Yónder. *adj.* Within view.
Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with sables?—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 626.

Yon, Yond, Yónder. *adv.* At a distance within view.
The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And say what thou seest *yond*.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.
Yonder are two applewomen scolding.—*Arbuthnot, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Yond. *adj.* [? Danish, *ond* = bad.] Mad; furious.
Then like a lion, which hath long-time sought
His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
So fierce he laid about him. *Spenser.*
Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairfax.*

Yore. *adv.* [A.S. *geare.*] Of old; long ago: (generally with *of*).
A just reward for so unjust a life,
No worse a death than I deserved *yore*.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 105.
Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
And, guilty, heavens! of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Spenser.*
And seated here a see, his bishoprick *of yore*,
Upon the farthest point of this unfruitful shore.
Drayton.
Thee, bright-eyed Vesta, long *of yore*
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton, Il Penseroso.*

Yote, Yoat. *v. a.* [A.S. *geotan.*] Pour.

a. Applied to lead.
His [Selden's] grave was nine foot deep at least, the bottom paved with bricks, and walled about two feet high with grey marble coarsely polished, each piece being *yoated* (that is fastened with lead molted in) with iron champs.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 111: 1692.

b. Applied to water.
The brewer's grains must be well *yoted* for the pigs.—*Grose.*

Yóted. *part. adj.* Steeped. *Obsolete.*
My fowls which, well enough,
I, as before, found feeding at the trough
Their *yoted* grains.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, xix.
(Nares by H. and W.)

You. *pron.* [A.S. *eow.*]

1. Oblique case of *ye*.
Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward.—*Ephesians*, iii. 2.
I thought to show *you*
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hansel fate before *you*. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

2. Ye: (*you* and *ye* interchanged).
What gain *you* by forbidding it to tease *ye?*
It now can neither trouble *ye*, nor please *ye*.
Dryden.

3. Thou.
In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*
But, madam, if the fates withstand, and *you*
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. As the French *on*; anyone; whosoever.
We passed by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

5. In the subsequent members of a sentence, distinguished from *ye*.
Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you* the swiftest racers of the field.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 233.

Young. *adj.* [A.S. *geong, gyng.*]

1. Being in the first part of life; not old.
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are salter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

2. Inexperienced; weak.
Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

Used *substantivally*. Offspring of animals collectively.
So many days my ewes have been with *young*;
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Yóungish. *adj.* Somewhat young.
She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man.—*Tatler.*
Leonard was not particularly fortunate in his proposer—a *youngish* gentleman—who, having tried various callings, with signal unsuccess, had come in for a small independence, and set up for a literary character.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel.*

Yóungling. *s.* [A.S. *geongling*, diminutive of *geong.*] Any creature in the first part of life.
More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Encouraged thus, she brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, i. 532.

Yóungly. *adj.* Youthful. *Rare.*
Look what ladies and gentlewomen be most fruitful, and have most children, if they look not for their age most *youngly*, best coloured, and be clearest from diseases.—*Sir T. Smith, Life*, appendix, p. 42.

Yóungly. *adv.* In a young manner; as one young and inexperienced. *Rare.*
Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
How long continued, and what stock he springs of.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Yóunker. *s.* Youngster: (the *latter* being the *commoner* word).
What, will you make a *younker* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket picked?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.
See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *younker* prancing to his love.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.
While Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other *younkers*, he abroad would ly.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Yóungster. *s.*

1. Young person. *Contemptuous.*
The *youngster*, who at nine and three
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke.
Prior, Alma, iii. 222.

2. Midshipman.
'Ah, you *youngsters* ought to have been in the service when I joined,' pursued Somers; '*youngsters*, I tell you, were flogged then.' 'Were you ever flogged?' asked Singleton, quietly. 'Well, upon my word! It's like your impudence to ask such a question.' 'Why? You say you were a *youngster*, and that *youngsters* were flogged.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Youngth. *s.* Youth: (of which it is the *fuller* form). *Obsolete.*
The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days.
Spenser.

Your. *pron.*

1. Belonging to you.
Either *your* unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.
Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;
The bravest men are subject most to chance.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1.

2. In an indeterminate sense.
Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel fits *your* thief.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.
There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

3. *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: (as, 'This is *your* book' = this book is *yours*).
Pray for this man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.
He is forsworn if e'er those eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the east.
Id., King John, v. 4.
While the sword this monarchy secures,
'Tis managed by an abler hand than *yours*.
Dryden.

Yoursélf. *s.*

1. You, even you; ye, not others.
If it stand as you *yourself* still do,
Within the eye of honour; be assured,
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old,
Make it your cause. *Id., King Lear*, ii. 4.

2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: (as, 'You love only *yourself*;' 'You have betrayed *yourselves* by your rashness').
Whenever you are more intent upon adorning your persons than upon perfecting of your souls, you are much more beside *yourselves* than he that had rather have a laced coat than a healthful body.—*Law.*

3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative.
Be but *yourselves*. *Pope.*

Youth. *s.* [A.S. *geogud.*]

1. Part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; time from fourteen to twenty-eight.
But could *youth* last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need:
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love.
Sir W. Raleigh.

2. Young man.

Siward's son,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Protest their first of manhood.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.

O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghost;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 25.

3. Young generation (collectively).

As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney before Donne.—*B. Jonson.*

The Graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is drest,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest.
Waller.

Yoúthful. *adj.*

1. Young.

Our army is dispersed already:
Like *youthful* steers unyoked they took their course,
East, west, north, south.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

There, in a heap of slain, among the rest
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppress
Of slaughter'd foes.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 141.

2. Suitable to the first part of life.

Here be all the pleasures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season.
Milton, Comus, 668.

3. Vigorous as in youth.

How is a good Christian animated by a stedfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting as at the first! no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity.—*Bentley.*

Yoúthhood. *s.* (the *h* as in Withhold.) State of youth. *Rare.*

Every wise man has a *youthood* once in his life.—*Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 22.

Youthly. *adj.* Youthful. *Rare.*

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
That warlike feats dost highly glorify,
Therein have I spent all my *youthful* days,
And many battles fought, and many frays.
Spenser.

Yoúthy. *adj.* Youthful: (condemned by Johnson as a *bad* word). *Rare.*

The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day.—*Spectator.*

Ypight. See under Yclad.

Yttrium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Metal so called. See extract.

Yttrium is the metallic base of an earth discovered in 1794 by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterby, in Sweden, from which it received the name of *yttria*. ... The salts of *yttria* have in general a sweet taste; and the sulphate and several others have an amethyst colour; but the recent researches of Mosander have shown that this is owing to the presence of one or both of the new metals, erbium and terbium, which he finds to be commonly associated with *yttrium*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, p. 400.

Yule. *s.* [A.S. *geol*; see extract from Wedgwood.] Word adopted, and formerly used for the times of Christmas and Lammas; still common as a provincial term, and in the Norse languages the ordinary name for Christmas.

This is the original *yule* ... the other the *yule* of August determinately.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 660.

Dr. Jamieson agrees with Mr. Pinkerton in tracing it to one of the three great religious festivals in the year, which the ancient Goths observed; namely *Yule*, or *Jul*, celebrated at the time of the winter-solstice, in honour of the sun. Hammond refers it to the Latin *jubilum*. The Welsh *wul*, or *gwyl*, it may be added, is a holyday; and the Cymbrian *ol* signifies a feast.—*Todd.*

[The old Norse *jól* signified not merely the Christmas festival, but a feast in general.... It is doubtful, however, whether the name of the principal feast in the year has been generalized, or whether the word once signifying feast in general has been in course of time restricted to the mid-winter festival.... Bede seems to regard the name of *yule* as equivalent to German *sonnenwende* (sunturn), the winter solstice, when the sun turns from the shortening to the lengthening of the day. In the Anglo-Saxon Calendar the months of December and January, on either side of the solstice, were called *ærre-geola* and *æftera-geola*, the former and the latter *yule*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

To the present Editor the connexion seems to be with A.S. *heol*; Norse, *hjul* = wheel, i.e. the turn of the year.

Used *adjectivally*, and as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, '*yule-log*;' '*yule-cake*.'

Masks, singing, dancing, *yule-games*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 270.

The mistletoe ceremonial of the *yule* festival continued from the time of the Druids.—*Stukeley, Palæographica Sacra*, p. 10.

Ywiss. See under Yclad.

Z.

ZAFFRE. *s.* [Italian, *zaffera*.] In *Mineralogy.* Residue obtained by roasting the native combinations of arsenic with nickel or cobalt, mixed with sand.

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphra*.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

By the addition of carbonate of potash, a fusion *zaffre*, is converted into a blue glass, which, when ground and levigated, produces the colour known as smalt blue.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zány. *s.* [Italian in respect to its *direct* origin; as an Italian word it originates, according to some, from the Latin *sanna* = gibe; to others from *Sanese* = native of Sienna; to most, from some provincial abbreviation of *Giovanni* = John.] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; merry Andrew; buffoon.

Some slight *zany* ...
Told our intents before.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

What is a hypocrite but a player, the *zani* of religion?—*Bishop Hall, Works*, vol. ii. p. 292: 1661.

Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 205.

Was it not thought much ... that Southampton allowed [Shakespear] equal patronage with the *zanies*, jugglers, and bearwards of his time?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Zány. *v. a.* Mimic.

All excellence
In other madams does but *zany* hers.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Laughs them to scorn, as men doth busy apes
When they will *zany* them.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

Your part is acted; give me leave, at distance,
To *zany* it.
Massinger, The Bashful Lover, v. 3.

Zárnich. *s.* [Arabic, *zarnij*.] See extracts.

Zarnich [is] a substance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Yellow arsenic of sulphuretted oxide of zinc, of a beautiful bright and pure yellow colour, used as a pigment. In its native state it is used under the name of *zarnic* or *zarnich*, varying in colour from warm yellow to green yellow. Orpiment in all its varieties, as a colour, is subject to change and to be changed by all pigments containing oxygen; and if used must be employed alone.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zeal. *s.* [Gr. ζῆλος.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

In this present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill; meekness will not now suffer any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Had I but served my God with half the *zeal*
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

It [*zeal*] hath its name of ζέω, which is to burn and boil as water over the fire, and thence may be styled the fervency and boiling of our affections.—*Mede, Works*, p. 299: 1677.

Among the seraphim
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* adored
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,
The current of his fury thus opposed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 804.

A scorn of wrangling, yet a *zeal* for truth.
Pope, Epitaph on Sir William Trumball.

Zeal. *v. n.* Entertain zeal.

Stiff followers, such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters.—*Bacon, On the Controversies of the Church of England.*

Zeálless. *adj.* Wanting zeal.

Look on your indevotion, that heartless, *zealless* behaviour in this very house of God.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Zeálot. *s.* [Gr. ζηλωτής.] One passionately ardent in any cause.

Are not those men too often the greatest *zealots* who are most notoriously ignorant? True zeal should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Zealótical. *adj.* Passionately ardent in a cause: (used in *dispraise*).

Dr. Marshal, dean of Christ Church, a most furious and *zelotical* man.—*Strype, Life of Archbishop Cranmer*, b. iii. ch. xix.

Zeálotry. *s.* Behaviour of a zealot.

No casuist is sufficient to enumerate or resolve the many intricate niceties, and endless scruples of conscience, which some men's and women's more plebeian *zelotry* makes; as about ladies' cheeks and faces, &c.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 63.

Zeálous. *adj.* Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere,
A spirit, *zealous*, as he seem'd, to know
More of the Almighty's works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 564.

Zeálously. *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealously* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not shame.
Milton, Sonnets, To a virtuous young Lady, 9.

Zébra. *s.* Animal akin to the horse and ass; Equus zebra.

Of the remaining hoofed animals, viz. the ass, the *zebra*, the quagga, &c., little need be said: the first has been domesticated from the earliest record.... The *zebra* shuns the haunts of man, and lives in the deserts.... We are told that the quagga is gregarious, living in troops of more than one hundred, in the vast interior deserts of Southern Africa, where also the *zebras* congregate; but that the two herds never intermix.... The mountain *zebra* is a third species, first described by Mr. Burchell.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 199.

Zébra-wood. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

The beautiful *zebra-wood* of the cabinet-makers has been ascertained by Schomburgk to be produced by Omphalobium Lamberti, a large Guiana tree.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Another kind of *zebra-wood* is obtained from the wood of the West Indian Eugenia fragrans.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zed. *s.* Name of the letter *z*.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Zédoary. *s.* [?] Spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent. See extracts.

The Zingiberaceæ [plants of the Ginger group] are principally valued for the aromatic or stimulating properties of the root or rhizome, such as are found in ginger, galangale, *zedoary* (Curcuma zedoaria and zerumbet), and some other species of the latter genus.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Curcuma zerumbet is the long *zedoary*, and Curcuma zedoaria, the round *zedoary* of the shops.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zénith. *s.* [Arabic, *semt* = quarter.] In *Astronomy.* Vertical point; point over head (opposite to the nadir).

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence, advertisements to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Under this prince [Edgar], the kingdom appears to have reached its *zenith* of prosperity.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. i.

Zéphyr. *s.* [Gr. ζέφυρος; Lat. *zephyrus.*] West wind; poetically any calm west wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Zéro. *s.* [Italian.] Naught; term denoting the point of the thermometer, at which the graduation commences.

The teeth of fishes . . . offer a greater and more striking series of varieties than do those of any other class of animals. As to number, they range from *zero* to countless quantities.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Zest. *s.* [?] Relish; taste added.

Almighty Vanity! to thee they owe
Their *zest* of pleasure, and their balm of woe.
Young, Love of Fame.

Zig-zag. *s.*

1. Line with sharp and quick turns.

Nonsense precipitate, like running lead,
That slipt through cracks and *zig-zags* of the head.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 123.

2. Approaches, in the attack of a fortress, connecting the parallels.

Zig-zag. *adj.* Having sharp and quick turns.

He, stepping down
By *zig-zag* paths, and juts of pointed rock,
Came on the shining levels of the lake.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Zig-zag. *v. a.* Form into sharp and quick turns.

The middle aile has on each side four Norman round arches *zig-zagged*, surmounted with as many round-headed small windows.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 4.

Zinc. *s.* [German, *zink.*] Metal so called.

Zinc is a metal of a bluish-white colour, of considerable lustre when broken across, but easily tarnished by the air. Its fracture is hackly, and foliated with small facets, irregularly set. It has little cohesion, and breaks in thin plates before the hammer, unless it has been previously subjected to a regulated process of lamination, at the temperature of from 220° to 300° Fahrenheit, whereby it becomes malleable, and retains its malleability and ductility afterwards.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Zinc. *v. a.* Defend iron from rust by zinc.

Zincógrapher. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = I write.] Engraver on zinc.

Zinc is extensively employed for making watercisterns, baths, spouts, pipes, plates for the *zincographer*; for voltaic batteries, filings for fire-works, covering roofs, and a great many architectural purposes.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Zincógraphy. *s.* Zinc-engraving.

Zínked. *part. adj.* Coated with, defended by, zinc.

The wires of electric telegraphs are . . . usually of *zinked* iron. . . . The *zinking* of iron is usually performed by dipping the iron into melted zinc, the surface of which is covered with sal-ammoniac.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zínking. *verbal abs.* Process by which iron is zinked.

(See under Zinked.)

Zircon. *s.* [Arabic, *zarkon.*] In *Mineralogy.* Silicate of Zirconia.

Zircónia. *s.* See extract.

Zirconia is a rare earth, extracted from the minerals *zircon* and hyacinth: it is an oxide of *zirconium*, a substance possessing externally none of the metallic characters, but resembling rather charcoal powder, which burns briskly, and almost with explosive violence.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Zódiac. *s.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; Gr. ζῴδιον, ζῷον = animal.] Name given to that part of the heavens within which the apparent motion of the sun is confined, divided into twelve equal parts, each with an *animal* as its sign; e.g. the ram, bull, twins, &c.

The golden sun . . .
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glist'ring coach.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being.—*Bentley.*

Zodíacal. *adj.* Relating to the zodiac.

The northern *zodiacal* signs.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 26.

A philosophic explanation of the *zodiacal* system.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 451.

Zone. *s.* [Gr. ζώνη; Lat. *zona.*]

1. Girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a starry *zone* his waist, and round
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold
And colours dipp'd in heav'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 280.

2. Division of the earth and heavens into spaces bounded by two parallel circles; those of the earth being, 1. the torrid *zone*; 2. the North temperate; 3. the South temperate; 4. the North frigid; 5. the South frigid.

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun
Hath finished half his journey, and scarce begun
His other half in the great *zone* of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 558.

Zoo-, as a prefix in composition, from the Greek ζῷον = animal; ζάω = I live.

Zoógrapher. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = I write, describe.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust [is] called by *zoographers* the prophet and praying locust.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Zoográphical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Zoography.

Zoógraphy. *s.* Description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cause being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography.*—*Granville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Zóoid. *s.* [Gr. εἶδος = form, shape, resemblance; -ειδης = like.] In *Biology.* See extract.

Zooid [is] a term used to denote organic bodies, sometimes free and locomotive, e.g. spermatozoa, which resemble but are not animals.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zoólatry. *s.* [Gr. λατρεία = worship.] Animal worship.

Zoolatry . . . was the characteristic of the ancient Egyptian religion most remarked by foreigners.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zoológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, zoology.

Zoólogist. *s.* Investigator of, one engaged in, zoology.

Nor have I seen anything that interested me as a *zoologist* except an otter.—*Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale.*

Zoólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, reason, doctrine.] Science of animals.

Mr. Mason has added a more particular account of Gray's skill in *zoology.*—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Gray.*

The term *zoology* is practically restricted to the science of the outward characters, habits, properties, and classification of animals.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zóophyte. *s.* [Gr. φύτον = plant.]

1. Organic being sharing, or supposed to share, the nature of both plants and animals.

They appear in grammar like *zoophytes* in nature; a kind of middle beings of amphibious character.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. ii. ch. ii.

2. Cuvier's name for his last animal subkingdom.

Zoóspore. *s.* [Gr. σπορά = seed.] In *Cryptogamic Botany.* See extract.

Zoóspore is given to the reproductive bodies of certain algals, which at a particular moment escape from the interior of a plant and disperse in the surrounding liquid, where they move with activity, aided by vibratile ciliæ. In that state they much resemble infusorial animalcules.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Zoótomist. *s.*

1. One who investigates, by dissection, the lower animals as opposed to man.

2. Comparative anatomist.

The great *zootomist* [Cuvier] in his character as a zoologist, does not hesitate to define and differentiate the 'foot,' the 'hand,' the 'paw,' the 'fin,' and the 'hoof,' respectively.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, preface xix.

Zoótomy. *s.* [Gr. τομή = section.] Comparative anatomy of animals.

A knowledge of the nature of animals, as it implies that of their organization, and of the functions and interdependencies of their component parts, constitutes the two great branches of zoology, called *zootomy*, or comparative anatomy.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Zygóma. *s.* [Gr. ζύγωμα = junction.] In *Anatomy.* Junction formed by a process from the temporal to the malar bone; in Latin, *os jugale* (*jugum* = yoke).

Zygomátic. *adj.* In *Anatomy.* Connected with, constituted by, relating to, the Zygoma.

The *zygomatic* muscles are directed obliquely from the arch of the same name towards the angle of the mouth.—*G. V. Ellis, Demonstrations of Anatomy*, p. 29: 1856.

Zymósis. *s.* [Gr. ζύμωσις = fermentation.] In *Medicine.* Term of recent introduction, denoting a morbid action suggestive of fermentation.

The present theory, with regard to the cause of these diseases [eruptive fevers], is, that it depends upon a morbid poison, a small quantity of which, entering the blood, produces in that fluid a peculiar change, which is analogous to that of fermentation. To distinguish the change in animal from what occurs in vegetable fluids, the term *zymosis* has been introduced by Mr. Farr (from ζυμόω, to ferment).—*Dr. J. H. Bennett, Clinical Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, p. 952: 1868.

Zymótic. *adj.* [Gr. ζυμωτικός.] Relating to, connected with, constituted by, Zymosis.

We all speak, now-a-days, of *zymotic* diseases.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxiii.: 1857.

THE END.

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